



DRAFT BEACH MANAGEMENT PLAN
COMMUNITY CONSULTATION OUTCOMES

FILE NUMBER: 100932

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1. Background

In June 2009, the City announced its intention to develop a Draft Beach Management Plan that will fulfil the following purpose:

“To provide a management framework for the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, preservation and appropriate development of the lands that are covered by the Plan within the available resources.

It is acknowledged that there are a wide range of existing regional and Council plans, strategies and policy statements, and the development of this Plan is intended to create an umbrella management framework that will provide the community with certainty about the City’s beach lands and enable the Council to manage and develop it effectively.”

It is considered that a Beach Management Plan will provide an overarching framework to guide decision-making processes at the City which relate to the provision of coastal infrastructure and services, taking into account the competing interests of conservationists, recreational users and developers. Whilst there are a wide range of existing regional and City plans, strategies and policy statements that deal with coastal concerns, the development of the Plan is intended to create a management framework that will provide the community with certainty about the City’s beach lands and enable the City to manage and develop it effectively.

Taking the above into consideration, the following guiding principles were developed to underpin the issue statements contained within the Draft Beach Management Plan:

1. To maintain the natural integrity of the City’s coastline.
2. To facilitate high quality experiences for visitors to coastal locations within the City through the provision of quality infrastructure and services.
3. To enable a safe environment for beach users to undertake a variety of coastal activities.
4. To support activity diversity and growth within the Joondalup coastal region.

The impetus for the Beach Management Plan’s development stems from the receipt of complaints and community petitions requesting the City to ban kite surfing activities at North Mullaloo Beach and extend the current Hillarys Dog Beach south. The petitions received were as follows:

Kite surfing

At the Council meeting of 17 March 2009 (C12-03/09 refers), a 90-signature petition was received on behalf of residents of the City of Joondalup requesting the City ban the use of kite surfing on the entire stretch of Mullaloo Beach; and a 107-signature petition was also received on behalf of residents of the City of Joondalup requesting the City ban the use of Kite Surfing on the stretch of Mullaloo Beach to the north of the Mullaloo Surf Club.

Animal Exercise Area

At the Council meeting of 21 April 2009 (C25-04/09 refers), a 1,700 signature petition was received from residents of the City of Joondalup requesting the extension of the length of the Hillarys animal exercise area southwards at least to the designated access path at Whitfords Nodes car park, noting that the beach area to Hillary’s Groyne was underutilised. The petitioners requested that the following concerns be addressed:

- The overcrowding at Whitfords Dog Beach;
- The lack of parking facilities, and security of vehicles at Whitfords Dog Beach;
- The lack of toilet facilities at Whitfords Beach;
- The constant unhygienic condition of the bike lanes, and access path at Whitfords Dog Beach;
- The numerous occasions that the dog excreta bags, provided at the beach ran out, and in some cases took a number of days to be refilled.

It is the City's view that in order to resolve these and other beach related issues an holistic review of coastal activities is required to ensure that appropriate responses are employed and that these responses reflected an overall position on the City's approach to managing and developing its coastline in an effective and sustainable manner.

The Draft Beach Management Plan was developed during 2009 and approved by Council for release to the community for public comment at its meeting held on 16 February 2010 (CJ027 – 02/10 refers).

It is important to recognise that this consultation exercise is driven by the following objectives:

- Recognition that the Council based its in principle support for the 32 Issue Statements within the Draft Beach Management Plan on extensive research. Unless there is evidence (raised through the consultation) that there may be inconsistencies or better approaches for each of the Issue Statements, the Council will be mindful of the implications of amending its positions on the basis of the strength of lobbyists, rather than the most appropriate rationale.
- Recognition that the community consultation undertaken is to be used by the Council to assist it in its decision making and it is not a poll that the Council is bound to make decisions by. Ultimately, whatever decisions are made by Council, some individuals and user groups will be adversely affected in some way.

2. Consultation

As indicated in the report to Council on 16 February 2010 (CJ027 – 02/10 refers), the survey was distributed to a random sample of the community to have their say and opportunities to comment were provided to the following statutory stakeholder and coastal user groups:

- Department of Transport
- Department of Sport and Recreation
- Australian Kiteboarding School
- Kiteboarding Perth
- Mullaloo Users Group for Kitesurfing
- Western Australian Kitesurfing Association
- Wanneroo Trotting Club Inc.
- Wanneroo Horse and Pony Club
- Mullaloo Surf Life Saving Club
- Sorrento Surf Life Saving Club
- Dog Beach and Kitesurfing Petitioners
- Mullaloo Long Boarders Club

Visitors to specific coastal locations and the general public were also encouraged to participate in the consultation process (ie signage at affected coastal locations) with hard copies of the survey made available on demand and by downloading a version from the City's website. An online version of the survey was also made available. This decision had the effect of generating three discrete sources of data (one from the random sample, one from the general public in a hard copy format and one from the general public in an electronic form). These data sources added considerably to the amount of feedback received for processing and to greater levels of complexity in analysing and reporting on the results.

The consultation process commenced on 23 February 2010 and closed on 6 April 2010.

The City received 4,850 submissions comprising:

- 4,783 surveys.
- 67 qualitative responses (letters/emails).

3. Data Sources and Consultation Outcomes

Three sources of data were received with respect to this consultation process:

- Data Source 1 (Random Sample) - 386 submissions
- Data Source 2 (General Public) - 4,397 submissions
- Data Source 3 (Qualitative Responses) – 67 submissions.

Data Source 3 included a mixture of letters, emails and internet generated lists of individuals who held concerns with specific issues within the Draft Beach Management Plan, as well as Government Departments that have statutory responsibilities in managing the City's coastline.

Given the amount of data and the variety of formats in which responses were received, a decision was taken to analyse the data from Data Source 1 (Random Sample) and Data Source 2 (General Public) and to list that provided from Data Source 3 (Qualitative Responses).

There were three sources of data on the Draft Beach Management Plan to be processed for analysis. Charts corresponding with survey questions may be found in Attachment 1 to this report.

Data Source 1 (Random Sample)

A sample of 2,200 randomly selected City of Joondalup residents were sent a survey, 386 completed and returned a survey by the closing date of 6 April 2010.

In order to provide statistical validity to the surveys received, a confidence rating is applied to different levels of return rates. The 386 surveys received during this consultation equates to a return rate of 18%, which achieves a maximum error of +/- 5% at the confidence rating of 95%. This means that there is a 95% certainty that the results obtained via the random sample method would be within 5% either side of the results obtained if a census were conducted of all households within the City of Joondalup.

Data Source 2 (General Public)

4,397 surveys were completed either online or in a hard copy format from general public participants. Of those returned, 73% (3,230) were from residents of the City of Joondalup, while 27% (1,167) were from people living outside the City of Joondalup.

17% (759) of respondents were from people who reside in the suburb of Hillarys, with the second most popular suburb for responses from Sorrento at 6% (277).

Data Source 3 (Qualitative Responses)

This data can be described as qualitative in nature as it included emails, signed 'form letters', detailed letters and/or report-like documents, which reflected the positions of those making submissions.

Consultation Outcomes

The outcomes of the consultation within this report will include:

- An analysis of the feedback from Data Source 1 (Random Sample), which is the representative sample of the City of Joondalup;
- An analysis of the feedback from Data Source 2 (General Public), which will provide the views of beach users and individuals from the general public who took up the opportunity to complete a survey;
- A comparison of Data Source 1 (Random Sample) and Data Source 2 (General Public);
- Summarised comments from the responses received from identified coastal stakeholders within the Draft Beach Management Plan.
- A list of the types of responses received in Data Source 3 (Qualitative Responses), maintaining anonymity for reasons of privacy; and

Community feedback in the form of emails, letters (not from identified coastal stakeholders), 'form letters' and reports will not be reported on, other than to identify the extent of documents received. The rationale for this approach is as follows:

1. Many more surveys than documents of this nature were received, therefore a report on their content may give more weight to the opinions expressed than is appropriate;
2. Whilst a number of the authors of these documents did address some aspects of the Draft Beach Management Plan, others did not. In these circumstances, a complete picture of the outcomes concerning the Draft Beach Management Plan (the focus of the consultation) would be unlikely to emerge.
3. This approach is consistent with the manner in which similar feedback responses were received during the Ocean Reef Marina consultation exercise.

4. Consultation Results

Data Source 1 (Random Sample)

Of the 2,200 surveys distributed to City residents with an invitation to participate (100 surveys per suburb), 386 were completed and returned to the City by the 6 April 2010 closing date (18% return rate).

Respondent Demographics

Respondents came from across all Wards of the City, with the greatest number of returned surveys living in Hillarys.

In terms of representativeness, there is a reasonably close match between actual participants and ABS population data with the exception of the South East Ward where surveys were returned by only 6% of respondents. Given the distance of Kingsley and Greenwood from the coast, this outcome was not unexpected. (Previous research has shown that physical proximity to a space or place is one indicator of whether or not an individual will decide to participate).

Respondent ages peaked at 50 to 59 and only one person aged 18 to 24 returned a survey.

New or Alternative Approaches to Beach Management

Charts illustrating the views of randomly selected participants on beach access paths; animal exercising beaches and car parks; kite surfing; and commercial development are provided in Attachment 1 to this report.

Beach Access Paths

Supported - Beach access path maintenance

Of the 377 people who answered this question, 64% (240) agree or strongly agree that maintenance of beach paths should be focussed only on areas where car parks, public transport and coast paths are located.

Not supported - Closure of some beach access paths

Of the 367 people who answered this question, 57% (210) disagree or strongly disagree that beach access paths with minimal use should be closed off using fencing.

Animal Exercising Beaches and Car Parks

Supported - Provision of a dog beach

Of the 380 people who answered this question, 87% (331) strongly agree or agree that it is important that the City provides areas on the beach for dogs to be exercised.

Supported – Inadequacy of dog beach car parking

Of the 380 people who answered this question, 43% (163) strongly agree or agree that the current car parking facilities are inadequate for the number of people owning dogs in the area.

41% (157) of respondents were unsure of the car parks' inadequacy, while 16% (60) strongly disagreed/disagreed that the carpark is inadequate.

Supported – Hillarys Dog Beach is too congested

Of the 379 people who answered this question, 46% (173) strongly agree or agree that the current Hillarys Dog Beach is too congested and should be extended.

32% (122) are unsure if this is the case and 22% (84) disagreed/strongly disagreed that congestion was an issue.

Options for extending or retaining the current Hillarys Dog Beach

Of the 345 people who selected an option, 33% (113) indicated they preferred the status quo to remain. Despite this being the majority of the four individual options selected, the corollary of this outcome is that 67% of randomly selected respondents chose an option that supported some form of extension.

Options	Responses
1. Extend beach north by 160m	19% (67)
2. Retain status quo	33% (113)
3. Extend the beach north by 160m and south by 325m	24% (80)
4. Extend the beach north by 160m and south by 1km	24% (85)

Supported – Under-utilisation of horse beach car park

Of the 351 people who answered this question, 56% (198) agree or strongly agree that the Hillarys Horse Beach car park is under-utilised and should be made available for others to use.

Supported – Importance of providing a horse beach

Of the 362 people who answered this question, 54% (197) agree or strongly agree that it is important the City provides areas on the beach for horses to be exercised.

Kite Surfing

Supported – Designated kite surfing areas providing safety

Of the 377 people who answered this question, 88% (332) strongly agree or agree they would feel safer if kite surfers were required to remain within designated areas on the beach.

Supported - Designated kite surfing area at North Mullaloo

Of the 350 people who answered this question, 76% (266) strongly agree or agree they have no objection to a designated kite surfing area being located at North Mullaloo.

Supported - Designated kite surfing area at Pinnaroo Point

Of the 343 people who answered this question, 85% (291) strongly agree or agree they have no objection to a designated kite surfing area being located at Pinnaroo Point.

Supported - Exclusion zones for kite surfing at Mullaloo Surf Life Saving Club

Of the 372 people who answered this question, 83% (309) strongly agree or agree they would support a kite surfing exclusion zone in the water in front of Mullaloo Surf Life Saving Club.

Supported - Exclusion zones for kite surfing at Sorrento Surf Life Saving Club

Of the 366 people who answered this question, 83% (303) strongly agree or agree they would support a kite surfing exclusion zone in the water in front of Sorrento Surf Life Saving Club.

Commercial Development

Supported – Lack of coastal kiosk/café/restaurant facilities

Of the 378 people who answered this question, 77% (292) strongly agree or agree that there is a current lack of kiosk, cafe and restaurant facilities along the City of Joondalup coastline.

Supported – Important to protect natural areas during coastal developments

Of the 380 people who answered this question, 90% (341) strongly agree or agree it is important that any coastal developments avoid encroachment into natural areas as much as possible.

Data Source 2 – (General Public)

Respondent Demographics

4,397 surveys were returned from general public participants by the closing date. The greatest number of responses came from residents of the City of Joondalup with 73% (3,230), while people living outside the City of Joondalup returned 27% (1,167) of general public surveys.

The most responses per suburb came from Hillarys residents 17% (759), with the second highest return rate from Sorrento residents, with 6% (277) of responses.

When compared to ABS population data, most suburbs were under-represented according to their proportion of the City's population, except for coastally located suburbs, which generally exceeded their population proportion. This applied, in particular, to the suburbs of Hillarys, Kallaroo, Mullaloo, Sorrento and Marmion.

Respondent ages from general public participants peaked at 35-44 (891), with the 50-59 age group closely followed (829). Unlike the Data Source 1 (Random Sample) participants, the 18-24 age group was well represented from the general public, with 374 surveys returned.

New or Alternative Approaches to Beach Management

Charts illustrating the views of general public participants on beach access paths; animal exercising beaches and car parks; kitesurfing; and commercial development are provided in Attachment 1 to this report.

Beach Access Paths

Supported - Beach access path maintenance

Of the 2,347 people who answered this question, 65% (1,523) strongly agree or agree that maintenance of beach access paths should be focussed only on areas where car parks, public transport and coastal parks are located.

Not supported - Closure of some beach access paths

Of the 2,287 people who answered this question, 57% (1,291) strongly disagree or disagree that beach access paths with minimal use should be closed off using fencing.

Animal Exercising and Beach Car Parks

Supported - Provision of a dog beach

Of the 4,155 people who answered this question, 87% (3,610) strongly agree or agree that it is important for the City to provide areas on the beach for dogs to be exercised.

Supported – Inadequacy of dog beach car parking

Of the 4,173 people who answered this question, 68% (2,825) strongly agree or agree that current car parking facilities at Hillarys Dog Beach are inadequate.

Supported – Hillarys Dog Beach is too congested

Of the 4,189 people who answered this question, 67% (2,821) strongly agree or agree that the current Hillarys Dog Beach is too congested and should be extended.

Options for extending or retaining the current Hillarys Dog Beach

Of the 4,220 people who selected an option, 60% (2,520) indicated they preferred the Hillarys Dog Beach to be extended 160m north and 325m south.

Options	Responses
1. Extend beach north by 160m	8% (320)
2. Retain status quo	25% (1,077)
3. Extend the beach north by 160m and south by 325m	60% (2,520)
4. Extend the beach north by 160m and south by 1km	7% (303)

Supported – Under-utilisation of horse beach car park

Of the 2,295 people who answered this question, 56% (1,286) strongly agree or agree that Hillarys Horse Beach car park is under-utilised and should be made available for others to use.

Supported – Importance of providing a horse beach

Of the 2,602 people who answered this question 62% (1,622) strongly agree or agree it is important that the City provides areas on the beach for horses to be exercised.

Kite surfing

Supported – Designated kitesurfing areas providing safety

Of the 1,734 people who answered this question, 68% (1,181) strongly agree or agree that they would feel safer if kitesurfers were required to remain within designated areas on the beach.

Supported - Designated kitesurfing area at North Mullaloo

Of the 1,694 people who answered this question, 67% (1,137) strongly agree or agree they have no objection to a designated kitesurfing area being located at North Mullaloo.

Supported - Designated kitesurfing area at Pinnaroo Point

Of the 1,693 people who answered this question, 66% (1,120) strongly agree or agree they have no objection to a designated kitesurfing area being located at Pinnaroo Point.

Supported - Exclusion zones for kitesurfing at Mullaloo Surf Life Saving Club

Of the 1,707 people who answered this question, 73% (1,254) strongly agree or agree to support a kitesurfing exclusion zone at Mullaloo Surf Life Saving Club.

Supported - Exclusion zones for kitesurfing at Sorrento Surf Life Saving Club

Of the 1,701 people who answered this question, 73% (1,244) strongly agree or agree to an exclusion zone at the Sorrento Surf Life Saving Club.

Commercial Development

Supported – Lack of coastal kiosk/café/restaurant facilities

Of the 1,725 people who answered this question, 66% (1,143) strongly agree or agree that there is a lack of kiosk, cafe and restaurant facilities along the City of Joondalup coastline.

Supported – Important to protect natural areas during coastal developments

Of the 1,745 people who answered this question, 84% (1,472) strongly agree or agree that any coastal developments should avoid encroachment into natural areas as much as possible.

Comparison of Data Source 1 (Random Sample) and Data Source 2 (General Public)

This section of the report will identify differences arising from analysis of Data Source 1 (Random Sample) and Data Source 2 (General Public).

Demographic Comparison

With respect to demographics, the number of participants from Data Source 1 (Random Sample) was much smaller than the number who participated from Data Source 2 (General Public); however, the first group more closely reflected the distribution of the population of the City of Joondalup across all Wards. It should be noted that this sample did not include people living outside the City who may have a regional interest in the City's coastline.

Most surveys returned from Data Source 2 (General Public) were received from residents of the City of Joondalup 73% (3,230), with the highest number of surveys returned from Hillarys residents 17% (759). Data Source 1 (Random Sample) also received high numbers of returned surveys from the suburb of Hillarys 10% (38).

Almost everyone from Data Source 1 (Random Sample) responded to all survey questions put to them, whereas most of those from Data Source 2 (General Public) were focussed on three specific questions: (a) the options concerning the dog beach (b) the adequacy of parking at the dog beach and (c) the importance of the City of Joondalup to provide dog exercise areas on the beach.

New or Alternative Approaches to Beach Management Comparison

The following summary table shows areas of difference between Data Source 1 (Random Sample) and Data Source 2 (General Public) with respect to outcomes.

Statements in survey	Data Source 1 (Random Sample)	Data Source 2 (General Public)
Maintenance of beach access paths should be focussed only on areas where car parks, public transport and coastal parks are located	Supported	Supported
Beach access paths with minimal use should be closed off using fencing	Not supported	Not supported
It is important the City provides areas on the beach for dogs to be exercised	Supported	Supported
The current car parking facilities at the Hillarys Dog Beach are inadequate for the number of people owning dogs in the area.	Supported	Supported
The current Hillarys Dog Exercise Beach is too congested and should be extended.	Supported	Supported
Hillarys Dog Beach Options:		
1. Extend 160m north	19%	8%
2. Retain Status Quo	33%	25%
3. Extend 160m north and 325m south	24%	60%
4. Extend 160m north and 1km south	24%	7%
The Hillarys Horse Beach car park is under-utilised and should be made available for others to use.	Supported	Supported
It is important that the City provides areas on the beach for horses to be exercised.	Supported	Supported
I would feel safer if kite-surfers were required to remain within designated areas on the beach.	Supported	Supported
If designated areas were provided for kite-surfers I would have no objection to these areas being located at North Mullaloo/Pinnaroo Point	Supported	Supported

I would support kite-surfing exclusion zones in the water in the front of Mullaloo/Sorrento Surf Life Saving Clubs	Supported	Supported
There is a current lack of kiosk, cafe and restaurant facilities along the City of Joondalup coastline	Supported	Supported
It is important that any coastal developments along the coast avoid encroachment into natural areas as much as possible.	Supported	Supported

Data Source 3 – (Qualitative Responses)

67 documents were received during the consultation process in addition to surveys from Data Source 1 (Random Sample) and Data Source 2 (General Public). Some individuals from Data Source 2 (General Public) also sent in letters, emails and report-like submissions in support of their points of view in the survey. Comments were also recorded that had been provided by statutory stakeholder and coastal user groups in response to receiving a copy of the Draft Plan.

The table below identifies the range of documents received and provides a brief summary of content. In the interests of confidentiality, names of individuals are not identified.

Document Type	Comment Summary
Form letter – 38 received	Issue Statement 20 – do not support proposed designated kitesurfing area on Mullaloo beach.
	Issue Statement 21 – support for proposed kite-surfing exclusion zone in the water. Council should extend the exclusion zone for the activity 200m into the water for the entire stretch of the water to the north of Mullaloo SLSC
	Issue Statement 22 – do not support proposed “rights of way” for activities within designated areas on Mullaloo beach... swimmers should always have “rights of way” ... the beach is known as a “safe family swimming beach” and is advertised as such.
	Dog beach extension at Hillarys Beach – not supported.
	Removal of horse beach – not supported
Internet based document/s	Horsewest/Save Whitfords Horse Beach (Not considered formally as petitions –signatures and full addresses were not provided).
Letter – Coastal Stakeholders	<p><i>Department of Transport (Marine Safety):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Statement 21: free-style jetskiing does not require a gazette by the Department to formally ban the activity within 200m of the shoreline, as current speed limits already prevent the activity from taking place in this area. If the City wanted to pursue a formal gazetted ban, the Department would be willing to discuss. • Issue Statement 21: the Department recently increased the permitted Whitfords Water Ski Area to accommodate congested traffic and gazetted a notice to enable freestyle jetskiing to safely occur within this area. The Department therefore, would prefer to retain the status quo, but would be willing to discuss a ban if approached by the City. • The Department cannot currently regulate kitesurfing activities, but is seeking to extend their powers to incorporate the regulation of kitesurfing. • Issue Statement 21: the Department supports the concept of exclusion zones and when provided with sufficient powers, would be willing to discuss a formal adoption of the exclusion zones with the City. • Issue Statement 20: the Department prefers establishing areas of prohibition, rather than designated areas for kitesurfing to take place within. However, if the City wishes to pursue designated areas, they should be made long enough to accommodate safe and sufficient rigging/launching and retrieval.
	<p><i>Department of Transport (Hillarys Boat Harbour):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option 4 for extending the dog beach 1km south is strongly opposed by the Hillarys Boat Harbour as it would encourage use of harbour car parks instead of car parks within the coastal reserve. • The Department of Transport also wishes to discourage the exercising of dogs at this major tourist destination and recreational facility.

	<p><i>Department of Sport and Recreation (Ern Halliday Recreation Camp):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog Beach Extension: The Department do not support an extension any further south of the current designated dog beach area. Any extension south would interfere with the safety, welfare and experience of clients and partners. (In particular, the safety and enjoyment of school children). • Dog Beach Extension South: The Department is committed to ensuring continued access of this portion of coast for low-intensity recreation user groups for the purposes of personal safety and stable environmental conditions. • Beach Access Paths: The City should give due consideration in closing beach access paths to not preclude recreational usage. If closed by fencing, signage should be erected to deter people from damaging the natural vegetation. • Dog Beach Car Park: The Department acknowledges dog beach car park congestion during summer, on weekends and public holidays. However, outside this period it is not so much of an issue. During peak periods a beach park permit could be introduced to allow a user pays model to apply. • Horse Beach: The City should not exclude user types from the beach. • Dog Beach Congestion: Congestion on the dog beach may be eased by providing additional managed pathways from the car park to the beach. • The presence of more dogs south is likely to destabilise the already poor condition of the dunal system in this area. • Supportive of the current 50m buffer zone between the Camp Site underpass entrance and the end of the dog beach. This has worked well and should therefore retain the status quo at the dog beach. • Kitesurfing: Notes position of WAKSA and the belief that exclusion zones should be appointed rather than designated areas. Also, weather conditions are normally unpleasant when undertaking kitesurfing activities, therefore few people are on the beach at this time. • Commercial Development: Secure bike racking should be provided at “hot spot” locations to aid the management of visiting loads who use commercial services. • Commercial traders should not be able to “journey” up and down the coast in the interests of safety during peak times. A “leave no trace” principle should also apply to traders. • Concerns that not all relevant stakeholders have been contacted in Plan’s development, eg Outdoors WA, Parks and Leisure WA and the Equestrian Federation. • Not clear under Statement 5 why dog owners have greater consideration than horse owners. Should be acknowledged that horses and dogs can be exercised elsewhere and should be secondary to human activity. • Prohibiting horses without providing an alternative area could be considered discriminatory. • The Department supports the development of a Beach Management Plan underpinned by a consultation process that engages all key stakeholder, the local community and end users. <p><i>City of Wanneroo:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In banning horse exercising on the beach, patrons may look for the City of Wanneroo to provide an alternative beach within its borders. • Placing restrictions on kitesurfing activities may place pressure on the City of Wanneroo as patrons migrate to new facilities to avoid restrictions. • The City should liaise closely with the City of Wanneroo regarding proposed signage or design changes to coastal paths to reduce conflict between cyclists and pedestrians on shared paths. • Managing “anti-social hot-spots” may encourage the migration of these activities to the City of Wanneroo. • The City of Wanneroo acknowledges that further consultation will occur as part of the implementation plan being developed and recommends that the City of Joondalup liaises closely with the City of Wanneroo during this process. <p><i>Australian Kitesurfing Association:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that proposed management practices for kitesurfing within the Draft Plan would preclude kitesurfers from safely participating in their activity, as they would have to ignore current voluntary guidelines to adhere. • Believe that self-regulation is a real and viable means of controlling kitesurfing behaviour. • Offer of further consultation with AKSA/WAKSA/MUG to determine appropriate outcome.
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	<p><i>Western Australian Kitesurfing Association:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not accept the categorisation of kitesurfing as a “highly conflicting activity” based on its unpredictable nature or likeliness to pose a risk to others. • Believe the Draft Plan portrays a negative image of kitesurfing to the community. • Provides in principle support to establishing exclusion zones around Sorrento and Mullaloo Surf Life Saving Clubs, but believe the length of the Sorrento zone is excessive. • Encourage the City to liaise with DoT to arrange marked buoys on western boundary of proposed exclusion zones. • Opposed to the proposed designated kitesurfing areas. During summer months at North Mullaloo, a flagged swimming area is established downwind (north) of the proposed designated area which would be unsafe for other beach users. • The proposed launching/landing areas are too small, do not appreciate the spatial requirements necessary to launch and land a kite and do not allow for future growth of the sport within the City of Joondalup. • Kitesurfing is best performed when winds speeds are relatively high, during these times, very few people are on the beach. Therefore, safety of others is not an issue during these times. • Does not support the designated area at Pinnaroo Point and would prefer to kitesurfing exclusion zones along Mullaloo Beach.
Letters/emails from residents/ organisations/ associations - 23	Various - Not summarised.

5. Consultation Outcomes and Issue Statements

The table below compares the community support for statements made within the consultation survey and the relevant portion of the issue statements contained within the Draft Beach Management Plan.

Statements in survey	Data Source 1 (Random Sample)	Data Source 2 (General Public)	Relevant Portion of Issue Statement within Draft Beach Management Plan
Maintenance of beach access paths should be focussed only on areas where car parks, public transport and coastal parks are located.	Supported	Supported	<u>Issue Statement 4:</u> <i>"It is the City's position that in order to reduce overall maintenance costs and improve the current standards of popular beach access paths, an assessment of the location and utilisation levels of beach access paths be undertaken with a view to reducing the overall number of available paths."</i>
Beach access paths with minimal use should be closed off using fencing.	Not supported	Not supported	
It is important the City provides areas on the beach for dogs to be exercised	Supported	Supported	<u>Issue Statement 20:</u> <i>"A minimum 50m buffer zone should apply to locations where highly conflicting beach activities may impact on popular swimming destinations. Restrictions on highly conflicting activities on beach should apply as follows:</i> <i>Animal Exercising:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>Hillarys Beach: a linear area extending approximately 810m north of the Ern Halliday Camp Site underpass."</i>
The current car parking facilities at the Hillarys Dog Beach are inadequate for the number of people owning dogs in the area.	Supported	Supported	
The current Hillarys Dog Exercise Beach is too congested and should be extended.	Supported	Supported	
<u>Hillarys Dog Beach Options:</u> 1. Extend 160m north 2. Retain Status Quo 3. Extend 160m north and 325m south 4. Extend 160m north and 1km south	19% <u>33%</u> 24% 24%	8% 25% <u>60%</u> 7%	
The Hillarys Horse Beach car park is under-utilised and should be made available for others to use.	Supported	Supported	
It is important that the City provides areas on the beach for horses to be exercised.	Supported	Supported	<u>Issue Statement 5:</u> <i>"The City acknowledges that current car parking facilities at the Hillarys Dog Beach have reached capacity during peak summer periods. To maintain the amenity of the area, the following approaches to car parking solutions should be preferred:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Maximising car parking spaces within the existing car park footprint at the Hillarys Dog Beach; and</i> • <i>Prohibiting horse exercising on the beach and reconfiguring the horse float car park to accommodate a greater number of car bays for dog owners."</i>
I would feel safer if kite-surfers were required to remain within designated areas on the beach.	Supported	Supported	<u>Issue Statement 20:</u> <i>"A minimum 50m buffer zone should apply to locations where highly conflicting beach activities may impact on popular swimming</i>

If designated areas were provided for kite-surfers I would have no objection to these areas being located at North Mullaloo/Pinnaroo Point	Supported	Supported	<p><i>destinations. Restrictions on highly conflicting activities on beach should apply as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Kitesurfing:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>North Mullaloo: Designated beach launching and landing area, approximately 345m south of West View Boulevard to Korella Street.</i> ○ <i>Pinnaroo Point: Designated beach launching and landing areas, approximately 355m, extending 230m south of the John Wilkie Tarn Access Path."</i> <p><u>Issue Statement 21:</u></p> <p><i>"Water-based activities classified as highly conflicting should be subject to restrictions in order to reduce the level of impact they pose to other ocean-users. Designated areas and exclusion zones should therefore apply for these classified activities. Water-based activities considered to be highly conflicting include.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Kitesurfing</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Exclusion zone applicable:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>475m north, 475m south and 200m west of Mullaloo Surf Life Saving Club</i> ▪ <i>470m north, 480m south and 200m west of Sorrento Surf Life Saving Club."</i>
I would support kite-surfing exclusion zones in the water in the front of Mullaloo/Sorrento Surf Life Saving Clubs	Supported	Supported	
There is a current lack of kiosk, cafe and restaurant facilities along the City of Joondalup coastline	Supported	Supported	<p><u>Issue 31:</u></p> <p><i>"Current lack of coastal commercial development within the City, particularly with regard to the provision of café, kiosk and restaurant establishments."</i></p> <p><u>Issue Statement 32:</u></p> <p><i>"When undertaking assessments for coastal commercial development the City should favour the following development sites:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Existing turfed areas</i> • <i>Existing car park areas</i> • <i>Degraded vegetation areas."</i>
It is important that any coastal developments along the coast avoid encroachment into natural areas as much as possible.	Supported	Supported	

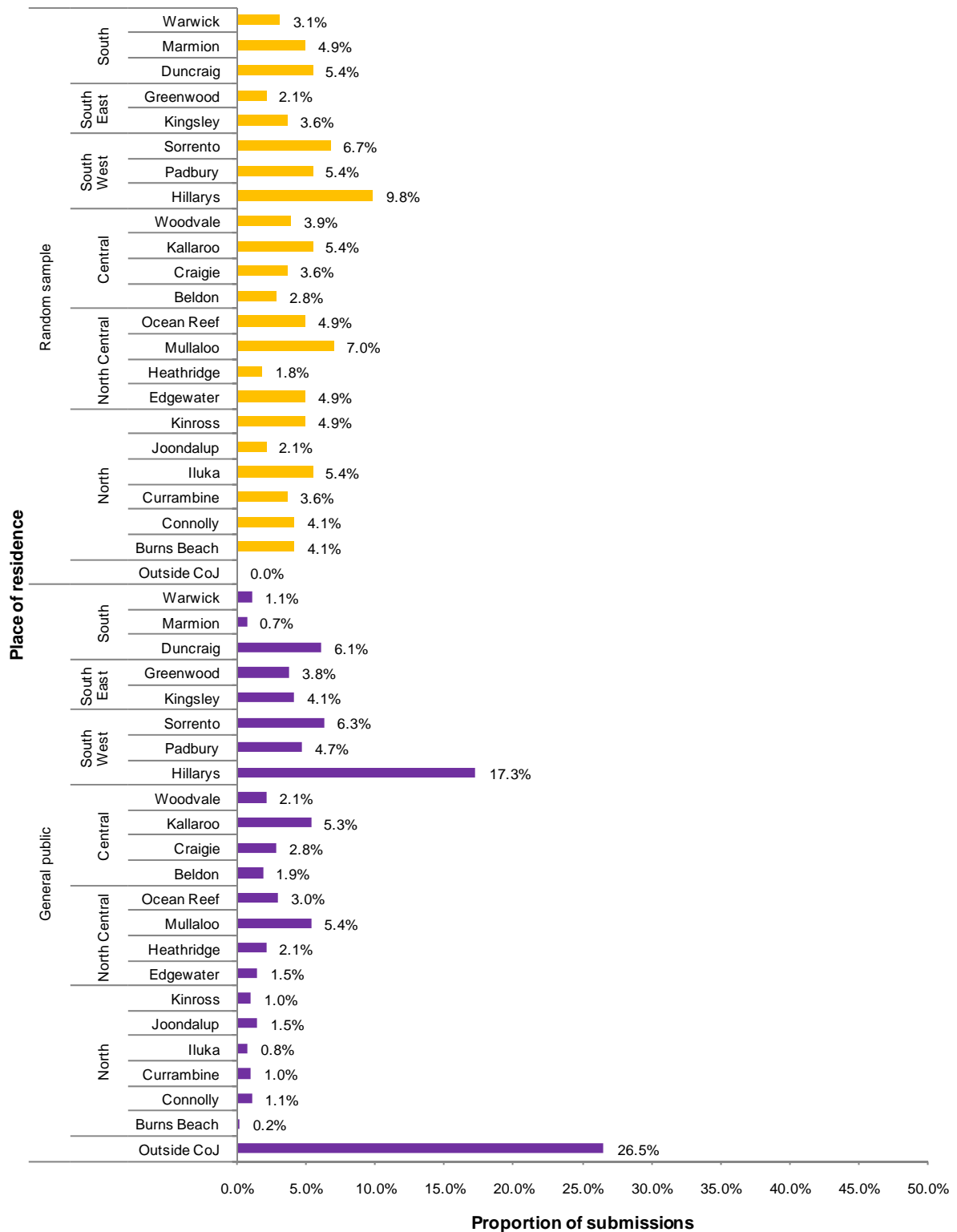


DRAFT BEACH MANAGEMENT PLAN
COMMUNITY CONSULTATION OUTCOMES
ATTACHMENT 1

DEMOGRAPHICS

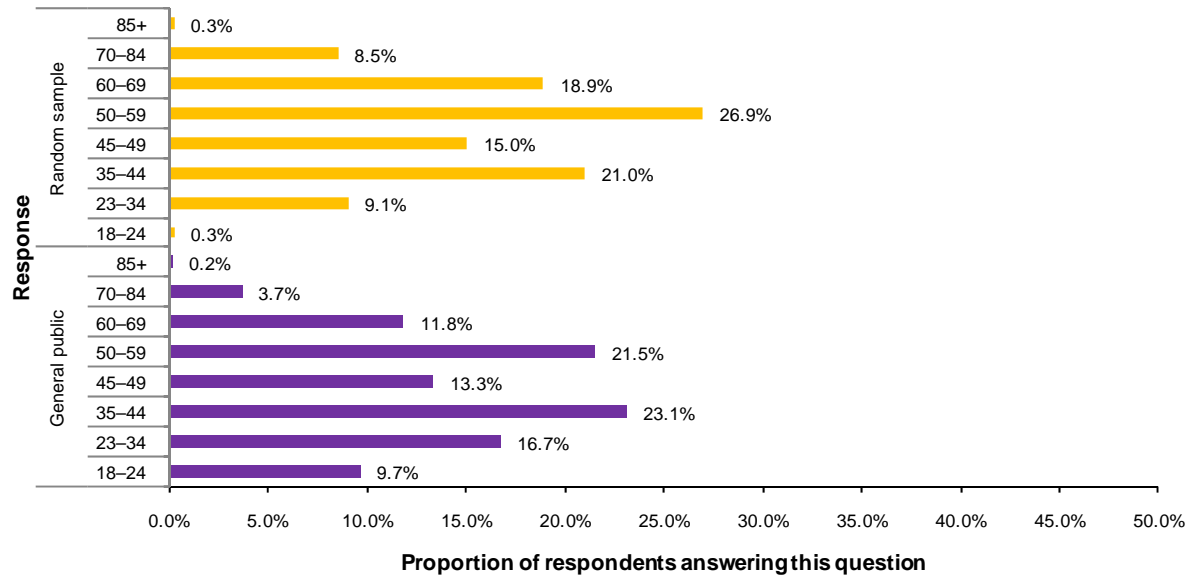
I live in (suburb).

Comparison of 'Random sample' (386 submissions) and 'General public' data (4,397 submissions):



I am aged between (age group).

Comparison of 'Random sample' (386 responses) and 'General public' data (3,859):

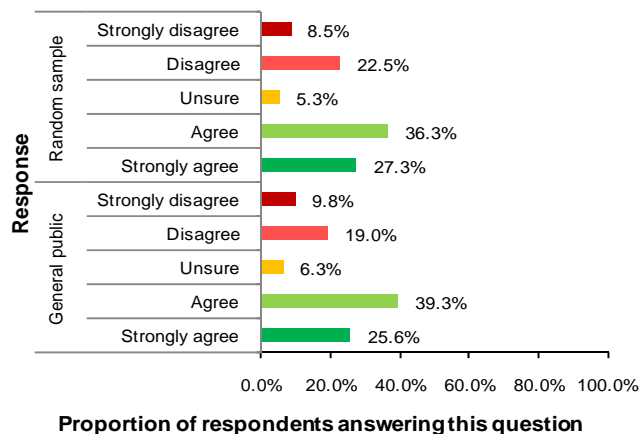


NEW OR ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO BEACH MANAGEMENT

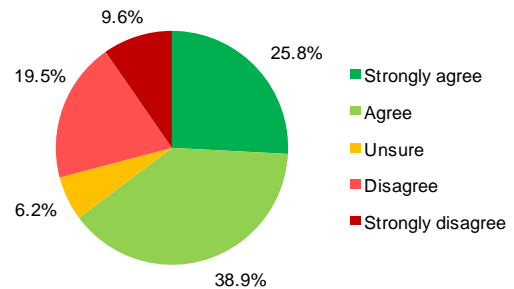
Beach Access Paths:

- Maintenance of beach access paths should be focused only on areas where car parks, public transport and coastal parks are located.**

Comparison of 'Random sample' (377 responses) and 'General public' data (2,347 responses):

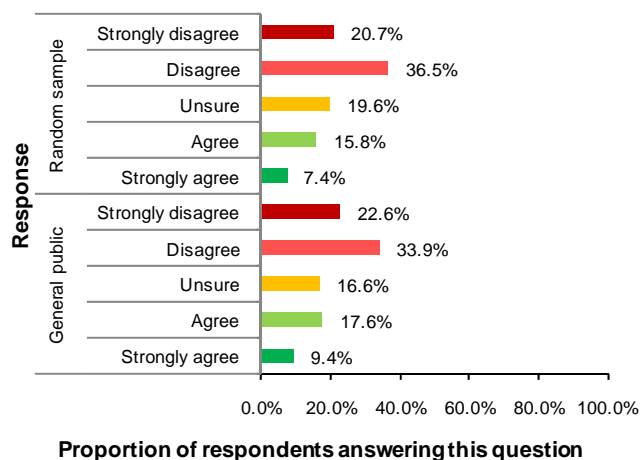


Combined data from 'Random sample' and 'General public' (2,724 responses):

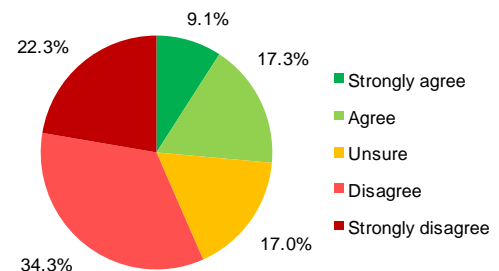


- Beach access paths with minimal use should be closed off using fencing.**

Comparison of 'Random sample' (367 responses) and 'General public' data (2,287 responses):



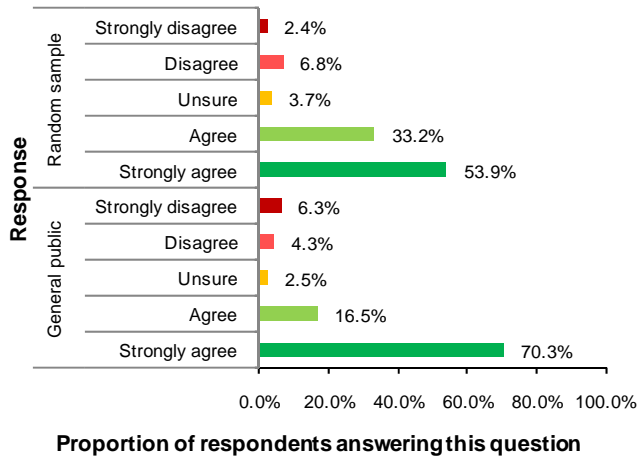
Combined data from 'Random sample' and 'General public' (2,654 responses):



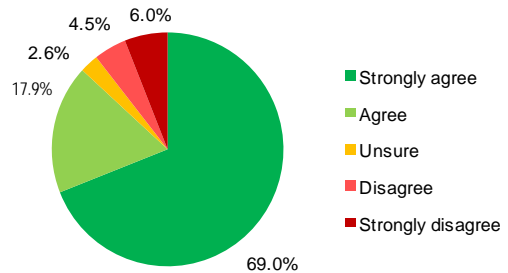
Animal Exercising Beach & Car Parks:

3. It is important that the City provides areas on the beach for dogs to be exercised.

Comparison of 'Random sample' (380 responses) and 'General public' data (4,155 responses):

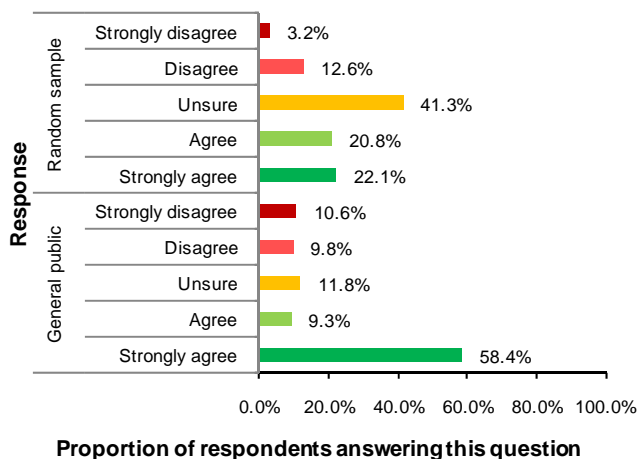


Combined data from 'Random sample' and 'General public' (4,535 responses):

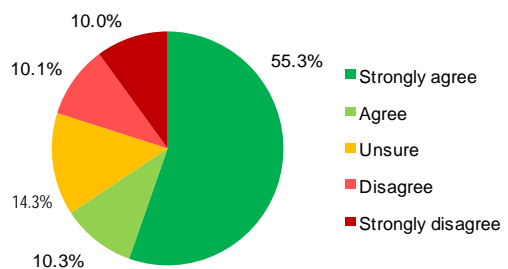


4. The current car parking facilities at the Hillarys Dog Beach are inadequate for the number of people owning dogs in the area.

Comparison of 'Random sample' (380 responses) and 'General public' data (4,173 responses):

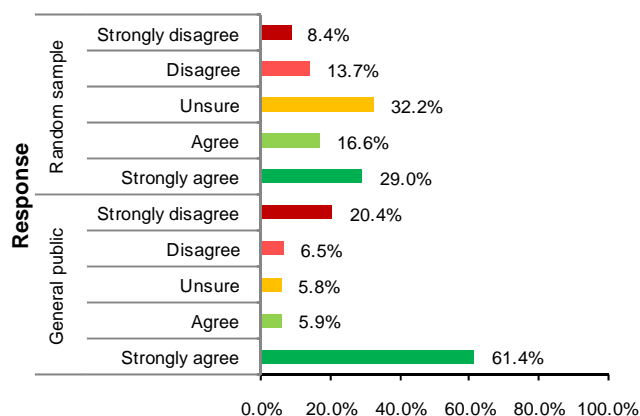


Combined data from 'Random sample' and 'General public' (4,553 responses):



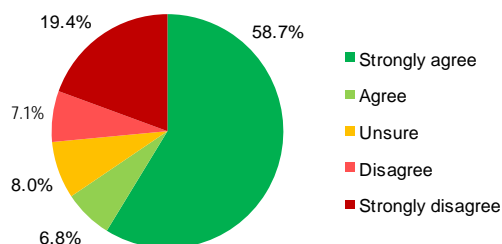
5. The current Hillarys Dog Exercise Beach is too congested and should be extended.

Comparison of 'Random sample' (379 responses) and 'General public' data (4,189 responses):



Proportion of respondents answering this question

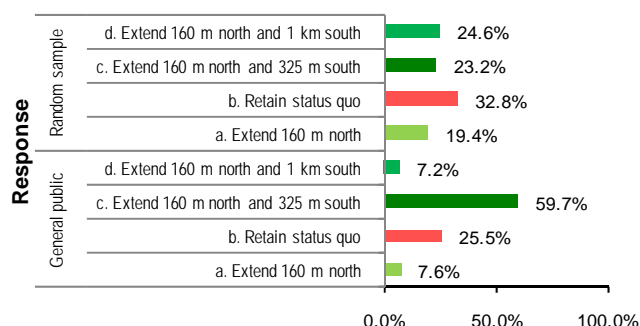
Combined data from 'Random sample' and 'General public' (4,568 responses):



6. I would prefer the following option for extending the Hillarys Dog Beach:

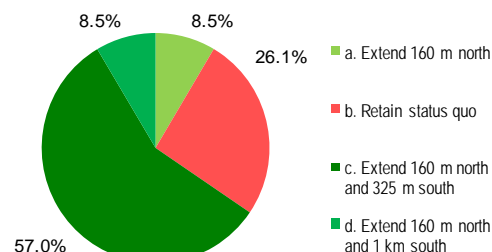
- Extending the existing dog beach 160m north.
- Retaining the status quo of 650m south of the current horse beach access path.
- Extending the existing dog beach 160m north and 325m south to the Whitfords Node Car Park with access only from the Dog Exercise Car Park/s north of Whitfords Nodes Car Park.
- Extending the existing dog beach 160m north and 1km south to the Hillarys Marina Groyne.

Comparison of 'Random sample' (345 responses) and 'General public' data (4,220 responses):



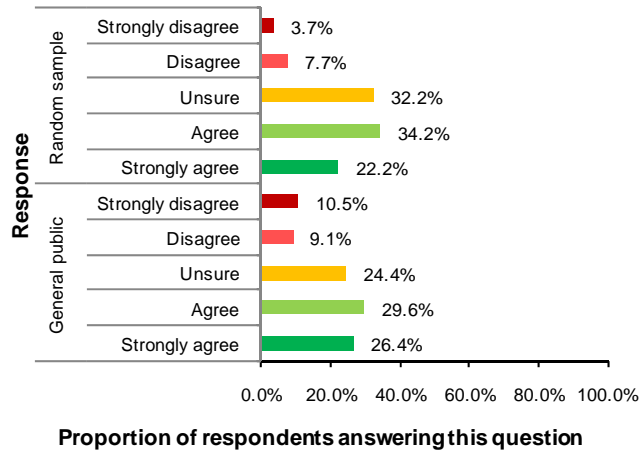
Proportion of respondents answering this question

Combined data from 'Random sample' and 'General public' (4,565 responses):

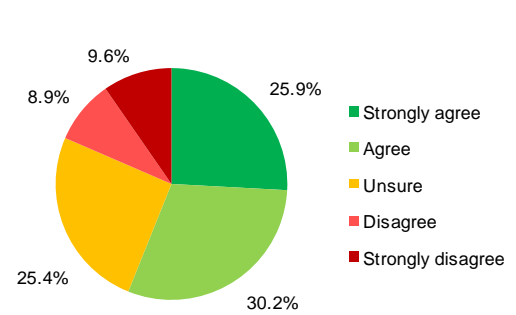


7. The Hillarys Horse Beach Car Park is under-utilised and should be made available for others to use.

Comparison of 'Random sample' (351 responses) and 'General public' data (2,295 responses):

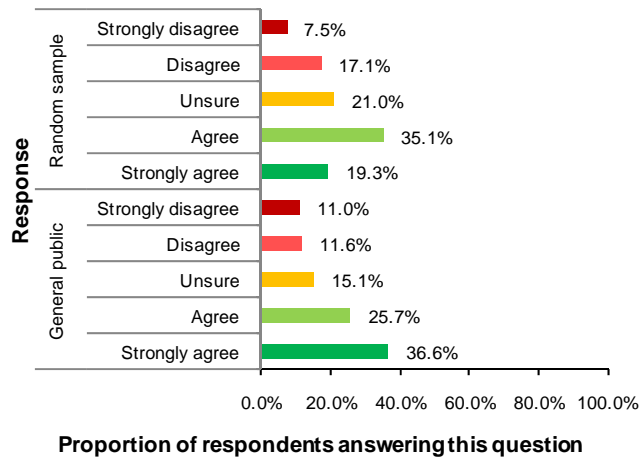


Combined data from 'Random sample' and 'General public' (2,646 responses):

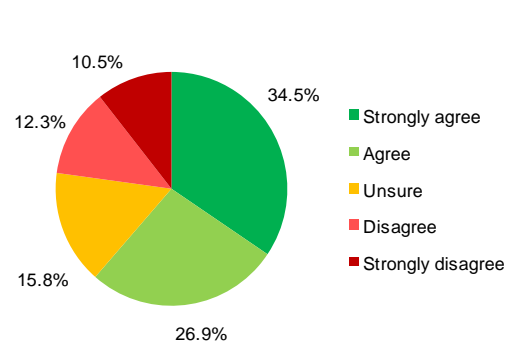


8. It is important that the City provides areas on the beach for horses to be exercised.

Comparison of 'Random sample' (362 responses) and 'General public' data (2,602 responses):



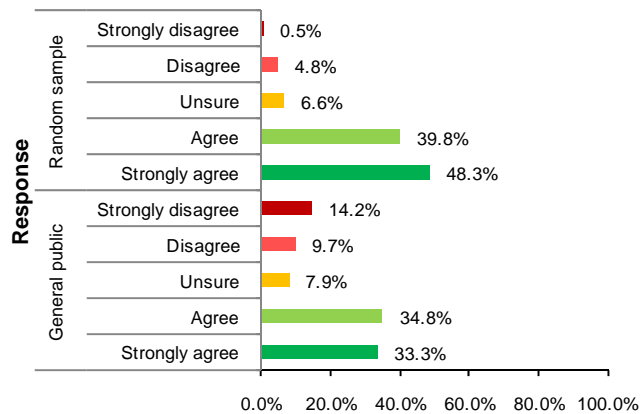
Combined data from 'Random sample' and 'General public' (2,964 responses):



Kite-surfing:

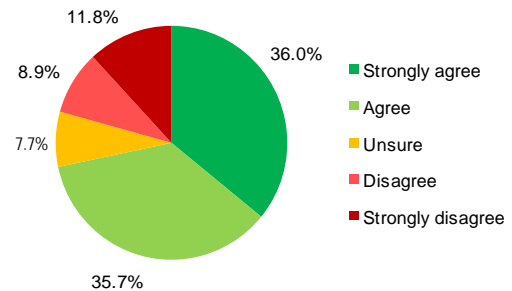
9. I would feel safer if kite-surfers were required to remain within designated areas on the beach.

Comparison of 'Random sample' (377 responses) and 'General public' data (1,734 responses):



Proportion of respondents answering this question

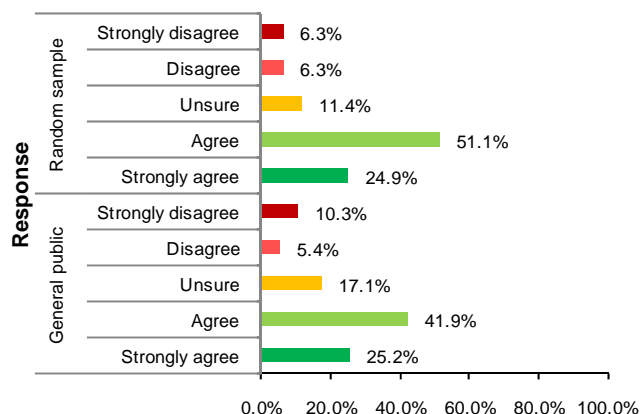
Combined data from 'Random sample' and 'General public' (2,111 responses):



10. If designated areas were provided for Kitesurfers, I would have no objection to these areas being located at:

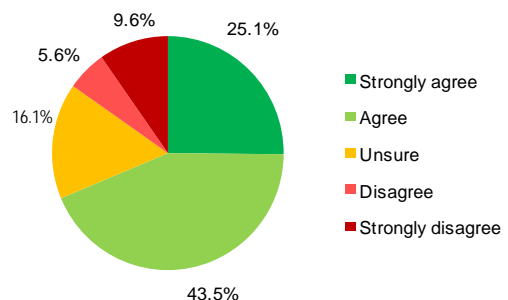
a. North Mullaloo

a. North Mullaloo — Comparison of 'Random sample' (350 responses) and 'General public' data (1,694 responses):



Proportion of respondents answering this question

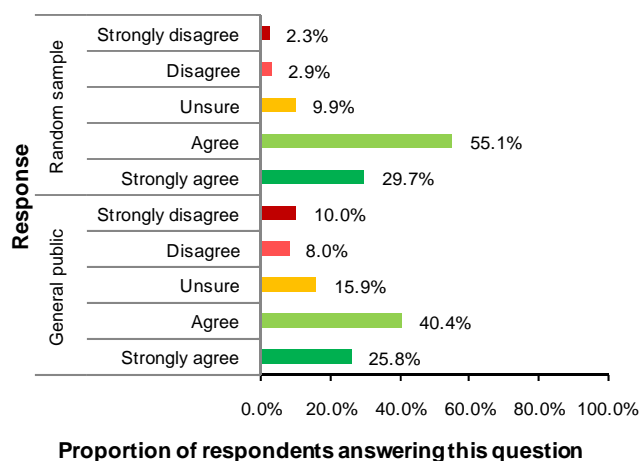
a. North Mullaloo — Combined data from 'Random sample' and 'General public' (2,044 responses):



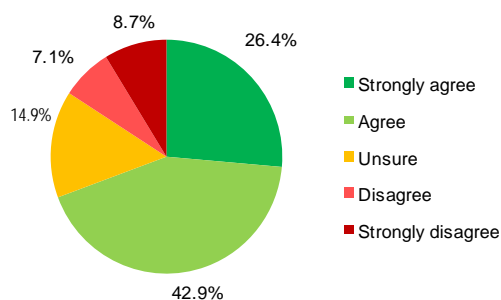
10. If designated areas were provided for Kitesurfers, I would have no objection to these areas being located at:

b. Pinnaroo Point

b. Pinnaroo Point — Comparison of Random sample (343 responses) and 'General public' data (1,693 responses):



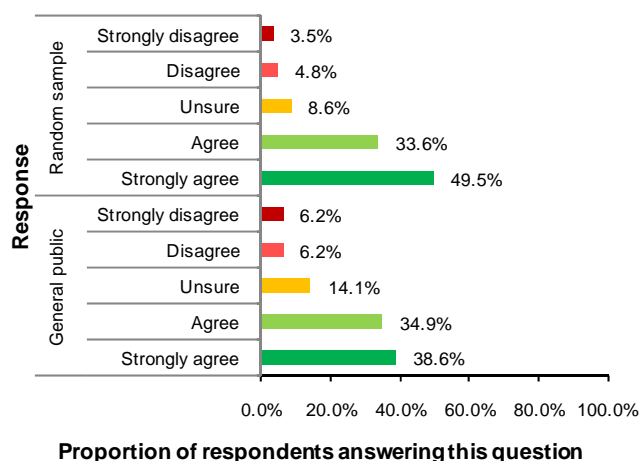
b. Pinnaroo Point — Combined data from 'Random sample' and 'General public' (2,036):



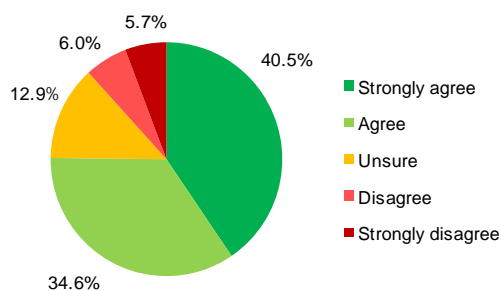
11. I would support kitesurfing exclusion zones in the water in front of:

a. Mullaloo Surf Life Saving Club

a. Mullaloo Surf Life Saving Club — Comparison of 'Random sample' (372 responses) and 'General public' data, (1,707 responses):



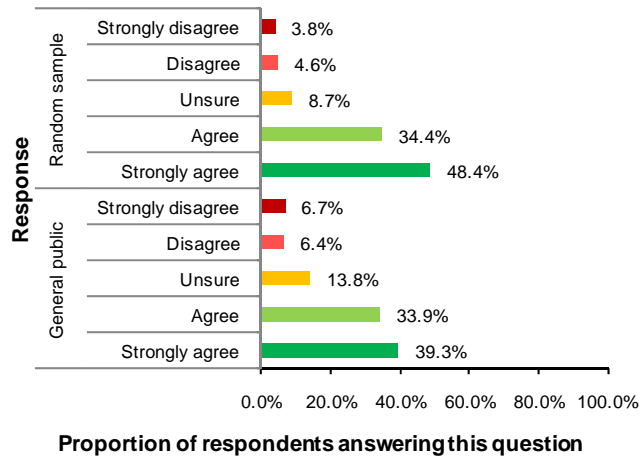
a. Mullaloo Surf Life Saving Club — Combined data from 'Random sample' and 'General public' (2,079 responses):



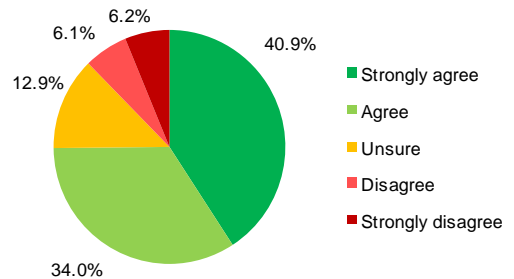
11. I would support kitesurfing exclusion zones in the water in front of:

b. Sorrento Surf Life Saving Club

b. Sorrento Surf Life Saving Club — Comparison of 'Random sample' (366 responses) and 'General public' data (1,701 responses):



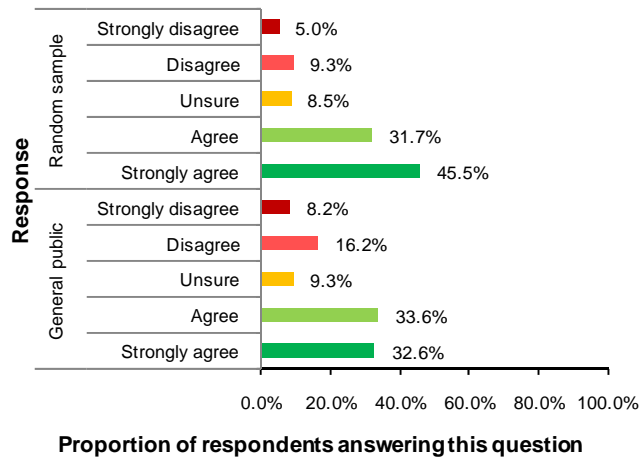
b. Sorrento Surf Life Saving Club — Combined data from 'Random sample' and 'General public' (2,067 responses):



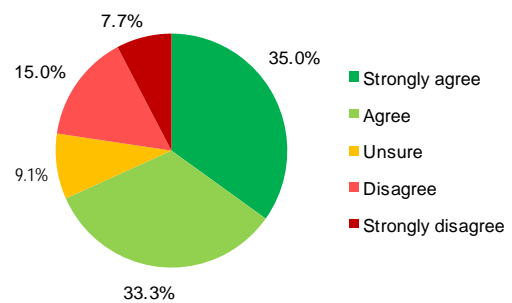
Commercial Development:

12. There is a current lack of kiosk, café and restaurant facilities along the City of Joondalup coastline.

Comparison of 'Random sample' (378 responses) and 'General public' data (1,725 responses):

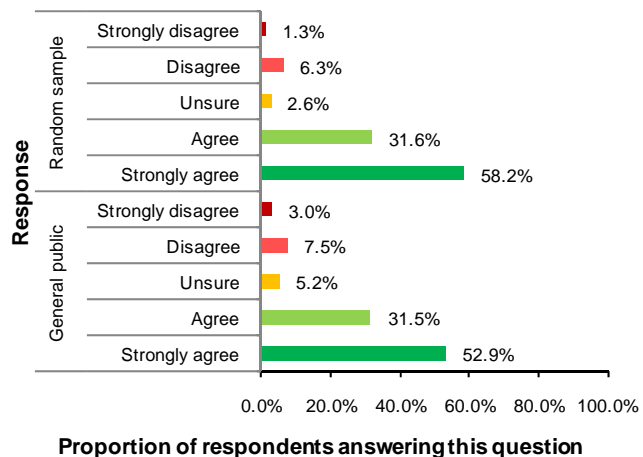


Combined data from 'Random sample' and 'General public' (2,103 responses):

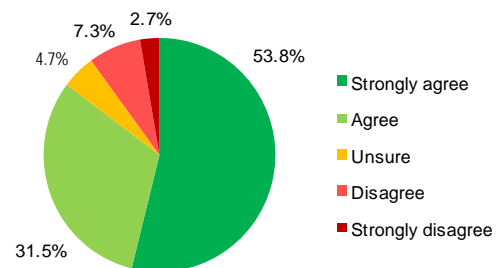


13. It is important that any coastal developments along the coast avoid encroachment into natural areas as much as possible.

Comparison of 'Random sample' (380 responses) and 'General public' data (1,745 responses):



Combined data from 'Random sample' and 'General public' (2,125 responses):



DRAFT

City of Joondalup

Beach Management Plan

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Introduction

The coastline is a significant feature of the City's natural assets and is considered integral to the health and wellbeing of residents, as well as providing an attractive location for recreational activities on a regional basis.

The coastline stretches approximately 17 kilometres north from Marmion to Burns Beach and is home to several Bush Forever sites that are of significant conservational value to the region. The natural diversity across the coastline includes limestone cliff faces, coastal heathland and high dunes, which act as a regional green corridor for the movement of fauna through linked coastal habitats. These natural assets require careful management to ensure the continued prevalence of wildlife in the area and the protection of delicate coastal ecosystems.

Notwithstanding the natural amenity of the Joondalup coastline, the City also identifies the important role the coast plays in tourism attraction and creating locations that are conducive to a diverse array of recreational activities. To support these activities, coastal infrastructure and services are required to ensure the beach is accessible by users and that activity nodes have quality complementary assets that enhance the coastal experiences of local residents and visitors.

It is the City's responsibility that recreational, tourism and conservational needs are balanced to ensure the long-term sustainable use and management of the Joondalup coastline. To achieve this, the provision of coastal infrastructure and services must be considered holistically to ensure the following:

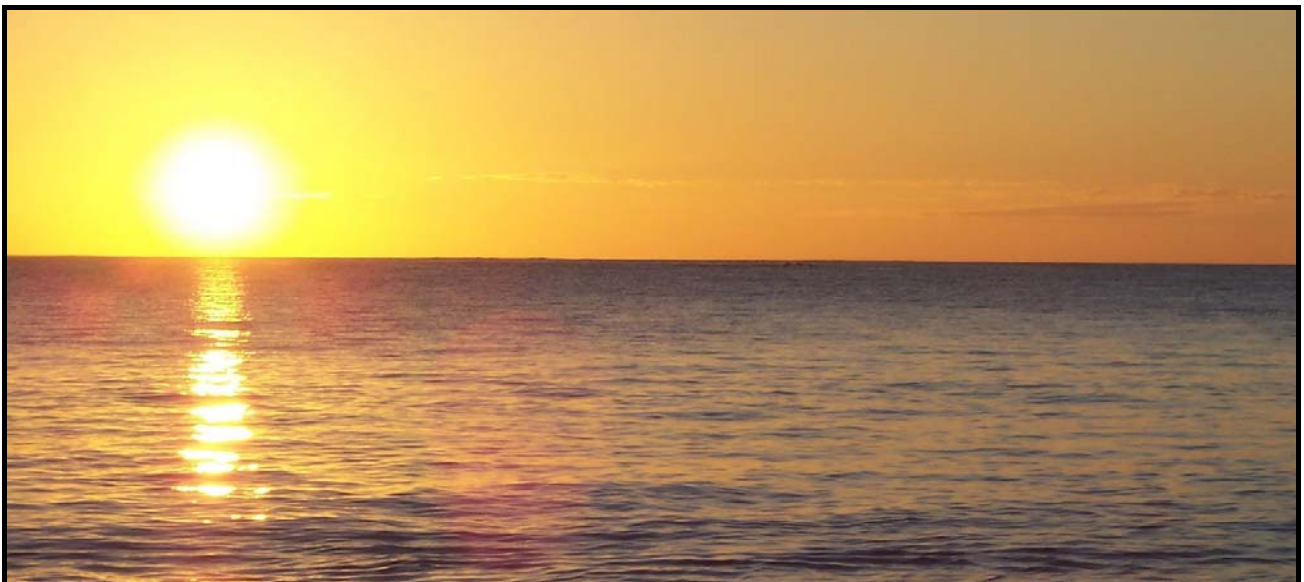
- permitted areas for specific recreational activities are supported by appropriate infrastructure;
- identified areas for preservation and rehabilitation are effectively managed;
- appropriate areas are designated and promoted for recreation activities; and
- coastal assets are of a high quality, appropriately located and effectively maintained.

This Plan will provide a framework to guide decision-making processes at the City which relate to the provision of coastal infrastructure and services, taking into account the competing interests of conservationists, recreational users and developers.

Statement on Sea-Level Rising

The City acknowledges that future environmental changes will occur in light of the effects of global warming and that these changes will have impact on the City's coastal areas. Given that information on the extent of these impacts is yet to become readily available, this Plan does not address the issue of sea-level rising. However, statements made within the Plan are cognisant of the fact that sea-level rising will become an issue in the future.

When information does become available, the City will ensure its integration into the Plan when undertaking scheduled review processes.



Purpose

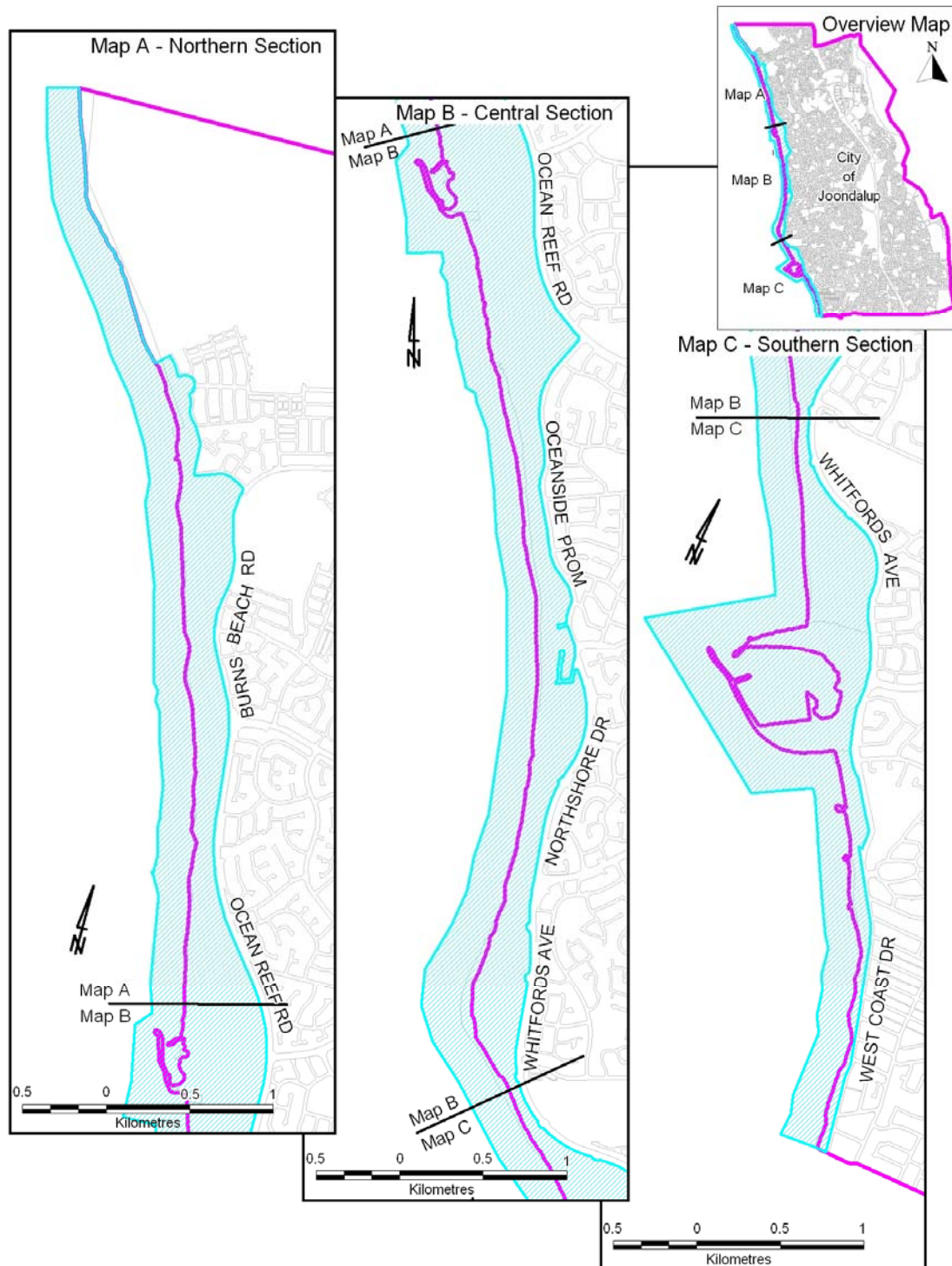
The purpose of the City of Joondalup Beach Management Plan is to provide a management framework for the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, preservation and appropriate development of the lands that are covered by the Plan.

It is acknowledged that there are a wide range of existing regional and City plans, strategies and policy statements that may deal with these concerns, however, the development of this Plan is intended to create an umbrella management framework that will provide the community with certainty about the City's beach lands and enable the City to manage and develop it effectively.

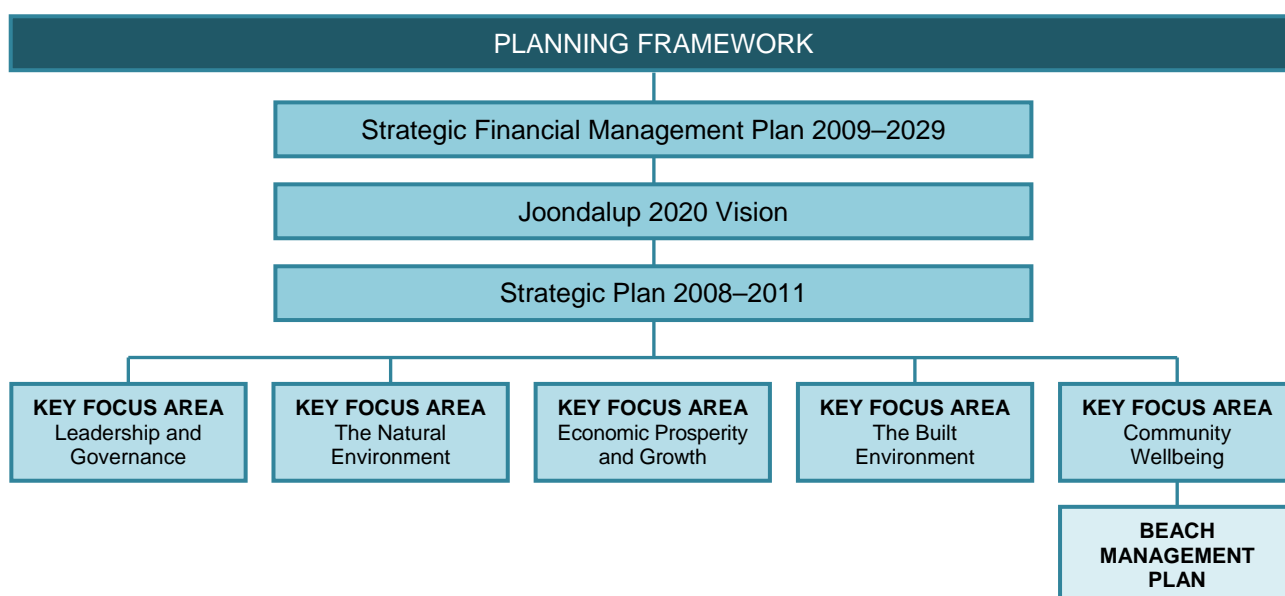


Area Covered by Plan

The land covered under this Plan stretches from the City's northern boundary at Burns Beach to its southern boundary at Marmion, and 200 metres west into the sea from the low water mark to where the first sealed road commences in the east.



Planning Framework



Related Legal, Strategic and Policy Documents

There are several City of Joondalup legal, strategic and policy documents that are relevant to the *Beach Management Plan*. The following highlights the pertinent sections of each document:

Local Laws:

- *Local Government and Public Property Local Law 1999*
- *Trading in Public Places Local Law 1999*
- *Health Local Law 1999*

Policies:

Policy 3-4 — Height of Buildings within the Coast Area (Non-Residential Zones):

- *Objective:* 'To ensure that the height of all development within the coastal area (non-residential zones) is sympathetic to the protection and enhancement of the amenity and streetscape character of the surrounding area.'

Policy 6-1 — Reserves, Parks and Recreation Grounds:

- *Objective:* 'To support best management practice for Council-controlled reserves, parks and recreation grounds while recognising community needs and community and Council responsibilities.'

Policy 7-3 — Community Facilities, Built:

- *Objective:* 'To provide a range of community facilities within the community which meet local and regional needs.'

Policy 7-4 — Management of Community Facilities:

- *Objective:* 'To provide equity and access in the provision and management of community recreation facilities and services, and to meet the changing needs of the community.'

Policy 7-19 — Asset Management:

- *Objective:* 'To ensure the organisation undertakes a structured and coordinated approach to asset management that will promote sustainable infrastructure for the City of Joondalup.'

Plans:

Joondalup 2020 Vision:

- 'The City contains a comprehensive and well-connected network of cycle paths with high quality end of trip facilities available for cyclists at key destinations.'
- 'From an environmental perspective, the City is recognised as a world leader in preserving biodiversity with a broad network of bushland and open space which is interconnected to support the movement of fauna.'
- 'The City's coastal environment is maintained in a pristine condition, with appropriate facilities to enable the public to enjoy this wonderful asset. Such facilities include developments at the boat harbour in Ocean Reef which make it an attractive, vibrant and memorable place to visit.'
- 'That residents have easy access to a wide variety of recreational and leisure opportunities, from beautiful parklands to active play areas, and community facilities of the highest quality.'

Strategic Plan 2008–2011:

- *Mission Statement:* 'To undertake all our activities with the endeavour of meeting community expectations and achieving sustainable lifestyles.'
- *Key Focus Area 2: The Natural Environment*
 - *Objective 2.1:* 'To ensure that the City's natural environmental assets are preserved, rehabilitated and maintained.'
 - *Objective 2.2:* 'To engage proactively with the community and other relevant organisations in the preservation of the City's natural environmental assets.'
- *Key Focus Area 4: The Built Environment*
 - *Objective 4.2:* 'To progress a range of innovative and high quality urban development projects within the City.'
- *Key Focus Area 5: Community Wellbeing*
 - *Objective 5.2:* 'To facilitate healthy lifestyles within the community.'
 - *Objective 5.4:* 'To work collaboratively with stakeholders to increase community safety and respond to emergencies effectively.'

Environment Plan 2007–2011

- *Strategic Position:* 'To provide ongoing environmental leadership to the community to ensure the City retains its natural environmental assets and preserves them for future generations to enjoy. The City of Joondalup will achieve this goal through integrated planning and working in partnership with the community, key stakeholders and relevant agencies.'
- *Focus Area 1: Land*
 - *Objective:* 'To incorporate environmental considerations into major land approval and planning processes and to use external networks for establishing management and monitoring processes.'
- *Focus Area 3: Biodiversity*
 - *Objective:* 'To ensure the effective protection and maintenance of the City's biodiversity.'

Biodiversity Action Plan 2009–2019

- *Aim:* 'For the City of Joondalup's rich biological diversity to be understood, maintained and protected.'
- *Key Focus Area 2: Catchment Management*
 - *Objective:* 'To undertake appropriate management at a catchment scale in order to reduce negative impacts on the City's natural areas.'
- *Key Focus Area 5: Community Awareness and Education*
 - *Objective:* 'To improve awareness and understanding in the local community about biodiversity and its importance.'
- *Key Focus Area 6: Community Engagement and Partnerships*
 - *Objective:* 'To improve outcomes by undertaking meaningful engagement and working in partnership with the community, key stakeholders and relevant agencies.'

Joondalup Coastal Foreshore Natural Areas Management Plan

- *Conservation Zone:*

- *Objective:* 'To provide for the protection of the environment, landforms, significant fauna habitat and important vegetation communities while allowing low-intensity public access to areas that are of significant environmental value.'
- *Low-Intensity Passive Recreation Zone:*
 - *Objective:* 'To provide facilities to cater for low levels of public use and recreation, whilst maintaining the conservation value of the area.'
- *Medium-Intensity Passive Recreation Zone:*
 - *Objective:* 'To provide facilities to cater for medium levels of public use and recreation, whilst maintaining the integrity of the vegetation and landforms of the area.'
- *High-Intensity Passive Recreation Zone:*
 - *Objective:* 'To provide facilities and management for high levels of passive recreational activities, while implementing measures that will reduce the impact of these activities on the biophysical environment.'

Landscape Master Plan 2009–2019

- *Vision:* 'Landscaping in the City of Joondalup will be innovative, distinctive, functional and appealing, and valued by residents and visitors and will evoke a sense of ownership and pride amongst its residents. This vision will be achieved through the application of sustainable principles that will underpin all landscaping practices, with a focus on environmental best practice and the preservation, enhancement and showcasing of local natural biodiversity.'

Asset Management Plan 2009–2012

- *Vision:* 'The City of Joondalup's vision for its Community Infrastructure is to provide the desired level of service in the most cost effective manner for present and future customers. The City's Asset Management Plan provides a strategic road map and framework for successful achievement of this vision.'

Bike Plan 2009

- *Aims and Objectives:*
 - 'To improve the cycling infrastructure by maintaining the already extensive network of pathways, cycle lanes and signed bicycle routes servicing major destinations and the wider bicycle network within the City and providing new infrastructure where necessary'

Tourism Development Plan 2005–2009

- *Vision:* 'The creation of a vibrant tourism industry that is environmentally responsible, socially sound and economically viable. The industry is responsive to the community and visitors (tourists) and built on partnerships and networks.'

Access and Inclusion Plan 2009-2011

- *Policy Statement:* 'The City of Joondalup is committed to ensuring that the community is accessible for, equal to and inclusive of all members of the community and visitors.'

District Planning Scheme No.2

- *Purpose:* 'To set out the way land is to be used and developed. It classifies areas for land use and includes provisions to coordinate infrastructure and development in a locality. It also includes controls to ensure long-term strategic planning objectives are achieved.'

Development of Plan

The development of the *Beach Management Plan* occurred in several stages, as outlined in the diagram below:



Principles

The following guiding principles underpin the issue statements contained within the Beach Management Plan.

1. To maintain the natural integrity of the City's coastline.

2. To facilitate high quality experiences for visitors to coastal locations within the City through the provision of quality infrastructure and services.

3. To enable a safe environment for beach users to undertake a variety of coastal activities.

4. To support activity diversity and growth within the Joondalup coastal region.



Burns Beach Groyne Redevelopment - 2009

Stakeholders

There are various State Government departments and agencies empowered with specific management responsibilities along the State's coastline. There are also several non-government organisations that assist in the delivery of coastal-related services whom the City considers to be major stakeholders in the management of its beaches and coastal reserves.

Below is a list of relevant organisations involved in the delivery of coastal management services, including a brief outline of the extent of their jurisdiction and any activity restrictions they have applied within the City of Joondalup.

Department of Environment and Conservation

Extent of Jurisdiction:

The Department of Environment and Conservation is responsible for the following relevant coastal management duties:

- Assisting the Marine Parks and Reserves Authority in the management and protection of marine parks and reserves under the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*.
- Identifying and establishing marine conservation reserves.
- Developing and enforcing management plans for the ongoing protection and preservation of conservation areas.
- Providing advice to other government agencies as to the activities that should be prohibited or restricted in and around marine conservation areas (including: fishing, boating, surface-water sports, swimming, diving, and snorkelling)

Restrictions Applied within the City of Joondalup:

The City of Joondalup is home to the Marmion Marine Park, which extends from Trigg Island in the south, to Burns Beach in the north. The *Marmion Marine Park Management Plan 1992-2002* has informed the direction of management processes and actions by the Department in the Marine Park since 1992. Although the *Marmion Marine Park Management Plan 1992-2002* is due for review, actions and statements within the Plan are still applied by the Department in the management of the Park. This includes the issuing of commercial operator licenses to businesses that conduct water-based activities on Reserves managed by the Department. Within the City of Joondalup, this extends to commercial recreational, tourism and fishing operations. Appendix 1 outlines the current area of the Marmion Marine Park, the classified zones within the Park, and the locations where specific activities may be undertaken.

Department of Planning

Extent of Jurisdiction:

The Department of Planning (formally Department of Planning and Infrastructure) is responsible for the following relevant coastal management duties:

- Providing advice and support to the WA Planning Commission and other relevant stakeholders in relation to regional coastal planning.
- Preparing the Metropolitan Regional Scheme.
- Supporting Planning Policies for adoption by the WA Planning Commission

Restrictions Applied within the City of Joondalup:

The Department of Planning has developed the *Draft Perth Coastal Planning Strategy*, which will provide policy advice and strategic guidance to stakeholders in the future planning and development of metropolitan coastal areas. The draft Strategy classifies the State's coastline into precinct areas, under which, appropriate land use and precinct types are identified (i.e. 'Built-Up Precincts', 'Open Space Precincts' and 'Industry Precincts'). Appendix 3 outlines the proposed precinct areas and types within the City of Joondalup. When adopted, the Perth Coastal Planning Strategy will be utilised by the Department of Planning and WA

Planning Commission in the consideration of coastal development applications. The City's proposed management plan will need to be cognisant of the State planning prerogatives illustrated in Appendix 3.

The Metropolitan Regional Scheme sets out a broad pattern of land use for the Perth Metropolitan Area by classifying specific areas into zones to control the types of developments that can occur in each location. The Planning Policies support the Scheme by creating a guide for decision-making processes by local governments when considering planning applications. Planning Policies are non-statutory but are useful instruments for making consistent town planning decisions. Relevant coastal Planning Policies prepared by the Department of Planning include:

- *Statement of Planning Policy No. 2.6: State Coastal Planning Policy*
- *Statement of Planning Policy No. 3.4: Natural Hazards and Disasters Policy*
- *Statement of Planning Policy No. 2.0: Environment and Natural Resources Policy*
- *Statement of Planning Policy No. 2.8: Draft Bushland Policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region*

Western Australian Planning Commission

Extent of Jurisdiction:

The Western Australian Planning Commission is responsible for the following relevant coastal management duties:

- Determining the approval of development applications within areas reserved for Parks and Recreation under the Metropolitan Regional Scheme and for the Hillarys Marina.

Restrictions Applied within the City of Joondalup:

The Commission considers all applications on the advice of the Department of Planning who assess development applications on the basis of existing legislation and approved planning policies and practices.

Department of Transport

Extent of Jurisdiction:

The Department of Transport (formally Department of Planning and Infrastructure) is responsible for the following relevant coastal management duties:

- Administering the *Western Australian Marine Act 1982* (i.e.: designating (in specific areas): prohibited boating areas, permitted waterski locations, and boating restrictions (relating to speed)).
- Ensuring marine safety.
- Licensing recreational boating and commercial vessels.
- Managing oil pollution and coastal erosion.
- Determining areas for boating restrictions.
- Planning and developing coastal infrastructure (relating to harbours and boating facilities).
- Acquiring and analysing coastal data (including: nautical charts, tide predictions, maritime geographical data, and wave data)

Restrictions Applied within the City of Joondalup:

Within the City of Joondalup, the Department of Transport has placed the following restrictions on water-based activities:

- *Prohibited Boating Location*: located approximately 34 metres west of, and parallel to, the western Hillarys Boat Harbour wall.
- *Restricted Boating Speed*: limited to 8 knots within 200 metres of the shoreline along the entire length of the Joondalup coast.
- *Permitted Waterski Area*: see Appendix 2.

Department of Health

Extent of Jurisdiction:

The Department of Health is responsible for the following relevant coastal management duties:

- Administering the Bacterial Monitoring Program (i.e.: testing popular swimming beaches within the Perth Metropolitan Region for levels of bacteria to assess the potential safety impacts on beach users. This is assisted by local government Environmental Health Officers).
- Ensuring the water at swimming beaches is safe to swim in.
- Classifying water bodies to help bathers decide where they want to swim.
- Issuing warnings during pollution events.
- Identifying bacterial pollution sources.
- Looking for long-term bacterial trends.
- Approving/disapproving the decommissioning of septic tanks with assistance from local government Environmental Health Officers (particularly within sensitive coastal areas).
- Approving/disapproving the installation of leach tanks and soak wells for large development applications.

Restrictions Applied within the City of Joondalup:

Restrictions may apply in the case of pollution and/or contamination events in the form of restricted public access.

See Appendix 4 for data on seasonal micro-bacterial analysis within the City of Joondalup.

Water Corporation

Extent of Jurisdiction:

The Water Corporation is responsible for the following relevant coastal management duties:

- Coordinating Perth's Long-Term Ocean Outlet Monitoring Program (PLOOM Program) (i.e.: monitoring outlet areas for water quality, sediment quality, phytoplankton, marine habitats, heavy metal and pesticides, and wastewater plumes).
- Disposing of secondary treated wastewater from the Beenyup Wastewater Treatment Plant (located within the suburb of Craigie) by discharge into the ocean (outlet located south of the Ocean Reef Marina).
- Monitoring the impacts of the discharged secondary treated wastewater on the marine environment for nutrient enrichment, pathogenic microorganisms, and contaminants.
- Managing the State's sewerage infrastructure.
- Coordinating the Infill Sewerage Program (i.e.: eradicating household septic tanks within the Perth Metropolitan Region to reduce the health and environmental risks to future generations. Coastal areas within the City of Joondalup that were subject to capital works under the Infill Sewerage Program are illustrated in Appendix 5. (n.b.: the Infill Sewerage Program only extends to household sewerage connections therefore some City-owned buildings within coastal reserves are still on septic tank sewerage systems, including: Mullaloo Surf Lifesaving Club, Jack Kikeros Hall, Sorrento Surf Lifesaving Club, Whitford nodes toilets and change rooms, Mullaloo North toilet, Ocean Reef Sea Rescue Club, Ocean Reef Sea Sports Club, Iluka Foreshore toilets, and Burns Beach change rooms.))

Restrictions Applied within the City of Joondalup:

Restrictions may apply in the case of pollution and/or contamination events in the form of restricted public access.

Department of Fisheries

Extent of Jurisdiction:

The Department of Fisheries are responsible for the following relevant coastal management duties:

- Managing recreational and commercial fishing in the Marmion Marine Park.
- Determining catch limits and sizes for recreational and commercial fishing.
- Ensuring fishing restrictions and prohibitions are adhered to in the Marmion Marine Park.
- Administering licences for rock lobster, abalone, marron, south-west freshwater angling, and net fishing practices (n.b.: licences for recreational boat fishing to be introduced in March 2010).

Restrictions Applied within the City of Joondalup:

The Department of Fisheries is responsible for the Marmion Marine Park in conjunction with the Department of Environment and Conservation. Under the jurisdiction of the Department of Fisheries, the following restrictions apply in the Park:

- Spearfishing is prohibited within 1,800 metres of the shore, while spearfishing on compressed air is not permitted throughout the rest of the marine park; and
- Access by boats is permitted throughout the Marine Park.
- Line fishing from the shore is permitted in all areas.
- Line fishing from a boat is permitted in all areas except Sanctuary Zones and the Watermans Reef Observation Area.
- All shellfish and sea urchins are protected.
- Abalone fishing is permitted in season in all areas except Sanctuary Zones and the Watermans Reef Observation Area.
- Rock lobster fishing is permitted in all areas except the Sanctuary Zones and Watermans Reef Observation Area.
- Commercial fishing is permitted in all areas except Sanctuary Zones and the Watermans Reef Observation Area.

See Appendix 6 for the boundaries of the Marmion Marine Park.

Western Australian Police

Extent of Jurisdiction:

The Western Australian Police are responsible for the following relevant coastal management duties:

- Operating the Water Police Coordination Centre as the Hazard Management Authority responsible for coordinating marine search and rescue operations.
- Operating the Diving Squad (i.e.: providing support to the WA Police in the areas of underwater search and rescue, sonar scanning, and underwater crime scene investigation).
- Operating the Marine Intelligence division (i.e.: providing specialised intelligence and investigative support to the WA Police in the areas of marine-based collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of information from the community and other sources).
- Coordinating the Marine Watch crime prevention program (i.e.: providing a designated Local Marine Liaison Officer at coastal police stations to assist the local community and maritime clubs and organisations in the reporting of unusual or suspicious marine activity).
- Operating Coast Radio Perth and monitoring HF and VHF marine channels for distress calls.
- Assisting victims of any marine- or coastal-related crimes.

Restrictions Applied within the City of Joondalup:

Restrictions to coastal areas may be applied by the WA Police in the case of emergencies, accidents, criminal monitoring, criminal activities, and/or crime scene investigations in the form of restricted access or restrictions relating to special powers.

The Water Police Branch of the Western Australian Police Service is also responsible for enforcing any restrictions imposed by the Department of Transport over water-based activities.

Fire and Emergency Services Authority

Extent of Jurisdiction:

The Fire and Emergency Services Authority is responsible for the following relevant coastal management duties:

- Administering the *Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia Act 1998*, *Fire Brigades Act 1942*, *Bush Fires Act 1954*, and *Emergency Management Act 2005*.
- Coordinating and providing operational and financial support to the Volunteer Marine Rescue Services, State Emergency Services, Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service and Bush Fire Brigades.
- Providing emergency management training.
- Conducting community engagement, research, liaison, risk planning, and evaluation in related to fire and emergency services.

Restrictions Applied within the City of Joondalup:

Restrictions may be applied by the Fire and Emergency Services Authority in the case of emergencies and/or accidents in the form of restricted access or restrictions relating to State Emergency special powers.

Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (Federal)

Extent of Jurisdiction:

The Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts is responsible for the following relevant coastal management duties:

- Approving development applications that may impact on any species listed under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999*.

Restrictions Applied within the City of Joondalup:

The Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts is responsible for protecting and managing nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places. The Department operates under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* and any developments that may impact upon species listed under the Act, must be referred to the Department. In the City of Joondalup, there are 2 known species listed under the Act, the Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) and the Graceful Sun Moth (*Synemon gratiosa*).

Non-Statutory Authority Stakeholders

Whitfords Volunteer Sea Rescue Group (Inc.)

Extent of Jurisdiction:

The Whitfords Volunteer Sea Rescue Group an independent not-for-profit organisation which is contracted under the State Government and is responsible for the following relevant coastal management duties:

- Acting as the State Government's 'first responder' for all sea rescue incidents that occur between Alkimos in the north, and City Beach in the South.
- Providing crew, radio operators, support personnel, craft, equipment, and communication facilities for marine search and rescue operations.
- Providing training in powerboating, marine search and rescue, Recreational Skippers Ticket, Marine Radio Operators Certificate, and coastal navigation.
- Providing escort vessels for large events (e.g.: Rottneet Channel Swim, Dragon Boat Races in Hillarys Boat Harbour).
- Assisting Water Police Coordination Centre in search and rescue operations.

Wanneroo/Joondalup State Emergency Service Unit

Extent of Jurisdiction:

The Wanneroo/Joondalup State Emergency Service Unit is supported by the Fire and Emergency Services Authority. The Unit is staffed by volunteers who undertake the following relevant coastal management responsibilities:

- Acting as a 'hazard management agency' for flood, cyclone, storm, tsunami, and earthquake incidents.
- Assisting in emergency repairs and restorations on buildings and essential services affected by natural disasters.
- Coordinating land searches (including beaches, cliffs and caves).
- Assisting in incident control, planning and logistics.
- Providing community education to service groups, senior centres and homes, local businesses and schools.
- Assisting and supporting other emergency agencies, including the WA Police, where required.

Surf Life Saving Western Australia

Extent of Jurisdiction:

Surf Life Saving Western Australia is a volunteer-based, not-for-profit organisation which coordinates 28 surf life saving clubs in Western Australia, including Mullaloo Surf Life Saving Club and Sorrento Surf Life Saving Club. In addition to voluntary life saving services, club personnel are contracted by the City to conduct supplementary services on weekdays during peak periods. The volunteers and contracted life savers undertake the following relevant coastal management responsibilities:

- Patrolling beaches and providing life saving services along the coastline (with additional services during peak periods).
- Providing life saving education to beach users (e.g.: sun smart, shark sightings).
- Providing surf life saving training to club members and the community.

The City's *Local Government and Public Property Local Law 1999* permits life saving clubs to designate swimming areas where the entry of boats, personal watercraft and surfboards is prohibited or restricted. Under the local law, surf life saving clubs are also permitted to restrict bathing, fishing and launch life saving watercraft or any life saving equipment for life saving activities. In addition, members of a life saving patrol have authority under to direct beach users to bathe within patrol flags and/or leave the water during dangerous conditions.

Designated Recreational Intensity Areas

In order to guide management decisions for the appropriate provision of coastal infrastructure and the designation of permitted areas for recreational activity, the following recreation zones have been developed.

1. Low-Intensity Recreation Zone
2. Medium-Intensity Recreation Zone
3. High-Intensity Recreation Zone

The zones seek to establish a relationship between recreational intensity and coastal management decisions. They have been determined based on the existing levels of public use and facilities present, as well as the sustainability of each level of use relative to the landform and ecology of each area.

The description and location of the recreation zones below have been sourced from the City's *Coastal Foreshores Natural Areas Management Plan 2002*.

Where issue statements within the *Beach Management Plan* refer to 'designated recreational intensity areas', they are referencing the recreational intensity zones, as illustrated in Appendix 8 of this document.

Low-Intensity Recreation Zone

The objective for this zone is to provide facilities to cater for low levels of public use and recreation, whilst maintaining the conservation value of the area. Low-intensity recreation areas are generally those areas where:

- access is almost entirely by either pedestrians or cyclists, along pathways or beach fronts and distant from car parks and other facilities;
- there is a low demand for access to the area;
- existing recreational activities are passive and consist chiefly of walking, jogging, cycling, swimming or fishing;
- existing recreational activities are generally not concentrated at nodes, but rather are spread relatively evenly at low density along linear, accessible stretches; and
- vehicular access to the beach is not permitted except by authorised vehicles.

Medium-Intensity Recreation Zone

The objective for this zone is to provide facilities to cater for medium levels of public use and recreation, whilst maintaining the integrity of the vegetation and landforms of the area. Medium-intensity recreation areas are generally those areas where:

- access is largely by pedestrians or cyclists, along pathways or beach fronts more than a short walk (i.e.: at least a few minutes) from large car parks and other major recreational infrastructure, or a short walk from small car parks;
- there is a moderate demand for access to the area;
- existing recreational activities include passive recreation and some more specialised activities, including walking, jogging, cycling, swimming, fishing, animal exercising, boating, boat launching, sailing and windsurfing; and
- some of the more active recreational activities can be localised to specific areas away from the general beach-going public, such as areas for waterskiing, jet skiing, windsurfing and kitesurfing.

High-Intensity Recreation Zone

The objective for this zone is to provide facilities and management for high levels of passive recreational activities, while implementing measures that will reduce the impact of these activities on the biophysical environment. High-intensity recreation areas are generally those areas where:

- popular swimming beaches are located (e.g.: Mullaloo Beach, Sorrento Beach) which are patrolled by surf life savers and have associated infrastructure (e.g.: large car parks, grassed areas, buildings,

toilet and change room facilities) and a large number of access ways across the dunes to reach the beach;

- boat launching facilities (other than beach launching) are located (e.g.: Ocean Reef Boat Harbour);
- a high proportion of visitors arrive by car and walk a short distance from relatively large car parks to the site of recreation, which is generally the beach;
- there is a high demand for access to the area (n.b.: high-intensity use is often concentrated in time and space, with peak usage during summer, and at nodes surrounding swimming beaches and associated infrastructure);
- there is a moderate demand for access to the area; and
- existing recreational activities are generally passive and include swimming, walking, jogging and cycling.

Other uses in this zone may require specialist infrastructure, such as boat launching ramps. Many of the areas of high-intensity use consist of a relatively narrow strip of dune vegetation, which is often degraded by significant weed invasion, vegetation disturbance, erosion, the effects of frequent, low intensity fire, and the effects of human traffic across the dune vegetation (rather than using defined access paths).

See Appendix 8 for a visual representation of the recreational intensity zones outlined above.

Structure

The *Beach Management Plan* is divided into the following Key Focus Areas:

1. Infrastructure
2. Management
3. Development

Each Key Focus Area outlines the objectives associated with coastal asset provision and maintenance, activities management, and commercial developments.

Issues under each Key Focus Area are identified and supported by issue statements which articulate the City's position on how specific issues should be resolved or managed. The issue statements do not seek to act as specific tasks or actions, rather, they aim to provide guidance to decision-making processes which relate to the provision of coastal services and infrastructure.

To support the *Beach Management Plan*, an *Implementation Plan* will be developed to articulate the processes and mechanisms required to give effect to the issue statements within the Plan. This could include, for example:

- amendments to existing local laws and policies;
- development of guidelines;
- erection of coastal signage;
- engagement with external stakeholders; or
- procedural amendments.

Key Focus Area 1: Infrastructure

Coastal infrastructure is varied and provides for the needs of both local and regional communities. Close proximity to the ocean makes coastal infrastructure more vulnerable to deterioration from conditions and high usage. Pressures on infrastructure are generally seasonal and depend on the type of infrastructure. For example, coastal dual-use pathways are generally popular throughout the year for walking, jogging and cycling, whereas car parks, toilets, and change room facilities at popular swimming nodes are much more popular during the summer months. The following objectives relate to the provision of all coastal infrastructures.

Objectives:

- To provide quality infrastructure for the lowest 'whole-of-life' cost.
- To provide adequate levels of infrastructure that are able to service the needs of the region within designated activity locations.
- To ensure the preservation of natural areas through effective infrastructure design and location.

1.1 Paths

The City's coastline stretches over 17 kilometres and contains a large number of pathways. Most notably, the 'coastal dual-use pathway', which runs north-south along the City's coast and is utilised by local residents, tourists and regional visitors year-round. This pathway currently extends from Marmion Beach in the south to Burns Beach in the north (excluding a length of approximately 700 metres at the City's northern border). Its total current length is approximately 21.7 kms.

Recent capital works undertaken in Sorrento-Marmion upgraded the most popular section of the dual-use pathway by removing the concrete surface and replacing it with red asphalt. Certain locations along this section of the pathway were also subject to widening as part of the works program.

At the northern end of the City, negotiations with the City of Wanneroo and the Department of Environment and Conservation have commenced to determine under which arrangements an extension of the dual-use pathway from Burns Beach to Mindarie should occur. The Council is yet to resolve its position on this issue, however, should the project progress, the dual-use pathway within the City of Joondalup will effectively be extended 700 metres north to the City of Wanneroo border.

There are also over 45 designated beach access paths along the City's coast which the City is responsible for maintaining, including the boat access ramp at Ocean Reef. Inspections for coastal paths are undertaken by the City's Operations Services while maintenance works are performed by both the City and external contractors. Inspections and maintenance requirements occur on a scheduled and 'as needs' basis, which normally involve path sweeping processes and repairs to concrete, asphalt and limestone surfaces.

Many informal beach access paths are also present along the coast; however, these are neither maintained nor recognised by the City and are created by beach users who access the beach through illegal means (i.e. traversing dunal systems). Most informal pathways lead to well-known fishing and surfing locations within dangerous limestone-cliff areas and are created and reinforced on a seasonal basis. The City utilises coastal fencing, signage and patrols to deter ongoing access to these areas and to reduce the use of informal beach access paths.

Issues and Issue Statements:

Issue	Congestion along the Mullaloo section of the dual-use pathway during the summer months and inconsistent path widths between Hillarys and Burns Beach.
Issue Statement 1	<p>The City's <i>Bike Plan 2009</i> promotes the construction of a continuous coastal shared-path and identifies the appropriate construction of off-road bicycle networks as an infrastructure priority. As such, when undertaking assessments of the coastal dual-use pathway, the City should give consideration as to whether the pathway meets current community needs and whether it can adequately enable multiple recreational activities to be undertaken simultaneously.</p> <p>The potential for path widening and continuity should be priority design features</p>

	considered during path assessments and sections of path listed for refurbishment within the Capital Works Program should be prioritised according to usage.
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Link to Objectives: To provide adequate levels of infrastructure that are able to service the needs of the region within designated activity locations.

Issue	Use of informal beach access pathways that lead to high-risk areas such as limestone cliff locations.
Issue Statement 2	The City discourages the use of informal beach access pathways and believes this should be supported through the installation of adequate fencing infrastructure and educational signage along the coastal dual-use pathway to inhibit and discourage access to high-risk limestone cliff locations.

Link to Objectives: To ensure the preservation of natural areas through effective infrastructure design and location.

Issue	Deterioration of the limestone and concrete, hard-stand surfaces on beach access paths and sand build-up at popular beach access points where hard-stand surfaces are present.
Issue Statement 3	<p>It is the City's position that limestone and concrete hard-stand surfaces should continue to be utilised on beach access paths, however, the point in which hard-stand surfaces end should be in such a location that path degradation and sand build-up is minimised.</p> <p>Any design and construction features of beach access paths should take into consideration overall maintenance costs, including path reconstruction and the removal of accreted sand.</p>

Link to Objectives: To provide quality infrastructure for the lowest 'whole-of-life' cost.

Issue	Excessive numbers of beach access pathways that are under-utilised and inappropriately located.
Issue Statement 4	It is the City's position that beach access paths, that are known to be inappropriately located or under-utilised, should be subject to rationalisation. Approved formal access paths should be numbered to improve methods of identification for maintenance purposes.

Link to Objectives: To provide adequate levels of infrastructure that are able to service the needs of the region within designated activity locations.



Burns Beach section of coastal dual-use pathway.

1.2 Car Parks

There are currently 24 car parking locations along the City's coastline, 19 of which are owned and managed by the City of Joondalup. Within these locations, there are a total of 4,737 car parking bays, with 2,768 concentrated within the Hillarys Marina Complex. The remaining 1,969 are distributed across car parks and range in size from 12 bays per car park to 372.

Although generally considered to be sufficient, the current level of coastal car parking bays is tested during the months of summer when car parking demands at popular swimming beaches often exceed the level of bays available in the area. This generally leads to incursions into residential areas as surplus visitors seek out alternative car parking solutions that are close to the beach. Local residents often suffer a loss of amenity as a result of these incursions and seek remedy from the City to patrol the affected residential areas more often during peak summer months.

Coastal car parks are also identified as anti-social hot-spots, demanding careful design and patrolling to ensure the safety of car park users.

Issues and Issue Statements:

Issue	Inadequate car parking at the current animal exercise beach car park in Hillarys.
Issue Statement 5	<p>The City acknowledges that current car parking facilities at the Hillarys Dog Beach have reached capacity during peak summer periods. To maintain the amenity of the area, the following approaches to car parking solutions should be preferred:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximising car parking spaces within the existing car park footprint at the Hillarys Dog Beach; and • Prohibiting horse exercising on the beach area south of Pinnaroo Point and reconfiguring the horse float car park to accommodate a greater number of car bays for dog owners.

Link to Objectives: To provide adequate levels of infrastructure that are able to service the needs of the region within designated activity locations.
To ensure the preservation of natural areas through effective infrastructure design and location.

Issue	Inadequate car parking facilities during the summer months between Mullaloo and North Mullaloo Beaches and at Sorrento Beach.
Issue Statement 6	<p>The City acknowledges that current car parking facilities at Mullaloo and Sorrento Beach have reached capacity during peak summer periods. To maintain the amenity of the area, the following approaches to car parking solutions should be preferred:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximising car parking spaces within existing car park footprints if possible. • Investigating possible shared-use arrangements on nearby private land. • Investigating the construction of additional car bays within road reserves. • Investigating the introduction of alternative transport solutions.

Link to Objectives: To provide adequate levels of infrastructure that are able to service the needs of the region within designated activity locations.

Issue	Poorly located coastal car parks that do not correlate to popular beach access points or other coastal attractions.
Issue Statement 7	<p>Numbers of available car parking bays should correlate to the level of recreational intensity the City wishes to encourage in the area and in locations where beach access is appropriate and promoted by the City. As such, designated high-intensity recreation areas should have the greatest number of total available parking bays, while designated medium-intensity recreation areas should concentrate car parks to locations where access is encouraged. Designated low-intensity recreation areas should have the least number of available parking bays in order to discourage access and to promote the preservation of native vegetation.</p>

Link to Objectives: To provide adequate levels of infrastructure that are able to service the needs of the region within designated activity locations.

1.3 Community Buildings

There are currently five community buildings located within coastal reserves in the City, four of which are subject to ongoing leasing arrangements. All but one, are located within high-intensity recreation areas with the fifth located in a medium-intensity recreation area. This particular community building (Jack Kikeros Hall in Burns Beach) experiences moderate utilisation levels from casual and regular community hire arrangements, which vary in activities from small functions to community group meetings.

Two of the five coastal community buildings, namely, the Whitfords Volunteer Sea Rescue Building and the Ocean Reef Sea Sports Club, are subject to lease arrangements and will be subject to temporary removal as part of the development of the Ocean Reef Marina. Concept plans for the Marina indicate that the buildings will be reconstructed within the Marina complex, although, relocated from their current premises to a location which complements the overall layout of the development site. The buildings' redesign is unknown at this stage, however, it will be subject to consultation prior to the reconstruction phase.

The remaining coastal community buildings are surf lifesaving clubs, namely, Mullaloo Surf Life Saving Club and Sorrento Surf Life Saving Club, which are also subject to ongoing leasing arrangements. The clubhouses serve as a base for surf life saving activities within the area of their location and can be hired on a casual basis for functions and events. These buildings experience high utilisation rates and serve an important function in facilitating safe swimming environments for beach users near the buildings' location.

In terms of the building materials used in the construction of coastal community buildings, they tend to vary depending on the age of the building, as continual modifications to building and design codes are adopted. The construction dates of current coastal community buildings are as follows:

Building	Construction Date
Sorrento Surf Life Saving Club Rooms	1972
Ocean Reef Sea Sports Club Rooms	1980
Whitfords Volunteer Sea Rescue Building	1980
Jack Kikeros Community	1983
Mullaloo Surf Life Saving Club Rooms	1991

Issues and Issue Statements:

Issue	Not all coastal sites are supported by community buildings.
Issue Statement 8	Only high or appropriate medium-intensity recreation areas along the coast should be supported by community buildings. The buildings should also be 'fit for purpose' and facilitate either coastal-related activities (e.g.: surf life saving, watercraft sports, sea rescue operations, etc.) or dining experiences which maximise coastal views in the buildings' design.

Link to Objectives: To provide adequate levels of infrastructure that are able to service the needs of the region within designated activity locations.

Issue	Use of inappropriate building materials within a marine environment.
Issue Statement 9	All coastal construction projects undertaken by the City should require specifications that stipulate the use of appropriate building materials which aim to decrease the 'whole-of-life' cost of the infrastructure asset. The City does not support the installation of marine-grade materials if doing so would significantly increase the 'whole-of-life' cost of the building. Coastal building refurbishments and major repairs should be scheduled in accord with the City's Building Asset Management Plan.

Link to Objectives: To provide quality infrastructure for the lowest 'whole-of-life' cost.

Issue	Accessibility features within coastally-located community buildings that do not meet current Australian Standards for access.
Issue Statement 10	The City strongly supports building design features which enable accessibility for people with disabilities and which accord with current Australian Standards for access. It is the City's position that all new community buildings should adopt high standards for accessibility within the design phase, while existing buildings should apply threshold

	criteria to determine when major accessibility alterations are included in scheduled works programs. If scheduled works are in excess of \$200,000 or will apply to over 25% of the building's existing floor space, major accessibility design features should be included in the design phase of the project, while works below these amounts should consider the inclusion of minor accessibility design features.
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Link to Objectives: To provide adequate levels of infrastructure that are able to service the needs of the region within designated activity locations.

Issue	External vandalism of coastal community buildings by non-building users.
Issue Statement 11	The City supports the implementation of CPTED (Crime Prevention through Environmental Design) principles in the design and construction of community buildings to reduce incidences of external vandalism.

Link to Objectives: To provide quality infrastructure for the lowest 'whole-of-life' cost.



Mullaloo Surf Life Saving Club

1.4 Toilets and Change Rooms

There are currently twelve toilet and change room facilities located across the City's coastal reserves, all of which vary in size and quality. Seven of these facilities are located within medium-intensity recreation areas, while the remaining five are located within high-intensity recreation areas. There are no toilets and change room facilities provided within low-intensity recreation areas, as the City discourages access to these locations due to their high conservational value.

In terms of the community's perception of coastal public toilet facilities, residents, beach visitors and reserve users have on many occasions articulated their concern that such facilities may attract anti-social behaviour in a variety of forms. As such, mechanisms for reducing potential incidences of anti-social behaviour require careful consideration by the City in planning for the provision of public facilities. This includes the determination of appropriate locations, design elements and management devices to ensure that public toilet facilities are available for the community's use, while acknowledging the impacts that their provision can have on surrounding residents. Modern concepts of design, such as CPTED principles (Crime Prevention through Environmental Design), aim to reduce incidences of anti-social behaviour in and around public facilities, principles of which the City has committed to incorporating into new City facilities as part of its *Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan*.

Similarly to coastal community buildings, the design and building materials used to construct coastal toilet changeroom facilities vary due to their differing levels of refurbishment and construction ages. As such, the incorporation of modern design features such as CPTED principles (Crime Prevention through

Environmental Design) and new accessibility requirements for the disabled are not consistent across facilities. To overcome this issue of inconsistency, the City plans to develop a *Public Toilet Strategy* which will provide guidance on the future provision of public toilets within the City (including coastal reserves). This will aim to stipulate minimum design and construction standards for new and existing facilities, as well as examining appropriate locations for their construction.

The construction dates of current coastal toilet and change room facilities are as follows:

Toilet and Change Room Facility	Construction Date
Sorrento/North Beach Toilets and Change Rooms	1979
Ocean Reef Boat Ramp Toilets and Change Rooms	1980
Burns Beach Toilets and Change Rooms	1984
Whitfords Node Toilets and Change Rooms	1984
Mullaloo North Toilets and Change Rooms	1984
Mullaloo South Toilets and Change Rooms	1991
Pinnaroo Point Toilets and Change Rooms	1994
Hillarys Animal Beach Toilets and Change Rooms	1995
Hillarys North beachside Toilets and Change Rooms	1996
Key West Mullaloo Automated Toilet	1999
Iluka Foreshore Toilets and Change Rooms	2006
Marmion Beach Toilets and Change Rooms	Rebuilt 2009

Issues and Issue Statements:

Issue	Appropriate location and design for coastal public toilet facilities.
Issue Statement 12	<p>The location of public toilet facilities should reflect the level of patronage and recreational intensity experienced at particular coastal sites and should be associated to the beach activities undertaken adjacent to car parking facilities. As such, coastal public toilets should be located in car parks or reserves that are contained within high and medium intensity recreational areas, where the nearby infrastructure promotes long-stay use and beach activities. Coastal car parking locations used predominantly to park and undertake activities along the coastal dual-use path, rather than on the beach, should receive less support for public toilet facilities.</p> <p>The City should also seek to include significant design aspects relating to improved accessibility when undertaking new public toilet constructions or major refurbishments of existing facilities. Minor accessibility design features should be considered as part of smaller scale refurbishment works.</p>

Link to Objectives: To provide adequate levels of infrastructure that are able to service the needs of the region within designated activity locations.

Issue	Providing after-hours access to coastal public toilets.
Issue Statement 13	<p>The City supports access to coastal toilet and change room facilities provided between the hours of dawn to dusk to reduce incidences of vandalism and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>After-hours access to coastal public toilets facilities, that are located within community buildings, should continue to be provided under the current hire and lease arrangements for the building (this does not extend to general public access).</p>

Link to Objectives: To provide quality infrastructure for the lowest 'whole-of-life' cost.

Issue	Reducing incidences of anti-social behaviour at public toilet facilities.
Issue Statement 14	<p>The City supports the implementation of CPTED (Crime Prevention through Environmental Design) principles in the design and construction of new coastal public toilet facilities to reduce incidences of anti-social behaviour and crime in these locations.</p>

Link to Objectives: To provide quality infrastructure for the lowest 'whole-of-life' cost.

Issue	Lack of deep sewer connections in coastal public toilet facilities.
Issue Statement 15	The City supports and encourages deep sewer connections in coastal areas where it is identified as being a cost effective initiative to pursue. This includes consideration of public toilet utilisation levels versus the cost required to connect to sewer infrastructure and maintain such connections. Where low levels of utilisation are experienced, alternative environmental solutions should be considered ahead of deep sewer connection (e.g.: micro-biotic systems).

Link to Objectives: To provide quality infrastructure for the lowest 'whole-of-life' cost.
To ensure the preservation of natural areas through effective infrastructure design and location.



Iluka Foreshore Toilets

1.5 Fencing

Coastal fencing is utilised along the entire length of the City's coastline and serves the predominant purpose of discouraging access to coastal reserve areas, as well as ensuring the safety of coastal visitors within locations considered to be of high-risk, such as limestone cliff face areas.

The coastal fencing within the City is constructed and installed along: the dual-use path, in front of dunal systems on the beach, and along east-west facing beach access pathways. In most locations, the City utilises track fencing systems which are constructed from CCA treated pine posts and interlocking stainless-steel wire railing. These systems are used based on their ability to withstand harsh coastal conditions and to safely and adequately prevent coastal visitors from accessing prohibited reserve areas. Despite being the currently preferred coastal fencing system, the City does experience issues with seaward facing fences, which are subject to movement and displacement during annual winter storms, which can be costly for the City in terms of replacement and maintenance requirements.

Although not currently banned, the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority discourage the use of CCA treated pine products in certain circumstances, particularly where such structures may come into contact with children. The City acknowledges the Authority's public health warning and is investigating alternative fencing materials that could replace the CCA treated pine posts used in coastal fencing construction in the future. In the meantime, the current use of this product in coastal fencing is considered to pose a low-risk to the public.

Particular stretches along the City's coastline utilise feature fencing to enhance the aesthetic appeal of the area, with a recent example being the coastal fencing installed along West Coast Drive in Sorrento and Marmion as part of capital works undertaken in the area. This section of coastal fencing utilises jarrah timber posts and stainless steel wire railing in its design to create a unique and attractive feature for this highly visited location.

Issues and Issue Statements:

Issue	The annual loss and displacement of seaward-facing fencing due to storm surges and coastal erosion.
Issue Statement 16	<p>The City supports the continued use of seaward-facing fencing for the purpose of preserving coastal native vegetation by encouraging beach access via designated beach access paths.</p> <p>'Fit-for-purpose' design features should be included in the construction and instalment of seaward-facing coastal fencing to reduce ongoing maintenance and replacement costs.</p> <p>Programs for the rehabilitation of degraded coastal vegetation should be identified, costed, and scheduled through the review of the City's <i>Coastal Foreshores Natural Areas Management Plan</i>. The content of this Plan should be informed by the completion of a native vegetation extent and condition mapping process.</p>

Link to Objectives: To provide quality infrastructure for the lowest 'whole-of-life' cost.
To ensure the preservation of natural areas through effective infrastructure design and location.

1.6 Signage

The City has many signs erected along its coastline which relate to safety, activity direction and prohibition. Examples of the nature of information provided on current coastal signs include:

- direction on the appropriate use of the dual-use pathway (re: cyclists and pedestrians)
- requirements to place litter within bins
- direction on permitted dog exercising activities
- "burglar beware" signage within coastal car parks
- direction to remain out of natural areas and only access beaches and reserves via pathways
- prohibited dog exercising and smoking areas

Over the years the design, corporate branding and statutory references on coastal signs has become inconsistent, which can cause confusion for visitors to coastal areas within the City. The over provision of signage can also contribute to reduced amenity in the form of visual pollution and may overwhelm coastal visitors at locations where signage is particularly prolific.

The maintenance of coastal signs is carried out by the City of Joondalup and involves graffiti removal, repairing, repainting and the installation of new signs. Signage inspections are undertaken as part of general coastal inspections for paths and fencing.

There are currently no interpretive signs present along the City's coastline, however, plans for the design and installation of coastal biodiversity interpretive signs is being pursued by the City. This project will involve the construction and installation of feature signs containing information on the biodiversity within the City's coastal foreshore.

Issues and Issue Statements:

Issue	Inconsistent design features and lack of guidance on appropriate locations for coastal signage that direct or prohibit coastal activities.
Issue Statement 17	<p>The design, installation and location of coastal signage should be guided by standardised coastal signage guidelines to ensure design consistency, appropriate corporate branding, consistent installation methods, appropriate material use and appropriate locations for installation. The guidelines should also outline a schedule for the maintenance and replacement of coastal signs.</p>

Link to Objectives: To provide quality infrastructure for the lowest 'whole-of-life' cost.



Burns Beach Walk Trail

1.7 Park Assets

The City is home to 13 coastal parks and public open space reserves which provide attractive and popular locations for the undertaking of recreational activities by coastal visitors. The assets contained within these areas vary depending on their size, purpose and location. For instance, public open space reserves along the coast generally contain protected vegetation species and as such, public access is limited through the installation of fencing and designated access pathways. Assets within these areas are therefore limited to signage, pathways, lighting and carparks. Parks, on the other hand, tend to contain a greater number of assets due to the presence of open grassed areas that act as popular activity nodes along the coast. The locations of coastal grassed areas include:

- Sorrento Foreshore, Sorrento
- Hillarys Beach Park (Whitfords Node South), Hillarys
- Pinnaroo Point (Whitfords Node Central), Hillarys
- Tom Simpson Park, Mullaloo
- Iluka Foreshore Reserve, Iluka
- Burns Beach Park, Burns Beach

Assets contained within these areas include: toilet facilities, floodlighting, car parks, play equipment, barbecues, picnic shelters and park benches. In light of their coastal location, assets contained within these areas require more frequent replacement and maintenance, as corrosion from the salty air and sand erosion during storm surges demand ongoing repair requirements.

Issues and Issue Statements:

Issue	Lack of an holistic approach to park design and scheduling works programs for the refurbishment or installation of new park assets within coastal parks.
Issue Statement 18	The City supports a coordinated and holistic approach to park developments, which should be delivered through the implementation of its <i>Parks Asset Management Plan 2008–2028</i> , <i>Landscape Master Plan 2009–2019</i> , and draft <i>Parks Classification Framework</i> . Park asset planning decisions determined via this process should be integrated into the City's forward Capital Works Program.

Link to Objectives: To provide adequate levels of infrastructure that are able to service the needs of the region within designated activity locations.

Issue	Lack of standardisation of park asset designs and criteria for associated feature inclusions
Issue Statement 19	The design and construction of park assets should be guided by standardised asset design guidelines which include requirements for assets to:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• meet appropriate generic design standards (e.g.: <i>Australian Standards</i>);• utilise appropriate building materials which reduce the ‘whole-of-life’ cost of the asset;• consider complementary infrastructure to support access and inclusion requirements which accord with legislated standards; and• be sized and designed according to the classification of the park in which it is located (i.e.: District Parks will contain more complex or larger park assets than Local or Neighbourhood Parks which seek to service the needs of a smaller number of community members).
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Link to Objectives: To provide quality infrastructure for the lowest ‘whole-of-life’ cost.
To provide adequate levels of infrastructure that are able to service the needs of the region within designated activity locations.

Key Focus Area 2: Management

As a popular destination for the undertaking of recreational activities on a regional basis, the City's coastline requires effective management to ensure the safe access and enjoyment of natural areas and infrastructure assets for all visitors. The following coastal management objectives underpin this philosophy:

Objectives:

- To facilitate safe environments for the undertaking of recreational activities along the City's coastline.
- To effectively minimise opportunities for antisocial behaviour to occur within susceptible coastal locations.
- To effectively manage the undertaking of coastal commercial activities within designated activity locations.
- To appropriately manage the organisation and approval of events and functions along the City's coastline.

2.1 Recreational Activities

As a regional facility, the City's coastline attracts many recreational user groups on both a casual and organised basis. Organised events and activities are currently managed through event application processes, commercial trading licences and local laws, whereas casual recreational activities are subject to management via signage and patrols that are supported through relevant local law provisions.

The City recognises and acknowledges the presence of activity conflicts along the coast, as users compete for access to coastal facilities and locations for the undertaking of various recreational pursuits. In order to determine the most appropriate mechanisms for managing these activities, the following assessment has been undertaken by the City to classify casual recreational activities on the basis of their propensity and ability to conflict with other activities. The classifications are also sub-classified according to their level of conflict on the beach or water.

Highly conflicting activities: activities considered to be unpredictable by nature, involve high-speeds, are likely to pose a risk to others or have the potential to impact on the surrounding natural environment.

Medium conflicting activities: activities that may pose a risk to others, are relatively predictable by nature or temporarily interrupt other activities during launching or casting processes.

Low conflicting activities: activities considered to be passive, predictable and unlikely to pose a risk to others.

Casual Recreational Beach Activities

Highly Conflicting	Medium Conflicting	Low Conflicting
Kitesurfing Animal Exercising	Fishing Non-powered boat launching	Walking Jogging Picnicking

Casual Recreational Water-Based Activities

Highly Conflicting	Medium Conflicting	Low Conflicting
Kitesurfing Free-style jet skiing Waterskiing	Kayaking Surfing Sailing Boating Windsurfing	Swimming Snorkelling Diving

Issues and Issue Statements:

Issue	The presence of conflicting recreational activities on the beach.
Issue Statement 20	The City does not wish to prohibit recreational activities on the beach to the detriment of activity diversity and the enjoyment of the City's coastline by residents and regional users. As such, only heavily conflicting activities should be subject to exclusion zones, licence requirements or designated areas. Activities that are less conflicting should be

	<p>permitted to occur along the City's coastline in an unrestricted manner, relying on the discretion of beach users to determine the level of risk that may be posed when entering a location where a conflicting activity is taking place (e.g.: fishing and walkers).</p> <p>The City's primary focus is balancing the safety of beach users in high-risk areas while maintaining the coastline as an attractive and diverse tourist location. Recreational beach activities considered to be highly conflicting on the beach include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • kitesurfing; and • animal exercising. <p>A minimum 50 metre buffer zone should apply to locations where highly conflicting beach activities may impact on popular swimming destinations. Restrictions on highly conflicting activities on the beach should apply as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Kitesurfing:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>North Mullaloo:</i> Designated beach launching and landing area, approximately 620 metres south of West View Boulevard. • <i>Pinnaroo Point:</i> Designated beach launching and landing areas, approximately 355 metres, extending 230 metres south of the John Wilkie Tarn Access Path and 125 metres north of the John Wilkie Tarn Access Path. • Kitesurfing activities within these designated locations should also be subject to time and season restrictions, permitting the activity to occur from 12pm to 8pm during 1 October to 30 April. Outside of the designated seasonal period, no restrictions should apply. • <i>Animal exercising:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Hillarys Beach:</i> a linear area extending approximately 810 metres north of the Ern Halliday Camp Site underpass. <p>It should be acknowledged that a designated area for a highly conflicting activity does not imply exclusive use of the area. All beach users should be able to access these areas; however, appropriately located signage will indicate that they enter these areas at their own risk.</p>
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Link to Objectives: To facilitate safe environments for the undertaking of recreational activities along the City's coastline.

Issue	The presence of conflicting recreational activities 200 metres into the water from the low water mark.
<p>Issue Statement 21</p>	<p>In light of its expansive and open coastline, the City supports water-based activity diversity in a manner that facilitates safe and enjoyable experiences for ocean users. As such, water-based activities classified as low to medium conflicting should be permitted to occur along the City's coastline without restriction.</p> <p>Water-based activities classified as highly conflicting should be subject to restrictions in order to reduce the level of impact they pose to other ocean-users. Designated areas and exclusion zones should therefore apply for these classified activities. Water-based activities considered to be highly conflicting include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • waterskiing; • free-style jet skiing; and • kitesurfing <p>Restrictions on highly conflicting activities on the water should apply as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Waterskiing:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only within the area designated by the Department of Transport as a permitted waterski area. • <i>Free-style jet skiing:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not permitted within 200 metres of the low water mark along the City's coastline or the area designated by the Department of Transport as a permitted water ski area. • <i>Kitesurfing:</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion zone applicable 250 metres north, south and west of Mullaloo Surf Life Saving Club and Sorrento Surf Life Saving Club. • Kitesurfing activities within these designated locations should also be subject to time and season restrictions, permitting the activity to occur from 12pm to 8pm during 1 October to 30 April. Outside of the designated seasonal period, no restrictions should apply. <p>It should be acknowledged that a designated area for a highly conflicting activity does not imply exclusive use of the area. All beach users should be able to access these areas; however, appropriately located signage will indicate that they enter these areas at their own risk.</p>
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Link to Objectives: To facilitate safe environments for the undertaking of recreational activities along the City's coastline.

Issue	No current direction on 'rights-of-way' for activities undertaken within designated areas on the beach and in the water.
Issue Statement 22	<p>It is the City's position that 'rights-of-way' for activities should apply as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within designated areas for highly-conflicting activities: the activity for which the area has been designated should have right-of-way over other activities that may be undertaken within the same area. • Within designated surf lifesaving club patrol areas: swimming activities should have right-of-way over other activities undertaken within the area to a distance of 200 metres seaward from the low water mark. These areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • between the permitted swimming flags at Sorrento Beach; and • between the permitted swimming flags at Mullaloo Beach.

Link to Objectives: To facilitate safe environments for the undertaking of recreational activities along the City's coastline.

Issue	The presence of conflicting recreational activities on the coastal dual-use pathway.
Issue Statement 23	<p>The City acknowledges that in some locations along the coastal dual-use path, conflicts between pedestrian and wheeled activities often occur. It is the City's position that, in accordance with the City of Joondalup <i>Bike Plan 2009</i>, multiple recreational activities should be encouraged along the coastal dual-use path and catered for through path design and construction features.</p> <p>Sufficient path width, continuity and signage should be design factors used to facilitate the simultaneous undertaking of pedestrian and wheeled activities along the coastal dual-use pathway. Signage relating to "rights-of-way" on the dual-use path should also reflect current requirements under the <i>Road Traffic Act 2000</i>.</p>

Link to Objectives: To facilitate safe environments for the undertaking of recreational activities along the City's coastline.

2.2 Patrols

Patrols within coastal areas are currently undertaken by Ranger Services and the City Watch patrol and surveillance service.

Levels of patrols along the coast are planned and scheduled according to circumstance, weather conditions and the popularity of the area. Coastal issues are often seasonal and location-based and as such, patrols are targeted to reflect the most likely times and locations in which problems may arise.

Patrol services undertaken along the coast include:

- Patrolling of car parks to deter theft, anti-social behaviour and parking offences.
- Patrolling of the beachfront via a 4-wheeled motorbike, targeting: animal management within and outside of permitted animal exercise areas; illegal sand-boarding and dune traversing; prohibited boat launching and watercraft activities; prohibited smoking areas; illegal consumption of alcohol;

and other offences contained within the City's *Local Government and Public Property Amendment Local Law 1999*.

- Patrolling of coastal residential areas near popular swimming nodes where overflow parking creates road safety issues for residents and motorists.
- Patrolling of the coastal dual-use pathway, targeting anti-social behaviour and illegal dune traversing.



City Watch Community Patrol Car

Issues and Issue Statements:

Issue	Managing coastal area 'hot-spots' which are susceptible to anti-social behaviour.
Issue Statement 24	The City supports the continued provision of a patrol and surveillance service along coastal roads and within coastal car parks to deter anti-social behaviour and provide assistance to Police. Patrol and surveillance services along the coast should be targeted according to identified 'hot-spot' areas where incidences of anti-social behaviour and crime are most likely to occur. Ranger patrols should also seek to assist in the management of 'hot-spot' coastal areas by increasing levels of visual presence within the areas and support greater deterrence of anti-social behaviour.

Link to Objectives: To effectively minimise opportunities for anti-social behaviour to occur within susceptible coastal locations.

2.3 Commercial Trading

As a popular tourism destination, the City's coastline attracts many visitors who engage in active and passive recreational activities. To support these activities, casual commercial traders often provide goods and services for visitors to enhance their coastal experiences, increase vibrancy and attract greater tourism patronage. Casual traders that currently operate along the City's coastline include:

- Coffee and drinks vans
- Ice cream vendors
- Boot-camp operators
- Kitesurfing coaches
- Dog washing services

Casual commercial traders are subject to conditions under the City's *Trading in Public Places Local Law 1999* and if selling food or drink items, the City's *Health Local Law 1999* will provide additional operating restrictions.

In order to operate, commercial traders must apply to the City to obtain a trading permit which must be renewed on an annual basis.

Issues and Issue Statements:

Issue	Need for holistic approach in the consideration of commercial trading licenses along the coast, including the designation of appropriate areas for casual commercial activities to be undertaken.
Issue Statement 25	<p>The City supports the continuation of casual trading activities along its coast and believes that potential traders should be judged on the merits of their application.</p> <p>It is also the City's position that the process for applying for a commercial trading license under the City's <i>Trading in Public Places Local Law 1999</i> should be guided by a transparent set of criteria that outlines, amongst other things, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate locations for coastal trading activities. • The maximum number of trading activities that can be undertaken within a particular area. • Compliance requirements under the City's <i>Health Local Laws 1999</i>. • Requirements for access to utilities. • Requirements relating to waste disposal on site.

Link to Objectives: To effectively manage the undertaking of coastal commercial activities within designated activity locations.

Issue	Enabling beach access for permitted vehicles which operate under a commercial trading licence.
Issue Statement 26	<p>It is the City's position that vehicle access to beaches be minimised as much as possible. Permission to drive vehicles onto the beach should only be gained through the successful completion of a licence application process, where beach vehicle access is requested within the application. Strict conditions on access and set-up locations should also apply, which take into consideration the sensitivity of the area to environmental degradation and beach user safety. Breaching these conditions should result in the cancellation of the trading licence.</p> <p>Vehicle access should only be permitted if no other alternative solution is available for transporting trading materials onto the beach and the trading activity itself is considered to be of value to beach users.</p>

Link to Objectives: To effectively manage the undertaking of coastal commercial activities within designated activity locations.

2.4 Events and Functions

The City's coastline provides an attractive location for the holding of events and functions within popular activity nodes and community facilities. The size, nature and organisers of an event or function may vary greatly, which will pose different levels of impact on other coastal visitors and residents.

The types of events and functions currently undertaken

Issues and Issue Statements:

Issue	The consideration of applications for extended trading permits within identified anti-social 'hot-spot' areas.
Issue Statement 27	<p>It is the City's position that applicants seeking extended trading permits for the sale of liquor within identified anti-social 'hot-spot' areas along the coast, should be eligible for these permits, however, the application process should be subject to a transparent set of guidelines that articulate the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Watch services and the Police are informed of the event and are present on location at the end of the trading period • An Event Management Plan is prepared by the applicant, outlining the strategies that will be in place to ensure the safe and expedient exit of patrons from the premises • If, at the end of the trading period significant anti-social behaviour breaks out as

	a result of the conclusion of the event, the permit holder and/or the organisation should not be eligible for an extended trading permit in the same location for a 2-year period.
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Link to Objectives: To appropriately manage the organisation and approval of events and functions along the City's coastline.

Issue	Need for holistic approach in the consideration of external event applications within coastal parks and reserves, including the designation of appropriate areas for the undertaking of large-scale, medium-scale and small-scale activities.
Issue Statement 28	<p>The City supports the undertaking of community and private events within parks and reserves that accord with a set of transparent guidelines determined by the City. The guidelines should not be used as set criteria, but rather, a means of outlining important factors for consideration when assessing event approvals. They may also be used to provide advice to the community on appropriate locations for the undertaking of events within different parks and reserves. Factors that should be considered within the guidelines include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate locations for different sized events. • The proximity of locations to major traffic arterials. • Existing seasonal activity uses within parks and reserves. • Availability of car parking. • Necessary approval or licensing requirements. • Duration of the event. • Whether the event will be private or attract general community members. • Relevant event sponsors.

Link to Objectives: To appropriately manage the organisation and approval of events and functions along the City's coastline.

Issue	Need for holistic approach in the consideration of event applications for triathlons undertaken along the City's coast.
Issue Statement 29	<p>The City supports the undertaking of triathlon events that are based out of the Whitford Node South Coastal Reserve. In order to achieve a consistent approach to the organisation and delivery of triathlon events within this location, approval processes should be guided by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A coordinated approach to the provision of triathlon participant parking that is developed in association with the Department of Transport, City Officers, and Event Organisers. • An internal Traffic Management Checklist that supports the legislative requirements articulated under the <i>Road Traffic Act 1974</i>. (This document should seek to enhance the local notification requirements for road closures). • A City guideline for events and functions undertaken within parks and reserves (as articulated in the preceding issue statement).

Link to Objectives: To appropriately manage the organisation and approval of events and functions along the City's coastline.

Issue	Anti-social behaviour that may arise as a result of liquor being consumed at events or functions on public open spaces or at community facilities within the City of Joondalup.
Issue Statement 30	<p>It is the City's position that the consumption of liquor at events or functions booked on public open spaces or at community facilities within the City be permitted to occur in alignment with the following Policies: <i>Policy 6-1: Reserves, Parks and Recreation Grounds</i> and <i>Policy 7-3: Community Facilities — Built</i>, which articulate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Executive Officer must be satisfied that the application will not cause undue disruption to the community. • Appropriate liquor licence(s) must be in place. • Restricted licence applications will apply as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thursdays to 11 pm • Fridays and Saturdays to midnight

- Sundays to 10 pm

The circumstances in which the City should consider an event as being unlikely to cause undue disruption to the community include:

- For the duration of a wedding ceremony on a City park or reserve (not to exceed 1 hour).
- For private events or functions held within community facilities.
- For a fundraising event held either on a City park or reserve or within a community facility, where liquor is being sold and a liquor licence has been successfully obtained from the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor.
- For corporate functions or events held on a City park or reserve or within a community facility.
- For City-run community events held on a City park or reserve, allowing BYO liquor.

The City does not support the consumption or sale of liquor in the following circumstances:

- Within Tom Simpson Park, Mullaloo (excluding the Mullaloo Surf Life Saving Clubroom facility)
- For private functions or events on a City park or reserve that are not of a fundraising or corporate purpose (excluding wedding ceremonies).

Link to Objectives: To appropriately manage the organisation and approval of events and functions along the City's coastline.



Sorrento Beach Party - 15 March 2009

Key Focus Area 3: Development

As a popular regional destination, the City's coastline attracts thousands of visitors every year, each seeking to experience its beauty by partaking in passive and active recreational pursuits.

Activity centres and mixed use areas are one way in which development can support and contribute to these experiences by establishing locations for commercial activity, high levels of infrastructure, transport nodes and vibrancy. Under the State Government's *Draft Perth Coastal Planning Strategy*, the following coastal precinct areas within the City of Joondalup have been identified as appropriate sites for promoting commercial activity:

- Sorrento: mixed use
- Hillarys: activity centre with marina
- Ocean Reef: mixed use with marina
- Burns Beach: residential with some mixed use

Although some development has already been established within these areas it is important that the City effectively plans for the future expansion of commercial development sites, as demand for access to coastal locations increases along with the region's population.

Objective:

- To effectively plan for commercial development opportunities along the City's coastline.

3.1 Commercial

As an identified tourism development zone within the City's *Tourism Development Plan*, the City's coastline requires a certain level of established commercial infrastructure to support visitors to the area who seek to experience the local natural attractions.

Outside of the Plan area (that is, east of the first major sealed road), there are some established coastal commercial zoned areas, particularly within the suburbs of Sorrento and Mullaloo. However, areas reserved for Parks and Recreation (west of the first major sealed road) do not currently leverage opportunities for commercial development, which could complement and support existing passive and active coastal recreational activities.

It is acknowledged that commercial developments and activities require a balance against the existing character of an area and potential environmental impacts. As such, effective and clear planning for new commercial opportunities within coastal park and recreation areas is required in order to ensure that a sufficient balance between these competing interests is struck.

Issues and Issue Statements:

Issue	Current lack of coastal commercial development within the City, particularly with regard to the provision of café, kiosk and restaurant establishments.
Issue Statement 31	<p>Appropriate sites for coastal commercial development on City managed land should be identified on the basis of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental impacts • Aspect • Site capability • Access • Car parking • Commerciality • Complementary businesses • Complementary amenities • Service utilities • Security • Value-adding opportunities • Community consultation outcomes

Link to Objective: To effectively plan for commercial development opportunities along the City's coastline.

Issue	Ensuring that new commercial developments along the coast are environmentally sensitive.
Issue Statement 32	<p>When undertaking assessments for coastal commercial developments the City should favour the following development sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Existing turfed areas• Existing car park areas• Degraded vegetation areas <p>Encroachment of developments into natural areas should be avoided, however if supported, developments should require the employment of vegetation offsets in other locations and be subject to a 'City Biodiversity Retention Policy' to ensure that adequate levels of existing vegetation are retained within the development site.</p>

Link to Objective: To effectively plan for commercial development opportunities along the City's coastline.



Hillarys Marina – southern end

Review

<To be completed>

References

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Ecoscape (Australia) Pty Ltd 2002, *Joondalup Coastal Foreshore Natural Areas Management Plan*, City of Joondalup, Perth.

Friends of Marmion Marine Park, et. al. 2009, *A Survey of Beach Litter in the Marmion Marine Park*, (unpublished), Perth.

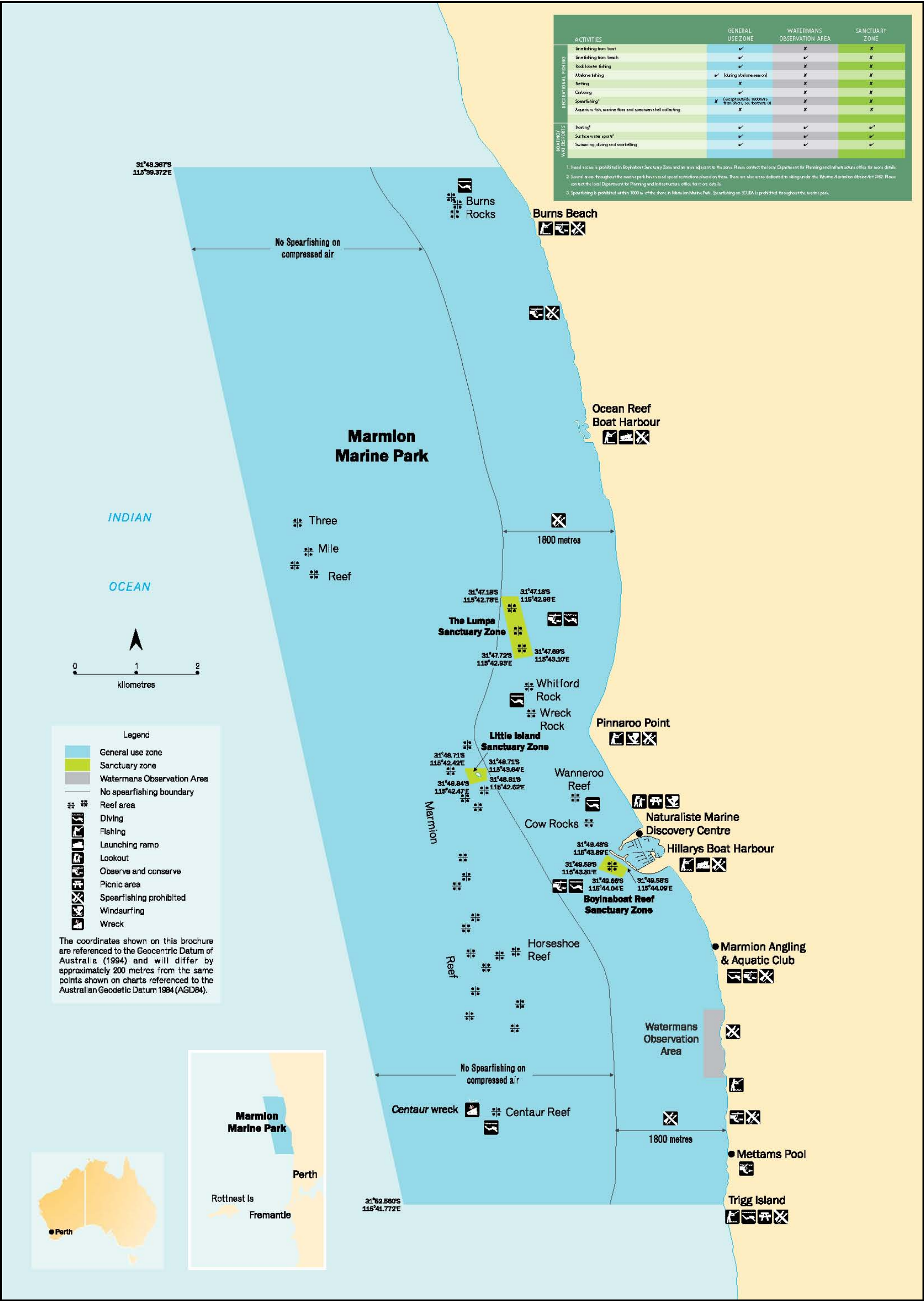
Parks and Open Spaces Ltd 2008, *Foxton Beach Coastal Reserves Draft Management Plan: For Public Consultation*, Horowhenua District Council, Levin.

Town of Cottesloe 2004, *Policy: Beach*, Town of Cottesloe, Perth, retrieved from <http://www.cottesloe.wa.gov.au/__data/page/38/Beach.pdf>.

APPENDIX 1

Marmion Marine Park:

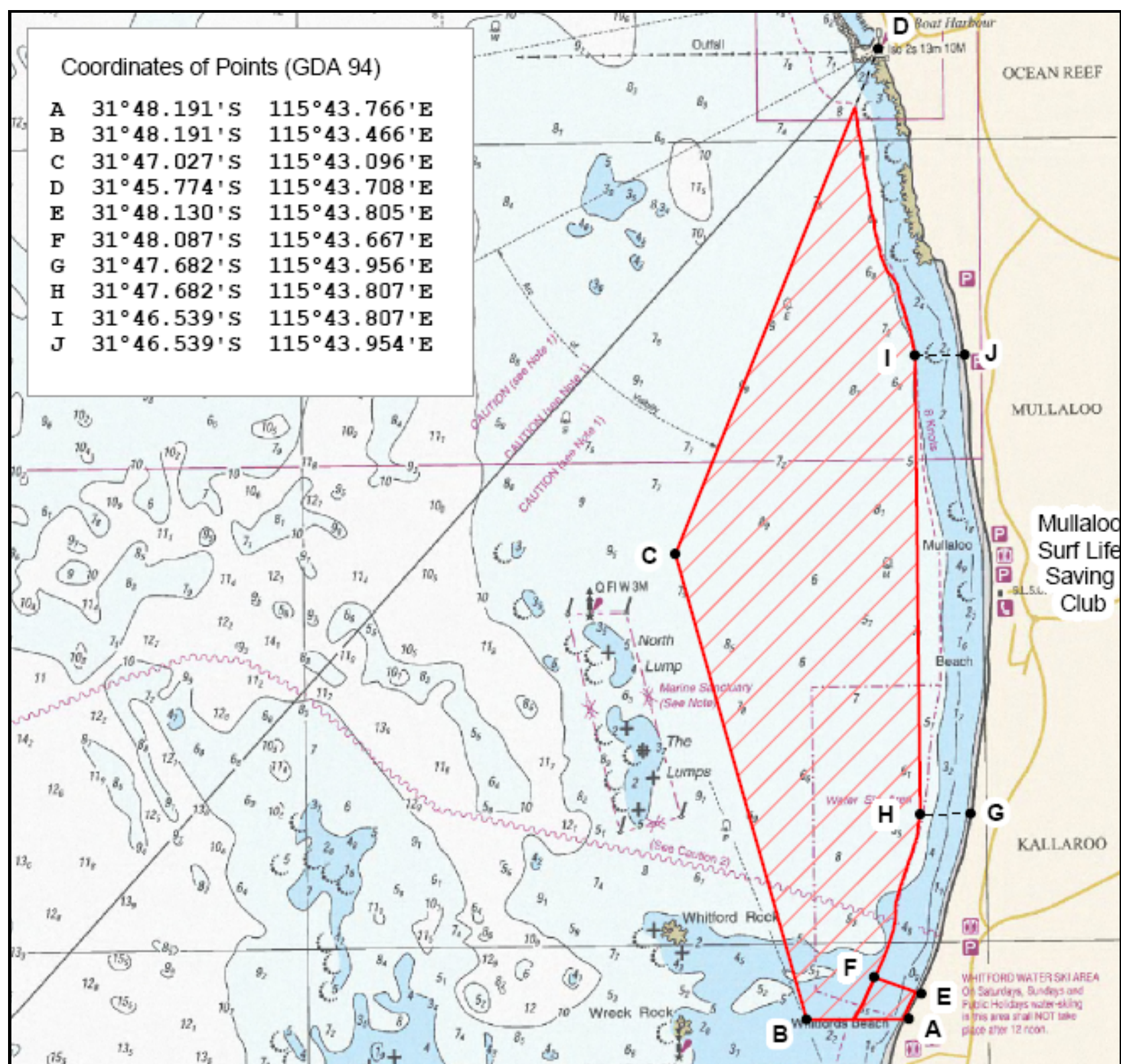
Source: Department of Environment and Conservation 2008, *Marmion Marine Park Map*, Western Australian Government, Perth, retrieved from <http://www.dec.wa.gov.au/component/option,com_docman/task,doc_details/Itemid,/gid,2353/>.



APPENDIX 2

Permitted waterski area along the City of Joondalup coastline (marked in red and cross-hatched):

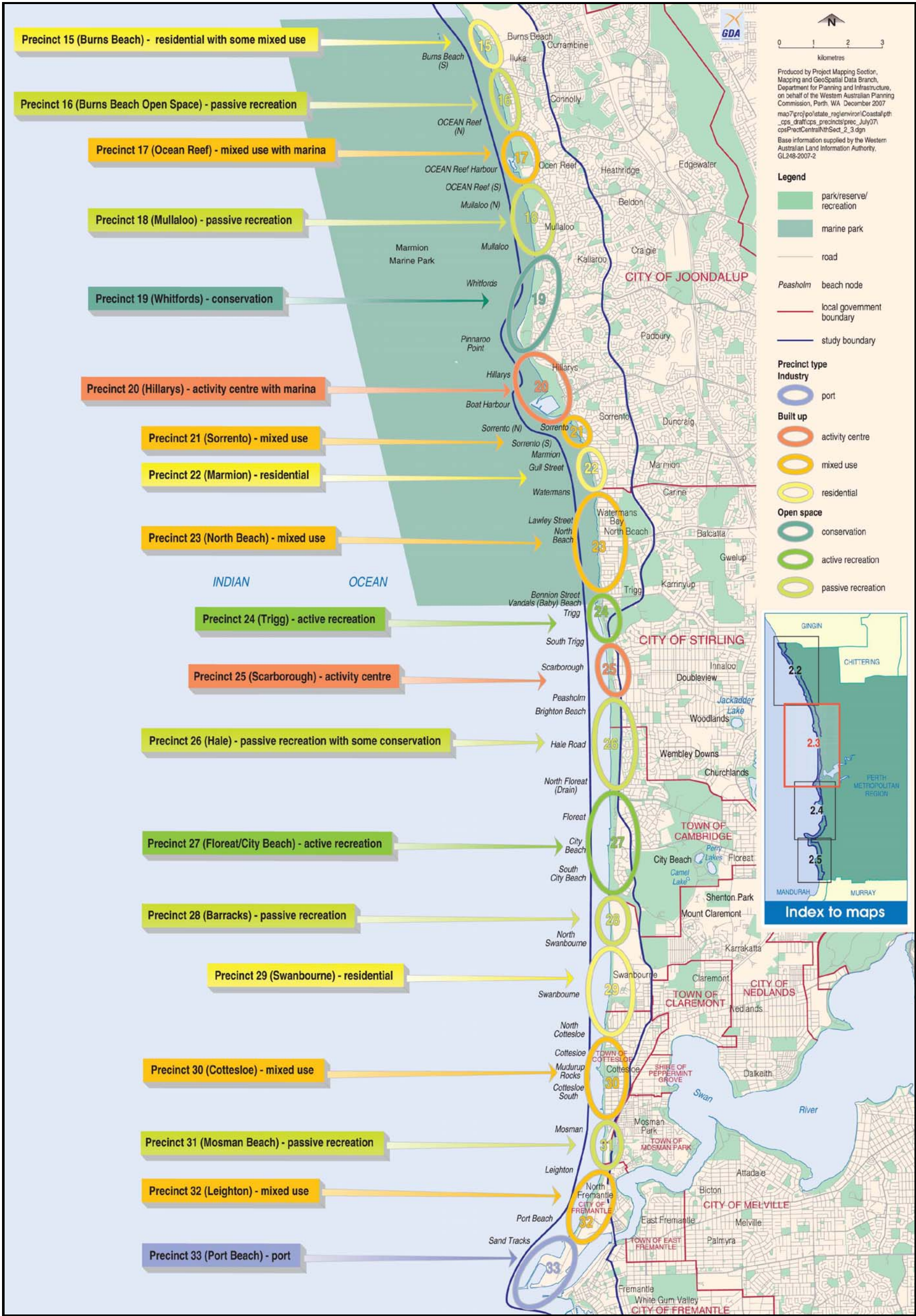
Source: (temporary document — finalised version to follow when gazetted)



APPENDIX 3

Draft Perth Coastal Planning Strategy Coastal Precinct Areas:

Source: Department of Planning and Infrastructure and WA Planning Commission 2008, *Draft Perth Coastal Planning Strategy for Public Comment*, Western Australian Government, Perth.



APPENDIX 4

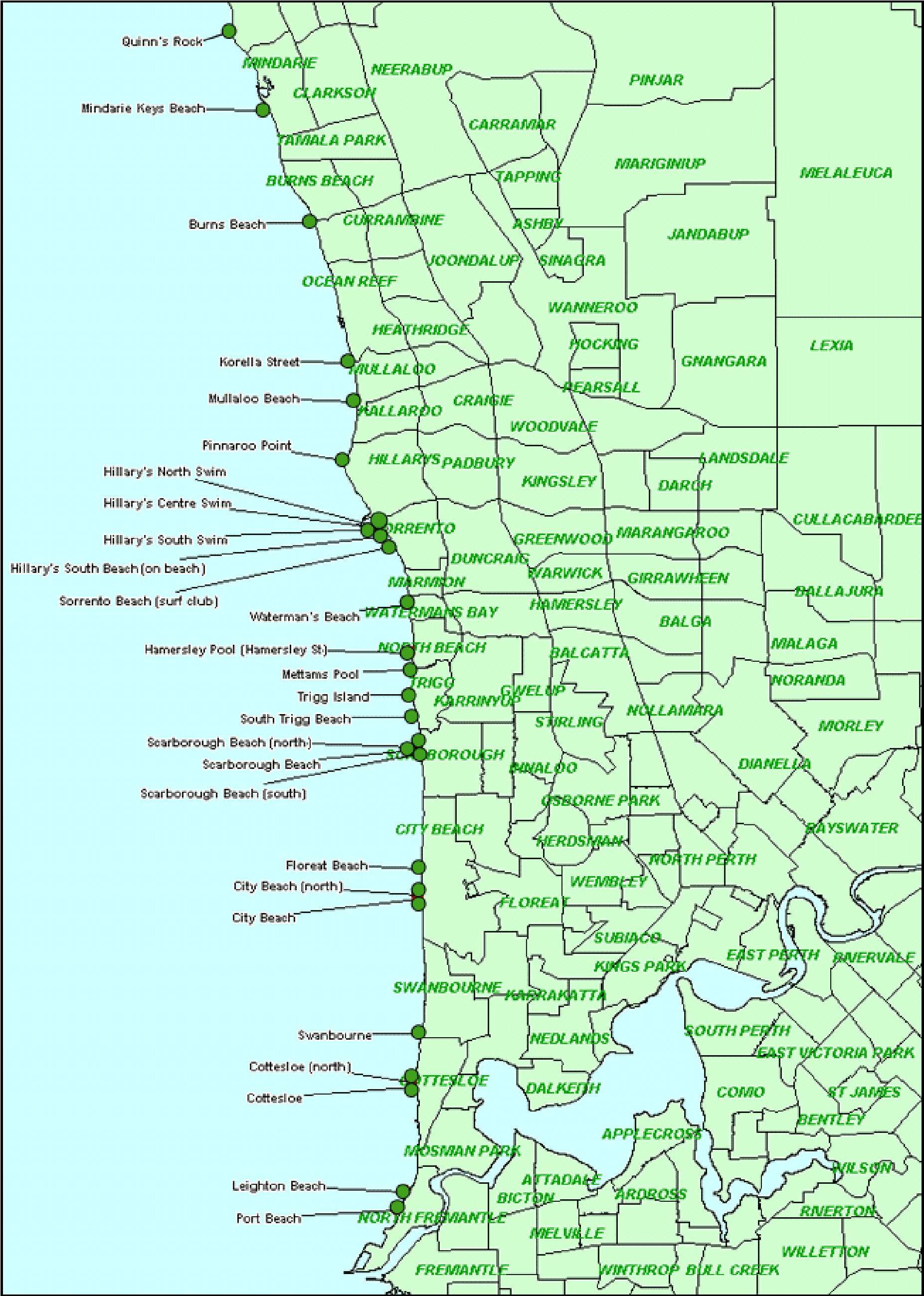
Current grades (2007/2008) for swimming beaches within the City of Joondalup:

Source: Department of Health 2007, *Healthy Swimming in Western Australian Waterways: Temporary Beach Grades for North Metropolitan Beaches*, Department of Health, Perth, retrieved from <<http://www.healthyswimming.health.wa.gov.au/sites/northbeaches.cfm>>.

BEACH	CONDITION	MICROBIAL ASSESSMENT CATEGORY	SANITARY INSPECTION CATEGORY
Burns Beach	Good	A	Low
Korella Street Beach	Very Good	A	Low
Mullaloo Beach	Very Good	A	Low
Pinnaroo Point	Good	B	Moderate
Hillarys Centre and North Swim	Good	B	Moderate
Hillarys South Swim	Good	B	Moderate
Hillarys South Beach	Good	B	Moderate
Sorrento Beach	Very Good	A	Low

Swimming beaches within the City of Joondalup currently subject to seasonal micro-bacterial analysis:

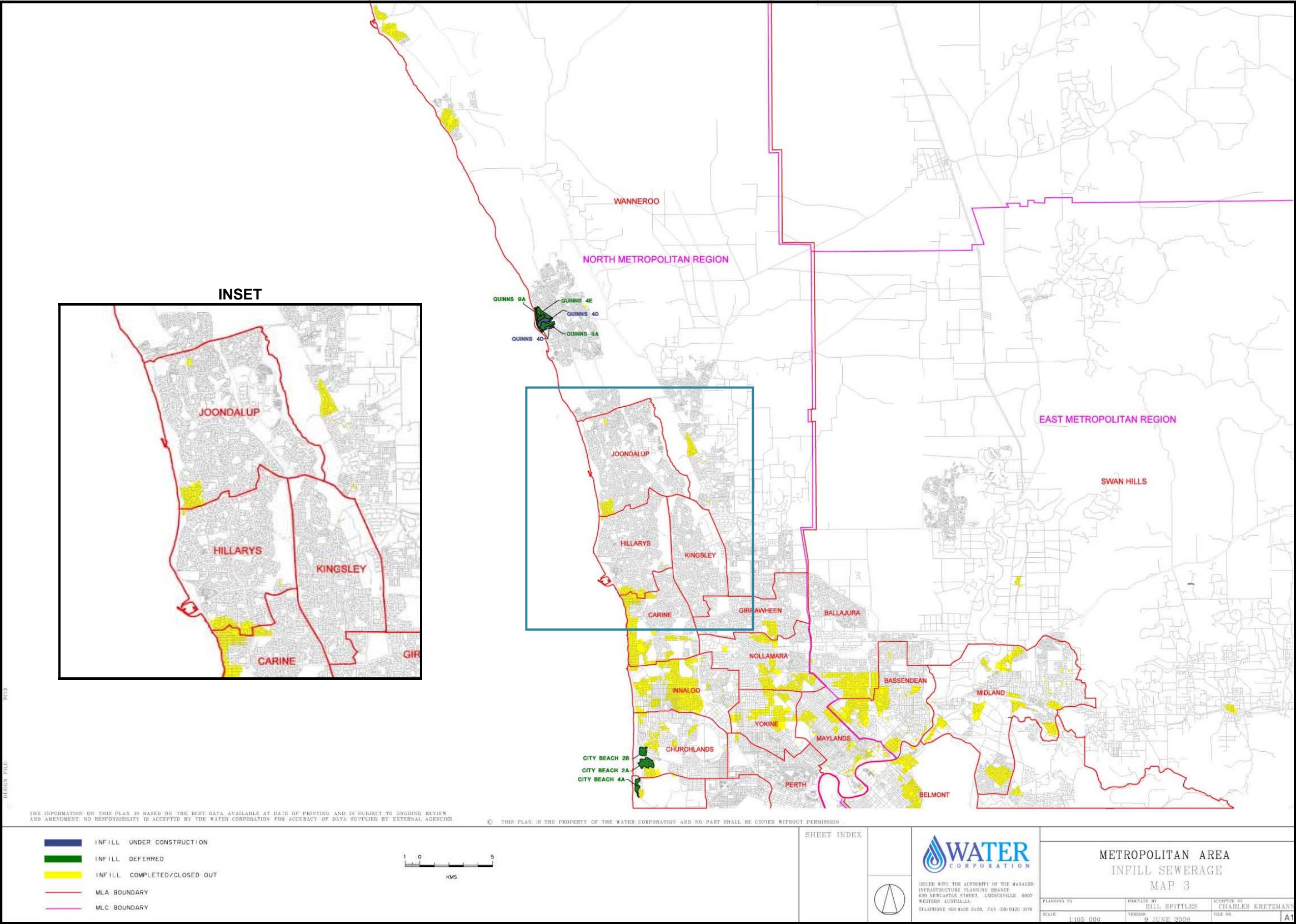
Source: Department of Health 2007, *Healthy Swimming in Western Australian Waterways: Temporary Beach Grades for North Metropolitan Beaches*, Department of Health, Perth, retrieved from <<http://www.healthyswimming.health.wa.gov.au/sites/northbeaches.cfm>>.



APPENDIX 5

Coastal areas within the City of Joondalup that were subject to capital works under the Water Corporation’s Infill Sewerage Program:

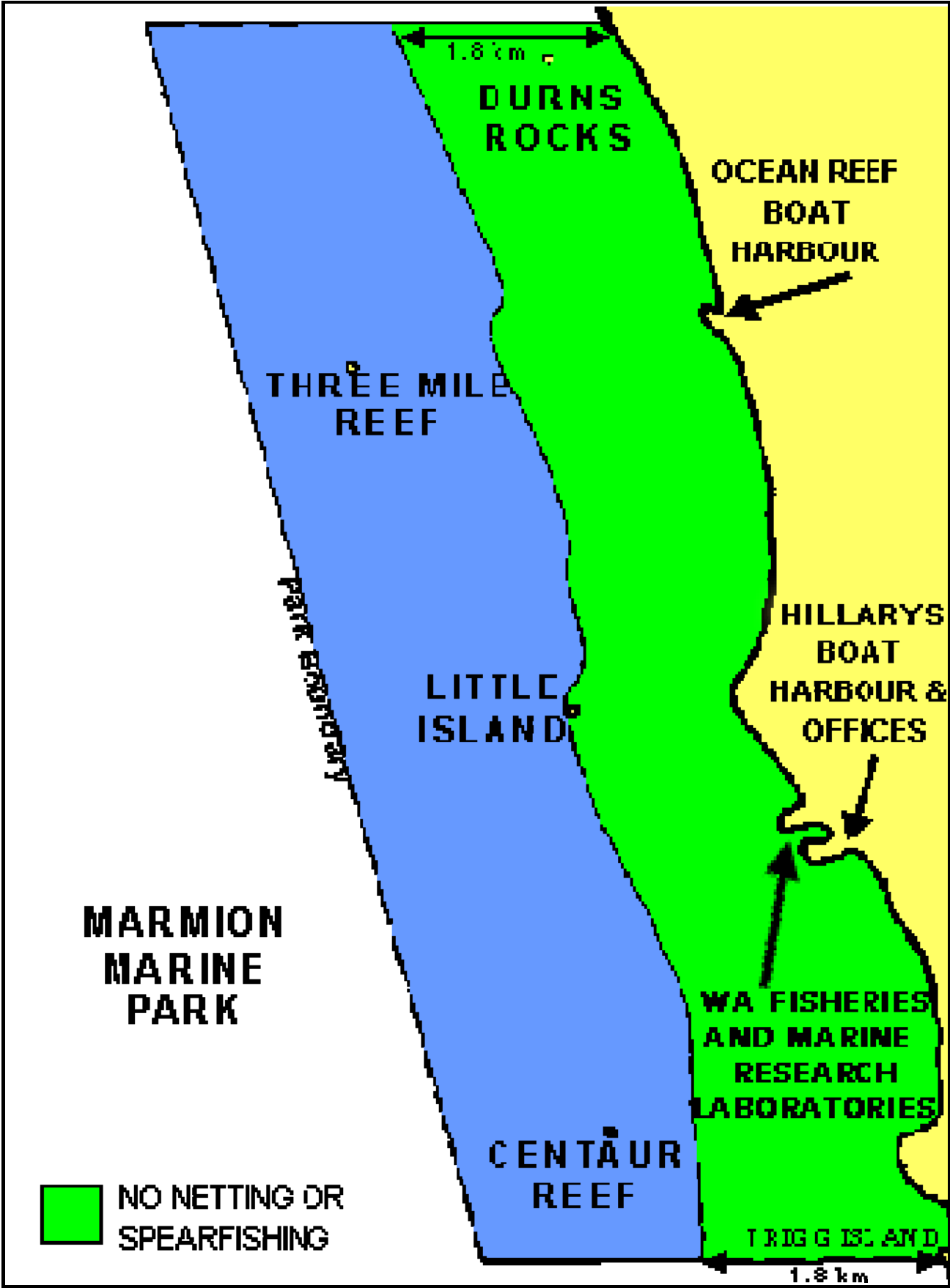
Source: Spittles, B 2009, *Metropolitan Area: Infill Sewerage Map 3*, http://www.watercorporation.com.au/l/infill_sewerage_maps.cfm, Water Corporation, Perth, retrieved from <http://www.watercorporation.com.au/_files/InfrastructureProjects/infill_metro_map3.pdf>.



APPENDIX 6

Marmion Marine Park boundaries:

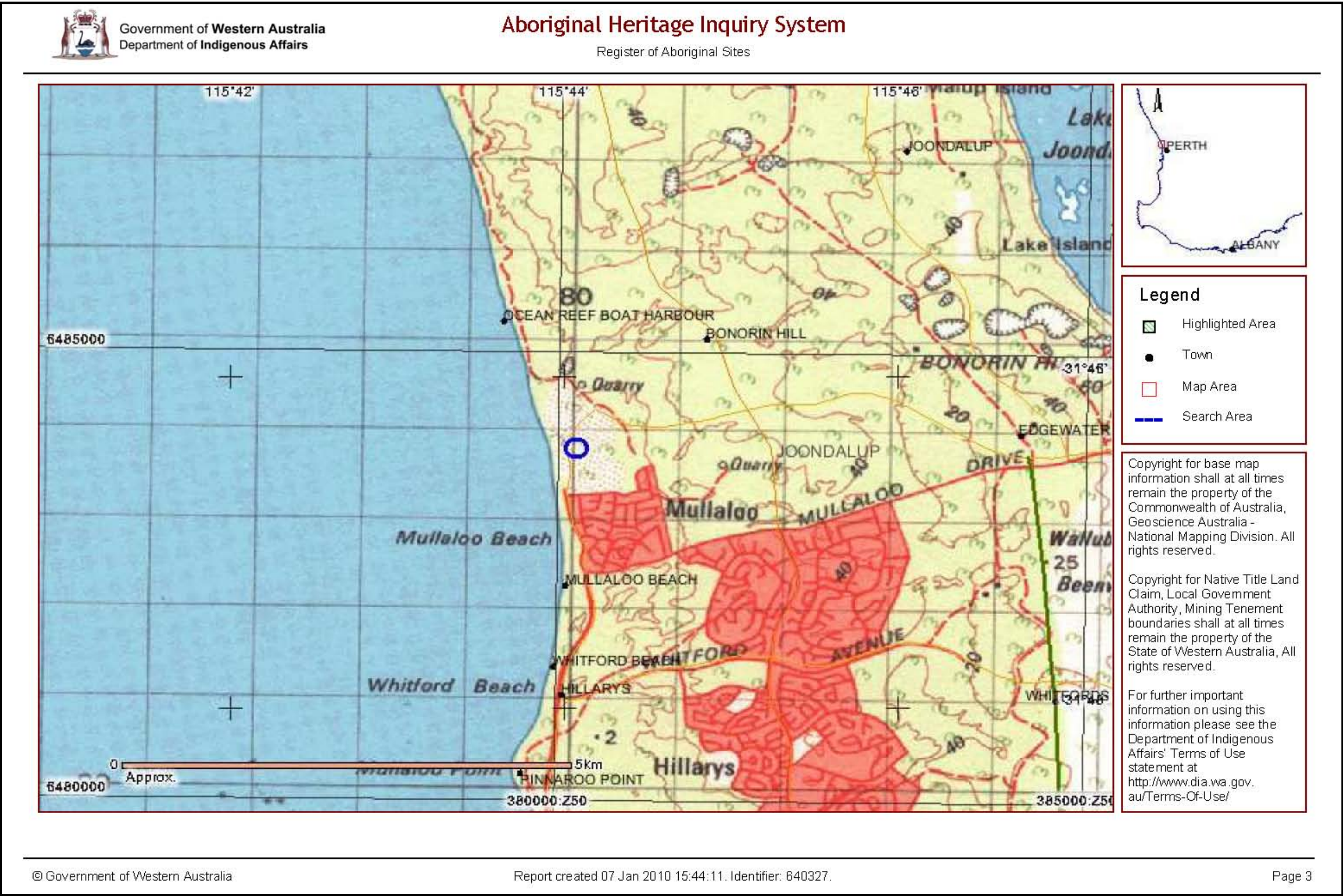
Source: Department of Fisheries 2007, *Marmion Marine Park*, Western Australian Government, Perth, retrieved from <<http://www.fish.wa.gov.au/docs/pub/MPMarmion/index.php>>.



APPENDIX 7

Aboriginal Heritage Site: 'Mullaloo Desert South'; Site No. S02299; Site Type: Artefacts/Scatter:

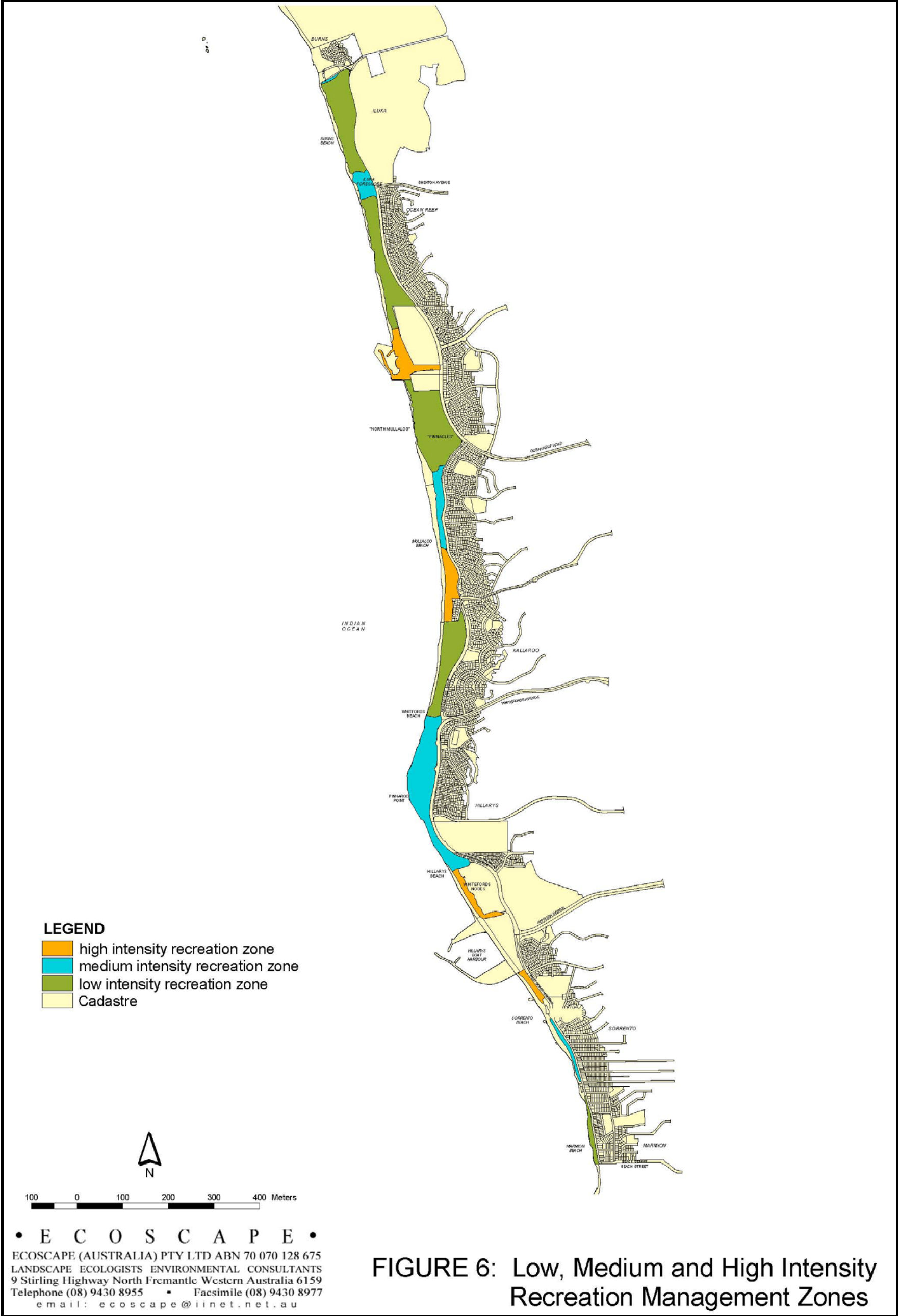
Source: Department of Indigenous Affairs 2010, *Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System*, Western Australian Government, Perth.



APPENDIX 8

Low-, Medium- and High-Intensity Recreation Zones in the City of Joondalup:

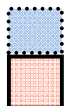
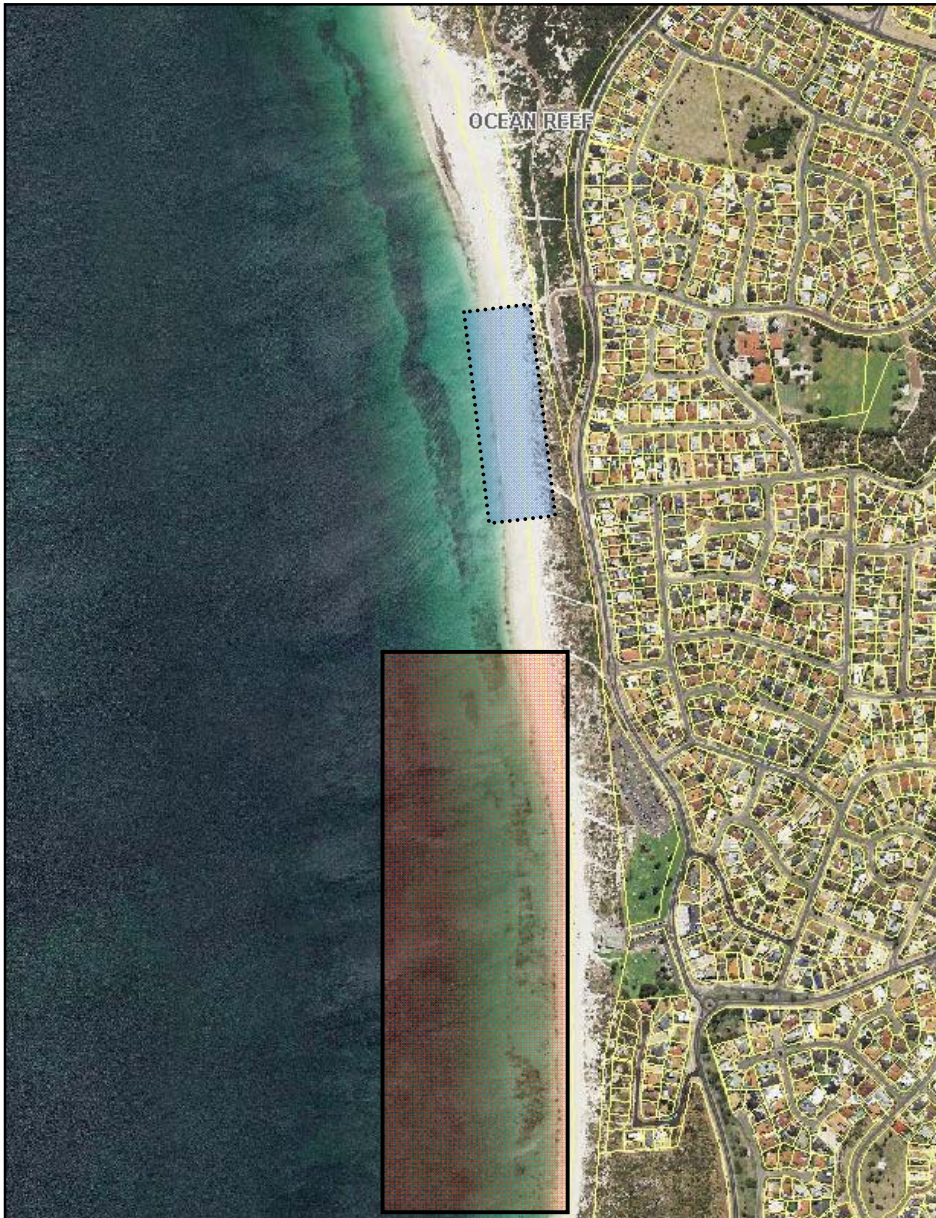
Source: Ecoscape Australia Pty Ltd 2002, *Joondalup Coastal Foreshore Natural Areas Management Plan*, City of Joondalup, Perth, p.89



KITESURFING

Option 1: *Exclusion zones and designated areas apply in the manner as they are currently stated within the Beach Management Plan.*

Mullaloo Beach Designated Area and Exclusion Zone



Current designated area within Draft Beach Management Plan

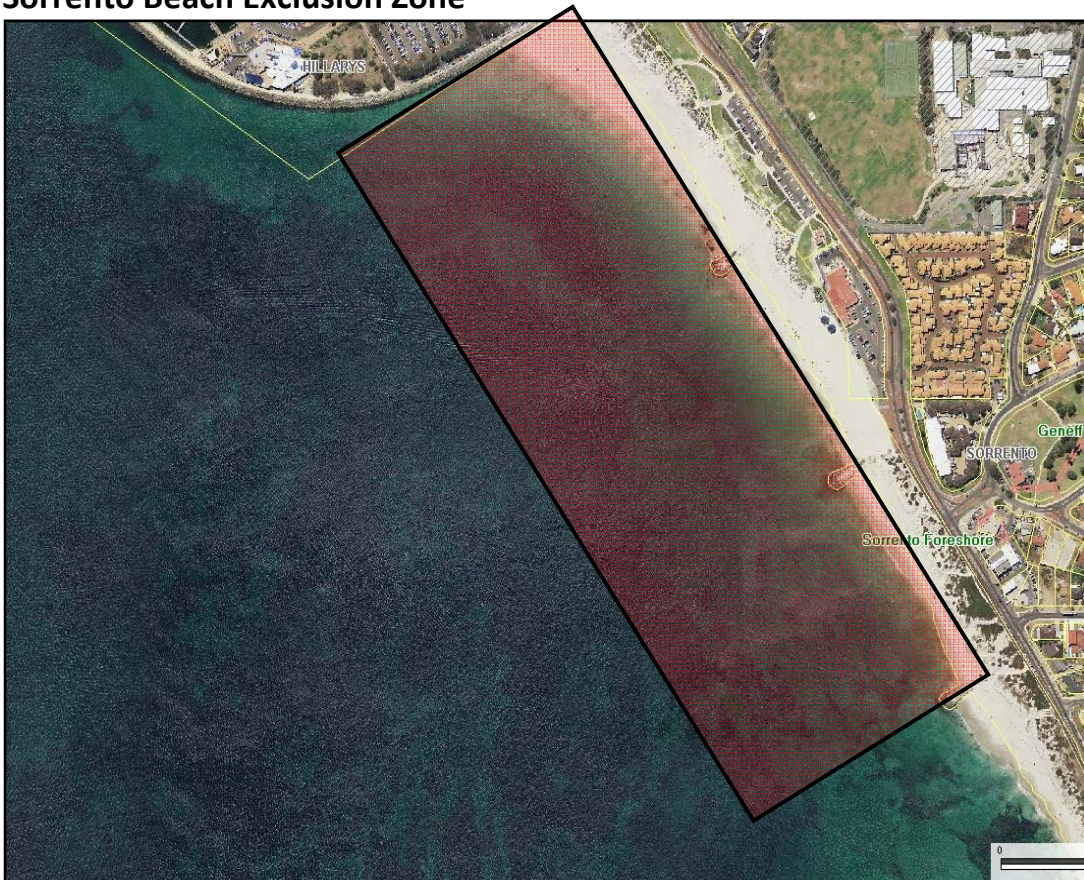
Current exclusion zone within Draft Beach Management Plan

Pinnaroo Point Designated Area



Current designated area within Draft Beach Management Plan

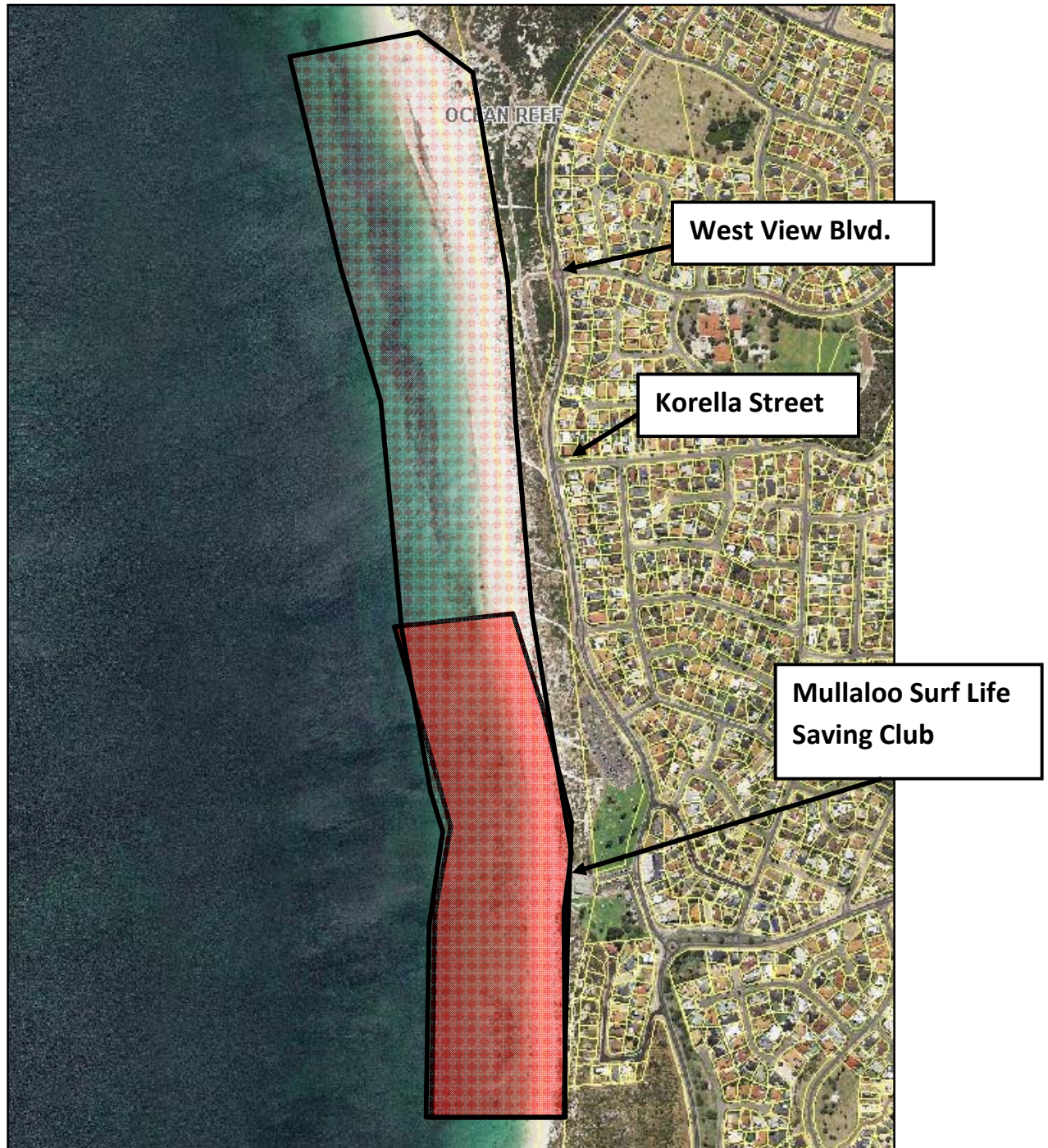
Sorrento Beach Exclusion Zone



Current exclusion zone within Draft Beach Management Plan

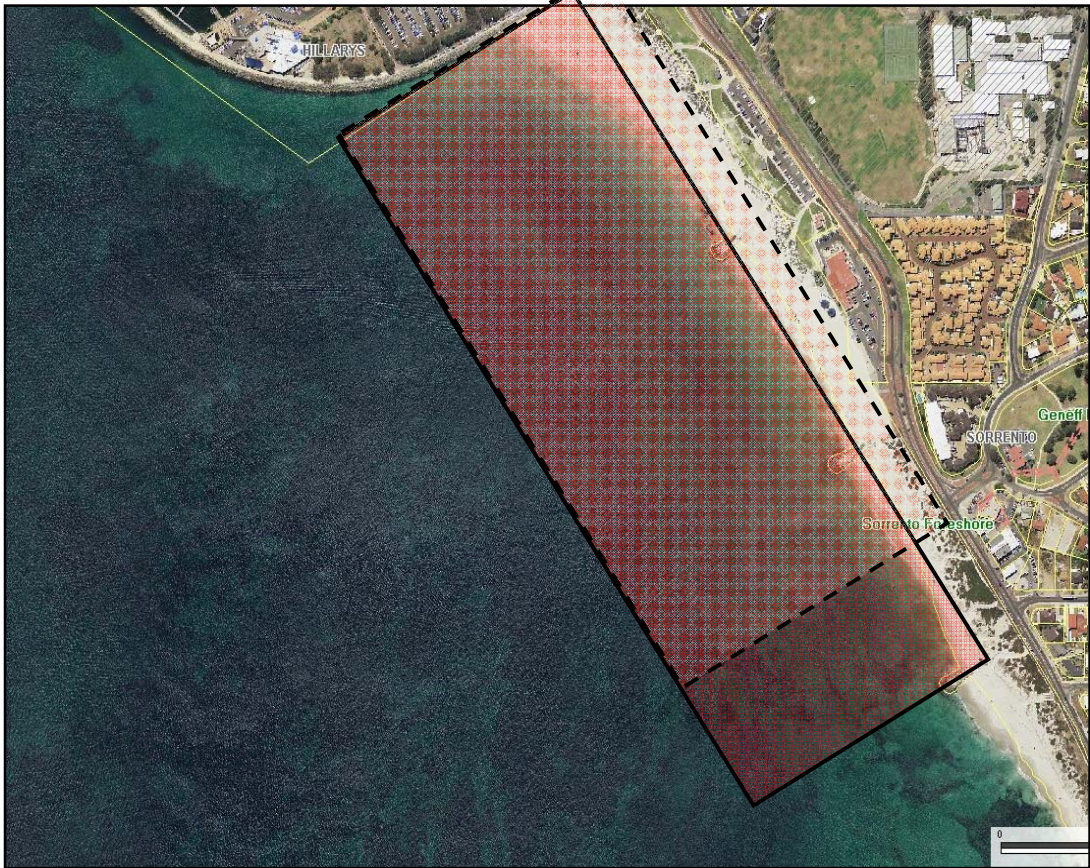
Option 2: Extend northern kitesurfing exclusion zone to include North Mullaloo Beach and remove application of designated areas.

Mullaloo Beach Exclusion Zone



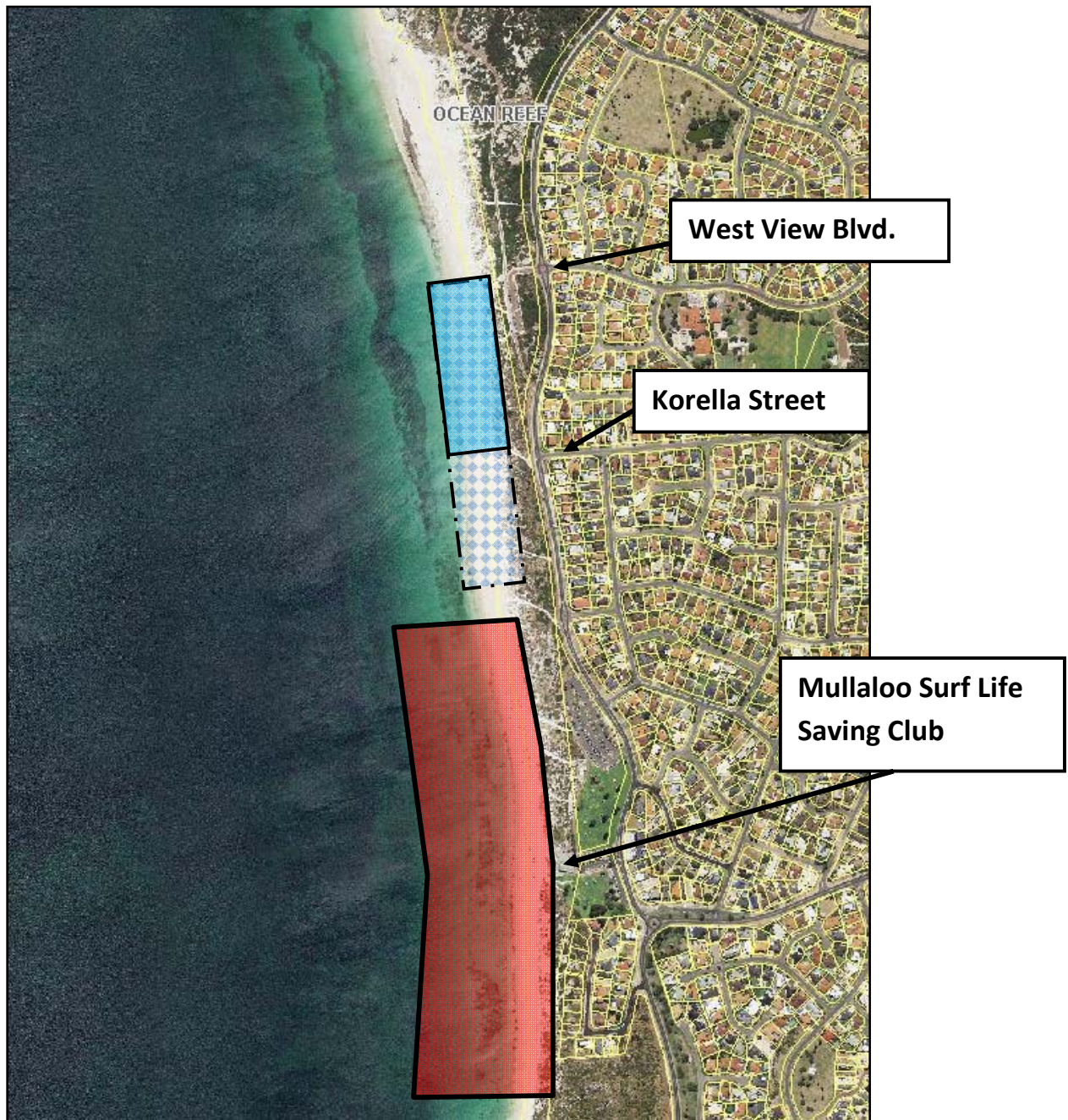
Kitesurfing exclusion zone as proposed in current Draft Plan
Alternative option: extended kitesurfing exclusion zone




Sorrento Beach Exclusion Zone



-  Proposed exclusion zone
-  Current exclusion zone within Draft Beach Management Plan

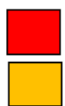
Option 3: Extend Mullaloo Beach designated kitesurfing area 255m south.



-  Exclusion zone as proposed in current Draft Beach Management Plan
-  Designated area as proposed in current Draft Plan
-  Alternative option: extend designated kitesurfing area

DOG EXERCISING

Option 1: Extend the Dog Beach north only by 160m as is currently articulated within the Draft Beach Management Plan



160m extension north (current Horse Beach area)
Current Dog Beach area (650m)

Option 2: Extend the Dog Beach north by 160m to apply at all times and south 325m to the Whitfords Node Carpark beach access path to apply on Sundays and Public Holidays only.



160m extension north (current Horse Beach area)

Current Dog Beach area (650m)

325m extension south – to apply on Sundays and Public Holidays only