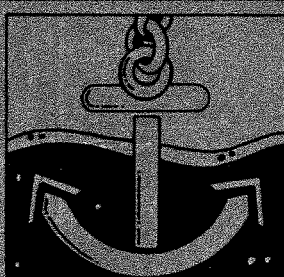
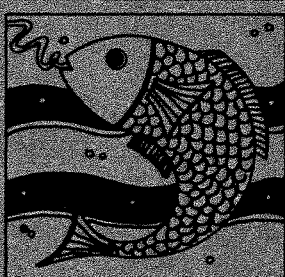
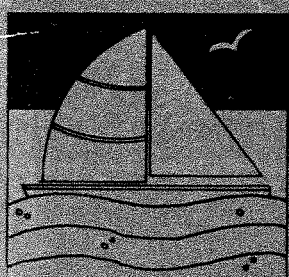
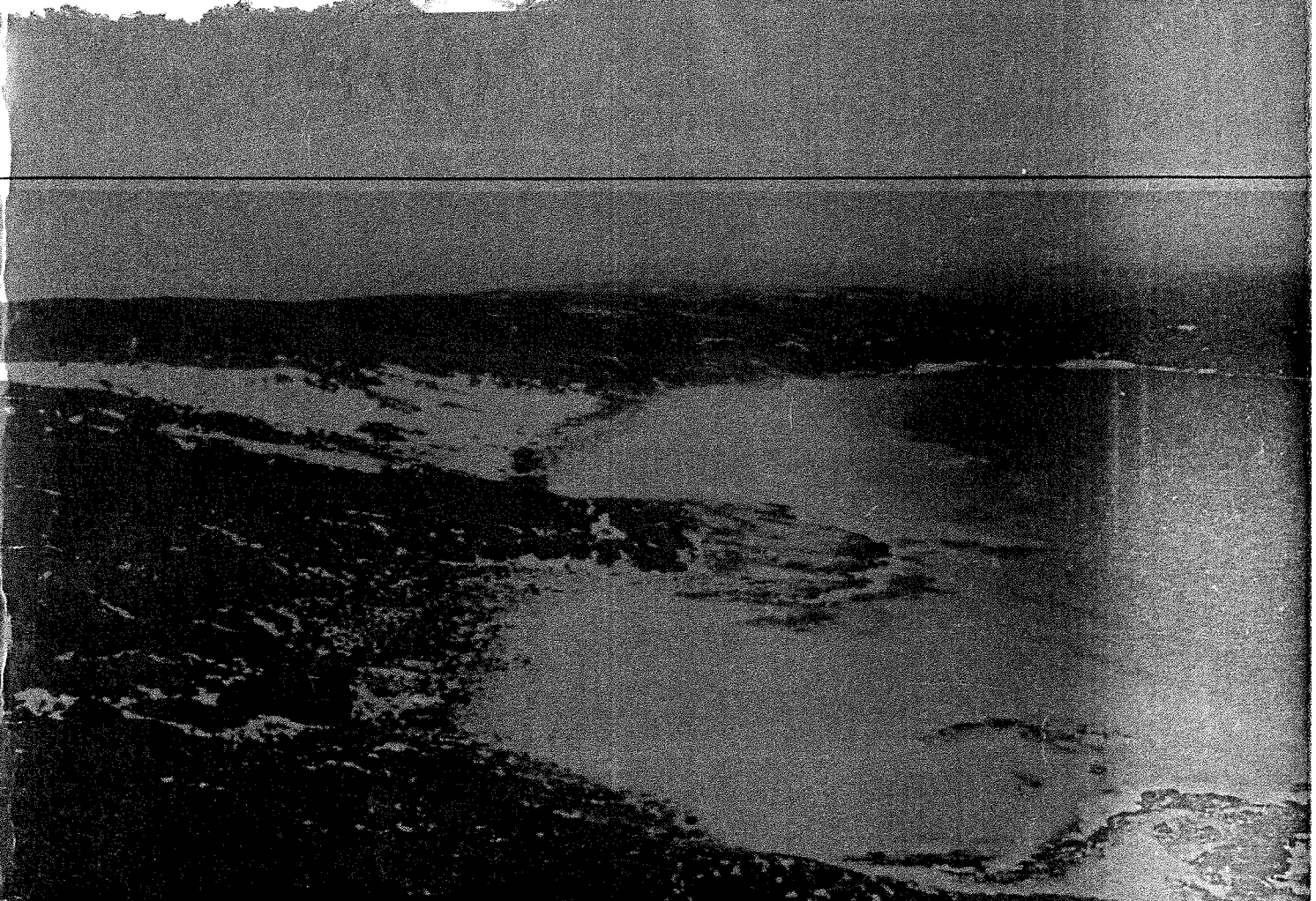


# Jerramungup Coastal District Information Survey



Department of Conservation and Environment  
Perth, Western Australia

Bulletin 162 January, 1984

# Jerramungup Coastal District Recreation Survey

by A. Van Steveninck  
Department of Conservation and Environment



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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Survey Boundaries

The survey focused on visitors to the Jerramungup Shire coast. The coast exhibits a variety of landforms, vegetation types, geological systems and a range of resources for human use. For the purpose of this survey the range of recreation areas is taken to include beaches, rivers, estuaries and wetlands.

The Shire of Jerramungup extends approximately 110 km along the southwest coast of Australia (see Fig. 1). The Pallinup

River is nearby the Albany Shire boundary and the Fitzgerald River National Park is a significant regional resource on the Shire's eastern boundary.

Bremer Bay located at latitude 30°24' south and longitude 119°23' east, is the only townsite along this coastline. It is sited on the Wellstead Estuary which is 62 km from the Hassell Highway at the Boxwood Hill turnoff. This is 119 km northeast of Albany.

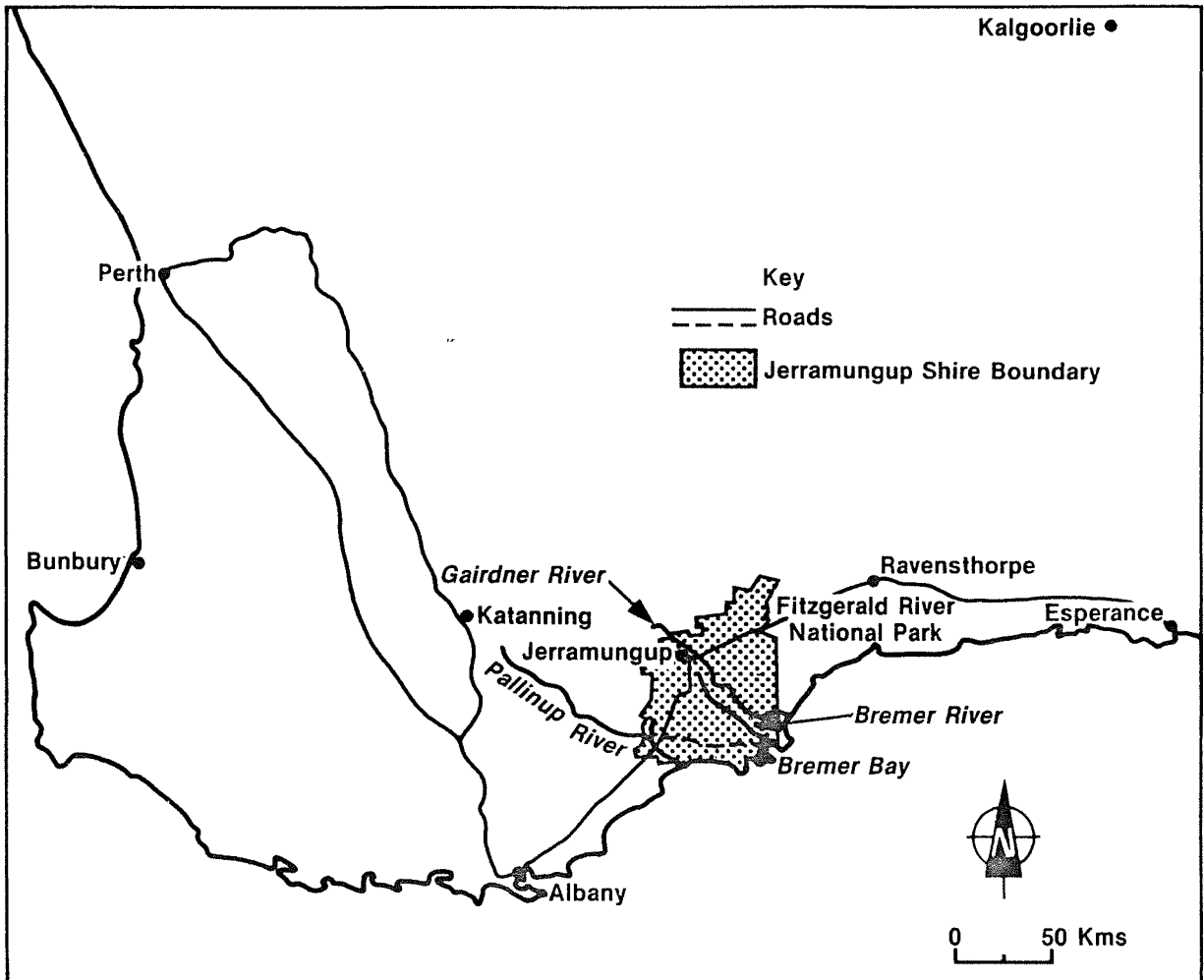


Fig. 1. Jerramungup Shire and Bremer Bay townsite location

## 1.2 Survey Purpose

The Department of Conservation and Environment (DCE) was requested to assist the Jerramungup Shire Council to prepare a management plan for the coastal district. The Management Plan must recognise the important recreation and tourist attractions of this coastline. Its recommendations require researched information on people's recreation activities and aspirations.

The survey has provided useful data for planning. It has also facilitated community participation and feedback on coastal management. As a statement on land use it may assist Jerramungup Shire Council to obtain Government assistance, in particular, to assist in the provision of recreation facilities.

### 1.3 Visitor Population

There is a marked seasonal trend of the visitor population to this coast which coincides with the summer and, to a lesser extent, Easter school holiday period. The survey was undertaken throughout January 1984 to sample from the high visitor numbers. This facilitated the task of interviews. The management implications are in the need to cater for the holiday land use pressure.

Local businessmen can provide evidence that the holiday season occurs on a regular basis. A growth in tourism may be related to commonly quoted statistical factors such as mobility of the population, greater affluence and leisure and to the greater choice of recreational activities. Specifically, visitor numbers have increased following sealing of the access to Bremer Bay from the Hassell Highway. The areas' attractions act as a magnet for 'first time' visitors to return on a regular basis.

### 1.4 Survey Description

The survey had two components. Namely a questionnaire and low altitude aerial photography.

The questionnaire was brief requiring three to five minutes for completion. People responded willingly and only three per cent of the personal interviews were refused. No personal information was required, such as name, age, income, etc. Subjects were informed of the survey's purpose and asked to add their ideas or 'feedback' to assist in looking after the coast.

The study area was flown at 122 m and oblique photographs were taken of all beaches to indicate vehicles and 'accommodation facilities' (this includes shacks, caravans, campervans and tents). See Appendix 2 for results. The flight was scheduled for Sunday morning 29 January. The long weekend was chosen as it is a reputed 'busy period'. In addition, it was considered that the farmers 'late' harvest would delay the peak in visitor numbers. The long weekend had fine weather favouring beach activities. Sunday's temperature was approximately 26°C.

Photographic materials used were automatic Olympus and Pentax cameras with polaroid filters and Fujichrome 100 ASA colour slide film.

### 1.5 The Questionnaire

The questionnaire forms Appendix 1 of this report. Explanation on the questions is below:

Questions 1 and 2 were required as many people travelled in large social groups and 'residents' often had more than one vehicle, i.e. one question asking the number of people per vehicle would have been misleading.

The home locality of visitors, i.e. rural, urban or even interstate may influence the type of facilities people expect, the source of attraction to the area and the degree to which people are appropriately equipped for their holiday, for example, the ownership of a 4WD vehicle.

Currently, beaches mainly have 4WD access. Question 4 is an indicator whether this is appropriate to visitor's means of transport and it is of relevance, to decisions to upgrade roads.

Length of stay is not applicable to residents. However it may be related to visitors enjoyment of their holiday. There are also implications for the provision of accommodation facilities. People's preferences for the type of accommodation available is indicated by question 6. Visitors may also express their liking for the area by coming back, re question 7.

The activities list indicates the range of recreation opportunities possible along this coast and emphasises the activities most people will undertake. Planning provisions may attribute priorities accordingly.

Question 9 assists to determine the most popular beaches. The question needs to be related with the degree of access available to the beaches as 2WD owners are prevented from going to many areas.

Questions 10 and 11 on likings for the area and suggestions for improvements are purposefully open ended to obtain spontaneous or unprompted comments. The desire for individual statements outweighs the difficulty in collating questions of this nature.

## 2. Method

### 2.1 Data Collection

Two methods were used to circulate the questionnaire — distribution to key 'outlets' within the community (61 per cent) and personal interview (39 per cent). The outlets included the Bremer Bay restaurant/kiosk, the caravan park office, the shop in town, the Progress Association and some Councillors. See Acknowledgements.

The answers on distributed questionnaires, especially on questions 10 and 11, did not differ notably from responses on personal interview hence the data has been aggregated without reference to the method of collection.

### 2.2 The Sample

The Bremer Bay locality formed the basis of the sample for several reasons. It was too time consuming and difficult to contact people in the remoter locations. Nearly all visitors and local residents come to Bremer Bay town for facilities or provisions. A large component of the January visitors to the area attend the swimming classes held at Bremer Bay. The only accommodation with ablution facilities, power, etc. is provided at Bremer Bay.

The nature of the questions and the use of a spokesperson for the group, minimised bias from respondent's age and sex.

### 2.3 The Limitations for Interpretation

The limitations in interpreting specific questions are below.

Question 6 was not clear as people staying in the caravan park camping area ticked the 'camp' category. This was intended as 'bush camping'. The results were interpreted using local information. In question 11 'improvement' was often interpreted as development and people put 'nothing' or 'leave as is'. Generally people interviewed found it more difficult to answer this question 'on the spot' than people who had more time to think about it.

In general terms, residents may have thought the questionnaire was not applicable to them from the title, 'Recreation Survey' and questions 3, 5 and 7. This was partly rectified by distributing the questionnaire among local residents.

The data from the aerial photographs represents one point in time. Several samples would need to be obtained for an average number of visitors at any one site.



Bremer Bay locality.

### 3. RESULTS

Below the questionnaire results are presented in tabular or graphical form with comments for each question. The results are based on 229 completed questionnaires.

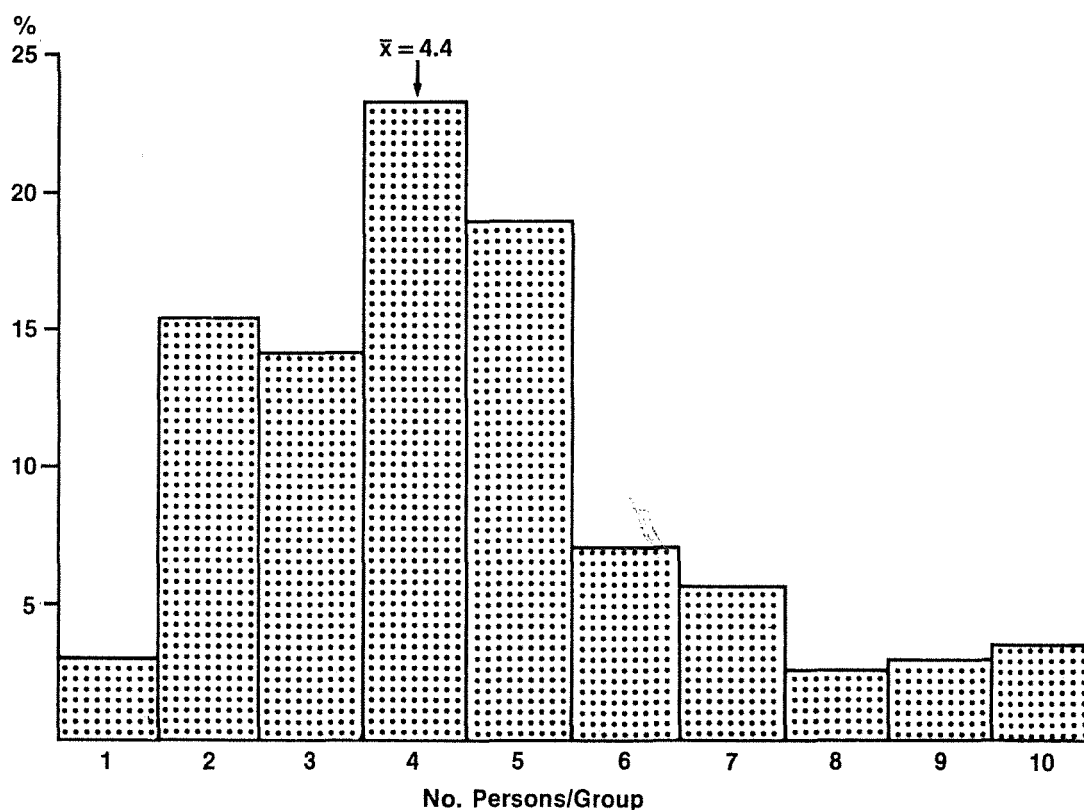
#### 3.1 The trends suggested by the data from question 1 include:

- single persons and couples are only a small proportion (18.3 per cent) of the respondents,
- a prevalence of family groups may be inferred by 55.9 per cent of respondents in groups of 3 to 5 people. The average number of persons per group is 4.4,
- 25.8 per cent of respondents belong to larger social groups of more than 6 persons.

Evidence from other coastal areas suggest that families favour beaches offering a range of activities especially safe swimming for children. Shade and picnic facilities are desirable with nearby toilets and water. The distance or travel time influences beaches use. Beaches meeting these criteria are likely to increase in popularity.

The requirements of social groups are more difficult to define. They may include suitable accommodation (such as the caravan park, a community youth camp and multiple occupancy chalets) and the availability of a variety of informal and organised activities.

Q1. Number of people per group



3.2 The 45.6 per cent of respondents with one vehicle have been used to calculate the average of 3.4 persons per vehicle. This figure is related to the vehicle count of the aerial survey. See 3.9.

Question 2 reflects the information discussed in 3.1. Apart from social groups with more than one vehicle local residents

and farmers often had both conventional and 4WD vehicles.

The information from vehicle ownership implies a high mobility of visitors. There is the likelihood of 'convoys' to beaches, especially in more remote locations where people tend to travel together, for example, the Doubtful Island beaches.



**Q2. Number of vehicles per group**

No. Vehicles in Group	No.	%
1	103	45.6
2	78	34.5
3	14	6.2
4	19	8.4
other*	12	5.3
	226	100.0

\* 5, 7, 7, 7, 5, 5, 10, 6, 8, 6, 15, 6.

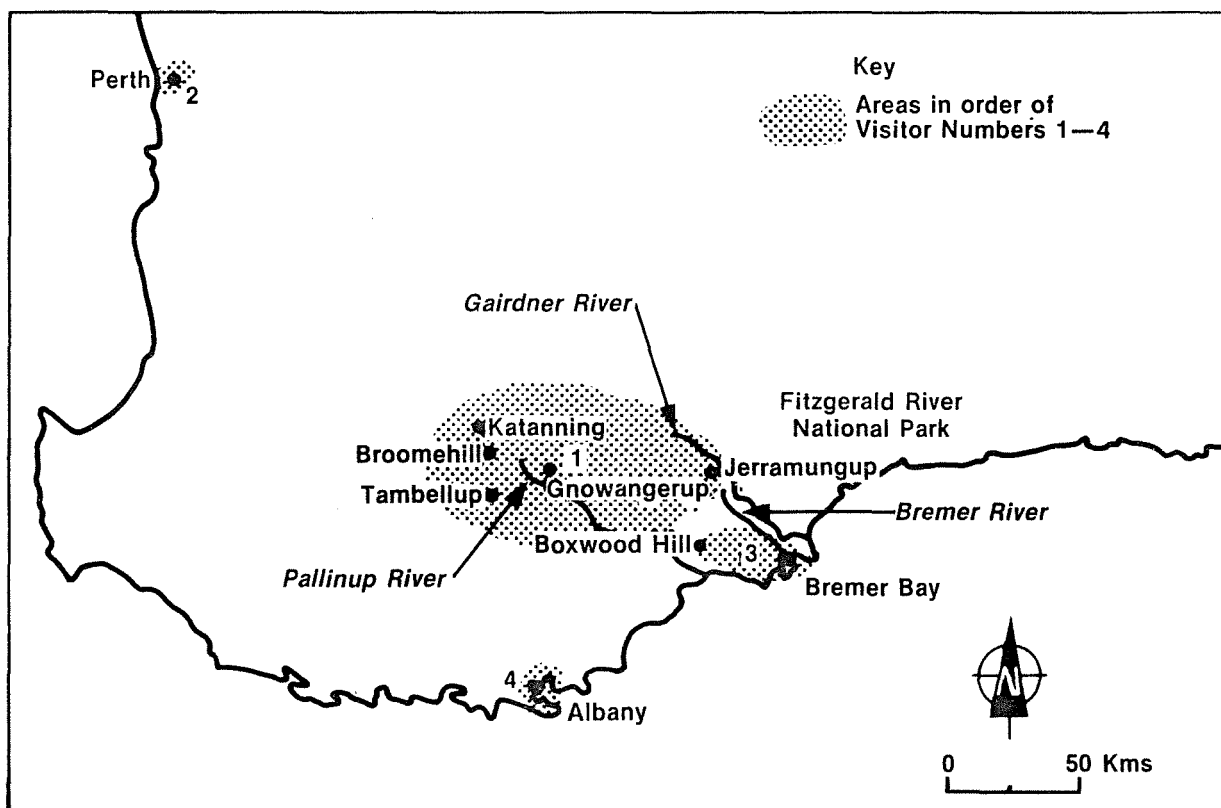
**3.3** The table for question 3 indicates the home locality of respondents. The percentages calculated for the data shows a significant trend with visitors largely coming from the rural hinterland. See Figure 2 for the location of towns. These respondents plus 'local' residents constitute 50.6 per cent of the sample. Perth visitors (20.5 per cent) and Albany visitors (10.5 per cent) are next in importance.

The implications for tourism are that the district represents a holiday facility for Western Australians as distinct from interstate travellers. That it services a large local rural hinterland beyond the Jerramungup Shire boundary. That it also

attracts people prepared to travel a large distance from Perth and from Albany. The proportion of 'outside' visitors would suggest that the Jerramungup Shire Council should attract funds from Government as the expansion of tourism, coastal management, and the provision of facilities is likely to exceed Council's resources obtained from rates.

**Q3. Home locality of respondents**

Area Category	No.	%
North of Perth	5	2.2
Perth	47	20.5
South coast Perth-Albany Hinterland	10	10.5
Albany	24	10.5
Rural Hinterland	72	31.4
Bremer Rd. to Bremer incl. Box- wood Hill, Dillon	44	19.2
Kal/Rav/Esp. L Grace	13	5.7
East of Esp.	0	0
Other	14	6.1
	229	100.0



**Fig. 2.** Map showing the home locality of visitors to Jerramungup coastal district

**3.4** 52.1 per cent of the respondents had access to a 4WD vehicle. The high figure reflects visitors recognition of the need for 4WD for access to most of this coast and the high proportion of farming/country people who already possess 4WD vehicles. The 47.9 per cent of respondents with only a conventional vehicle are limited to Bremer, Back and Fishery beaches and Millers Point. See 3.11 for comments on the need to upgrade access to many beaches. A few first visit respondents expressed frustration at their lack of beach access especially visitors from Perth who had found tourist information misleading. Overall there is the implication that tourism would grow with the provision of 2WD access to more beaches.

**Q4. Type of vehicle used**

Type	No.	%
4WD	160	52.1
2WD	147	47.9
	307	100.0

**3.5** 65.1 per cent of respondents intended to stay at Bremer Bay for more than a week. This trend is attributed to the number of visitors attending swimming classes (2 weeks duration), the trend for an annual summer vacation, the area's attractions satisfying visitors and the home locality/distance factor inducing travellers to stay and make the journey 'worthwhile'.

The trend shown for visitors to stay more than a week implies the need for adequate accommodation facilities and community services, such as, food items, garage service, a restaurant etc. See 3.11.

**Q5. Length of stay**

Length of Stay	No.	%
day	18	7.9
< wk	41	17.9
> wk	149	65.1
Resident	21	9.2
	229	100.0

**3.6** Significantly 60.2 per cent of the respondents were staying at the caravan park. Only a small proportion of people were prepared to camp in the 'bush' without facilities. Other persons had

contacts with town people or nearby farmers.

The caravan park provides a very popular accommodation facility at Bremer Bay and fosters the community atmosphere amongst visitors. Its location close to the beach and to the town facilities and its attractiveness with shady Peppermint trees will ensure its continued popularity. It appears that many visitors prefer the simplicity and cheapness of a camping style holiday. This should be considered in planning additional facilities. For example, it is likely that there is a greater demand for another caravan park rather than a motel or more sophisticated and expensive facilities. See 3.11.

**Q6. Accommodation facility**

Accommodation	No.	%
Caravan	138	60.2
Camp	11	4.8
Town	40	17.5
Other	40	17.5
	229	100.0

**3.7** 71.7 per cent of respondents visit the Bremer Bay district on a regular basis. This implies that visitors enjoy their holiday. People's attraction to the area is considered in 3.10. It will be important to retain the attractions visitors have towards this area as far as possible in future coastal development and management. This may be taken a step further by the Jerramungup Council recognising the area's attractions to tourists and developing suitable coastal management policies that would assist in protecting these assets.

**Q7. Frequency of visits**

No. of Visits	No.	%
1st Visit	39	17.8
Regular Basis	157	71.7
Infrequently	23	10.5
4	19	8.4
	219	100.0

**3.8** Swimming appears to be the most universal activity undertaken by visitors to the district. See 3.10.

The survey's focus on Bremer Bay may excentuate swimming because John Cove, (the south-west corner of Bremer

Bay) is the district's most popular swimming site.

69 per cent of the sample would 'throw a line out' from a beach at some stage during their holiday. This need not necessitate specialised equipment. However, river fishing (48.5 per cent) would generally require the use of a 4WD vehicle to gain access to 'good' spots. Ocean fishing is undertaken by some 40.6 per cent of the sample who have access to a suitable craft. Boating activities associated with the numerous bays are very popular under suitable weather conditions. However, Bremer Bay does not have a proper facility for launching boats. This has become a contentious issue. See 3.11. A fish market would seem desirable to facilitate distribution of fish and minimize waste.

Picnicking and exploring are undertaken by a large proportion of the sample (over 40 per cent). These activities will, in turn, facilitate other recreation during the day.

There are a significant number of people who may dive, surf, or enjoy trail bikes/buggies. These activities require

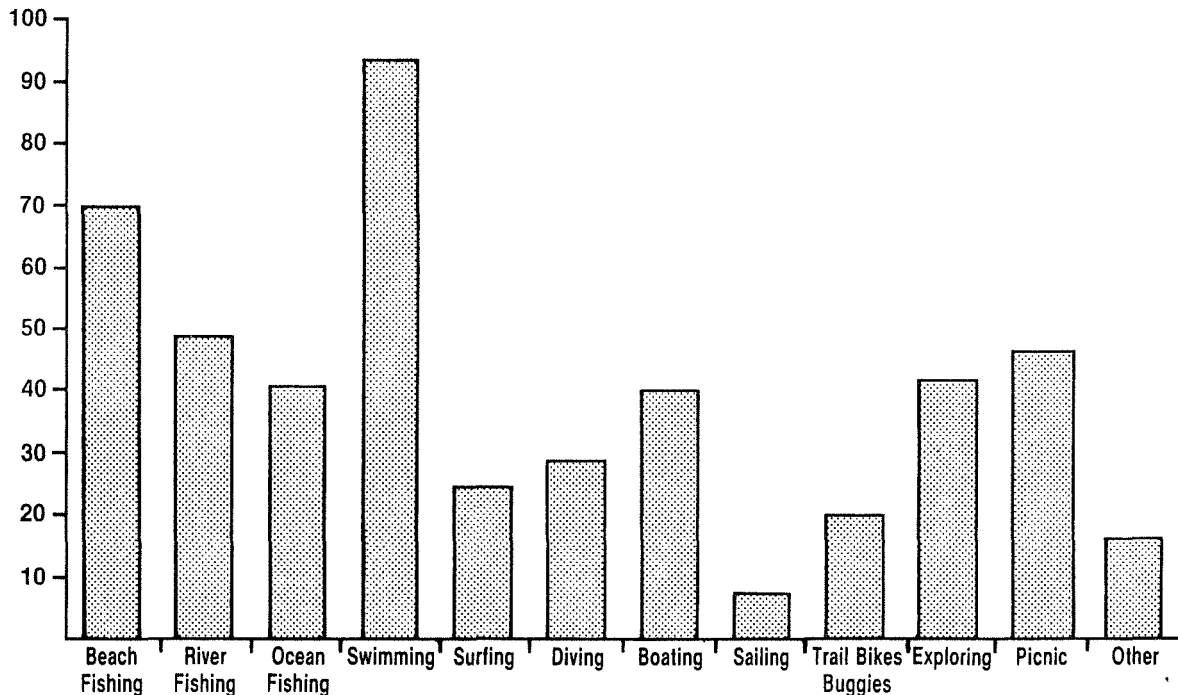
specialised skills and equipment that tend to preclude the 'unprepared' learner. The activities are often 'environment' specific and they are restricted to a few locations. Coastal management should ensure that suitable sites facilitate these activities whenever possible and practical.

A list of 'other' recreation activities of interest to respondents includes: walking, camping, horseriding, windsurfing, skiing, canoeing, golf, bowls, tennis, volleyball and socializing. Promotion of these activities may attract more visitors. For example, the provision of a walking trail similar to those provided by National Parks. Operations for hire of horses, windsurfers, canoes etc. Invitations for visitors to the Recreation Club to compete in golf and bowls. Tennis tournaments and more courts. Organised beach activity days with volleyball etc. More social activities, especially at night, using facilities such as the Recreation Club.

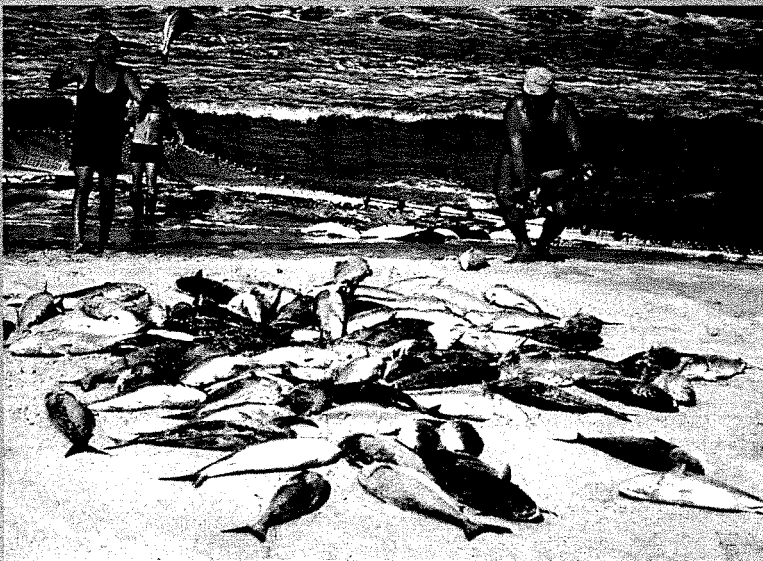
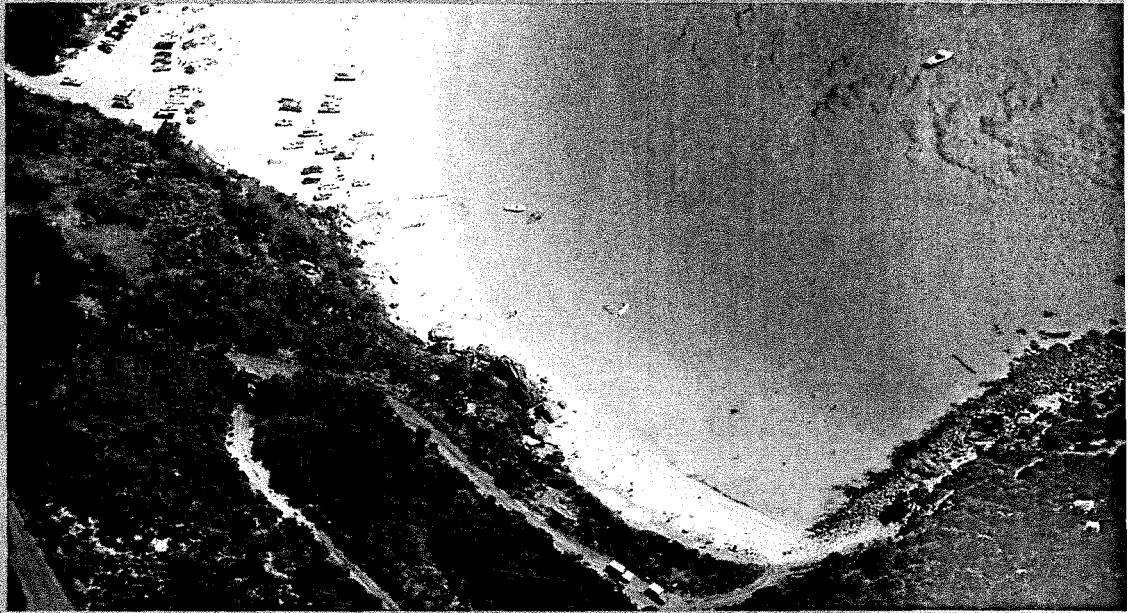
Overall, it would seem advantageous to produce a brochure and leaflets with information on recreation activities and scheduled events for the holiday period.

% Sample of Popn.

#### Q8. Peoples activities



# Jerramungup C



*Above:* Beach activities concentrated around John Cove.

*Centre:* Salmon fishing interests for tourists. Photo - M. Walker

*Below:* Good fishing indicated by vehicles at Fosters Beach.



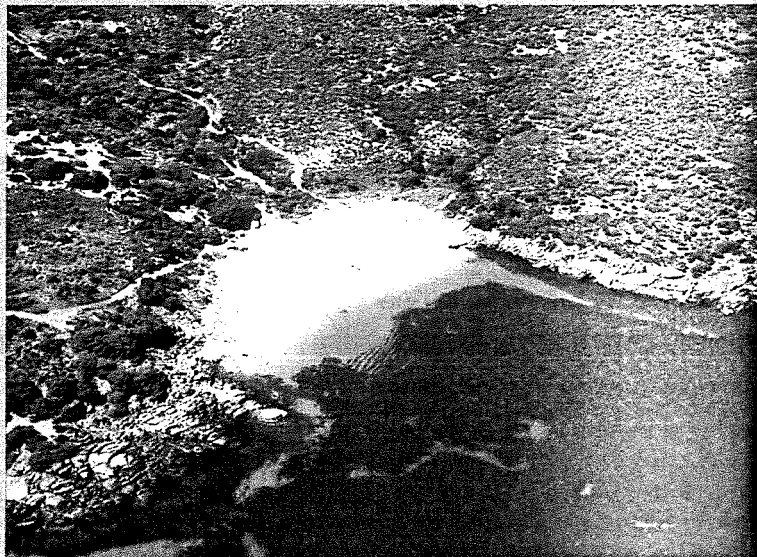
# stal Attractions



*Above:* 2 WD access to Fishery Beach ensures its popularity.

*Centre:* Little Boat Harbour, reputed as 'a beautiful spot'.

*Below:* Unspoilt scenery and the Fitzgerald River National Park.



3.9 See Figure 3 for the location of beaches in question 9.

- The popularity of Bremer Bay is readily apparent with the major focus on John Cove.
- Back and Fishery beaches are frequented by 55.9 per cent of the sample.

Both beaches are close to Bremer and have conventional vehicle access. Back beach is the town's recreation centre but offshore reef makes swimming dangerous. Attractive Fishery Beach permits a wide range of recreation activities.

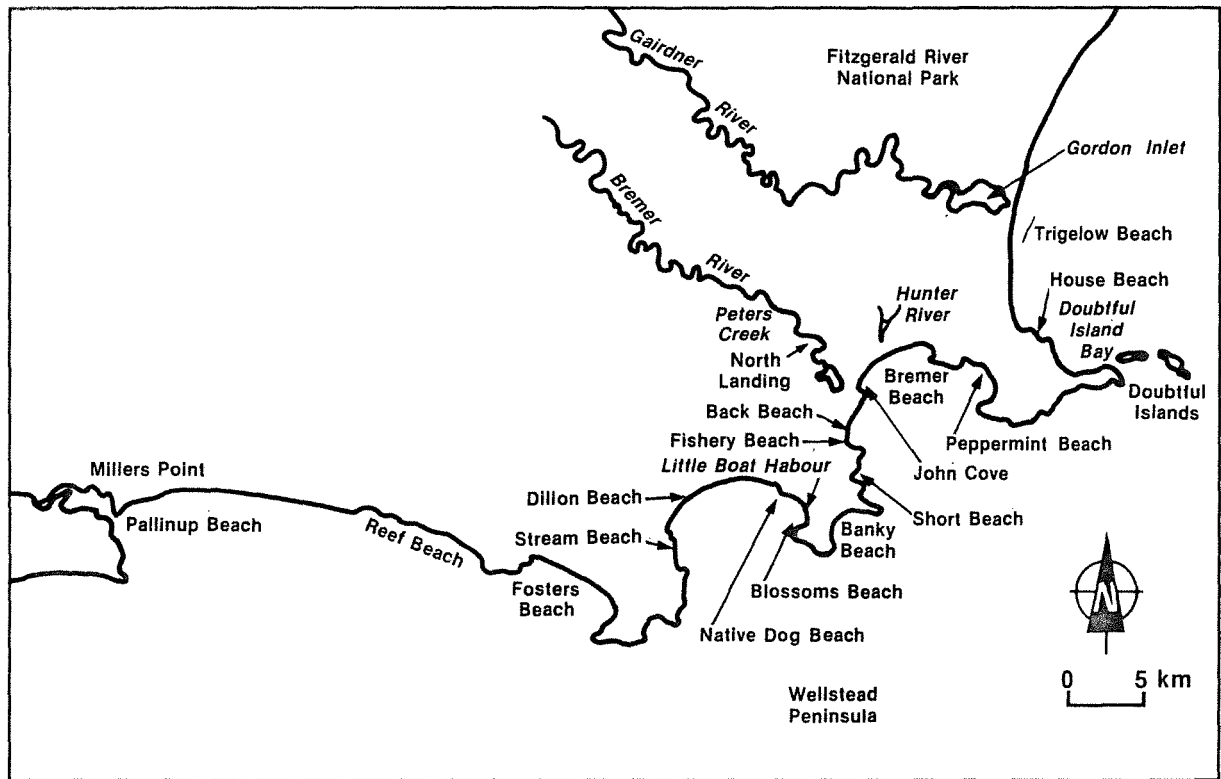


Figure 3 Beaches of Jerramungup Shire

Millers Point also has secondary road access. Only 17.5 per cent of the sample frequent this area. The relatively few visitors may be explained by the distance from Bremer Bay and the estuarine environment which favours only specific activities. Some respondents interviewed at Millers Point drew attention to the area's peacefulness and relaxation compared to Bremer Bay. It is an alternative type of facility and recreation resource to Bremer.

The Doubtful Islands and Dillon Beach are equally favoured by the respondents with 4WD vehicles. The varied coastal aspect of the Doubtful Island beaches provides visitors with protected waters during most weather conditions. House Beach is open to the north west and allows good boat launching conditions during most of summer. Peppermint Beach is a large attractive bay sheltered from south-easterlies. People interviewed often stated that they could not get to the Doubtful

Islands. Access may involve the following methods:

- The shortest route along Bremer Beach to join 4WD tracks to Peppermint Beach. This is dependent on low tides.
- use of Gairdner River and connecting 4WD tracks. This depends on access around the Wellstead Estuary and across swampy claypan country.
- The long route using Swamp Road, Gordon Inlet Road and connecting 4WD tracks as above.
- Access through the Fitzgerald National Park — This is a difficult track and poorly indicated.

It appears that more people would visit the Doubtful Island area if access was improved. The variety of beaches suggests that the area could contain more people without seeming crowded. However, access and management problems are complex and will require both time and funds. See Jerramungup Shire, Draft Coastal District Management Plan.

Dillon Bay is serviced with a gravel road to within roughly 2 kilometres of the beach. It is an extensive and exposed beach mainly attracting fishermen particularly local people. Access and facilities may encourage more visitors but the user groups are unlikely to alter.

A similar percentage of the sample frequented the various beaches on the 'Wellstead' Peninsula (see Figure 3) and the remaining beaches west of Dillon Bay. Respondents appear to regard these sites as remote, with poor access and lacking directive signs.

Currently access to most of the 'Wellstead' Peninsula is through private property and requires 4WD vehicles. 'Opening up' of these beaches may greatly increase visitor numbers for the reasons below:

- the Peninsula is within a short travelling distance from Bremer Bay,
- the five or more beaches offer a wide variety of recreation activities, in particular, swimming, fishing, surfing, diving, and boat launching.
- coastal aspect is varied giving some beaches shelter during most weather conditions.
- the Peninsula is extremely scenic and it is well vegetated with several stands of large shady trees to permit the development of picnic areas.

The area appears to contain many attributes which may increase its popularity. See the Jerramungup Shire Coastal District Management Plan for more information on access, development and management proposals.

Fosters, Reef and Pallingup beaches are extensive beaches exposed to much of the southerly weather. The main beach users appear to be 'local' fishermen and a few explorers. These areas do not provide potential for a wide variety of activities and it would seem appropriate that visitors continue to enjoy their relative seclusion.

The river sites are the least frequented by visitors. This would partly relate to the difficult access by eroded 4WD tracks. Only the ardent fishermen is likely to persist in access to river spots such as Peters Creek and North Landing. These locations are attractive with shade trees and campsites for visitors desiring seclu-

sion. The cost of road maintenance is likely to prevent improved access in the near future.

The river sites may also lack popularity from visitors simply because the ocean is so attractive and hence dominates recreation. Limited resources should be directed to the coast.

There is a slightly different pattern of land use amongst the beaches suggested by data from vehicle counts. See Appendix 2. This would appear influenced by the timing of the aerial survey over the long weekend when more people were camping at remote beaches.

The Doubtful Islands were easily second in popularity to Bremer. In particular, people seemed to camp in large social groups near the fishing leases which are the more sheltered locations. The Cape Knob beaches (Fosters, Reef and Pallingup) had the next highest vehicle numbers. In particular, two large groups of visitors were camped at either end of Foster's beach and probably out for some fishing.

Back — Fishery and Dillon beaches had similar vehicle counts. Apart from one group (over 3 vehicles) camped at Dillon, these people would mainly represent 'day visitors'. Little Boat Harbour was the most popular of the Wellstead Peninsula beaches but otherwise the area had less numbers than expected from the previous comments. The following should be considered.

- Access is through private property which would discourage several potential visitors.
- Little Boat Harbour appears the most popular beach for swimming and launching boats but it is a small beach and would have a limited carrying capacity.
- Short and Native Dog Beaches are good for diving and surfing respectively but they are not considered safe swimming beaches for children.

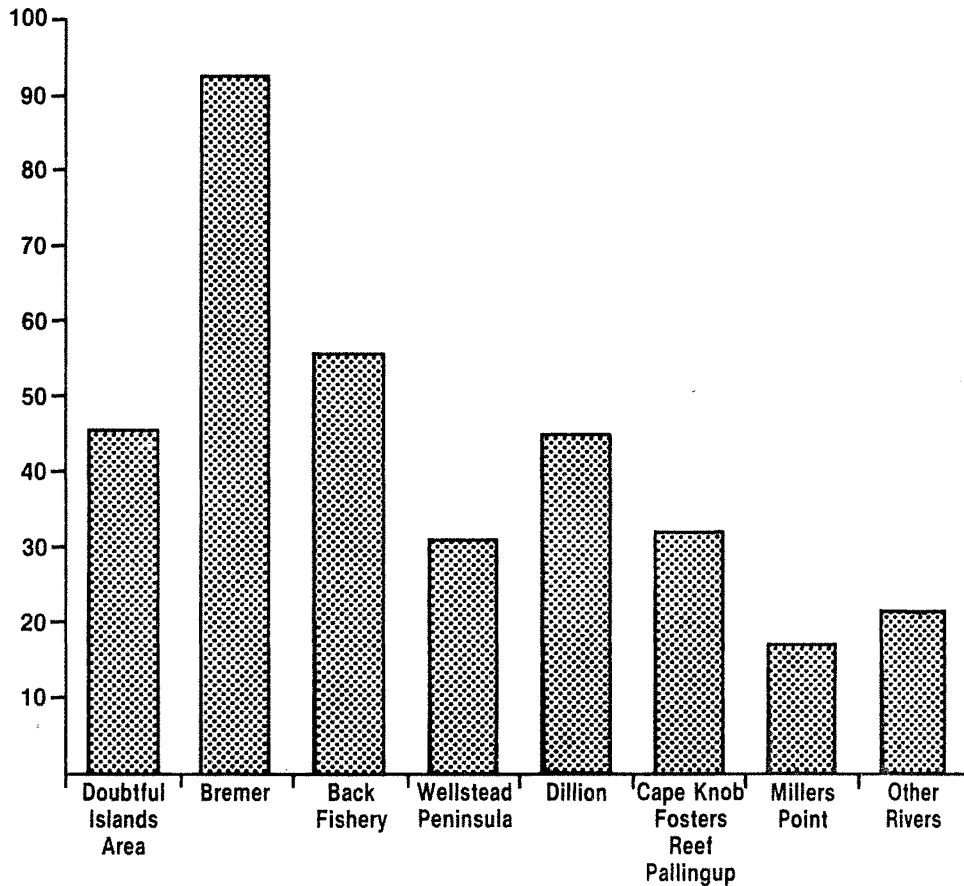
The information suggests improving access to the Wellstead Peninsula beaches will result in a limited increase in visitor numbers. This has implications for management and provision of facilities. It is intended that the vacant crown land on the Wellstead Peninsula will be controlled by Jerramungup Shire

Council. As camping would need to be controlled the beaches will be managed catering for day visitors. Consequently, it is the more remote or 'outer' beaches

which will tend to experience an increase in pressure from camping groups. Hence the Shire's coastal management plan will also need to consider the remote beaches.

% of Sample Popn.

**Q9. Beaches frequented**



3.10 Visitor's comments on the attractiveness of this coastline could be classified into a few categories. Notably visitors emphasized the beauty of the beaches with clear water. They are able to enjoy a variety of recreation activities and relax because the area is relatively isolated from 'home pressures'. The scenery or natural environment was appreciated by 28 per cent of visitors.

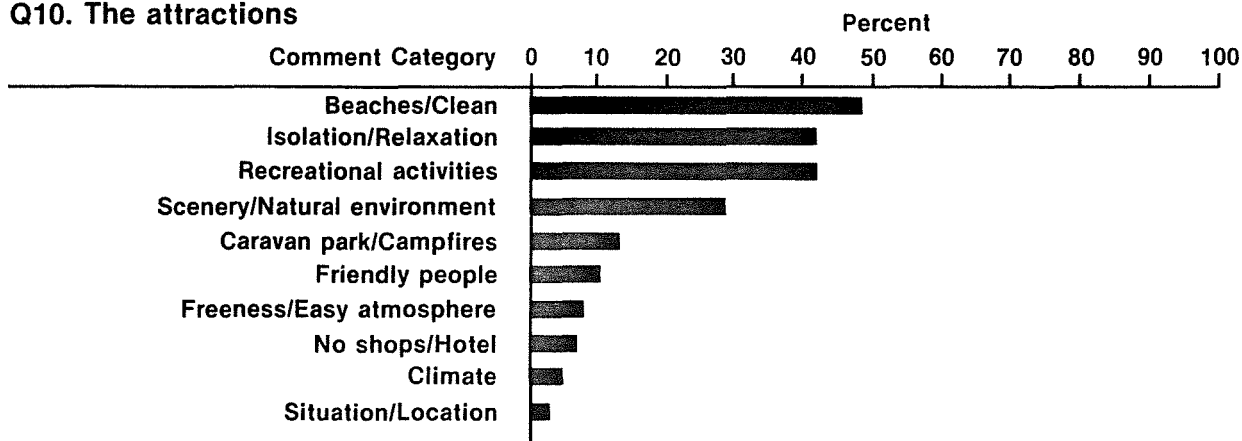
13 per cent of visitors mentioned that they enjoyed staying in the caravan park where a community atmosphere was prevalent especially around the campfires. Friendly people and a free relaxed atmosphere attracted 8 to 10 per cent of visitors. 7 per cent mentioned that it was a 'blessing'

there were no shops or hotel thereby emphasizing the family's own resources. Local persons often considered that the pleasant climate and close location to home were important factors for their visit.

The implications of these comments for coastal planning and management are in the need to protect the area's attractiveness for tourists. Thereby, the beaches and natural environment are the district's prime resources. Care is required in commercial development as visitors would appear to resent many of these facilities. Also, tourist development should not intrude upon the friendly community atmosphere.



## Q10. The attractions



3.11 The major improvement visitors would like to see to the district is the provision of a boat launching facility. Recreation focusing on such an attractive coastline stimulates boating and currently there are only makeshift launching arrangements off beaches using tractors and 4WD vehicles. These techniques are potentially dangerous. There is disagreement on the best location for a ramp and the problem that the facility will be very expensive given the lack of suitable offshore conditions. Many boat owners believe the ramp should be in John Cove, but this would be strongly opposed by the majority of visitors that swim there. Flat Rocks at Bremer Bay, Fishery Beach and Little Boat Harbour were suggested as possible alternative boat launching sites. More information on this matter is provided in the Management Plan. Initially, the community and Council will need to attract funds and assistance from the Department of Marine and Harbours.

Improved roads were highly desired. This involves maintaining tracks to 'outer' beaches and the Fitzgerald National Park. 13.5 per cent of respondents also suggested to bitumenise the gravel road to Bremer beach (roughly 0.5 kilometre). Tourist information signs, especially in the National Park, and brochures were recommended by 11.3 per cent of visitors.

Over 10 per cent of visitors wanted off road vehicles (ORV) and 4WD vehicles banned from in front of Bremer Beach carpark and the Wellstead Estuary.

This suggestion is based on a safety concern and disturbing visual and noise factors. The need of a designated ORV facility was emphasized by 7 per cent of respondents. It may assist control of ORV's near popular Bremer Beach where

conflicting land use pressures are becoming more apparent. This conflict can easily damage visitor's holiday experience.

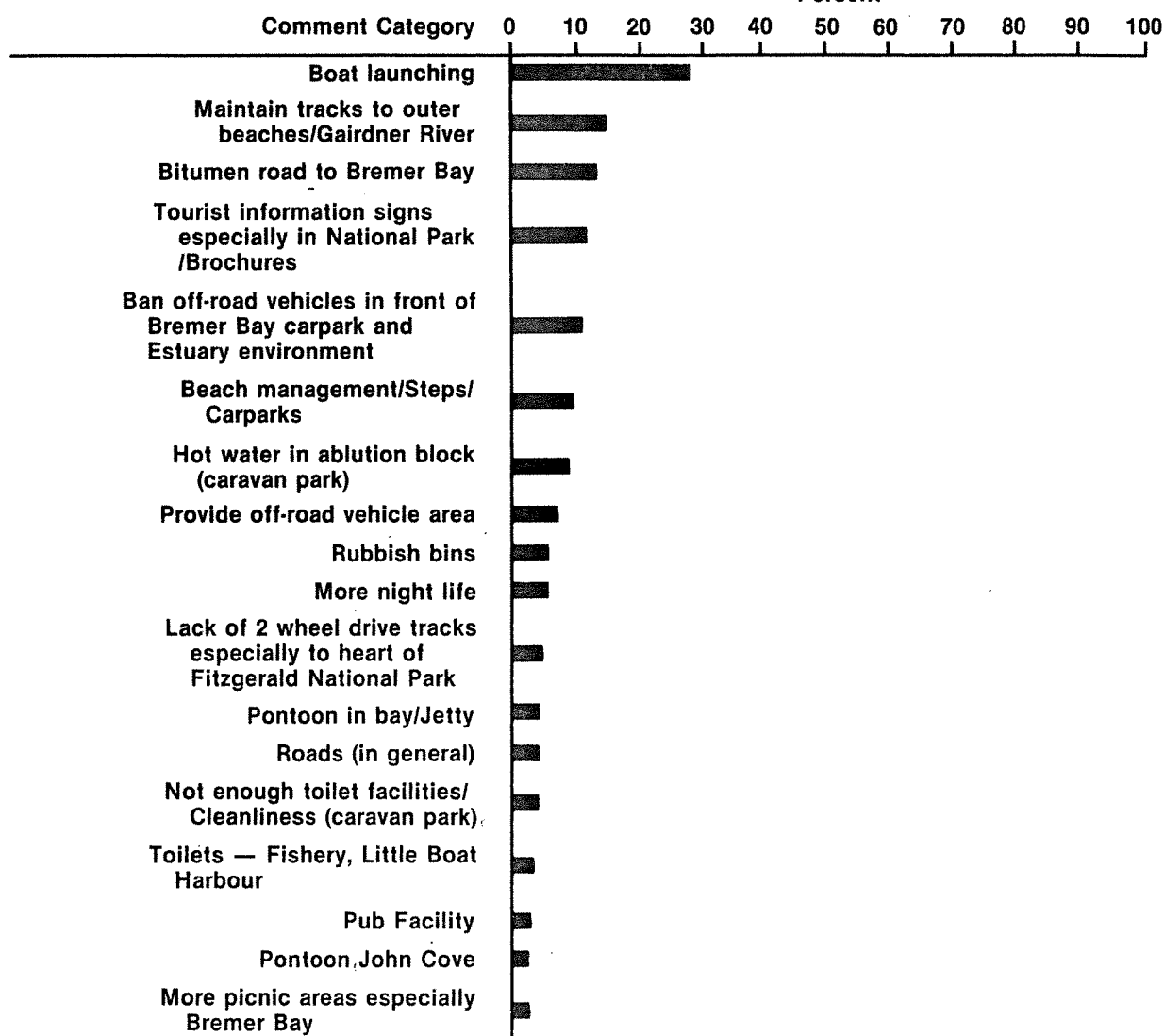
Nearly 10 per cent of respondents recognised the need for beach management particularly at Bremer. They suggested extending the carpark to utilize space allowing the maximum number of vehicles to park. The blind corner on entry to the road needs to be straightened at the same time. Many people suggested that a carpark above John Cove with a path to the beach would be useful. 6.9 per cent of respondents suggested the provision of a pontoon for children swimming in John Cove. A large proportion of visitors remarked on the need of rubbish bins at several beaches and the provision of more picnic areas. Both Fishery Beach and Little Boat Harbour urgently required toilet facilities.

Several visitors complained of the frequent lack of hot water in the caravan park campsite and 4 per cent of respondents suggested there were not enough toilet facilities. In January 1984 there were 12,388 arrivals at the caravan park with 1,280 sites taken at the peak time (Park leasor). In August 1983, the Park only had 179 visitors. This dramatic seasonal trend of visitor numbers makes it difficult to economically justify more facilities. The relatively few complaints seem to indicate most visitor's satisfaction.

Some visitors to Bremer Bay suggested more night life perhaps using the facilities at the Recreation Club. As it is desirable there are activities for all the family including teenagers this may require more consideration in future. 3 per cent of respondents suggested a Pub. This would be opposed by a much larger proportion of visitors who find the districts' lack of such facilities highly desirable.

# Q11. Suggested improvements

Percent



## Summary of Results

The survey results are summarized below:

- Visitors tend to aggregate in families and large social groups which has implications for coastal planning and management.
  - The Jerramungup coastal district attracts visitors from beyond the Shire boundary which suggests Council will need to attract funds from Government to assist in management, facilities and tourism.
  - Beach access to the majority of this coast requires a 4WD vehicle and it would appear 50 per cent of visitors with conventional vehicles would benefit from improved beach access.
  - Most visitors stay at Bremer Bay for more than a week which reflects enjoyment of the natural and human environment.
  - The caravan park attracts 60 per cent of visitors most of which seem to enjoy this type of accommodation.
  - There appears benefit in protecting the attractions of Bremer Bay for the 70 per cent of regular visitors.
  - The district permits a variety of recreation activities with the focus being on beaches where swimming is the universal activity.
  - The focus of recreation activities is on John Cove which implies the need for careful planning to minimize conflict between users.
- Visitors with 4WD vehicles may find a variety of beaches to suit their recreation needs but they frequently suggest beach access be improved.
  - The order of popularity of beaches is debatable. The trend in the data is below:
    - 1) Bremer
    - 2) Back-Fishery, Doubtful Islands
    - 3) Dillon, Cape Knob beaches
    - 4) Wellstead Peninsula area
    - 5) Other river sites, Millers Point.

This has implications for the future level of access, facilities and management appropriate to these sites which is considered in the Jerramungup District Draft Coastal Management Plan.

- Visitors are principally attracted to the district's beaches and the variety of recreation activities they offer. The isolation and relaxation permit a 'holiday feeling' and enjoyment of the scenery and natural environment.
- The major improvement visitor's request is the provision of a suitable boat launching facility.
- Visitors suggested improvements provide useful direction for future planning and management and it is desirable Council give consideration to each matter. In order to attain some objectives Council may need Government assistance especially funds.

# Recommendations for Coastal Management

The information obtained from visitor and community recreation use of the Jerramungup district coast may assist coastal planning and management. Some general recommendations can be made in this respect:

- The Jerramungup Shire Council should seek Government assistance for roads, facilities and management of popular beaches and for tourist information maps/brochures/signs etc.
- The Jerramungup Shire Council should give consideration to developing its own coastal policies in order to protect the attractions of Bremer Bay for its regular visitors.
- Bremer Bay/John Cove should be given priority in management as it is the main recreation focus.
- The level and priority in management of the various beaches along the coast should be related to their recreation use and to environmental considerations. This should be considered in the Jerramungup Coastal District Draft Management Plan.
- The Jerramungup Shire Council and the community in general should seek Government assistance in the provision of a boat launching facility.
- Community participation and feedback should continue to be encouraged in coastal planning and management.

Appendix 1

# Jerramungup Shire Council Bremer Bay District Recreation Survey

## QUESTIONNAIRE (PLEASE TICK APPROPRIATE BOXES)

1. How many people are in your group? .....

2. How many vehicles in your group? .....

3. What town or area do you come from? .....

4. Do you use 4WD or 2WD vehicles?  4WD  2WD

5. How long are you staying in the area?  
 Day trip  Less than a week  More than a week

6. Where are you staying?  
 Caravan  Camp  Town  Other

7. How often do you visit the area?  
 1st Visit  Regular basis  Infrequent

8. What activities do you take part in?  
 Beach Fishing  Swimming  Boating  Exploring  
 River Fishing  Surfing  Sailing  Picnic  
 Ocean Fishing  Diving  Trail Bikes/Buggies  Other

9. Which beaches do you frequent?  
 Doubtful Islands area  Wellstead Peninsula Area  Millers Point  
 Bremer  Dillon  Other River Sites  
 Back-Fishery  Cape Knob/Fosters/Reef/Pallingup

10. What do you like about the area? .....

.....

.....

1. What improvement would you like to see? .....

.....

.....

## Appendix 2

### Vehicle Count from Aerial Photographs Sunday 29, January, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Beaches	Vehicles	Accommodation Facility <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Doubtful Islands area</b>		
Triglow	7	9
House	5	7
Doubtful Is.	9	11
Peppermint	7	
<b>Bremer</b>		
James Cove	5	
John Cove and Lookout	53	
<b>Back-Fishery</b>		
Fishery	14	3
<b>Wellstead Peninsula</b>		
Short	3	1
Banky	-	
Little Boat Harbour	7	
Blossoms	-	
Nature Dog	-	
<b>Dillon</b>	13	3 <sup>(2)</sup>
Stream	1	
<b>Cape Knob</b>		
Fosters	11	8
Reef	-	2
Pallingup	6	4
<b>Millers</b>	4	13

(1) Includes shacks, fishermen leases, caravans, campavans, tents.

(2) Does not include settlement at 'Millers'.

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## **References**

Department of Conservation and Environment, *Jeramungup Coastal District Draft Coastal Management Plan*, Bulletin No. 167, 1984, (in preparation).