



# **Noosa Eastern Beaches Foreshore Management Plan**

Engagement Analysis

May 2023

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## 2. Executive summary

Home to some of Australia's most pristine beaches that stretch from Sunshine Beach to Coolum, Noosa's Eastern Beaches cover 122 hectares that boast a unique natural environment that is loved by both residents and tourists alike.

As is the case with many other coastal reserves in Queensland, Noosa's Eastern Beaches are under threat due to mitigating coastal hazards and other climate change impacts which are causing significant harm to both the environment and the community.

The draft Noosa Eastern Beaches Foreshore Management plan prepared by Noosa Shire Council aims to both maintain and improve these important reserves to mitigate against rising sea levels and more intense and frequent storms and coastal erosion.

This draft plan:

- Provides a guide for sound decision-making
- Respects the rights of property owners
- Maintains public access to beaches.

Following the public release of the draft Eastern Beaches Management Plan, Noosa Shire Council undertook community and stakeholder engagement to educate residents about the critical issue of protecting the foreshore and gather feedback on the strategy.

Through a series of targeted engagement activities, council was able to speak to a broad cross section of the Noosa Shire community and gain their feedback on the Eastern Beaches Foreshore Plan.

**This report summarises outcomes from:**

- 204 online survey responses
- 3 community roundtable discussions
- 13 pop-up events

This report provides a comprehensive summary of the feedback received during these engagement activities and identifies key findings and recommendations for consideration in finalising the Noosa Eastern Beaches Foreshore Management Plan.

93 written submissions have also been received. Analysis of these submissions is not included in this report and will be reported on separately.

Across the ten action areas, there were varying levels of interest and feedback provided. Encroachments received the most feedback (44.1% of survey responses), ecology, public access, social values and community education received similar levels of feedback (36-39% of survey responses). Coastal creeks, partnerships, incidents/disaster management and foreshore tenure received fewer responses (under 32% of survey responses).

There was strong community interest in the below topics, which were present across the feedback for several action areas. These have been identified as reported priorities:

- Dogs (mentioned in 7.2% of survey responses)
- Weeds (mentioned in 6.7% of survey responses)
- Funding (mentioned in 5.7% of survey responses)
- Community partnership (mentioned in 11.4% of survey responses)

A summary of the feedback themes under each action area and the reported priorities can be found in the [key findings](#).

### **3. Background**

The social and environmental values of Noosa's Eastern Beaches Foreshore Reserves are being impacted by a number of factors and require mitigation and management to protect the longevity of the area.

Some factors contributing to the impact include significant natural disasters such as storms and flooding, changes to the environment made by property owners, climate change and changes to the ecology.

Noosa Council (Council) is greatly concerned by the impacts of these factors on the current environment, its flora and fauna as well as the community. Council has predicted further impacts on the area if management practices are not put in place to both maintain and improve the state of Noosa's Eastern Beaches Foreshore Reserves.

The Eastern Foreshores are a centrepiece in the liveability and attraction of Noosa Council. Residents and visitors use the 41 public beach accesses through the Eastern Beaches Foreshore Reserve to access Noosa's famous beaches. It is also home to a unique and valuable biome, with many plants and animals calling it home. Keeping this ecosystem healthy and protected is critical in mitigating the effects of climate change for the Noosa area, offering protection from storms, winds and waves.

The community has recently been engaged to help develop the Environment Strategy 2019 and Noosa Coastal Hazards Adaptation Plan 2021, which informs the draft Management Plan. It also sits under the Noosa Bushland Reserves Strategic Management Plan 2021-2026.

The draft Management Plan outlines key issues and proposed management and mitigation actions to be taken to overcome the challenges. It also aims to protect and enhance the social and environmental values of the community and the region to ensure the Noosa beaches are there to be enjoyed by generations to come.

Council is seeking feedback on the draft Management Plan from a range of stakeholders in the local community. Council also wants to use this as an opportunity to bring awareness to the community on the current threats and issues and educate the community on how they can be involved with the management process.

## 4. Methodology

### 4.1. Engagement methodology

To inform the community and stakeholder engagement for the Eastern Beaches Foreshore report, a targeted engagement and communication strategy was developed and implemented, including a program of activities, over a four-week period beginning February 6 2023 and concluding March 31 2023.

The engagement and communication strategy was designed to make it easy for everyone in Noosa Shire community to have their say about the Eastern Beaches foreshore management plan. The following table provides an overview of the channels and tools used by Noosa Council for this engagement.

<b>Community round table discussions</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To capture a diversity of views with advocates representing the interests of both key organisations / groups and the lived experiences of others in the community. To involve participants to work through challenges in a collaborative environment through a clear and concise process that is founded on clear goals.
<b>Description</b>	3 round table discussions that provided an opportunity for participants to work through challenges in a collaborative environment through a clear and concise process founded on clear goals.
<b>Online survey</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To hear a wide and diverse range of feedback from stakeholders.
<b>Description</b>	Hosted on Survey Monkey by Noosa Shire Council. An open response approach that gave respondents the opportunity to provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Feedback on the principles for the draft EBFMP</li><li>• Feedback on the management actions for all themes</li></ul>
<b>Noosa Council Have Your Say project page</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To host resources the plan and related resources and provide information on engagement opportunities.
<b>Description</b>	The project page hosted a variety of relevant collateral and engagement tools, including a downloadable PDF of the plan, quick polls, information on engagement activities and links to register to community roundtable sessions.
<b>Pop-ups</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To engage participants in one-on-one conversations and target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Local residents</li><li>• Noosa Visitors</li><li>• People less likely to engage in consultation processes</li><li>• Areas within and outside of the coastal corridor</li></ul>

<b>Description</b>	Small booth/ table-based activity with 2-4 staff at each event situated in high traffic locations.
<b>Written email submissions from residents</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To collect long-form feedback to inform the Management Plan.
<b>Description</b>	Noosa Shire Residents provided detailed written submissions via email.
<b>Targeted discussions with Eastern Beaches Protection Association</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To discuss roles, scope and expectations.</li> <li>One facilitated meeting that provides a focused opportunity for this group to provide feedback and comment on the management plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Description</b>	Three meetings with specific group members, to provide an opportunity to collaborate with the active stakeholders.

## 4.2. Analysis methodology

The wider community were invited to provide their individual feedback by completing the online survey and providing a detailed written submission to the project email address.

**This document reports on the following data sets:**

- Survey data provided by NSC exported from Survey Monkey
- Qualitative feedback from 13 pop-up events
- Feedback from 3 Community Roundtable discussions
- Expression of interest (EOI) form data for Community Roundtables exported from Typeform

To ensure the feedback shared through these activities was accurately captured and reported, a combination of quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods were used.

Type	Method	Description
<b>Quantitative</b> Quantitative analysis was used to report on responses to the survey questions and show how different demographic groups responded overall to the survey questions.	<b>General</b>	The data from the online survey was analysed and used to prepare graphs describing the participant responses to each quantitative survey question and to show how different demographics responded overall. Data from the EOI form was also analysed to identify the demographics of the roundtable attendees.
<b>Qualitative</b> Through the roundtables, pop-up events and open-ended survey questions, participants were able to freely express their	<b>Sentiment analysis</b>	The data from the online survey was analysed to identify how many respondents expressed overall support for an EBFR plan.
	<b>Thematic analysis</b>	Thematic analysis is a method for identifying and reporting on repeated patterns in a data

thoughts and ideas. These responses were analysed using two qualitative analysis methods.

set. Analysis was conducted to identify key themes in the open-ended survey questions and feedback from the roundtables and pop-up events.

## 5. Key findings

Over the four-week consultation period, Noosa Council and Articulous provided community members with multiple opportunities to provide feedback on the Eastern Beaches Foreshore Management Plan.

The engagement included an online survey, community roundtable discussions, pop up information booths and written email submissions.

Noosa Regional Council used these activities to seek direct community feedback on the ten key action areas in the plan.

Across the ten action areas, there were varying levels of interest and feedback provided. The responses to the online survey were analysed to identify which action areas received the most feedback.

1. Encroachments	44.1%
2. Climate change	39.2%
3. Ecology	39.2%
4. Public access and education	38.7%
5. Social Values	36.8%
6. Community education	36.3%
7. Coastal creeks and stormwater	31.9%
8. Partnerships	28.4%
9. Incidents and disaster management	27.0%
10. Foreshore tenure and gazettal	13.2%

### 5.1. Themes for key action areas

Feedback on each of the action areas was analysed to identify the key themes reported by respondents.

Examples of verbatim feedback on the reported priorities for each action areas in the Appendix of this report (see [7.5 – 7.14](#)).

#### Key themes - Climate change

- Monitoring: Use a range of technology to monitor dune degradation and rehabilitation following major weather events.
- Funding: Ensure access to appropriate funding.
- Dunes and vegetation: Community has strong interest in translating management statements into actions and activities.

#### Key themes - Ecology

- Weeds: Improve weed management and consider the inclusion of other weed species.
- Littering and waste: Reduce use of plastic and stronger enforcement of animal local laws.
- Flora and fauna: More accessible information and identification of how community can assist with rehabilitation activities.



- Monitoring and mapping: Map and monitor flora and fauna, environmental health factors (e.g., soil properties) and infrastructure impacts.

### **Key themes - Social values**

- Viewpoints: Clear identification of official viewpoints to protect existing foreshore vegetation.
- Indigenous engagement: Community expressed conflicting views on Indigenous involvement, with some responses noting the importance of involving the Kabi Kabi people in foreshore management and others wanting greater clarification on the extent of this involvement.
- Design and infrastructure: Improve existing infrastructure to encourage active transport and enhance beach access.
- Tourism: Limit the number of short term accommodation (STA) approvals and improve visitor information on caring for the foreshore and beaches.

### **Key themes - Partnership**

- Community: Improve community consultation and relationship building between council and residents.
- Land owners: More focused engagement with land owners and acknowledgement of their role in foreshore rehabilitation and management.
- Business and development: Greater focus on environmental impacts of businesses.
- Local groups and organisations: Collaborate to educate the community and implement foreshore rehabilitation and management activities.
- Clarity on actions: Improve clarity regarding scope and expected benefits of potential partnerships.

### **Key themes - Community education**

- Behaviour change: Engage and educate the community on best practice to protect the environment.
- Awareness and education: Provide clear, inclusive and easy to understand communication materials to educate all demographics.
- Educate dog owners: Provide more information for dog owners, particularly on leash areas and waste disposal.
- Communication tools and tactics: Employ a combination of physical and digital tools to educate the community, such as clearer signage around the foreshore area and greater use of social media and online channels.
- Real estate/short term rentals: Provide information about neighbouring properties and expectations for new rental properties. Involve short term accommodation (STA) owners in foreshore rehabilitation and clean up.

### **Key themes – Encroachments**

- Enforcement: Stronger enforcement of encroachments and the introduction of fines for breaking boundary lines, with this money used to rehabilitate the environment.
- Community as a partner: While some respondents supported stronger enforcement, others proposed Council work alongside the community and partner with foreshore neighbours to identify and resolve encroachment issues.
- Fire mitigation: Incorporate fire mitigation in local infrastructure design and provide clear signage on fire risk.
- Informal pathways/historic use: There were conflicting views expressed, with some respondents expressing the importance of informal pathways (particularly as evacuation routes), and others requesting their removal.

### **Key themes - Public access and recreation**

- Infrastructure/signage: Provide clear signage for all areas of the foreshore and more community infrastructure at access points.
- Access: Improve the accessibility of beach access points to create a more inclusive experience.
- Dog areas: Establish and enforce definitive on and off leash areas for dogs, particularly during turtle nesting seasons.
- Visitors: Address resident concerns regarding visitor behaviour on Noosa beaches.

### **Key themes - Incidents and disaster management**

- Fire: Improve fire mitigation through better infrastructure, access, fire breaks and community education.
- Coastal hazards: Ensure all impacts of coastal hazards are considered and empower the community to take action through community clean ups.
- Pontoons: Improve the design of pontoons (e.g., not made with polystyrene) to minimise their impact on the environment.
- Role of council: Clear and quick communication before, during and after disasters.

### **Key themes - Coastal creeks and stormwater**

- Water quality: Increase the frequency and transparency of water quality assessments.
- Burgess Creek: Work with Unity Water and the community to address the water quality issues and overflow risks.
- Infrastructure: Improve the infrastructure for drainage and mitigating run off.
- Assessment: Regularly evaluate and update actions and involve community in local monitoring.
- Creek erosion: Investigate designs to mitigate erosion, particularly following disasters.

### **Key themes - Foreshore tenure and gazettal**

- Specificity: More specific information regarding the purpose of this action area and the expected outcomes.
- Actions: Ensure this work is translated into clear actions and next steps.

## **5.2. Reported priorities**

Analysis of the feedback received also revealed several reported priorities that were present across the action areas.

### **Dogs**

49 of the 683 survey responses regarding the action areas mentioned dog/s (7.2%). Dogs were also raised at 9 of the 13 community pop-up events. Major themes included:

- Educate owners on the environmental impacts of dog waste
- Use both education and enforcement to ensure dogs are not present in dog-free beach areas and only unleashed in designated leash-free areas
- Address damage caused by dogs to the dunes, vegetation and wildlife (particularly when off-leash)

### **Weeds**

46 of the 683 survey responses shared regarding the 10 action areas mentioned weed/s or weeding (6.7%). Weeds were also raised at 5 of the 13 community pop-up events. Major themes included:

- Focus not only on the glory lily, but other pest species such as the Singapore daisy and asparagus fern
- Collaborate with the residents on weed management and acknowledge local knowledge and efforts in this space
- Ensure the removal of weeds is accompanied by an increase of native fauna and flora

### **Stormwater and creeks**

69 of the 683 survey responses regarding the action areas mentioned stormwater or creek/s (10.1%). This was also raised in 4 of the 13 community pop-ups. Major themes included:

- Improve the channeling of stormwater runoff away from the foreshores, particularly following heavy rain events
- Address water quality in Burgess Creek and work with Unity Water to upgrade filtration from their treatment plant
- Place greater emphasis on the issue of erosion at the mouth of creek outlets to the beach

### **Funding**

49 of the 683 survey responses regarding the action areas mentioned fund/funds/funding/budget (5.7%). Major themes included:

- Concern regarding the capacity to fund all action areas proposed.
- Clarity on Council approach to ensure appropriate funds can be allocated from the existing budget.
- Establishment of a funding model to resource long term management.

### **Community partnership**

78 of the 683 survey responses regarding the action areas mentioned neighbour/s or resident/s (11.4%). Major themes included:

- Leverage community knowledge and interest in caring for and maintaining the reserves.
- Increase engagement and partnership with neighbours.

### **Engagement process**

Across the engagement activities there were concerns raised on the consultation process. Overall, there was a desire for greater collaboration with community and stakeholders prior to consultation beginning.

Concerns were raised on the length of the consultation period (February 20 – March 20, 2023):

- In response to this, Council extended the consultation close date from March 20 to March 31.
- This was to provide more time for Council to promote the consultation process and for the community to respond via the survey or written submissions.
- The extension also allowed for an additional face to face roundtable session.

The scope of the consultation was also raised as a concern by key stakeholders, who wished to discuss related plans and policies such as the Coastal Hazards Adaptation Plan 2021.

Moving forward, community and stakeholders would like greater partnership and engagement from Council on the refinement of the plan and how it is delivered.

## **6. Matters for consideration for finalising the Eastern Beaches Foreshore Management strategy**

These points are distilled from the outcomes of all engagement activities and may influence the finalisation of this foreshore management strategy.

### **1. Integrated**

This plan should integrate with broader council environmental strategies, operational activities and other initiatives.

### **2. Stakeholder partnerships**

Partnerships with Traditional Owners and Unity Water will be critical to the success of the foreshore management strategy.

### **3. Community partnerships**

Council should utilise the community appetite for continued engagement and partner with neighbours, foreshore residents, local groups and the broader community on delivering the implementation plan and related programs.

### **4. Targeted**






Council should consider an area-specific approach for enforcement and regulatory activities that acknowledges site specific factors.

## 7. Appendix 1: Survey analysis

To encourage participation in the engagement process, Noosa Council hosted a community survey that was promoted through their Have Your Say page and social media pages.

Featuring a mix of open-ended, multiple choice and Likert Scale type questions, the survey attracted 168 responses (82.4%) from residents within Noosa Shire and 36 (17.6%) from other areas.

Key demographic results from the survey such as age, gender and home ownership were compared against the 2021 Australian census. The results largely matched the demographic profile of Noosa, though there was a particularly strong skew in age towards those aged 55 and over.

Response summary	
	75.7% of respondents identified as living in the Eastern Beaches area
	Of respondents living in the Eastern Beaches area, 57.8% identified as homeowners.
	80.9% of respondents expressed overall support for an EBF plan
	683 written responses were provided on the 10 action areas
	38.7% respondents identified as members of a community organisation



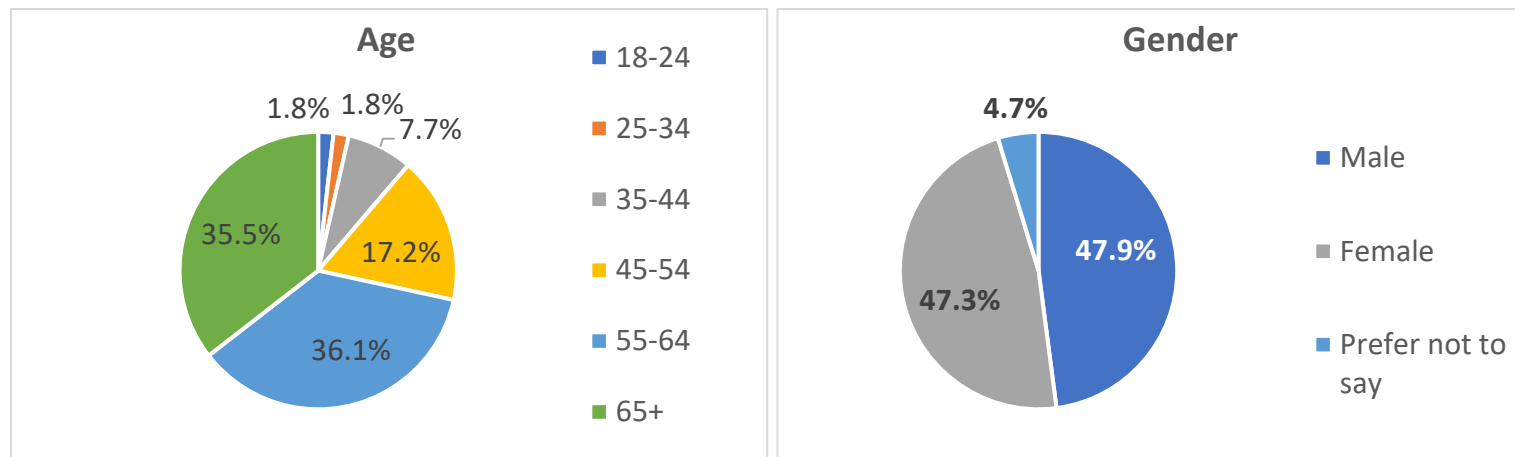
When asked how well the draft plan identified the environmental values important to them, 62.5% of respondents chose 'Well' or 'Very well'

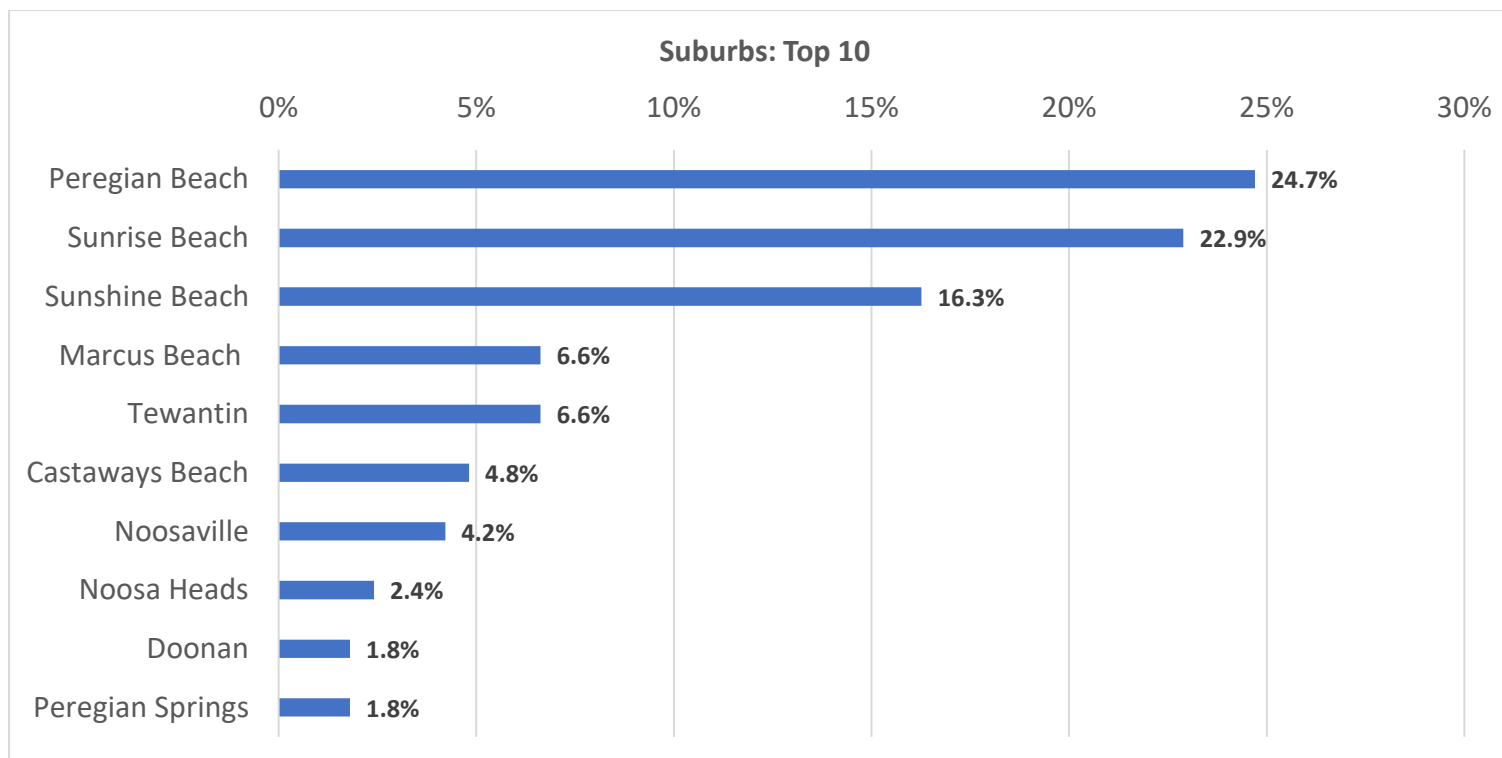
## 7.1. Who responded

### Respondents by age, gender and suburb:

Respondents were asked to identify their age group, gender identify and the suburb they live in.

Of the 204 people who took part in the survey, 169 provided a response to this question (82.8%).





**Community groups and organisations:**

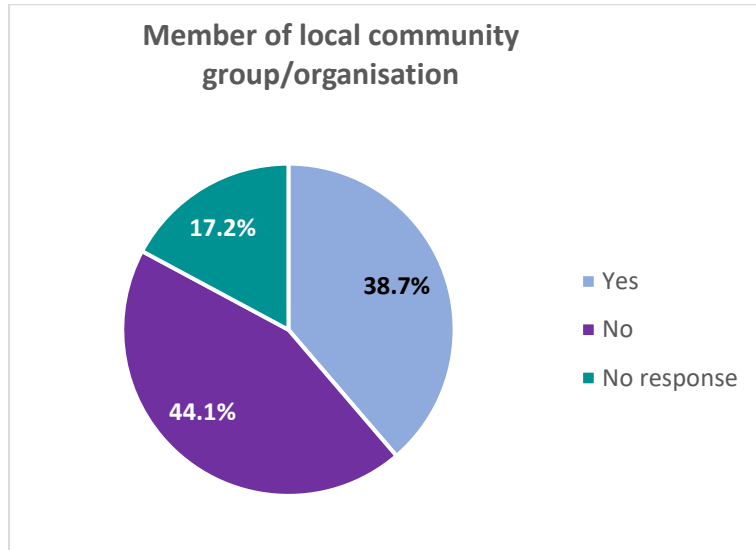
Respondents were asked to identify whether they belong to a local community group or organisation.

Of the 204 people who took part in the survey, 169 provided a response to this question (82.8%).

**Findings:**

- 38.7% of respondents identified as belonging to a local group or organisation
- The groups and organisations most frequently identified were:

- Coolum and North Shore Coast Care
- Eastern Beaches Protection Association
- Marcus Beach Bushcare Association
- Peregrian Beach Community Association
- Sunshine Beach SLSC



#### **By living situation:**

Respondents were asked to identify their living situation by location (Eastern Beaches, Noosa Shire, Broader Sunshine Coast, or Outside Sunshine Coast) and home ownership (homeowner or resident).

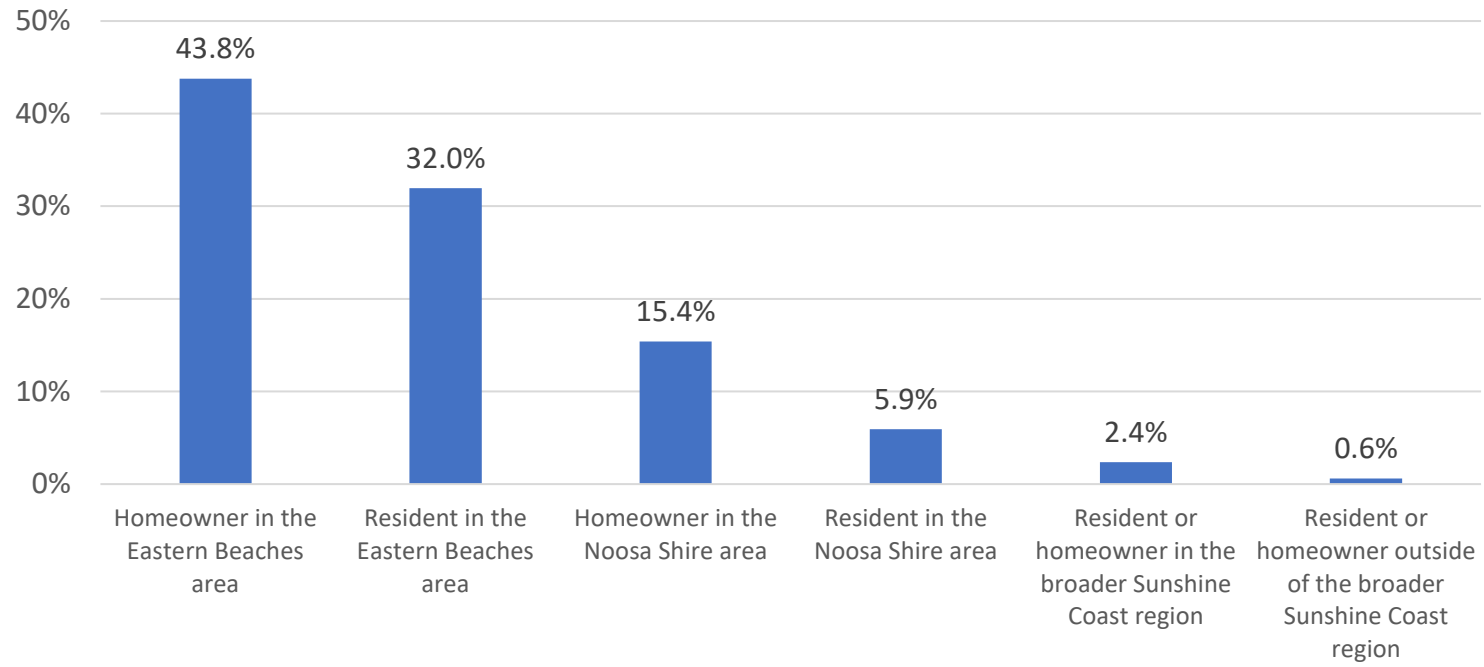
Of the 204 people who took part in the survey, 169 provided a response to this question.

#### **Findings:**

- 164 people (80.4%) identified as being from the Eastern Beaches area or elsewhere in Noosa Shire
- Of those 164 people, 59.2% were also homeowners



### Living situation



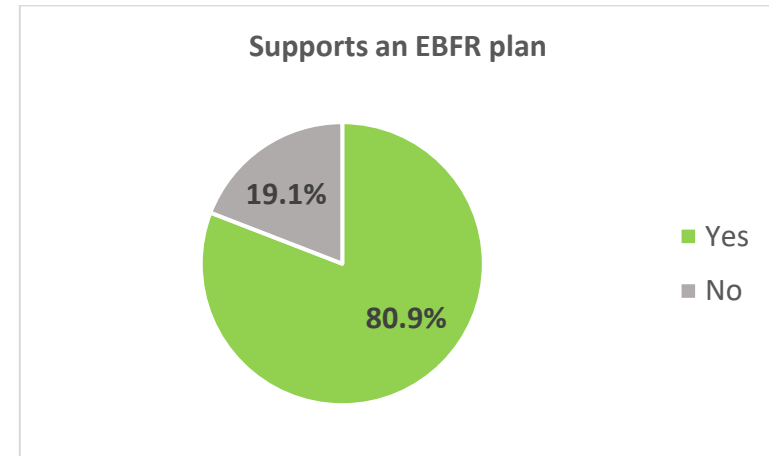
## 7.2. Community values

### Overall support for implementation:

Analysis was conducted to identify how many respondents supported the implementation of a Noosa Eastern Beaches Foreshore Management (EBFR) plan.

Of the 204 respondents to the survey, 165 (80.9%) demonstrated overall support for an EBFR plan.

This number includes respondents that raised suggestions or concerns but were still supportive of having an EBFR plan.



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Of the 204 respondents to the survey, 165 (80.9%) demonstrated overall support for an EBFR plan.

This number includes respondents that raised suggestions or concerns but were still supportive of having an EBFR plan.

Responses shared by those who support an EBFR plan included:

- *“Yes-all vitally important and as stated we would 100% support greater resources are applied to help manage these plans.”*
- *“No, again long overdue but hopefully will mitigate any future disasters and the long term impact on the natural environment.”*
- *“I like the actions and agree things change and need to be addressed. However, I am wary when it gets wrapped up in the term climate change where time and energy are wasted on things that cannot be controlled and may not even be happening or the reason for it.”*

39 respondents (23.1%) did not support an EBFR plan. Responses shared by those who did not support an EBFR plan included:

- *“As before - “funding” comes AFTER an objective and verified actual need for this activity - not before. As before - “climate change” needs to be reworded to specify what is meant, with verified genuine references.”*
- *“Council has done nothing to manage weed infestation or the dying pandanus trees that were infected by pests. These dunes are in good condition and nothing needs to be done other than dealing with the erosion that storm water causes.”*
- *“Council is ignoring the real cause of erosion, treated sewage and untreated stormwater. Council staff that want to spend \$400k on compliance of encroachment should be ashamed of themselves. They don’t care about our beaches.”*

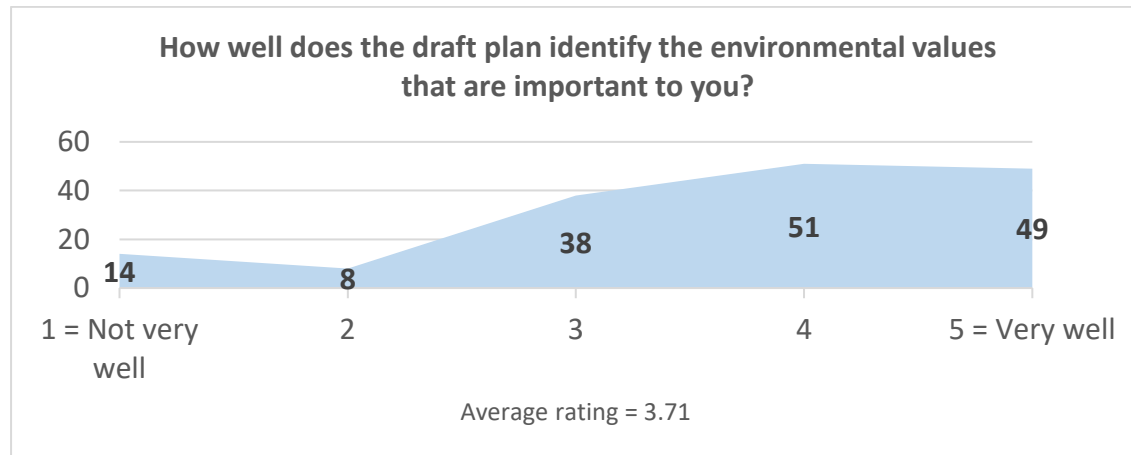
**Environmental values:**

Respondents were asked to rate how well the draft plan identifies the environmental values that are important to them on a scale of 1-5, with 1 being not very well and 5 being very well.

Of the 204 people who took part in the survey, 160 provided a response to this question (78.4%).

**Findings:**

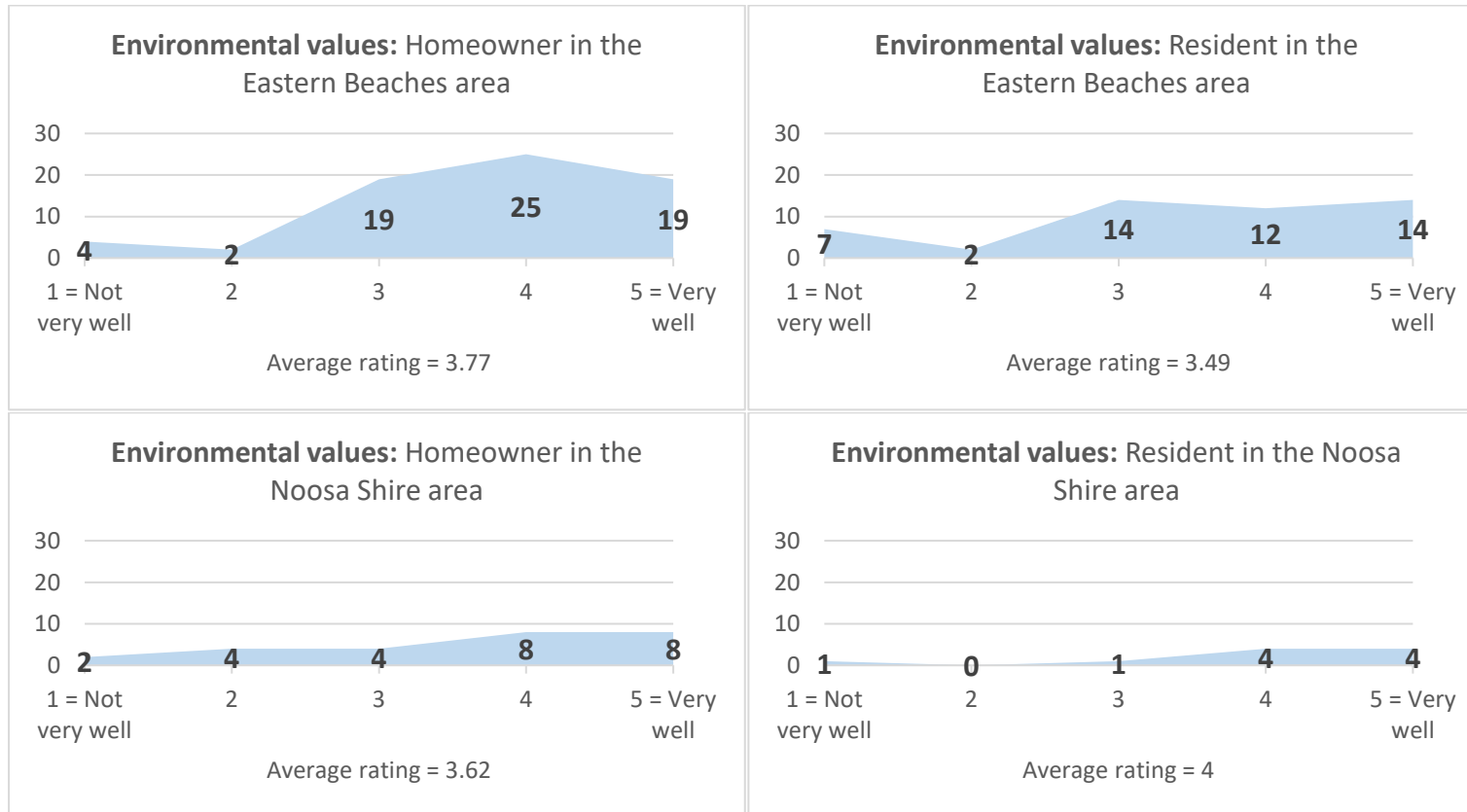
- The average rating across all responses was 3.71
- Only 22 respondents (13.8%) did not think the draft plan identified the environmental values that were important to them (1-2 rating)
- 69 homeowners and 49 residents in the Eastern Beaches area responded to this question, giving average ratings of 3.77 and 3.49 respectively (see next page)



### Environmental values (by living situation):

This data was also compared to the living situation of respondents:

*\*Only 4 respondents who identified as a resident or homeowner in the broader Sunshine Coast region and 1 respondent who identified as a resident or homeowner outside of the broader Sunshine Coast region responded to this question. Due to the low response rate, these have been excluded.*

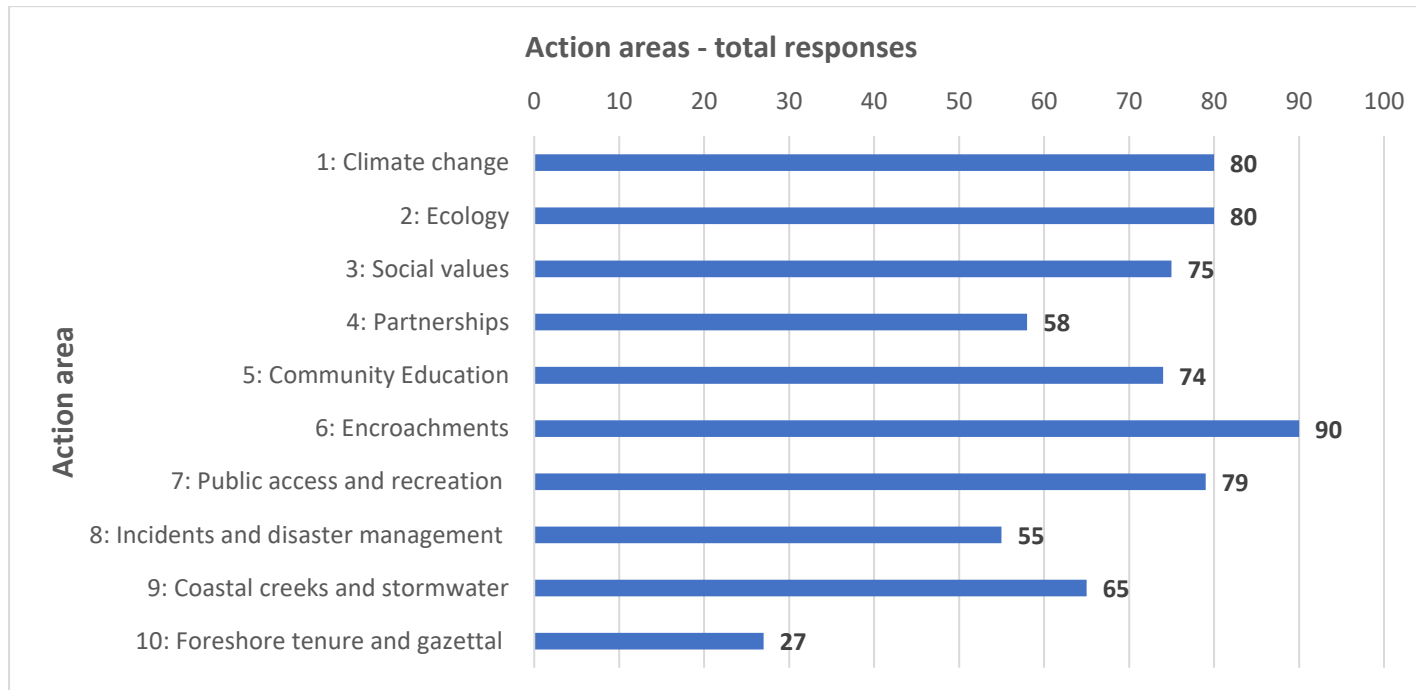


### 7.3. Action Areas

For each of the 10 action areas in the management plan, respondents were able to provide a written response to the question “Noting the scope of this draft Plan, is there anything you feel is missing or overlooked in the proposed actions for this theme?”

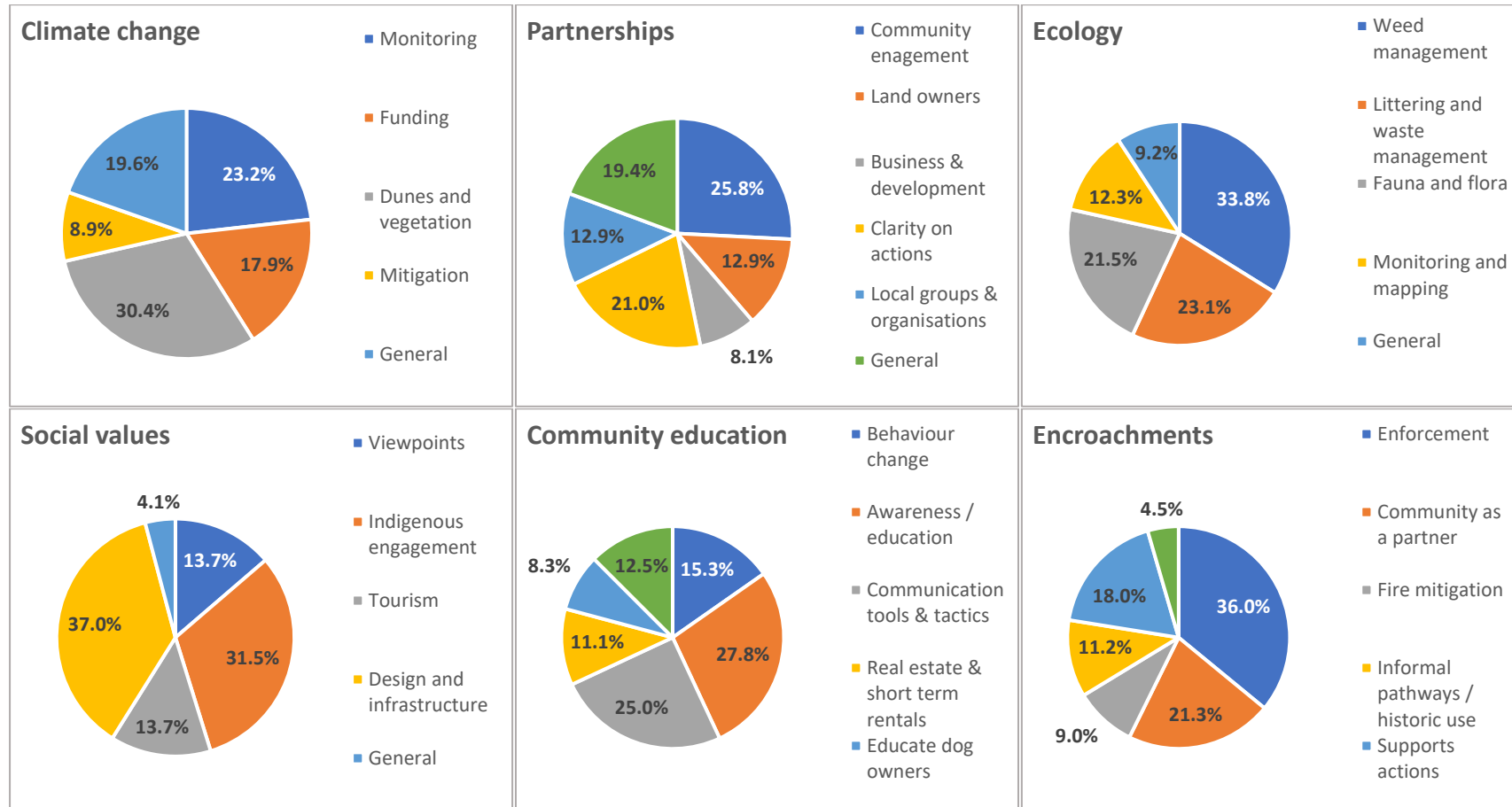
Across the 204 survey respondent, there were a total of 683 provided responses across the 10 action areas. This figure does not include non-descript responses (e.g., no, n/a, all good), which were excluded from analysis.

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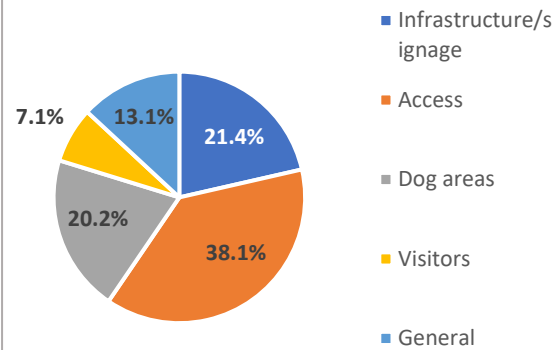


## 7.4. Identified themes

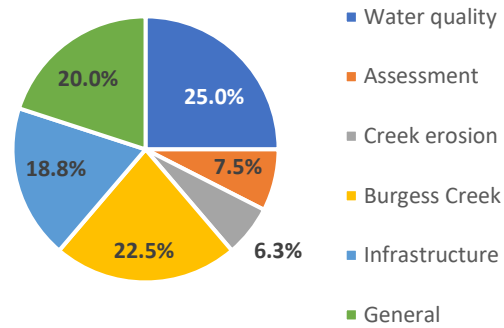
Thematic analysis was used to identify reoccurring themes and patterns that emerged for each of the 10 action areas. The following graphs show the themes identified for each action area and the percentage of responses related to them.



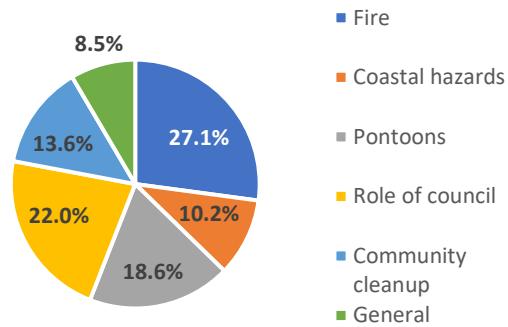
### Public access and recreation



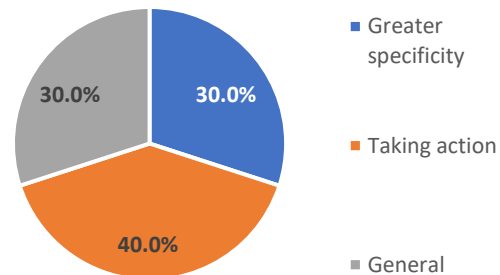
### Coastal creeks and stormwater



### Incidents and disaster management



### Foreshore tenure and gazettal



Non-specific responses that did not align with a theme (e.g., someone expressing their overall view on the plan and action areas) were identified as general. Further detail on the themes can be found from [7.5](#) onwards.

## 7.5. Action area 1: Climate change

Respondents were asked to provide a written response on whether there was anything missing or overlooked in the proposed actions for climate change.

Of the 204 people who took part in the survey, 80 provided a response to this question (39.2%).

- 49 of these responses (61.3%) related to the climate change action area, and 31 related to other action areas
- There were an additional 4 responses shared across other action areas that related to climate change

Relevant responses were analysed to identify the below key themes:

Theme	Key comments include:
<b>Monitoring</b>	<p><i>“Perhaps a specific study on the degradation and regeneration of the foredunes area after large weather events. Also the impact of out of control dogs in off leash sections of the fore dunes.”</i></p> <p><i>“Active 3 monthly minimum GPS based aerial observations of coastal erosion impact of climate change and tailored appropriate response action”</i></p>
<b>Funding</b>	<p><i>“Most important is having financial reserves for emergency situations eg. By the time action was budgeted for, the styrofoam was distributed everywhere and broken up into tiny balls.”</i></p> <p><i>“Funding? Hope that the Budget is able to handle all the suggestions for extra Environment support &amp; management.”</i></p>
<b>Dunes and vegetation</b>	<p><i>“Very much interested in bush regeneration, vegetation rehab and dune rebuilding.”</i></p> <p><i>“Would like to know more about what these management statements mean in terms of actual actions and impacts on residents as the climate change umbrella seems to be a bit of a catch all without acknowledging the health of the dunes in the context of the urban environment. The dunes and vegetation in Peregian are in good health (minus the weeds) looking at aerial photos.”</i></p>



<b>General</b>	<p><i>"It is about climate change adaptation not mitigation. Mitigation refers to reduced carbon emissions."</i></p> <p><i>"Experiment? Use tried and tested, please don't experiment on our beautiful beaches."</i></p>
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## 7.6. Action area 2: Ecology

Respondents were asked to provide a written response on whether there was anything missing or overlooked in the proposed actions for ecology.

Of the 204 people who took part in the survey, 80 provided a response to this question (39.2%).

- 60 of these responses (75%) related to the climate change action area, and 20 related to other action areas
- There were an additional 51 responses shared across other action areas that related to ecology

Relevant responses were analysed to identify the below key themes:

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Key comments include:</b>
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><i>"Weed management plans are essential in ensuring the native coastal vegetation dominates not introduced species like the glory lily, asparagus ferns and cotton trees."</i></p> <p><i>"Other pests species could also be included with the glory lilly eg, Singapore daisy, pepper trees, asparagus fern."</i></p>
<b>Littering and waste management</b>	<p><i>"Become a plastic free shire. Stop all use of plastics - including in super markets ie. nothing wrapped in plastic."</i></p> <p><i>"Better signage and enforcement of dog free area of the beach. Enforcing laws about picking up after your dog. There is a big problem with people not picking up after their pets and/or leaving bags on the beach and walkways."</i></p>

<b>Fauna and flora</b>	<p><i>"Work with residents/STA owners about need to retain native vegetation and sand dunes to reduce erosion."</i></p> <p><i>"Investigate the implementation of resilience features within the total scope of dune management to determine if such features can assist the natural environment withstand climate change effects (stormwater out, ocean coming in) to improve overall benefits of dunes and beaches for flora fauna and humans with cotton towels and foam boards and fishing rods."</i></p>
<b>Monitoring and mapping</b>	<p><i>"As well as vegetation and animals, soil properties (eg porosity, carbon, pH, salinity, moisture) should also be monitored periodically (eg every 5 years with the vegetation) as soil properties can be impacted by climate change - thus measurements may assist in mapping/predictions for how to best revegetate an area"</i></p> <p><i>"Map all private infrastructure and tree clearing and assess its impact on the ecological function of the foreshore, including erosion impacts and future severe weather events."</i></p>
<b>General</b>	<p><i>"An improvement"</i></p> <p><i>"These all look good but are general statements, not specific actions."</i></p>

### 7.7. Action area 3: Social values

Respondents were asked to provide a written response on whether there was anything missing or overlooked in the proposed actions for social values.

Of the 204 people who took part in the survey, 75 provided a response to this question (36.8%).

- 56 of these responses (74.7%) related to the social values action area, and 19 related to other action areas.
- There were an additional 16 responses shared across other action areas that related to social values.

Relevant responses were analysed to identify the below key themes.

Theme	Key comments include:
<b>Viewpoints</b>	<p><i>“Would not spend too much on providing additional viewing points, just sufficient to prevent environmental damage by those that seek out the views.”</i></p> <p><i>“Identify and formalise beach access points and surf viewing points while protecting all back dune and foredune vegetation from impacts associated with access.”</i></p>
<b>Indigenous engagement</b>	<p><i>“Kabi Kabi should be consulted with and heavily involved not invited. Guidance has been offered for years with regards to control burning and other management techniques used by traditional land owners and have been ignored.”</i></p> <p><i>“I agree that it is essential to have Kabi Kabi work in partnership with council especially to incorporate cultural heritage values in Foreshore management.”</i></p>
<b>Design and infrastructure</b>	<p><i>“Increase parking alongside beach access, but not in local streets. Do NOT repeat the front-in parking spaces such as at Castaways which is not easily usable for water craft carried on car roof racks.”</i></p> <p><i>“Upgrade pedestrian bridge pathway from Orient Drive to tunnel access (access 38) Foot traffic has increased substantially over the last 2 years and pathway needs redesign to accommodate bidirectional traffic, walkers carrying boards- bulky items. Poorly maintained surrounding bush ecosystem also needs some thought.”</i></p>
<b>Tourism</b>	<p><i>“The process around identification of viewpoints and determination of environmental sustainability is not specified. The references around improving access for visitors is subject to future budget! Is this code for shut down access points at our determination without any budget commitment to what will be provided for visitors instead. Not great for encouraging visitors which sustains our local businesses.”</i></p> <p><i>”Review the number of approvals of STA which are having huge social impact of lifestyle for residents in the eastern beaches areas. Noise, parking, traffic and over tourism is now a constant issue and is impacting on the social fabric &amp; dynamics of what was once a peaceful beachside area living in harmony with the natural environment.”</i></p>

## 7.8. Action area 4: Partnership

Respondents were asked to provide a written response on whether there was anything missing or overlooked in the proposed actions for partnerships.

Of the 204 people who took part in the survey, 58 provided a response to this question (28.4%).

- 54 of these responses (93.1%) related to the partnerships action area, and 4 related to other action areas.
- There were an additional 29 responses shared across other action areas that related to partnerships

Relevant responses were analysed to identify the below key themes:

Theme	Key comments include:
<b>Community</b>	<p><i>“Nominated Council contact with clearly identified email pathway for community engagement and notification of concern, particularly when erosion issues are progressing and have not been acted upon.”</i></p> <p><i>“...history would suggest a lack of proper consultation and realistic timeframes for responses from stakeholders.”</i></p>
<b>Land owners</b>	<p><i>“Better engagement with local property owners would be a good start and not as much emphasis placed on some of the extreme views of associations that purport to provide the views of local ratepayers but restrict who can become members eg only those supported by the existing association committee!”</i></p> <p><i>“Your biggest partners will be people living locally to the beach. There is no doubt they will turn out to litter picking weekends, weeding etc if organised and mobilised.”</i></p>
<b>Business and development</b>	<p><i>“As long as any partnerships with business or developers benefit the environment instead of them.”</i></p> <p><i>“Ban on any commercial development in any partnership.”</i></p>
<b>Local groups and organisations</b>	<p><i>“Partnerships with schools to teach about sustainability. Involvement of schools with groups like Tangaroa Blue on beach clean ups and sorting rubbish for data collection. Types and origins of plastic waste.”</i></p> <p><i>“Work with National parks to implement control burning programme now before next elnino run of natural and inevitable dry seasons.”</i></p>

<b>Clarity on actions</b>	<p><i>"Don't think this tells me anything. What sort of partnerships?"</i></p> <p><i>"Clarify and give some examples of previous successful partner projects and collaborations, Are these going to be financial partnerships or sponsorships or in kind collaborations?"</i></p>
<b>General</b>	<p><i>"No - however history would suggest a lack of proper consultation and realistic timeframes for responses from stakeholders."</i></p> <p><i>"Ban on any commercial development in any partnership."</i></p>

## 7.9. Action area 5: Community education

Respondents were asked to provide a written response on whether there was anything missing or overlooked in the proposed actions for community education.

Of the 204 people who took part in the survey, 74 provided a response to this question (36.3%).

- 57 (77%) of these responses related to the climate change action area, 14 related to other action areas
- There were an additional 22 responses shared across other action areas that related to community education

Relevant responses were analysed to identify the below key themes:

Theme	Key comments include:
<b>Behaviour Change</b>	<p><i>"Engage local schools in regular practical education around looking after our beaches and biosphere, contributing to sustainable practices and environmental preservation."</i></p> <p><i>"Make sure you mention turtles. Safe disposal of fishing items - bait bags, lines etc. Information on seas snakes and presence of snakes in dunes and bushland. Why you should stay off the dunes. Bonfires on the beach - rules, safety."</i></p>

<b>Awareness and education</b>	<p><i>“Engage local schools in regular practical education around looking after our beaches and biosphere, contributing to sustainable practices and environmental preservation.”</i></p> <p><i>“Provide guidelines and information to real estate agencies about access and inclusions for bordering properties being advertised.”</i></p> <p><i>“Appropriate wording of communications. At present, communications are accusatory and at times defamatory.”</i></p>
<b>Educate dog owners</b>	<p><i>“Education of dog owners of the impact of permitting dog faeces to remain on the beach and approaches.”</i></p> <p><i>“When providing information to residents and visitors, include locations for: A) patrolled beach areas / times and B) beach access points where “no dogs are allowed.”</i></p>
<b>Communication tools and tactics</b>	<p><i>“Local laws policing is currently totally inadequate and needs much greater funding. Beach signage is woeful. Some of the information is wrong and none of the signage is large enough or sufficiently clear.”</i></p> <p><i>“Communication may be in the form of targeted ads on social media or online (eg Facebook/Instagram/Tiktok/TV/email). Physical communication may be given twice a year, not regularly to reduce waste.”</i></p> <p><i>“Perhaps some well designed, appealing signs posted at beaches explaining the flora and fauna to be found in that particular location and education Re the importance of sand dunes ( do not tramp on them). A better way to educate the general public than letterbox drops.”</i></p>
<b>Real estate / short term rentals</b>	<p><i>“Provide guidelines and information to real estate agencies about access and inclusions for bordering properties being advertised.”</i></p> <p><i>“Regarding short term rentals - involve them in the rehabilitation of the dunes - tree planting, spinifex planting, turtle cleanup.”</i></p>

## 7.10. Action area 6: Encroachments

Respondents were asked to provide a written response on whether there was anything missing or overlooked in the proposed actions for encroachments.

Of the 204 people who took part in the survey, 90 provided a response to this question (44.1%).

- 81 (90%) of these responses related to the climate change action area, and 7 related to other action areas
- There were an additional 21 responses shared across other action areas that related to encroachments

Relevant responses were analysed to identify the below key themes:

Theme	Key comments include:
<b>Enforcement</b>	<p><i>"This is a big issue and harsh fines and timeframes to reinstate the bush back to its natural habitat asap should be a priority. No one should be exempt from keeping their garden within its boundary lines. North Sunshine has a good example of someone creating a garden of incredible size in the dunes."</i></p> <p><i>"Fines for existing and new encroachments to fund revegetation and fire mitigation."</i></p>
<b>Community as a partner</b>	<p><i>"Be aware of the council's limited capacity and historical negligence in relation to caring for all bushland areas and encourage the responsible and considered engagement by private property owners in caring for and maintaining land adjoining their property. Recognise that property owners are highly motivated to engage in this process because the safety of their personal and property safety is dependent on it."</i></p> <p><i>"Negotiation and cooperation with those who are encroaching on public land, may bring about a more satisfactory result. Some landowners backing onto the foreshore maybe willing to restore the natural state of the foreshore reserve themselves."</i></p>
<b>Fire mitigation</b>	<p><i>"Glad that fire risk mitigation is being considered, I think some of the encroachments might have been done with fire mitigation in mind."</i></p> <p><i>"Re fire risk, my first suggestion about signage at beach accesses prohibiting beach fires at night."</i></p>
<b>Informal pathways/historic use</b>	<p><i>"Stop the illegal pathways from beachfront houses."</i></p> <p><i>"The definition of encroachment is clearly the issue. Historic access paths from beach side properties seems to be on the hit list when there are much more important ecological issues. Paths to the beach have many benefits for firefighters, residents, (eg. access to assist in weed reduction) (evacuation from fire). Very disappointed if that is what this</i></p>

	<i>encroachment policy is about. Not sure how it is relevant to the CHAP which is where this plan is supposed to be driven from. If it is about illegal structures on the foreshore by all means use the existing council laws to remove them."</i>
<b>General</b>	<i>"There is so much delay with these strategies. This is all talk and development and not taking action on immediate threats."  "Relate the encroachment targets with the local town plan &amp; its objectives."</i>

### 7.11. Action area 7: Public access and recreation

Respondents were asked to provide a written response on whether there was anything missing or overlooked in the proposed actions for public access and recreation.

Of the 204 people who took part in the survey, 79 provided a response to this question (38.7%).

- 64 (81%) of these responses related to the climate change action area, and 15 related to other action areas
- There were an additional 23 responses shared across other action areas that related to public access and recreation

Relevant responses were analysed to identify the below key themes:

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Key comments include:</b>
<b>Infrastructure / signage</b>	<i>"User facilities should be common across all access points where viable eg showers."  "Yes and signage ocean side on dunes to make people aware they should not be on the dunes (or their animals) during November to May for turtle nesting season and fines do apply for failing to comply. The beach access signage is helpful but no one reads them - they must be signs on the dunes ocean side to deter them from walking through the access and straight up onto the dunes or from the beach up to the dunes."</i>
<b>Access</b>	<i>"I do hope that the review of existing beach accesses will result in a decision to remove the spaced wooden slats which were installed by Noosa Council to accesses 60 to 67 when South Peregian was transferred from Maroochy Council. These wooden slats are difficult to walk on, have caused minor foot injuries and have prevented access to the beach. They perform no useful purpose and pose an injury threat and should be removed."</i>



	<i>"Enlarge platform at Sunrise beach to allow wheelchair access. Could also book for a wedding. I am very impressed with Noosa National Park accessibility at Hastings St end. Perhaps wheelchair access at main beach?"</i>
<b>Dog areas</b>	<p><i>"Make sure dogs are forbidden on the current no dog sections. Do not give in to pressure from dog owners. Turtles nest on these beaches and dunes and need our protection from predators including dogs."</i></p> <p><i>"Please change access 37 to include it as part of the off leash dog friendly area stretching to access 43? Many many sunrise locals support our local Chalet and Co and attend with our dogs in tow. This is definitely supported by many locals who have already petitioned for it."</i></p>
<b>Visitors</b>	<p><i>"This seems very comprehensive. However from my experiences over the last year, residents and visitors are ignoring signage and the "educational" approach. They are blatantly breaking the rules. It is time for enforcement of Local Laws. This may need considerable more resources over a period of time. But it will be worth it. This place is our home!"</i></p> <p><i>"Provision and/or limitation of transport aspects for the beaches. An example would be to make one of the car parks at Peregrine Beach permit holders only and make permits available to residents of Noosa Shire. Once again, enforcement would be critical. Another consideration could be ceasing marketing for tourism to Noosa Shire. Visitors are already causing major social and traffic problems. Perhaps the time has come to limit visitation."</i></p>
<b>General</b>	<p><i>"No, although this is long overdue, the end result should be a positive outcome for all and also for preserving the natural dunal systems."</i></p> <p><i>"More of the same- some sound ideas over done."</i></p>

## 7.12. Action area 8: Incidents and disaster management

Respondents were asked to provide a written response on whether there was anything missing or overlooked in the proposed actions for incidents and disaster management.

**Of the 204 people who took part in the survey, 55 provided a response to this question (27%).**

- 52 (94.5%) of these responses related to the climate change action area, and 3 related to other action areas

- There were an additional 10 responses shared across other action areas that related to incidents and disaster management

Relevant responses were analysed to identify the below key themes:

Theme	Key comments include:
<b>Fire</b>	<p><i>"Ensure the preservation of informal access, which proved vital in extinguishing spot fires in the direct aftermath of the Peregrian fires."</i></p> <p><i>"Talk to QPWS about providing Rural Firefighters with unlimited free beach access: we're the ones putting our lives at risk driving fire trucks around when disasters strike - we should not have to pay to use these areas when there's no fire on, because we need to learn the lay of the land while it's *not* an emergency."</i></p> <p><i>"Fire breaks every where along the beaches."</i></p>
<b>Coastal hazards</b>	<p><i>"Better support and collaborate with the community to facilitate local stormwater debris cleanup. Debris come from land (stormwater) and ocean (marine) why do you keep missing this point?"</i></p> <p><i>"Surf Clubs and lifeguards conduct rescues up and down these beaches. After unusual weather events and King tides, we often can not travel down sections of the beach which can impact on our ability to conduct rescues in a timely manner. Please include this type of incident in your planning."</i></p>
<b>Pontoons</b>	<p><i>"Ensure pontoons are not made with polystyrene. All pontoons are registered and if flooded out to the ocean, then the owners can be fined. This needs state government support."</i></p>
<b>Role of council</b>	<p><i>"As noted previously, nomination of a Council Coastal liaison officer with identified pathways and action obligations."</i></p> <p><i>"There are many locals who happily assist with collaborative community clean ups but often unsure of what they are allowed to do! So some more information over time!"</i></p>
<b>General</b>	<p><i>"What evidence is there that this would have any positive effect on the area."</i></p> <p><i>"This plan needs to be replicated in Noosa National Park, particularly Alexandria Bay."</i></p>

### 7.13. Action area 9: Coastal creeks and stormwater

Respondents were asked to provide a written response on whether there was anything missing or overlooked in the proposed actions for coastal creeks and stormwater.

**Of the 204 people who took part in the survey, 65 provided a response to this question (31.9%).**

- 60 of these responses (92.3%) related to the coastal creeks and stormwater action area, and 5 related to other action areas
- There were an additional 29 responses shared across other action areas that related to coastal creeks and stormwater

Relevant responses were analysed to identify the below key themes:

Theme	Key comments include:
<b>Water quality</b>	<p><i>"Assess the quality of all stormwater at intervals throughout the year and make the results readily available to the public."</i></p> <p><i>"Very good points. Kabi Kabi are very interested in water quality assessments, very important to have Kabi Kabi involved and resourced to be involved."</i></p>
<b>Burgess Creek</b>	<p><i>"Burgess Creek really needs to be fixed. I cannot believe that all the run off is allowed. At the very least it looks terrible and it is toxic, you can't go in that water and sometimes you cannot even cross it on the beach. That pollution then travels north and south to where people are swimming. And what is it doing to marine life? What if people catch and eat fish (from the open beach) that have been in that water?"</i></p> <p><i>"I would imagine that improved water quality at Burger Creek stems from the occasional overflow from the sewage plant when working at full capacity, there is no mention of enlarging this facility, address the problem at the head, rather than the tail. See that storm water is redirected into storm water outlets at street level rather than directly onto the dunes."</i></p>

<b>Infrastructure</b>	<p><i>"Scope, budget and implement the installation of grates or system that sieve all water before discharge into the ocean or creeks."</i></p> <p><i>"Local streets/roads need better curb and guttering, and much improved stormwater channeling/runoff, away from the foreshores."</i></p>
<b>Assessment</b>	<p><i>"Include regular evaluation of the efficacy of actual implementation actions so they can be modified if ineffective quickly."</i></p> <p><i>"Encourage all local residents to monitor the storm water drains in the nearby inland streets to the west of the ocean - often the grids are covered by old newspapers and junk mail that residents don't pick up."</i></p>
<b>Creek erosion</b>	<p><i>"Investigate stormwater outfalls for potential to produce landslips or rapid erosion e.g. Sunrise Beach incidents."</i></p> <p><i>"Burgess Creek gets all the attention, but each of the creeks that enter the beach area are a cause of erosion during storm events. At beach access 27, the storm water caused enormous erosion last year and the beach had to be rebuilt by bulldozer. Storm water in the creeks are a bigger source of erosion than anything else mentioned in this review."</i></p>
<b>General</b>	<p><i>"Some of these principles are not within council responsibilities eg managing river mouth alignment."</i></p> <p><i>"This should be action number one. Without this nothing else really works."</i></p>

#### **7.14. Action area 10: Foreshore tenure and gazettal**

Respondents were asked to provide a written response on whether there was anything missing or overlooked in the proposed actions for foreshore tenure and gazettal.

***Of the 204 people who took part in the survey, 27 provided a response to this question (13.2%).***

- 9 (33.3%) of these responses related to the foreshore tenure and gazettal action area, and 18 related to other action areas

Relevant responses were analysed to identify the below key themes:

Theme	Key comments include:
<b>Specificity</b>	<p><i>“Yes clarity around the purpose here. Much of the language alludes to locking up for conservation without consideration of the urban nature of the foreshore and associated recreational uses.”</i></p> <p><i>“Not sure what this means. Land acquisitions buy hacks, conservation covenants for neighbouring private properties? What is the intent and action more specifically please?”</i></p>
<b>Actions</b>	<p><i>“Needs to probably be translated into actions, not just exploration.”</i></p> <p><i>“When all is said and done, more is said than done.”</i></p>

## 8. Appendix 2: Analysis of roundtable outcomes

### Background

Articulous facilitated a series of community roundtables to facilitate feedback on the actions outlined in the EBFR plan. There were three events held:

- A face-to-face roundtable on March 7;
- An online roundtable on March 13; and
- A face-to-face roundtable on March 28.

### Objectives

At the beginning of each roundtable, Council gave a presentation to participants on the background of the plan. The facilitator then confirmed agreement from participants on the proposed agenda items and the scope of the discussions.

The structure of the roundtable discussions was aligned with the community survey, with participants encouraged to provide ideas or insights on the 10 action areas in the EBFR management plan.

### Attendees

An expression of interest (EOI) process was used to find a mix of stakeholders and community members to attend roundtable discussions.

Identified stakeholders were directly contacted through email and directly invited to complete an online EOI form. Noosa Council also used their social media and web channels to promote the roundtables and encourage community members to submit their interest.

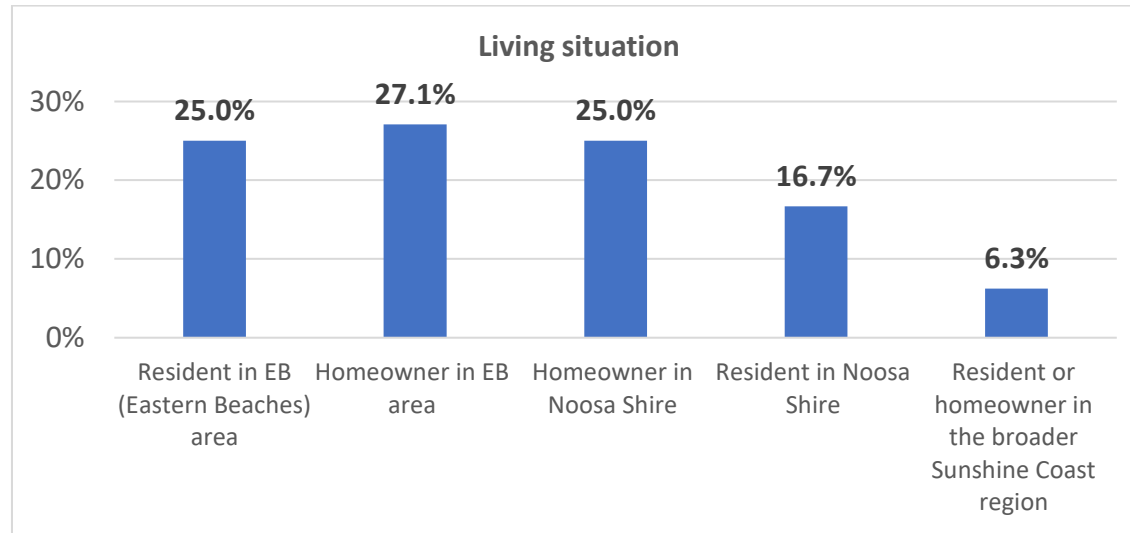
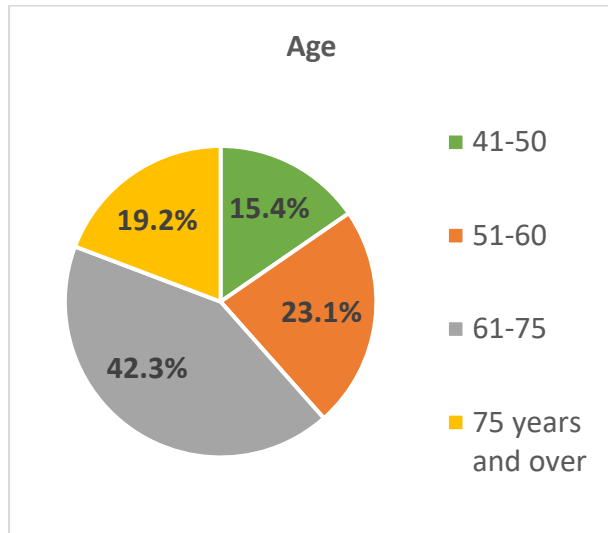
There was a total of 29 attendees across the 3 roundtable sessions.

### 8.1. Who attended

#### By demographics:

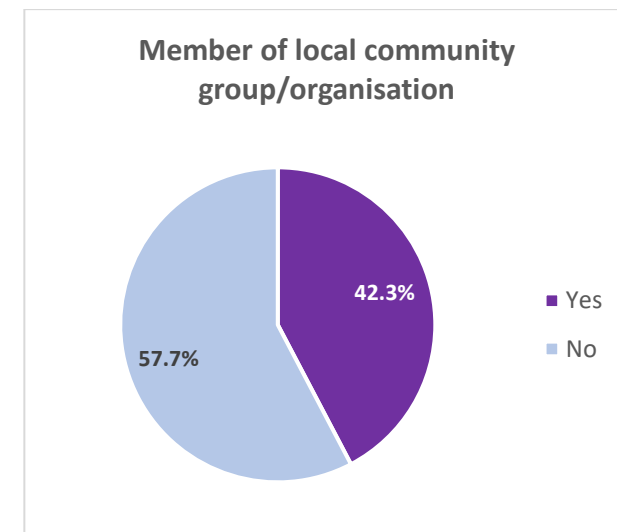
- All attendees were aged 41 or older.
- 53.8% were male and 38.5% were female.
- 52.1% identified as residents or homeowners in the Eastern Beaches Area.
- 30.8% identified their suburb as Peregian beach, making it the most strongly represented area at the roundtables.

- This was followed by Sunrise Beach, Sunshine Beach and Tewantin, each represented by 15.4% of attendees.



**By community group or organisation:**

- 42.3% of respondents identified as belonging to a local group or organisation.
- It is worth noting there were people who identified themselves at the roundtables as belonging to a group or organisation, but not in the EOI form.
- The groups and organisations identified by attendees through the EOI process were:
  - Comet Park Bushcare Bushland Care
  - Coolum & North Shore Coast Care
  - Eastern Beaches Bushcare collaborative
  - Eastern Beaches Protection Association
  - Natural area contractors
  - Noosa and District Landcare
  - Noosa Biosphere
  - Noosa Bush Beach and Creek Care
  - Noosa Heads SLSC
  - Noosa Integrated Catchment Association



- Noosa Parks Association
- Non-coastal bushcare groups
- Peregrian Beach Community Association
- Peregrian Family and Friends Association
- Sunshine Beach Surf Club
- Surfrider Foundation Australia
- Zero Emissions Noosa

## 8.2. Action Areas

Participant feedback was recorded through worksheets, online engagement tools (Menti) and typed notes from the facilitators. This feedback was then collated and analysed to identify how many comments were shared on each of the action areas.

Action area	Key feedback / opportunities
<b>Climate change</b>	<p><b>Feedback</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6.1 does not recognise the urban areas</li> <li>• Erosion mapping too aggressive</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noosa as a fast moving, flexible innovator of environmental policy</li> <li>• Support ZEN</li> <li>• Support push for no new coal + gas in Australia</li> <li>• Support bushland care programs to help restore native vegetation in at-risk areas</li> </ul>
<b>Ecology</b>	<p><b>Feedback</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of foreshore important for other reasons such as tourism</li> <li>• Consider suburbs in extent of restoration</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community groups work with contractors to manage winds</li> <li>• Integrate with QLD Government land management &amp; litter control</li> <li>• Burning on dune system for propagation in August</li> <li>• Ongoing community buy in</li> </ul>



<b>Social values</b>	<b>Feedback</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic informal access part of the fabric and culture of beachside living in Noosa</li> <li>• Environment at forefront of discussion</li> <li>• Cutting down trees, encroachment &amp; soil disturbance in Kabi Kabi cultural landscape artefact areas / heritage values breaches Queensland Government Aboriginal Heritage Act 2003</li> </ul> <b>Opportunities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsibility of beachfront landowners legislated</li> </ul>
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>Feedback</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Represent the broader community and minority interests, including beach front owners</li> </ul> <b>Opportunities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arts festivals promote environmental volunteering (e.g., Floating Lord and Noosa Surf Festival)</li> <li>• Engage/partner with surf clubs on operational matters, mitigation opportunities, impact from use, access and programs</li> <li>• Engage community organisations in the planning process</li> <li>• Work with key stakeholders such as university, health land and water and QWALC</li> <li>• Partnership between Council and community to undertake co-management actions</li> </ul>
<b>Community education</b>	<b>Feedback</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need burning on dune system for propagation in August</li> <li>• Maintaining foreshore important for other reasons such as tourism</li> <li>• Move from information delivery to participation</li> </ul> <b>Opportunities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need burning on dune system for propagation in August</li> <li>• Community groups work with contractors to manage winds</li> <li>• Integrate with QLD Government land management &amp; litter control</li> <li>• Maintaining foreshore for other reasons such as tourism</li> </ul>
<b>Encroachments</b>	<b>Feedback</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need burning on dune system for propagation in August</li> <li>• Current communications on this negatively framed</li> <li>• Further clarity needed on how encroachment is defined and boundaries</li> <li>• Should be consistent standards with considerations to case-by-case flexibility</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work directly with Beachfront owners to implement policy</li> <li>• Link encroachment policy to bushfire plan</li> <li>• Look at parallel activities to assist Council in maintenance</li> </ul>
<b>Public access and recreation</b>	<p><b>Feedback</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informal accesses are not private</li> <li>• Residents have invested in improvements to dunes</li> <li>• Need to accommodate broader community access</li> <li>• At high/king tides patrols are pushed onto dunes or lose access to patrol areas – consider best practice for equipment on beach</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Charter between council &amp; owners for management</li> <li>• Flagged section of the beach for limited hours</li> <li>• Patrols pushed onto dunes at high/king tides or lose access to patrol areas – look at better beach access and best practice for equipment on beach</li> </ul>
<b>Incidents and disaster management</b>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AI could be used to assist with expanding environmental mitigation efforts</li> <li>• Proposal 13.4 to “better support marine debris clean up” should not be a separate exercise – integrate clean up with rest of Foreshore management</li> </ul>
<b>Coastal creeks and stormwater</b>	<p><b>Feedback</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make developers more accountable for the impacts of storm water runoff on erosion and flooding</li> <li>• Issues with Unitywater and creek quality / flow</li> <li>• Testing and recording of water by Council is a positive step</li> <li>• What are the future steps for ensuring recreational quality water</li> <li>• Nutrient levels impacting ecosystems and changing vegetation types</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear water quality guidelines for creeks (particularly Burgess)</li> <li>• Independent water quality testing that is externally funded, transparently organised and publicly available</li> <li>• Use water sensitive design</li> <li>• Harness local knowledge on local conditions</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Specific management plan for Burgess Creek</li></ul>
<b>Foreshore Tenure and Gazettal</b>	<b>Feedback</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clarity between reserves and foreshore as a whole</li></ul>

## 9. Appendix 3: Pop-ups

### Background

Noosa Council held pop-up events in high traffic locations across Noosa as means of engaging both the community and visitors on the plan. In addition to supporting engagement with a broader range of people in the Noosa community, they acted as a means of engaging hard to reach groups such as Noosa's younger population and visitors to the shire.

### Objectives

The pop-ups were used to both gather feedback and educate the community on:

- what the draft Management Plan is
- why it is important for Noosa Shire
- how they can provide feedback on the Management Plan (directing to the community survey)

### People engaged

13 pop-up events were held in February and March both in the Eastern Beaches area and the wider Noosa Shire region. Approximately 485 people were engaged across these events.

Date	Location	People engaged
22 Feb	Noosaville Library	30
25 Feb	Cooroy Library	18
26 Feb	Noosa Farmers Markets	73
28 Feb	Victory Park, Lorikeet Dr Peregian Beach	35
2 Mar	Tingara Cres, Sunrise Beach	44
4 Mar	Pomona Markets	36
5 Mar	Kin Kin Markets	15
9 Mar	David Low Way, Castaways Beach, Beach access 40	20

11 Mar	Seaview Tce, Sunshine Beach, Beach access 27	48
12 Mar	Noosa Marina Markets	42
15 Mar	Peregian Esplanade Beach access 50	40
16 Mar	Tristania Dr, Marcus Beach Beach access 47	47
19 Mar	Peregian Beach Markets	36 +

### Action areas

The Noosa Council team recorded key feedback heard during conversations with members of the public at these pop-up sessions. This feedback was analysed to identify how frequently each of the action areas were raised across the events. The ecology action area was raised at 12 of the 13 pop-up events. Specific feedback was not provided in relation to the foreshore gazetted & tenure action area.

### Specific sites

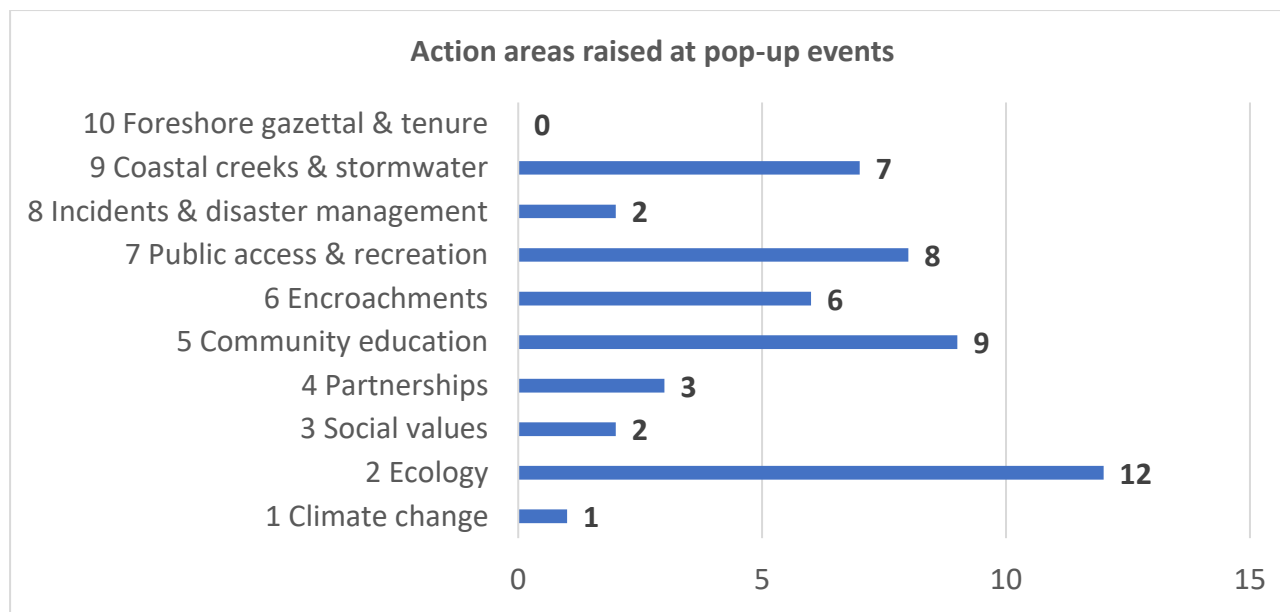
Analysis also revealed the specific suburbs and sites in Noosa that were raised in relation to the plan

- Boreen Point
- Burgess Creek
- Clay St Reserve
- Coorobilla Lake
- Cooroy
- Hilton Terrace
- Lake Doonella
- Marcus Beach
- Marcus Creek
- Mary River
- Morning Glory Drive
- Noosa North Shore
- Peregian
- Peregian Beach

### Action areas

In keeping with the outcomes of other engagement activities, dogs, weeds and Burgess Creek emerged as major interest areas:

- In relation to dogs, people specifically discussed dog waste, damage to environment, and presence outside of dog areas.
- In relation to weeds, people specifically discussed management, education and community involvement
- In relation to Burgess Creek, people specifically discussed water quality, infrastructure and erosion



Action area	Key feedback / opportunities
<b>Climate change</b>	<p><b>Feedback</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal erosion not seen as advancing over the years</li> <li>• Erosion mapping too aggressive</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build artificial reefs/banks to create surf breaks</li> </ul>
<b>Ecology</b>	<p><b>Feedback</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address waste management along beaches (littering and dog waste)</li> <li>• Need to protect current and future turtle nesting sites</li> <li>• Off-leash dogs causing ecological damage to vegetation and dunes</li> <li>• Consider the ecological significance of sites such as the wetlands</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage positive dog owner behaviour through education and increased signage, bins and dog bags</li> <li>• Eradicate weeds and replace with native landscaping</li> <li>• Improve education and mobilise community to assist with weeding/clean up efforts</li> </ul>
<b>Social values</b>	<p><b>Feedback</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swale behind dunes is a sacred birthing place</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve accessibility of beach facilities</li> <li>• Improve parking, access and maintenance for beach access points</li> </ul>
<b>Partnerships</b>	<p><b>Feedback</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acknowledge role of foreshore neighbours in weed / land management</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leverage large base of local volunteers</li> <li>• Work with community to coordinate clean ups</li> </ul>
<b>Community education</b>	<p><b>Feedback</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dog owners require further education on off-leash spaces and waste management</li> <li>• Community education on weeds</li> <li>• Advertise bushcare events better</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve signage and education on beach access and care</li> <li>• Reduce illegal camping through better promotion of legal camping areas</li> </ul>
<b>Encroachments</b>	<p><b>Feedback</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concern on ecological damage of encroachments and tree clearing</li> <li>• Residents don't want more development on foreshore</li> <li>• Delay in addressing perceived as political</li> <li>• Encroachments not an issue</li> </ul>
<b>Public access and recreation</b>	<p><b>Feedback</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better maintenance of beach facilities and access points</li> <li>• Need more consistent pathways to beaches and viewing areas</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extend dog areas</li> <li>• Improve accessibility for those with mobility issues, such as the elderly and people in wheelchairs</li> </ul>
<b>Incidents and disaster management</b>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve fire management</li> <li>• Bushland fire strategy</li> </ul>
<b>Coastal creeks and stormwater</b>	<p><b>Feedback</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All coastal creeks require better management</li> <li>• Burgess Creek raised as key concern</li> <li>• Stormwater runoff and coastal creeks causing erosion</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address water quality concerns at Burgess Creek</li> <li>• Use wall to control Sunshine Creek mouth</li> </ul>