

Tecsmart electronics



One of the primary reasons people visited Beach was to experience quiet, solitude and escape routine. Noise has been found to relate to undesirable sounds of arbitration, and to have strong effects on solitude and tranquility (Mace . 1999). When sounds are deemed inappropriate for a given area, noise will then be considered annoying and most likely detract from people's experiences and enjoyment of nature.

Hamilton (1999) found that water-craft decibel levels at Beach were much lower than those obtained for aircraft, suggesting that aircraft have a greater sound impact. The negative influence of noise from aircraft activity and visitation by water-craft was not evident in the responses of visitors to Beach. Hamiltonians (1999) data also showed that the least impacted site was Setting 2 in terms of frequency of aircraft events, whilst the most impacted settings were the Moderate Use (Setting 3) and Natural zones (Setting 5).

Setting 2 was the most visited destination by respondents In this Investigation. Findings however, showed no differences In perceptions of aircraft activity and the setting visited. The primary implications for management are simple. If managers wish to provide a sustainable resource that meets users' expectations, the biophysical and social environment of Beach must be well cared for (Shaker . 1998).

It was evident from findings that post- visitation images and experiences related specifically to the condition and quality of the natural Beach environment and the psychological/physiological experiences subsequently provided. What this study also found was that visitors differed in the types of

experiences 'benefit packages' they received, yet perceived different conditions in similar ways. These experiences and evaluations indicate that there are a spectrum of ways to experience Beach.

This type of information assists planners in developing an experience based approach to designating use (types and amounts) and selecting indicators in a LACE process. The current zoning plan provisions of Beach that designate levels of use, types of use, level of development and methods of access can be further defined to provide a range of opportunities to different experiences sought by the visitor while helping to protect the biophysical environment.

An assessment of whether users were receiving different amounts of benefits within the different settings along Beach could not be examined in this investigation due to low visitor numbers in Settings 3 and 4. However, findings showed that in terms of use levels, there is justification for maintaining these differences through spatial designations. Observations reflected that Setting 2 is being utilized as a high use area by tourist boat operators, and it receives the greatest amount of .

Despite this high use, visitors' experiences were still very much influenced by the natural components of the (Natural setting); an area of high cultural and biological value. Current zoning plans help to protect these unique attributes of Hill Inlet whilst allowing people to experience solitude in a pristine environment. Natural tides also assist in making this Inlet a self-managed area. Planners should continue to acknowledge that these settings provide opportunities for a spectrum of experiences at Bay.