

ORGANISATION	PROCESS	PARTICIPANTS	FINDINGS	Values Issues or priorities identified
<p>Peel Regional Park Plan: <i>Working Paper Final Report</i>. March 2005;</p> <p>and;</p> <p>Peel Regional Park Plan: <i>Community Workshops Outcomes Report</i> for WAPC. July 2005</p>	<p>Purpose of Document: To provide background information for stakeholders attending 2 workshops in Mandurah &amp; Ravenswood in April 2005.</p> <p>Document summarises key issues identified through stakeholder consultation &amp; review of previous studies.</p> <p>Consultation process started in December 2003 &amp; is ongoing. Stakeholders were invited to attend community workshop from a wide range of interest groups.</p> <p><u>Workshop Aims:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider key issues identified; Identify additional key issues;</li> <li>• Communicate Values;</li> <li>• Put forward constructive solutions; and</li> <li>• Contribute to development of a vision for PRP.</li> </ul>	<p>Community, recreation, heritage &amp; environmental, business, ratepayers &amp; committee representatives, government agencies, utilities.</p>	<p><u>Workshop Output:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Each workshop identified Values of the Park.</li> <li>2. Visions for the Park drafted at each workshop.</li> <li>3. Specific issues were then ranked as priority High, Medium or Low.</li> </ol> <p>Land Tenure, Acquisition &amp; Compensation concerns were high.</p> <p>Nine key Reports &amp; their outcomes were summarized. These were important considerations in the formulation of the Plan:</p> <p><b>1. PIMA Draft Strategic Plan 2000 – 2005 (1999)</b></p> <p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Foreshore protection &amp; management</li> <li>2. Wetland protection &amp; management</li> <li>3. Management Planning</li> <li>4. Recreation Management; and</li> <li>5. Communication &amp; Education</li> </ol> <p><b>2. Peel Inlet Management Programme Review (1992)</b></p> <p><b>Outcome: Eight Key Recommendations:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agency cooperation &amp; public participation: Cooperation between PIMA, State &amp; local government authorities &amp; the public.</li> <li>2. Conservation &amp; environmental protection: Improved catchment management to reduce fertilizer intake and control pollution</li> </ol>	<p><b>Ravenswood Workshop Values Identified:</b></p> <p>Land &amp; water-based recreation, Habitat, Lifestyle, Tourism, Ecosystem values, Water Quality, Commercial values, Natural vegetation, Heritage (Indigenous, non-Indigenous and Natural), Unique biodiversity, Aesthetic/landscape values, Biodiversity.</p> <p><b>Mandurah Workshop Values Identified:</b></p> <p>Unique ecological values, Biodiversity, Fishing, Environmental value, Heritage – Aboriginal and European, Healthy waterways/ near shore, Residences near waterways/accessible land, Ecological linkages – land &amp; water, Quality of life, Tourism, Recreation, Boating, Educational value, Flore/vegetation/fauna, Floodplain value, Water resource value, Foreshore reserves, Cultural values, Wetlands/Ramsar wetlands, Habitat, Remnant vegetation, landscape, Ecosystem, Economic, Aesthetic, Public open space, Bird watching, Remoteness from others.</p> <p><b>Issues and Priorities</b></p> <p>Specific issues were raised, including the conservation and protection of Ramsar wetlands, protection &amp; management of foreshores.</p> <p><b>Key Issues emerging from consultations were categorized as:</b></p> <p>Environmental, Landscape, Social, Economic, Management and Land Tenure.</p>

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				<p>from point sources.</p> <p>3. Land use and waterways planning: Identification of the type &amp; level of development and land use that can occur without loss of natural values.</p> <p>4. Tourism: Balancing the development of tourism with protection of environmental values.</p> <p>5. Fishing: Sustainable and equitable use of resources, management of water quality to protect habitat.</p> <p>6. Recreation: Balancing recreational opportunities with environmental values.</p> <p>7. Navigation and boating safety: Design and provision of boating facilities and public education programmes to reduce environmental harm and improve public safety; and</p> <p>8. Management: Cooperation between all agencies responsible for planning and management, continuing consultation and referral.</p> <p><b>3. Inner Peel Region Structure Plan (1997)</b>  <b>Outcomes:</b>  The structural plan set out proposals for land use throughout Inner Peel Region. These would form basis for statutory regional land use plan for Region. The structure plan recommended establishment of PRP.</p> <p><b>4. The Future of Natural Resource Management in the Peel-Harvey Catchment (undated).</b>  <b>Recommendations:</b></p>	<p><b>Values Issues or priorities identified</b></p> <p><b>Priorities</b>  At both the Mandurah and Ravenswood workshops the following issues (amongst others) were rated as 'high' priority;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conservation and protection of waterways and wetlands (including water quality) and provision of buffer zones.</li> <li>2. Protection of conservation values of the Park.</li> <li>3. Provision of adequate boating facilities</li> <li>4. Protection of native vegetation.</li> </ol>

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				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hydrology: Ongoing assessment &amp; monitoring of water provision and allocations for sustainable balance.</li> <li>2. Flora &amp; Fauna: increased collection of information on remnant vegetation, fox &amp; rabbit baiting, monitoring programs, road reserve conservation, remnant bushland protection and new regional parks.</li> <li>3. Fisheries: Focus on protecting the quality and biodiversity of aquatic resources through catchment management measures.</li> <li>4. Coastal Environment: Establishing balance between recreational needs and environment.</li> <li>5. Soil Resources: These issues be addressed through revegetation, use of windbreaks, fencing, soil amendment &amp; drainage of saline water.</li> <li>6. Effects of increased boat populations on foreshore erosion &amp; congestion, particularly in Murray &amp; Serpentine Rivers (1978).</li> </ol> <p>Outcomes: Limiting boat numbers to avoid destruction of foreshore vegetation, erosion and siltation problems. Should include identification of future problem areas and confine access to areas that can withstand pressures of people &amp; boating activities. Also recommends erosion repair and</p>	

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				<p>prevention program and extensive foreshore planting.</p> <p><b>5. Peel Inlet and Harvey Estuary Management Strategy Environmental Review and Management Plan Stage 2 (1998)</b>  <b>Key Outcomes:</b>  Urgent action needed to avoid serious environmental &amp; amenity problems with eutrophication. Dawesville Channel supported. Recommended changes in land use within catchment, particularly with activities that are significant sources of phosphorous.</p> <p><b>6. Boating Facilities Study for the Peel Region (1996)</b>  Key Outcomes/Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All boating facilities in Peel should be improved to meet whole community expectations;</li> <li>• Mandurah should be able to support at least one major boat harbour in the short term;</li> <li>• Retention, closure or construction of launching facilities at various sites in the region; and</li> <li>• Construction of new private jetties in Peel Inlet, Harvey Estuary, Dawesville Channel &amp; Peel Inlet Entrance Channel should no longer be permitted.</li> </ul> <p><b>7. Coastal and Lakelands Planning Strategy: Dawesville and Binningup (1999)</b>  Key Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water quality issues are a</li> </ul>	

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				<p>fundamental concern for this area;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nutrient enrichment of Peel Harvey Estuary and lakes of Yalgorup National Park is a concern because of surface run-off from fertilized soils;</li> <li>• Includes structure plan for control of land use. Recommends restrictions on lot sizes, landscape protection and measures for protection of water quality within lake system and fringing vegetation;</li> <li>• Environmentally-sensitive freehold land adjacent to the National Park should be acquired; and</li> <li>• Establishment of a major boating or marine facility along the coastline is not favoured.</li> </ul> <p><b>8. South West Regional Strategy for NRM: Peel-Harvey Subregion.</b></p> <p>Key Management Priorities for Peel-Harvey subregion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salinity</li> <li>• Soil degradation (erosion, siltation, acidity, waterlogging, non-wetting soils)</li> <li>• Groundwater management;</li> <li>• Remnant vegetation; revegetation &amp; biodiversity;</li> <li>• Drainage;</li> <li>• Riparian management (water quality, eutrophication, stream flow corridors);</li> <li>• Recreation &amp; tourism management;</li> <li>• Best agricultural management</li> </ul>	

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				<p>practices;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination and integration of management;</li> <li>• Land use planning;</li> <li>• Monitoring; and</li> <li>• Coast care.</li> </ul> <p><b>Furnissdale Structure Plan &amp; Traffic Impact study (2003)</b></p> <p><b>Key Outcomes:</b> Retention of predominant rural character of area whilst allowing for limited subdivision, and preparation of a foreshore management plan.</p> <p><b>Six Key Issues emerged</b> from consultations in December 2003 &amp; review of previous studies: Environmental, Landscape, Social, Economic, Management &amp; Land Tenure. Specific issues were rated as high, medium or low priority for each category.</p> <p><b>Visions Identified:</b></p> <p><b>Ravenswood:</b> The PRP is a unique and healthy waterways environment of great biodiversity, valued by the community with a balance of conservation, recreation and social assets, managed in a sustainable manner.</p> <p><b>Mandurah:</b> The PRP is an area that has cultural, historical, recreational, ecological and economic value that will managed sustainably to preserve and restore its integrity for the benefit of existing and future generations.</p>	

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	<p>Indigenous Heritage of Peel Harvey Region: A Review of Previous Research &amp; Archival Data for <i>Phase 1 of Peel Cultural Landscape Assessment Project</i>: Nov. 2006</p>	<p><u>Overall Project Aim:</u> Detailed proposal for a heritage trail along eastern foreshore of Harvey &amp; Peel Inlets.</p> <p>Phase 1 documents Nyoongar cultural landscape of Peel Harvey region with the aim of understanding cultural heritage of Peel Harvey Catchment.</p> <p><u>Phase 1 process included:</u> preliminary consultations, review previous studies detailing projects environmental &amp; cultural context, mapping of recorded heritage sites.</p>	<p>Peel Harvey Catchment Council, Peel Development Commission, SW Aboriginal Land &amp; Sea Council, South West Catchment Council, Bilya Noonga, DIA, Tourism WA, DEC.</p>	<p><b>Nyoongar views on land management practices:</b> land ownership, current threats to natural resources, future threats to natural resources, Nyoongar visions for land management.</p> <p>Nyoongar culture takes holistic view on natural resources. They have expert knowledge of the land and its natural resources that could complement knowledge from other experts. Eg. Through firing the bush, knowledge of bush foods and medicines and observations on animal behaviour = these could be used to refine land management.</p> <p>Nyoongar informants retain a comprehensive knowledge of traditional methods for procurement, preparation and management of natural resources. They have reinterpreted traditional knowledge to develop a vision for land management for contemporary physical and social landscape. Vision has broad &amp; specific aims that would require Nyoongar involvement in all aspects of land management – planning to</p>	<p><b>Values:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural Heritage Landscape</li> <li>• Archaeological sites and artefacts</li> </ul> <p>Indigenous tourism has potential to protect and enhance culturally significant sites and create employment for Indigenous people.</p> <p>Success depends on number of factors including the fact that Aboriginal people have weakest share of Indigenous tourism ownership and revenue (Bibbulmun Aboriginal Corporation 1996).</p>

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				<p>operations.</p> <p><u>Recommendations:</u> Educating Nyoongar youth and general public in traditional Nyoongar culture by establishing local and regional heritage walk trails, guided tours and a cultural centre.</p> <p><u>Threats to natural resources:</u> Soil erosion caused by vehicles, contamination of estuary and foreshore, weeds.</p> <p>Nyoongar informants advised large residential and marina development at Point Grey may increase vehicle and boating which could accelerate environmental degradation and place pressure on fresh water for drinking.</p>	
	<p>Indigenous Heritage of Peel Harvey Region – Regional Cultural Heritage Model <i>Phase 4 of Peel Cultural Landscape Assessment</i> Program; April 2007</p>	<p>Building on Phase 1, Research; Phase 2, Data from site visits &amp; interviews with Noongar custodians &amp; Phase 3, Archaeological surveys, Phase 4 is the development of a regional cultural heritage model to describe the Noongar Cultural Heritage Landscape.</p>	<p>Noongar Custodians</p>	<p><u>Conclusions:</u> Cultural heritage landscape is in good condition, however future changes with housing development is a threat to Noongar access to country &amp; potential damage to site.</p> <p>Noongar custodians must be involved at every level, from land management to on-ground options.</p> <p>3 ways identified by Noongar custodians to revitalize cultural heritage landscape of Study area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of Noongar cultural heritage trail.</li> <li>2. Development of Noongar cultural heritage centre.</li> <li>3. Noongar input into land management.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Environmental Values;</b></p> <p><b>Waterways:</b> Peel-Harvey Estuarine System: was crucial to Nyoongar subsistence. Foraged in swamps and lake shores for amphibians, typha roots, edible rhizomes, crustaceans, reptiles, waterfowl and their eggs. Salt marshes surrounding water bodies of Harvey Inlet and Murray River are among most productive ecosystems in the world and provide feeding and nesting grounds for migratory birds.</p> <p><b>Flora:</b> consumed a range of plants including tubers, fruit from bushes, nectar from eucalypts. Grass tree stumps containing bardi grubs were highly valued.</p> <p><b>Fauna:</b> blue manna crabs, mullet,</p>



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					<p>mulloway, bream and cobbler, insect resources, amphibian and reptile species, ducks and birds, black swans, mammals – eg. Possums and kangaroos. Migratory birds and eggs were sources of food.</p> <p><b>Biodiversity:</b> was economically important as it provided greater choice and reliability of food sources.</p> <p><b>Cultural Values:</b> Camping areas where Nyoongar camped in traditional times: attractive because of proximity to water, being dry and elevated, shade.</p> <p><b>Traditional Knowledge:</b> For example, water from paperbark (malaleuca) trees could be drunk at any time of year.</p> <p>Custodians have detailed knowledge about how to procure, prepare and manage resources as resources for food and bush medicine including yams, berries, edible roots and reeds, seeds, insects, marsupials etc. Tea trees continue to be an important resource for making canes for use in market gardens and cray-pots.</p>
	<p><i>Phase 5 of Peel Cultural Landscape Project; Management Plan</i></p>	<p>Final phase to devise a regional heritage management plan. The aims of the PCLP are consistent with objectives of Ramsar listing.</p>	<p>Noongar custodians including BNOI, project partners, state &amp; local government.</p>	<p><b>Nyoongar views on Land Management:</b> Cultural heritage is a living entity which is a result of relationship between the social and physical environments. Positive or negative impacts on the cultural heritage landscape will therefore be manifested not only in natural resources but also in people. Custodians want to be involved with</p>	<p><b>Issues</b> <b>Agriculture:</b> land clearing, soil erosion, excessive nutrient run off, farming practices, horse studs etc impact on natural processes.</p> <p><b>Urban Development:</b> Whether population growth is positive or negative depends on how future development is managed and extent to</p>

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				<p>managing and restoring land that will replenish its natural resources and its people.</p> <p>33 specific Recommendations for PCLP &amp; groups who may implement them. Specific management actions are grouped under the following headings;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Management</li> <li>• Protection of Aboriginal sites</li> <li>• Acquisition of land</li> <li>• Corridor for Open Planning &amp; Conservation</li> <li>• Heritage Trail</li> <li>• Cultural Centre</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Opportunities;</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Open Space planning &amp; Conservation Corridor</li> <li>2. Route of heritage trail recommended by custodians</li> <li>3. Indicative alignment of heritage trail.</li> </ol>	<p>which opportunities to enhance cultural heritage landscape can be exploited.</p> <p><b>Recreation:</b> fishing and boating, four wheel driving, camping, horse riding. Custodians particularly concerned about cultural heritage landscape being impacted by rubbish left behind by campers and other visitors to study area.</p> <p><b>Values mentioned:</b> Wetlands that were highly important in Nyoongar subsistence strategies.</p> <p><i>Peel-Yalgorup System Ramsar-listed wetlands:</i> Peel Inlet, Harvey Estuary, Lake Mealup, Lake McLarty and Yalgorup Lakes.</p> <p><i>Waterbirds</i> which inhabit wetlands.</p> <p>Largest known living <i>microbialite (thrombolite)</i> in southern hemisphere in Lake Clifton.</p> <p><b>Aboriginal Heritage Sites</b> including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mythological sites: are important and include locations where the Waugal (powerful serpent-like being that inhabits all fresh water bodies, including underground ones) is mentioned. Disturbance of these areas is to be avoided.</li> <li>• Human skeletal material is also highly sensitive culturally.</li> <li>• Artefact scatter</li> <li>• Modified Tree</li> </ul>

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ceremonial</li> <li>• Historical, not specified</li> <li>• Structure</li> <li>• Fish Trap</li> <li>• Repository/cache</li> <li>• Engraving</li> <li>• Midden</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Peel 2020 Vision</i></p>	<p>Environment, Economy &amp; Social Aspirations developed from community stakeholder consultations &amp; Peel 2020 partnership collaboration at 'Dialogue with the Region'. This led to a Vision for each Aspiration and a Peel 2020 Vision Framework.</p>	<p>Community consultation process including young people, disabled, retirees &amp; children.</p>	<p>Development of a Peel 2020 Vision Framework incorporating Vision Themes and 7 'Whole of Partnership' First Steps Strategies, including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional land use planning to protect landscape &amp; community diversity</li> <li>• Building a sense of caring for the land &amp; stewardship over it.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Values:</b> Below is a list of the environmental aspirations. Community and Economic aspirations were also provided in the Peel 2020 but for brevity are not included in this Review.</p> <p><b>Environmental Aspirations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect, enhance and expand wetland and bushland areas.</li> <li>• Manage waterways to ensure it is protected for future generations.</li> <li>• Protect and conserve water resources promoting a reeducation in water consumption in region.</li> <li>• Protect and enhance open spaces and greenways.</li> <li>• Foster and develop education, community awareness and involvement in protecting the environment.</li> <li>• Preserve viable agricultural land and sensitive environments</li> <li>• Strengthen the conservation of established slow growing vegetation.</li> <li>• Invest in alternative energy sources and living practices that minimize the ecological footprint on our natural environment.</li> <li>• Promote and facilitate waste</li> </ul>

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					minimization. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preserve and enhance Indigenous cultural values in the Peel environment.</li> </ul>
	<p>Peel Sustainable Development Plan 2020 <i>Issues Paper</i> July 2002;</p> <p>and;</p> <p>PSDP 2020 <i>Discussion Paper</i> September 2002;</p>	<p>First Step towards a Sustainable Development (SD) Plan for Peel Region to 2020. Built on previous efforts to identify issues &amp; priorities &amp; develop strategic actions with aim of seeking agreement for future collaborative actions required &amp; stimulate action by all stakeholders.</p> <p>Peel SD Plan not produced in isolation but recognises efforts already undertaken to address key issues including the major environmental issues throughout the Peel-Harvey catchment &amp; the Serpentine &amp; Murray rivers rated as the 'sickest' rivers in the state.</p>	<p>Local community consultation &amp; consultation with network of established groups.</p>	<p>Issues Paper formed the basis for a broadly circulated Discussion Paper &amp; contains Goals, Indicators &amp; short &amp; medium term Actions for Priority issues identified as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport infrastructure</li> <li>• Landuse planning; competing land uses.</li> <li>• Indigenous communities</li> <li>• Youth Issues</li> <li>• Education &amp; skills development</li> <li>• Governance</li> </ul>	<p><b>Issues mentioned:</b></p> <p>Major natural resource management issues facing the Peel include water quality and algal blooms in the waterways. There is growing public awareness of water resource allocation issues and growing public interest in ensuring appropriate allocation of water for environmental purposes within rivers, wetlands and waterways. Drainage has been an ongoing problem for many years.</p> <p>Coastal planning and management has traditionally been an issue with problems of access and erosion.</p> <p>Land clearing threatens bio-diversity and weeds and feral animals present issues for rural production and conservation management.</p> <p>Conservation and protection of the Yalgorup National Park and coastal lakelands is imperative.</p> <p><b>Land Use Planning Priority Issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Planning to be more strategic.</li> <li>• Mandurah City Centre is congested and not appropriate to economic and environmental development needs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indigenous Issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to preserve Aboriginal cultural heritage.</li> </ul>

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					<p><b>Environmental Priorities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waterways require careful management to balance population demands with environmental requirements.</li> <li>• Rapid population growth has negative environmental impacts.</li> <li>• Innovative and successful local projects cannot gain critical mass.</li> <li>• Opportunities for environmental conservation and development are not being implemented.</li> </ul>
	<p>Peel Sustainable Development Strategy 2020, November 2002.</p>	<p>As above. Approach used to generate Strategy was to build on existing research, consultation &amp; planning in the Peel over recent years.</p> <p>The Strategy is the first step in process towards developing a SD Plan between government, community and industry. Steps taken are based on community identified priorities within a strong framework of conserving ecological balance.</p>	<p>Active working groups with representatives from community, government, industry &amp; non-government organisations. Then refined through open public comment period.</p>	<p>Immediate, short-medium and long term actions identified to achieve priorities across triple bottom line &amp; specific priorities. Most urgent priorities raised included those above as well as balancing the following triple bottom line priorities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental priorities</li> <li>• Economic priorities and</li> <li>• Socio-cultural priorities.</li> </ul> <p>Each priority was assessed for its potential and challenges, and also identified indicators to monitor progress. Specific environmental priorities included;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balancing population demands with environmental requirements</li> <li>• Long term integrated regional &amp; local planning to protect whole catchment.</li> <li>• Improve water management.</li> <li>• Protect biodiversity threatened by rapid development</li> </ul>	<p>If Strategy is to be fully developed to achieve articulated goals, participation by all stakeholders is essential. Already a core of local organisations (community, business and government) are heavily investing time, energy and resources in many of the actions outlined in the Strategy.</p> <p>Commitment growing but strategic investment in economic, environmental and human resources needed.</p> <p>During the consultation process community representatives raised specific points and priorities (Attachment 2 in the SD Strategy 2020). Some included;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognition of Ramsar areas and need for affirmative action.</li> <li>•</li> <li>• Regional boundaries for fishing.</li> </ul>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement opportunities for conservations &amp; development for long term positive impact</li> <li>Capitalise on catchment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher priority for effective use of land and water. Ensure resource allocation in the Strategy.</li> <li>Strong emphasis on preventing inappropriate development, and protect the natural environment.</li> <li>Urgent action on Peel Region Scheme and Regional Park to protect environmental assets.</li> <li>Need for a Bush Plan.</li> <li>Increase emphasis on environmental section.</li> <li>Emphasis on population management and environment.</li> </ul>
	Peel 2020 <i>Where Are We Now?</i> June 2005	Provides overview of status of Peel Region's current status for Peel 2020 long range planning process.	Working Groups, specific consultation and written agency response.	<p>Identified major environmental, social, economic issues in the region in 2005. Provided a baseline for consideration of future trends. Key updates for: Our Environment, Our Community, Our Economy &amp; Infrastructure.</p> <p>A range of stakeholder programs including Peel Harvey Catchment Council were in place in 2005. They included \$2.1 million State/Federal Government Coastal Catchment Initiatives with specific projects. <b>For example;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of WQIP for Peel Inlet and Harvey Estuary;</li> <li>A statutory decision support system that will lay foundation for the WQIP;</li> <li>Stock exclusion from</li> </ul>	<p>Peel's natural river systems have important inherent ecological values with 23 rivers, streams and creeks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 major rivers (Murray, Serpentine and Harvey) drain the Peel-Harvey Catchment and discharge into the Peel-Harvey Estuarine System.</li> <li>Extensive network of drainage channels across coastal plan.</li> <li>Fresh groundwater resources are mainly found on Swan Coastal Plan of the catchment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Example of Pressures highlighted:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Algal blooms and poor water quality in Peel Inlet and Harvey estuary. Land clearing and drainage activities have increased surface water runoff,</li> </ul>

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				<p>waterways;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Quality Monitoring project to monitor nutrient flow and loads.</li> </ul> <p>Highlighted actions already being undertaken at the time including; Peel Bush Plan, Coastal Catchments Initiatives, implementation of Peel Economic Development &amp; Recreational Management Plan for Peel Waterways.</p> <p>Also identified actions undertaken to plan for a sustainable future including establishment of Peel Waterways Institute and Pinjarra-Brunswick Sustainable Communities Strategy Study.</p>	<p>combined with fertilisers have accelerated nutrient input into estuarine system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acid sulphate soils due to drainage, excavation, and lowered water tables.</li> <li>• Canal development on biodiversity.</li> <li>• Tuart trees are under severe stress from chronic insect infestation.</li> <li>• Wetlands have unique flora and fauna diversity with inherent values that are increasingly under pressure from population settlement, recreational and economic activity.</li> </ul>
	<p>City of Mandurah Community Charter and Strategic Plan 2005 – 2008.</p>	<p>Built on previous Plan 2001 – 2004, using data from community survey 2004 &amp; 2001 Indicators of a Sustainable Community survey. Developed to encapsulate Mandurah's 2015 vision for the city &amp; outlines the steps to meet the vision of 'vibrant, innovative, creative and diverse.'</p> <p>The Plan is expected to guide development of the CoM's Principal Activity Plans, Directorate Business Plans, Section Action Plans &amp; individual work plans for 4 year</p>	<p>City of Mandurah</p>	<p>Includes a Mission, Vision and Principles to progress the vision. Objectives included Planet, People, Prosperity, Planning &amp; Performance. Specific strategies and performance outcomes are listed for each objective. An indicative timeline up to 2015 highlights major projects that are planned for the City.</p> <p><b>Vision</b> "Vibrant City; Innovative, Creative and Diverse".</p> <p><b>Mission Statement</b> "Create a vibrant and sustainable community, maximizing opportunities through innovation and partnerships".</p>	<p><b>Values:</b></p> <p>The City of Mandurah adheres to values of respect, confidence, integrity and trust, complemented by transparency, vision and creativity.</p> <p>Elected Members are responsible for ensuring that these values are embraced and that the City acts on its commitments through its Strategic Plan.</p> <p>The City works with the following principles to progress towards its vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of environmental assets for future generations;</li> <li>• Continuous improvement in achieving best outcomes for our community; and</li> <li>• Ensuring environmental and</li> </ul>

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	<p>Bushland Protection Strategy, Discussion Paper; February 2003</p>	<p>period. Response by City of Mandurah to public's call for protection of environment and bushland.</p> <p>Public feedback sought regarding Bushland Protection Strategy. A recommendations and response sheet included.</p>	<p>Local community and City of Mandurah.</p>	<p>Outlines three important steps for land acquisition; 1. Acquisition 2. Preservation &amp; 3. Management. Funding opportunities identified. 7 Assessment Criteria identified to determine the most appropriate areas for protection.</p> <p><b>Strategic Goals identified for bushland retention:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain &amp; enhance Mandurah's character &amp; livability</li> <li>• Protect biodiversity and maintain ecological processes</li> <li>• Maintain sustainable ecosystems</li> <li>• Reduce habitat loss and/or degradation</li> <li>• Buffer significant habitat areas from impacts of urbanisation</li> <li>• Provide an ecologically sustainable resource for compatible ecotourism, nature-based recreation and community education.</li> </ul>	<p>economic well-being.</p> <p>City of Mandurah and the community considers the bush to be a major community resource &amp; part of the city's heritage. It recognises the environmental, social, cultural &amp; and economic value of local native vegetation and identifies specific Reserves including their status and ownership.</p> <p>Loss of Mandurah's biodiversity is one of the key threats to its sustainability and has been identified as an issue in the City's community Charter and Strategic Plans 1996 – 2000 and 2001 – 2004.</p> <p>Recognition of value of bushland after loss of native flora &amp; fauna was rated as 4<sup>th</sup> highest priority in 1997 Murdoch survey and retention of bush as highest priority in Indicators of a Sustainable Community survey 2001.</p>
	<p>PEEL SISTEM; Peel Strategic Information System, June 2000</p>	<p>The Peel Strategic Information System builds on the Peel Economic Development Strategy 1996.</p> <p>The Peel SISTEM is an interactive, online data base that arose from strong demand from community members who wanted an Strategy document that could be used by anyone.</p> <p>Peel SISTEM allows an</p>	<p>Over 50 suggestions made by local and state organisations as well as all levels of community.</p> <p>Special mention to Dorothy Lucks, Peel Economic Development Strategy Facilitator!!! ☺</p>	<p>Result offers anyone interested in progress in the region, access to current information relating to activities being undertaken, planned and dreamed about.</p> <p>Document provides a summary of information that provides a synopsis of progress to date for key strategies across the 10 sectors of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Agriculture;</b> regional development strategies reflect the need to support farmers in technology advances that balance viable farming and environmental conservation.</li> </ul>	<p>The 10 Sectors are all have economic value but need to be developed in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>Peel SISTEM recognises that priorities can change and provides opportunity for continuous feedback and monitoring, stimulating further comments and activities. These are monitored jointly by the community to ensure a continuous impact that allows the peel Economic Development Strategy implementation to be a massive team effort in regional development.</p>



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		<p>independent yet collaborative and simultaneous approach to identifying and resolving all issues impacting on the region.</p> <p>SISTEM has been created as an online application that details progress of development initiatives across all sectors and areas of the region.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mining;</b> world class practices have been adopted and industry continues to monitor effects on the environment.</li> <li>• <b>Industry &amp; Commerce;</b> Peel is of strategic importance as commercial business centre.</li> <li>• <b>Tourism;</b> development priorities are focused on harnessing potential for Peel region.</li> <li>• <b>Fishing &amp; Aquaculture;</b> Waterways are mecca for recreational fishing. Also some commercial fishing.</li> <li>• <b>Forestry &amp; Forest Products;</b> Preservation of forests high on agenda. Must be balanced with requirement for products its contributes.</li> <li>• <b>The Environment;</b> one of region's greatest assets fundamental to all aspects of regional social and economic structure.</li> <li>• <b>Water Resources;</b> economy rests on practical and recreational utilization of Region's water resources.</li> <li>• <b>Community &amp; Social Infrastructure;</b> improved regional planning and resourcing required.</li> </ul>	

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Public Infrastructure;</b> Demand for improving community facilities and services and population grows rapidly.</li> </ul> <p>For each sector, a vision, sector objectives and key strategies were defined. Within each Objective there is a description of Ongoing Activities.</p> <p>The webpage details further information on <b>Current Activities, Planned Activities</b> and <b>Required Activities</b> for each Strategy.</p> <p>A key provides a measurement of how much has been achieved towards completing each strategy.</p> <p><b>The vision for the Environment sector:</b> To better manage and protect the region's unique environment, effecting repairs where possible.</p> <p><b>The vision for the Water Resources sector:</b> To ensure that the region's surface and ground water resources are managed and protected and to ensure a sustainable and adequate water supply.</p> <p>There are 8 key objectives for the Environment sector including conservation of the region's flora and fauna and 6 key objectives for the Water Resources sector including better management of water catchment areas.</p> <p>Key achievements are included for all sectors. At that time, key achievements</p>	

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				<p>for the Environment sectors included formation of the Peel Harvey Catchment Coordinating Council (PHCCC), and the formation of the PHCCC and the 'Save the Serpentine' Project will have positive outcomes for the Water Resources sector.</p>	
	<p><i>Economic Development and Recreation Management Plan</i> for the Peel Waterways, August 2002</p>	<p>Builds on the Draft Strategic Plan 2000 – 2005 (PIMA 1999) that provides the vision statement for this plan and gives broad direction for management of the Peel Waterways.</p> <p>Goal of the study was to prepare an <i>Economic Development and Recreation Plan</i> that will provide for clear and planned use of the waterways and related land based activities in the Peel Inlet Management Authority Area.</p> <p>The plan was prepared with knowledge that planning study for Peel Regional Park and subsequent operational management plan was intended. It was expected that this plan would assist in guiding the preparation of the Peel Regional Park Plan.</p> <p>Provides general strategies for</p>	<p>Community consultation including workshops, a questionnaire, meetings with stakeholders, industry, activity and interest groups, media coverage and Project Website.</p>	<p><b>1. Responding to Change – Major Issues</b> Encouraging private sector to participate in remediation, management and provision of recreational services for the waterways is a recurring theme of the plan.</p> <p><b>2. Constraints to Future Recreation Opportunities</b> Major finding of this report is that without corrective action, the Peel Waterways will not be able to sustain increased recreational demands of population growth. Rehabilitation of parts of the environment is required before increased recreational use can be accommodated.</p> <p><b>3. Strategic Directions of the Plan</b> 8 main thrusts were proposed to overcome above restraints.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure land east of estuary to Peel Highway Deviation is properly planned.</li> <li>2. Encourage large scale reafforestation and revegetation program on public and private lands east of estuary, along rivers and as buffers.</li> <li>3. Rehabilitating and enhancing riparian habitats on rivers and fish habitats.</li> <li>4. Review major strategic sites</li> </ol>	<p>Predictions of population growth and environmental change identified as main <u>threats to sustainability</u> of the recreation resources of the waterways.</p> <p><b>'Positive Aspects'</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peel Waterways are wonderful natural environment offering many leisure and economic opportunities.</li> <li>• Area contains a variety of natural ecosystems with worldwide recognition.</li> <li>• The open estuary water bodies are capable of increased use.</li> <li>• The waterways' environment underpins the regional economy and lifestyle.</li> </ul> <p><b>'Negative Aspects'</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parts of the environment are in poor shape and getting worse.</li> <li>• Rivers require immediate action to improve water quality.</li> <li>• Murray River needs rehabilitation and restoration before further recreational use should be encouraged.</li> <li>• Serpentine River has major WQ problems but habitats of lower parts and delta offer canoeing, bird watching and eco-tourism opportunities.</li> <li>• Many remnant bush land areas</li> </ul>

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		<p>environmental management that are directly related to recreational use.</p> <p>Identifies current and potential employment, economic development and recreation opportunities associated with the region's waterways and to evaluate and recommend current and future development opportunities in partnership with primary agencies, community and stakeholder groups.</p> <p>Methodology for the Management Framework Plan involved identification of primary resource characteristics and separation of uses and activities to ensure compatibility with the resource, or between land uses. These are presented as <i>Policy Areas</i>. Policy areas provide a context for decision making about proposals and activities and a basis for ongoing policy development to improve the management process.</p>		<p>around waterways to ensure planning reflects highest and best usage for regional needs in future.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Relocate some facilities and provide new in appropriate areas, to redirect use pressures that are damaging environment.</li> <li>6. Encourage new opportunities in recreation and environmental awareness in areas which can sustain such use.</li> <li>7. Promote community awareness and participation in management and leadership in rehabilitation, research, education, eco-tourism and economic development of waterways.</li> <li>8. Scientific research into all aspects of waterways management and maintenance and restoration of a healthy ecosystem.</li> </ol> <p>Management framework of the Plan is composed of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The statutory and policy base</li> <li>• Policy Areas</li> <li>• Environmental management strategies</li> <li>• Implementation and funding.</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy Areas:</b>  Conservation, Marine Conservation, Foreshore Recreation, River Environs, Town Centre-Waterways Precinct, General Purpose Marine, Catchment Management, Heritage Conservation,</p>	<p>are small, vulnerable and require buffers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samphire flats sustaining birds are at risk.</li> <li>• Catchment pressures are increasing through closer subdivision and land use changes.</li> <li>• Insufficient resources are committed to environmental upkeep and repair.</li> <li>• Inadequate management funding.</li> </ul>

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				<p>Special Boating Areas, Low Wash Zone, and Strategic Sites.</p> <p><b>Criteria for all Policy areas:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No adverse impacts;</li> <li>• Use is sustainable;</li> <li>• Proposals or uses meet overall objectives of policy area;</li> <li>• Proposals or uses meet applicable guidelines, policy or guidelines.</li> </ul> <p>A retrieval matrix identifies uses which are compatible, compatible with control or not compatible with the various policy areas. For example: Angling is rated as a use compatible with Marine Conservation, Foreshore Recreation, River Environs, Town Centre-Waterways, General Purpose Marine, Catchment Management and Low Wash Zone, but not compatible with Special Boating Areas.</p>	
	<p><i>Peel Away the Mask: A Study of the Social Condition of the Peel Region, November 2001.</i></p> <p>Peel Development Commission.</p>	<p>A study and snapshot of the social condition of the Peel region. Study undertaken from April to June 2001 by 1 Researcher/Analyst (40 days) and 1 Team Leader/Senior Analyst (20 days).</p> <p>A study to identify the current condition of a community, assess priorities for action and to provide a basis for analysis of potential solutions. Study used both primary and</p>	<p>Special Interest Groups (5) Aboriginal People (21) Organisations (48) Individuals (129) Regional Agencies (17)</p> <p><b>Total Respondents: 220</b></p>	<p>Findings justified urgent action and more specific research into major gap areas specifically related to 5 Quality of Life indicators. The environment/wetlands were not specifically focused on, however it was found that;</p> <p><b>Primary Research Findings</b> Housing is closely linked to the social, economic and environmental challenges facing the Peel region.</p> <p><b>Secondary Data Findings</b> Media advertising of housing estates attracting many people to the Region promotes the concept that it is a place of increasing urban sprawl.</p>	<p>Physical beauty and apparent affluence of the area masks a community that is increasingly under stress.</p> <p>There is recognition that government, industry and communities have to create partnerships to protect environmental and social integrity as well as generate economic impact, cash profits and political power.</p>

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		secondary data. The study was developed around the five 'quality of life' indicators used by the UN: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health &amp; community services</li> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Safety and security</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Income and employment.</li> </ul>			
	<i>Crab Fest Stall Visitor Survey, March 2006. Peel Harvey Catchment Council.</i>	Designed to find out level of awareness among community members of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*what issues are important for the health of waterways and wetlands;</li> <li>*what it means if a wetland System is Ramsar-listed;</li> <li>*the Peel-Yalgorup System's listing as wetlands of international importance,</li> </ul>	49 members of the general public.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 36 (73%) people did not know what it means if a wetland is "Ramsar-listed."</li> <li>2. 28 (57%) respondents were not aware that the Peel-Yalgorup System is Ramsar listed.</li> <li>3. All respondents (100%) thought that a Peel Yalgorup System Management Plan is 'very important'.</li> <li>4. Results to determine what issues are important for health of waterways and wetlands are inconclusive as the majority of respondents did not fill in answers to this questions correctly.</li> </ol>	Although the results to determine what the community thought are important for the health of waterways and wetlands are inconclusive, a scan shows that the majority of respondents feel that the following are among those of highest importance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of native vegetation especially along foreshores;</li> <li>• Water Quality;</li> <li>• Urban Development;</li> <li>• Recreational Users;</li> <li>• Algal Blooms;</li> <li>• Canal Developments; and</li> <li>• Use of fertilizers on home gardens.</li> </ul> Comments indicate that community members would like to contribute to the development of the Ramsar Management Plan. Suggestions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community information</li> <li>• Open Forum and Discussion groups</li> <li>• Town planning meeting</li> </ul>

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Media attention and pamphlets</li> <li>• Education promotion like Crab Fest stall.</li> <li>• Make Developers listen.</li> <li>• Community Consultation</li> <li>• Education in schools for children to teach parents and promote family discussion.</li> <li>• Volunteering</li> <li>• Join Peel Preservation Group or other 'Friends groups' to lobby decision makers.</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Peel Regional Park Plan Draft Use Classifications, 28 March 2006.</i></p>	<p>Details a synopsis of key concepts for the park which provide the basis for subsequent proposals for land/water use classification and guidelines.</p>		<p>Classifications for implementing policies and guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Conservation – Management Access Only (C1):</b> Full emphasis on conservation. Eg. Upper Reaches of Serpentine, Creery and Channel Islands, Lakes McLarty and Mealup, parts of Murray River delta and southern/eastern shores of Peel and Harvey Estuaries.</li> <li>• <b>Conservation – Limited Access (C2):</b> applies to high proportion of land and waterways in PRP – eg. Goegrup &amp; Black Lakes, North Yunderup wetlands, Culeenup Island, Creery Wetlands, Len Howard Conservation Park, forst on eastern side of Harvey Estuary and Island Point area.</li> <li>• <b>Conservation – Nature Appreciation (C3):</b> Re-cultivation of Remnant Natural Values – General Access. Eg. Ward Point, Murray Lakes floodway, Dandalup River.</li> <li>• <b>Multiple Use – Natural Theme (M1):</b> Applies to high proportion of waterway fringes, prominently</li> </ul>	<p>Whilst the entire park has high landscape value, 4 areas are recognised as Landscape Icons of the PRP.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Upper reaches of Serpentine</li> <li>3. Murray River Delta Islands</li> <li>4. Upper reaches of Murray River</li> <li>5. Easter side of Harvey Estuary</li> </ol> <p>Some of the broad themes that emerged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upper reaches of Serpentine River &amp; adjacent land contain some of the most intact conservation and landscape values in the park and protection of these values should be a high priority. Conservation values should be protected whilst providing opportunities for recreation and enjoyment in proposed Amarillo estate.</li> <li>• Protection and enhancement of values of Lower Serpentine River and shores should be a priority.</li> <li>• Protection of landscape values</li> </ul>

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				<p>along Murray and Harvey Rivers and portion of Serpentine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Multiple Use – Urban Parkland (M2):</b> Emphasis on leisure and recreation uses. Many of these areas coincide with existing urban development, many of which provide habitats for birdlife. Eg. Foreshore areas at Novara, Coodanup, Nairns, Ravenswood.</li> <li>• <b>Leisure Activity &amp; Open Space Areas (L1):</b> Growing population increasingly needs large open space areas. Softer landscape to be maintained, greater use of exotic plants and trees but remnant vegetation will be protected. Eg. Ravenswood Fields.</li> <li>• <b>Landscape Protection Area – Pastoral Theme (P1):</b> Preservation of Pastoral Landscape; Passive Recreation. Eg. Areas are located on Murray River at Ravenwood and Pinjarra.</li> </ul>	<p>of delta islands of Murray River are high priority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land on southern and eastern shores of Peel Inlet have high conservation values that require protection.</li> <li>• Creery Wetlands have very high conservation and landscape values that need to be protected.</li> <li>• Natural values of Harvey River need to be improved to achieve landscape, recreation and environmental benefits while retaining its drainage function.</li> <li>• Planning in reserves south of Dawesville Channel should focus on landscape value and passive recreation.</li> </ul>
	<p><i>2005 City of Mandurah Community Perceptions Survey</i></p>	<p>Third annual survey conducted in May 2005 to determine what the community thinks the CoM should be focusing on and what the main local priorities are.</p>	<p>401 Mandurah residents surveyed by independent consultant.</p>	<p>80% of respondents generally satisfied with City of Mandurah's overall performance.</p> <p><b>Issues of high importance with lower satisfaction levels included:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managing coasts &amp; estuary areas (63%)</li> <li>• Protecting natural areas such as bushland and wetlands (51%)</li> </ul> <p>To ensure the City of Mandurah remains a great place to live over the next 20 years, residents believe Council should make its single most important priority the <b>protection of waterways.</b></p>	<p>Community values revealed through following findings of the survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of City's waterways: 37% (highest priority):</li> <li>• Protection of bush land: 13% (3<sup>rd</sup> highest priority):</li> </ul>



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				<p><b>High Concern over state of Serpentine and Murray Rivers.</b> Satisfaction rate re. Council management of coastal and estuary areas had fallen by 15% points over the 12 months from 2004 to 2005.</p>	
	<p><i>State of Play: Peel-Harvey Eastern Estuary Catchment Environmental assessment discussion paper.</i></p>	<p>Initiated by Department of Water.</p> <p>Start of a dialogue about water resource and environmental constraints in the Peel-Harvey catchment.</p> <p>Also proposes a framework for environmental management in response to these pressures.</p> <p>Breaks the study area into three categories for environmental management: constrained, vulnerable and opportunity.</p>	<p>Community and stakeholders, environmental experts and government agencies.</p>	<p>The <i>State of Play</i> identifies areas within the study area where certain forms of development should not occur because of unacceptable risk to an identified constraint. These <b>constraints</b> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gazetted nature &amp; conservation reserves</li> <li>• Substantial areas of regional open space identified in Peel Region Scheme.</li> <li>• Protected wetlands.</li> <li>• Remnant native vegetation.</li> <li>• Priority 2 sections of the proposed Karnup-Dandalup Underground Water Pollution Control Area; and</li> <li>• Floodways of rivers as identified and defined by the DoW.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b> exist for enhancement of natural values that are currently in poor or partially degraded condition exist.</p> <p>They may accompany or be considered as a condition of future approval for development.</p> <p>Enhancement strategies that may make development proposals acceptable</p>	<p>The <i>State of Play</i> documents 12 key points about the study area. The following points specifically mention 'values':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Peel-Harvey catchment and its waterways are treasured by residents and tourists alike for a range of social, economic and environmental values.</li> <li>5. All native vegetation in 'good' or 'better' condition is of very high conservation value, especially where it provides important linkages between natural areas.</li> <li>7. Integrated land and water planning, and the adoption of best management practices is needed to ensure that future urban development does not have a negative impact on the region's environmental values.</li> </ol>

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				<p>include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing vegetated wildlife and/or multiple use corridors between isolated bushland remnants.</li> <li>• Enhancing wetlands by rehabilitation of vegetated buffer zones,</li> <li>• Improving water quality by modifying existing drains.</li> <li>• Enhancing partially degraded remnant bushland by stock exclusion and rehabilitation.</li> <li>• Managing recreational access to estuary and wetland foreshores by fencing and signage, providing visitor services; and</li> <li>• Providing community education facilities, interpretive materials regarding Indigenous, European and natural heritage at appropriate locations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Vulnerable:</b> remaining areas are not without constraint and have been categorized as 'vulnerable'. Proposals in this area will require careful management. Key issues for all land with the potential to be developed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential acid sulfate soils</li> <li>• Soils of low land capability for septic tank</li> <li>• soils of poor engineering suitability</li> <li>• unknown, variable and limited groundwater quality and quantity</li> <li>• complex drainage and fill</li> </ul>	

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				<p>requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• restricted use of phosphorus fertilizers and adoption of suitable management practices to tackle diffuse nutrient export</li> <li>• maintenance of surface and groundwater regimes for ecological purposes</li> <li>• protection of declared rare flora and fauna and their habitats</li> <li>• controlling the spread of dieback, weeds and feral animals</li> <li>• control and reduction of mosquito populations</li> <li>• protection of Indigenous and European heritage.</li> </ul>	

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