

APPENDIX 1

Summary and Notes from Literature Review – Threats and Values

AURORA ENVIRONMENTAL LITERATURE REVIEW OF THE SOUTH WEST NRM REGION COASTAL ACTION PLAN

This spreadsheet has been created by Aurora Environmental as part of a literature review for the development of the South West NRM Region Coastal Action Plan.

Last updated: Friday 15 April 2015

TABS

Literature Review - About	Describes contents, development and how to use the spreadsheet.
Literature Review_General References	Lists general literature reviewed as part of the project, including regional, State, National and International documents
Literature Summary_Section 1	Lists literature reviewed for management plans and other documents relevant to the area between Binningup and Cape Naturaliste
Literature Summary_Section 2	Lists literature reviewed for management plans and other documents relevant to the area between Cape Naturaliste and Augusta
Literature Summary_Section 3	Lists literature reviewed for management plans and other documents relevant to the area between Augusta and Walpole

Aurora Environmental's key findings in terms of the literature review are:

- Many management plans are written at a very strategic level and therefore do not contain specific recommendations for actions and activities. It is likely that more specific but less formal planning is undertaken as part of operations by land managers.
- The status of management plans is often not known, even by the land managers due to the passage of time, changes in staff and/or lack of clarity in management plan actions.
- Most management plans (and land managers) do not have a mechanism to track implementation or the status of plans.
- Most management plans do not prioritise actions or activities.
- Plans often do not contain diagrams or explanations of where actions or activities should occur.
- Most management plans do not provide cost estimates for the recommended management actions.
- Most management plans do not provide timelines for the recommended management actions.

AUTHOR	DATE	TITLE	All Documents Under Folder 'General References Documents' TYPE/ FOLDER
Australian Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	2011	Development Flexible Adaptation Pathways for the Peron Naturaliste Coastal Region of Western Australia 2011-2012	Regional References
Australian Greenhouse Office	2006	Climate Change Scenarios for Initial Assessment of Risk in Accordance with Risk Management Guidance	National Reference
Bicknell, C. Department of Transport	2010	Sea Level Change in Western Australia – Application to Coastal Planning	Western Australian
Central West Victoria Coastal & Marine Planning Program Steering Committee	2003 December	Regional Coastal Action Plan	Coastal Action Plan
Coast SWrap	2014	Coastal SWaP Minutes 1 May 2014	Regional References
Coastal Focus for the Shire of Dandaragan, Shire of Gingin and the Northern Agricultural Catchment Council (NACC)	2014 July	Community Information Sessions Report- Gingin Dandaragan Coastal Partnership Coastal Hazard Risk Management Project	Regional Reference
Coastal Zone Asia Pacific Conference	Undated	Assessing Condition and Management Priorities for Coastal Waters in Australia	Prioritisation References
Coffey Environments for South Coast Management Group	2009	Southern Shores 2009-2030	NRM Coastal Plan
Coffey Environments for South Coast Management Group	2011	Southern Prospects 2011-2016	NRM Strategy
Coffey Environments, South Coast NRM	2011	Southern Prospects: South Coast Strategy for NRM	Regional References
Commonwealth of Australia	2011	Caring for Our Country Business plan 2011-12	
Commonwealth of Australia	2012	Caring for our Country An Outline for the Future 2013-2018	
Cooperative Research Centre for Coastal Zone, Estuary and Waterway Management (Coastal CRC)	2008	Coastal Management in Australia	National Reference
Department of Fisheries	2014	State of the Fisheries - Status Reports of the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of Western Australia 2013/14	Western Australian
Department of Fisheries, Parks & Wildlife, Regional Development	2013 October	Ngari Capes Marine Park: Frequently Asked Questions	Regional References
Department of Fisheries, Parks & Wildlife, Regional Development	2013 October	Ngari Capes Marine Park: Map	Regional References
Department of Planning	2012	Coastal Vulnerability Assessment WA Projects List. Contains useful links and references	Western Australian
Department of Planning	2012	Status of Coastal Planning in WA Part 1 & 2	Western Australian
Department of Planning	2012	Status of Coastal Planning in Western Australia	Regional References
Department of Planning/ WAPC	2013	Coastal Landform Back-Map	Western Australian
Department of Planning/ WAPC	2013	Coastal Landform Front-Map	Western Australian
Department of Planning/ WAPC	2013	Coastal Landform- Map	Western Australian
Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	2012	Marine Bioregional Plan for South-West Marine Region	National Reference
Department of the Environment & Heritage	2006	Map 1 IMCRA 4.0 Provincial Bioregions	National Reference
Department of the Environment & Heritage	2006	Map 2 IMCRA 4.0: Meso-scale Bioregions	National Reference
Department of the Environment & Heritage	2006	Map 3 IMCRA 4.0: Geomorphic Units	National Reference
Department of the Environment & Heritage	2008	The South-West Marine Bioregional Plan, Bioregional Profile	National Reference
Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts	2006 June	A Guide to the Integrated Marine and Coastal Regionalisation of Australia V 4	National Reference
Department of Transport	2009	LiDAR Survey and Bathymetric Mapping - Two Rocks to Cape Naturaliste	Regional
Department of Transport	2012 July	Coastal Infrastructure Coastal Sediment Cells	Western Australian
Eco regional Assessment and Biodiversity Vision Toolbox	2006 February	Standard 13: Set Overall Priorities for Conservation Action within the Eco regional Portfolio/ Biodiversity Vision and Define Institutional Coals, Roles and Priorities	Prioritisation References
Ecosystems	2012 March	South West Regional NRM Strategy 2012-2020	South West Catchments Council
Environmental Protection Authority	2012	Environmental Protection Bulletin No. 18 Sea Level Rise	Western Australian
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	2010 June	A Framework for Social Adaptation to Climate Change	Prioritisation References
Land Technical Working Group for South West Catchments	2004 August	Land	South West Catchments Council
Minister for Environment	2010 August	Oceans of Opportunity: A Proposed Strategic Framework for Marine Waters of WA South Coast	South Coast
Mount Lofty Rangers NRM Board	2009	Metropolitan Adelaide and Northern Coastal Action Plan 2009	Coastal Action Plan
Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council	2006	National Cooperative Approach to Integrated Coastal Zone Management Framework and Implementation Plan	National Reference
NSW Office of Environment & Heritage	2013 July	Guidelines for Preparing Coastal Zone Management Plans	National Reference
Peron Naturaliste Partnership	2013	Peron Naturaliste Partnership 2013-2015	Regional References
Peron Naturaliste Partnership	Undated	Coastal Adaptation Decision Pathways Project	Regional References
Peron Naturaliste Partnership	Undated	Coastal Adaptation Decision Pathways Project - Cape Peron to Cape Naturaliste - Fact Sheet	South West Region
Planning & Development Act 2005	2013 July	State Planning Policy No 2.6 State Coastal Planning Policy	Western Australian
QLD Department of Environmental and Resource Management	2011 November	Queensland Regional Natural Resource Management Framework	Prioritisation References
Rangelands NRM WA	Undated	Caring for the Coastal and Marine Environment	Regional References
South West Catchments Council	2004	Coasts	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	2007	Coastal Training Project C4G1	South West Catchments Council

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South West Catchments Council	2010	Coastal Community Engagement Project Lower South West Region	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	2010	Community Engagement Strategy (DRAFT) 2010 & Beyond	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	2012	SWCC Strategy 1st Draft	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	2003 October	South West Region Natural Biodiversity Assets and the Threats to Them	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	2004 June	Marine	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	2006 October	A Coastal and Marine management Planning Framework for the South West Catchment Council	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	2009 January	A Coastal Management Planning Manual for Western Australia	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	2012 July	South West Regional Natural Resource Management Strategy 2012-2020	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	2014 June	Climate Change Project	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	2014 October	South West Regional Natural Resource Management Strategy 2012-2020- Update to Reflect the Expected Effects of a Changing Climate	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	Undated	Aboriginal Cultural Values of the South West NRM Region-Indigenous	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	Undated	Coastal management Planning Workshop(PowerPoint)	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	Undated	Managing Coasts and The Inshore Marine Environment	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	Undated	Prioritising Sites	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	Undated	SWCC Communication Plan	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	Undated	T1c Evenet Evaluation Summary	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	Undated	T1c Evenet Evaluation Summary Calculations	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	Undated	T1f Evenet Summary Report Template	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	Undated	T1H Signing Sheet Evenet & Workshop	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	Undated	TIA Evenet Registration Form	South West Catchments Council
South West Catchments Council	Undated	Tib Evenet Evaluation Form	South West Catchments Council
State Natural Resource Management Office	2010	State NRM Program Investment Priorities 2010/11-2013/14	Western Australian
Stul T, Gozzard JR, Eliot IG and Eliot MJ for Department of Transport	2012	Coastal Sediment Cells between Cape Naturaliste and the Moore River, Western Australia. Report prepared by Damara WA Pty Ltd and Geological Survey of Western Australia for the Western Australian Department of Transport, Fremantle.	Regional
SWCC	2014	Acknowledgement Guidelines for Funding Recipients	SWCC
The Nature Conservancy and World Wildlife Fund	Undated	Introduction to the Ecoregional Assessment and Biodiversity Vision Toolbox	Prioritisation References
University of California	2003 August	A Framework for Setting Land Conservation Priorities Using Multi-Criteria Scoring and An Optimal Fund Allocation Strategy	Prioritisation References
WA Planning Commission	2014	Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Planning Guidelines	Western Australian
WA Planning Commission	2014	South West Regional Planning and Infrastructure Framework	Regional References
WA Planning Commission	2001 January	Coastal Zone Management Policy for Western Australia	Western Australian
WA Planning Commission	2009 October	South West Framework	South West Region
WA Planning Commission	2009 October	South-West Framework	Regional References
WA Planning Commission	2013 July	State Coastal Planning Policy Guidelines	Western Australian
WA Planning Commission	Undated 2009?	Position Statement - State Planning Policy No 2.6 State Coastal Planning Policy Schedule 1 Sea Level Rise	Western Australian
WALGA and Department of Environment and Conservation	2009	South West Region Ecological Linkages	Regional
Water Technical Working Group for South West Catchments Council	2004 June	Water Assets of the South West Region	South West Catchments Council
Western Coastal Board	2005	Implementing the Victorian Coastal Strategy Coastal Action Plans	Coastal Action Plan
	2004	Coastal Planning Program	Western Australian
	2004	WA State-wide Coastal Plans Maps	Western Australian
		Coast SWaP South West and Peel Coastal management Group Inc.	Folder
		DPAW Plans	Folders
		SPP 2.6	Folders

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		WA State	Folders
		WAPC Status of Coastal Plans Audit 2012	Folders
		WAPC Status of Coastal Plans WA 2010	Folders
		Web Sites	Folders

Section 1 - Binningup to Cape Naturaliste								
TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE	STATUS	Responsible Organisation	Coastal Locations and Nodes within plan	Area Covered	Values/Assets	Threats/Issues
Coastal Hazard and Risk Management and Adaption Plan - Shire of Harvey	Damara WA Ltd, Land insights and Evaluate Environmental	In prep	Funded, in preparation	Not available for review				
Harvey Coastal Management Plan	Shire of Busselton, Belton-Taylforth (consultants)	2006 August Final	Current	Shire of Harvey	Binningup Beach, Buffalo Beach, Belvedere	Shire of Harvey	Recreational values such as swimming, fishing and walking; Quindalup Dunes	Environmental degradation (dune blow outs); Maintenance and repair of coastal facilities; Inappropriate land tenure, vandalism.
Cultural and Ecological Values of the Leschenault Catchment Cultural Landscape, Western Australia	Applied Archaeology Australia	2013	Current	SWCC, DAA, Aboriginal Corporations, groups and individuals	Leschenault foreshore and corridor; Collie River Mouth; Sites registered under <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act</i>	Leschenault Inlet and incoming river corridors (Collie and Brunswick).	Camping and ceremonial locations, artefacts and burial sites, food resources along the inlet foreshore.	Impacts of dams, stream bank erosion, loss of vegetation, invasive weeds, lack of inventory of heritage places.
Back Beach Coastal Strategic Planning Study	City of Bunbury			Not available for review				
Northern Leschenault Estuary Foreshore Management Plan	Leschenault Inlet Management Authority Shire of Harvey	1997, Final		Not available for review				
Greater Bunbury Strategy	WAPC	2013	Current	City of Bunbury		Covers City of Bunbury and Shires of Capel, Dardanup and Harvey		Climate change and other degrading pressures related to population growth.
Turkey Point Master Management Plan	Hames Sharley Architects	2005	Current	City of Bunbury	Turkey Point	Outer Harbour Coast and Inlet Foreshore 3km north of Bunbury CBD (4.5 ha)	Heritage	Vandalism, recreational use, potential issues related to coal fly ash (needs monitoring), could be better utilised with installation of facilities. Informal boat ramp. Weeds. Acid sulfate soils. Rubbish removal
Preston River to Ocean Regional Park	WAPC	2011 April, Final	Current	WAPC/City of Bunbury/DPaW	Preston River to Ocean Regional Park	893ha Regional Park from the Preston River to Manea Park, College Grove, the Shearwater Tuart Forest through The Maidens bushland on the Coast.	Area is significant ecological corridor with an unusual sequence of vegetated landforms (bush to coast). Provides opportunities for education, recreation, relaxation and enjoyment of nature. 600 plant species, 100 introduced species, 12 floristic communities, 4 Priority 4 flora species, three Priority 3 flora species, 1 Threatened flora species. 4 species of threatened fauna.	Fire, weeds, dieback, tenure
Greater Bunbury Region Scheme - Report and Recommendations of the EPA	Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)	2003 September	Outdated	Outdated				
Leschenault Inlet Master Plan Report	Ascent Engineering	2013 December	Current	City of Bunbury		Leschenault Inlet (southern most end)	Quindalup Dunes, Samphire Marshes, White Mangrove, Waterbird Breeding Areas, Yellow Admiral Butterfly, Peppermint and Tuart communities, Carex pumila, Native Plants	Interface with sea level rise, water circulation, eutrophication
Big Swamp Master Plan	City of Bunbury	2005, designed to be continually updated	Current, however not coastal		Adjacent to Coast	Big Swamp	Not strictly coastal. Near coastal wetland. Historically estuarine. Bird life, recreation. Stormwater attenuation.	Degradation due to former grazing, market gardens and tip site. ASS. Eutrophic and poor circulation. Stormwater input problematic.
Bunbury- Wellington Region Plan	Input from EPA	1993	Outdated	Outdated				
City Vision Strategy: Shaping the Future of Bunbury	City of Bunbury	2007 September, Final	Current	City of Bunbury	Preston River, Leschenault Inlet, Turkey Point, Koombana Bay	Coastal Areas within the City of Bunbury	Natural and recreational values, foreshore areas, Bunbury Port, Bunbury Waterfront.	Preston River realignment, Flooding, Heavy Haulage movements, Cumulative Impacts.
Bunbury Port Inner Harbour Structure Plan	Thompson McRobert Edgeloe	2009	Current	City of Bunbury	Bunbury Port	Inner Harbour	Foreshore areas to be retained as open space and recreation	Management of industrial development
Bunbury Flood Management Strategy - Flood Modelling Report	SKM for City of Bunbury	2004 September, Final	Current	City of Bunbury		Flooding of areas in Preston River Catchment		Flooding of areas in Preston River Catchment

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Bunbury Coastal Plan	Department for Planning & Urban Development: City of Bunbury	1993 March, Final	Current	City of Bunbury	Back Beach, Ocean Beach, Hungry Hollow Beach, Koombana Beach, Sand Bowl	Existing reserves along Bunbury City coastline, the nearshore environment and land uses that may affect the coastal environment.	Visual Amenity, recreation, Commercial and recreational fishing; Reefs seagrass and algal communities, fish; Mangroves; Leschenault Inlet.	Erosion at Backbeach, Recession of Koombana Beach, Dune instability at the Sandbowl, Sand drift from Ocean and Hungry Hollow Beaches; Climate Change; jet skis, four wheel drives; urban development, loss of seagrass beds; access; user conflicts; facilities.
City of Bunbury Tourism Strategy 2009 - 2014	Edge	2009	Current	City of Bunbury		City of Bunbury	21% of visitors visit beaches.	Visitors to Bunbury are increasing.
City of Three Waters Strategy	City of Bunbury, Three Waters Steering Committee: Koltasz Smith & Partners	2006 Final	Not relevant		Not reviewed - Not relevant			
Koombana-Casuarina Strategic Plan	City of Bunbury: Koltasz Smith & Partners	2007 Pre	Not relevant		Not reviewed - Not relevant			
Bunbury Coastal Enhancement Project	South -West Development Commission with the City of Bunbury: Donaldson, Smith & Hooke: Turen Property Consulting: MP Rogers & Assoc: BSD Consulting	2003 Final	Has been actioned	City of Bunbury	Not reviewed - Has been actioned			
Usher, Gelorup and Dalyellup District Structure Plan	Thompson, Taylor & Burrell	1992 November, Final Superseded by Local Structure plan for Dalyellup	Superceeded	Not reviewed - Superceeded				
Bunbury Storm Surge Barrier Operations Manual	Griffins, S	1998 November , Final	Outdated					
Information Sheet: Storm Surge Modelling for Bunbury	City of Bunbury	2012	Current	City of Bunbury	City of Bunbury Coastal Zone	City of Bunbury Coastal Zone	All	Coastal Flooding Due to Storm Surge. Information Sheet shows storm surge modelling for Bunbury under climate conditions and scenarios.
Ocean (Back) Beach Precinct Plan	City of Bunbury	2002, Final	Current?	City of Bunbury	Back beach	Back beach	Recreation, Ocean Views, Mythological Heritage Site, European Heritage Site Adjacent, Proximity to landmark/recreation and tourism.	Erosion, Access, Aboriginal Heritage
Leschenault Peninsula Management Plan	Department of Conservation for The National Parks & Nature Conservation Authority	1998	Outdated (update is in Swan Coastal Plain South draft MP by DPAW, 2014)	DPAW	Tuart Grove, Belvidere, The Cut Picnic and Camping area	Leschenault Peninsula	Quindalup Dune barrier, 201 species of flora, Carex pumila and Rorippa sp, waterbird breeding and feeding. Aboriginal and European heritage. Visual resource.	Weeds, fire, disease, access, erosion, areas need rehabilitation, 4WD and other vehicle access.
Usher Dalyellup Region Park Management Plan	Ecoscape Australia Pty Ltd For DoH	2002 June	Current.	Department of Housing	Usher Dalyellup Regional Park	Usher Dalyellup Regional Park	Corridor from the coast to Preston River, sequence of landform and vegetation, Tuarts significant, Western Ring-tail Possum and Brush-tailed Phascogale,	Weed invasion, inappropriate access of trailbikes and 4WDs, erosion, rubbish dumping, arson, needs fencing and signage, altered fire regimes
Coastal Foreshore Management Plan, Dalyellup Beach Estate	Coffey Environments	2008	Current	Implementation by developer	Dalyellup Beach	Dalyellup Beach Estate Foreshore	Western Ring-tail Possums, Cockatoo foraging.	Potential conflict between beach users and 4WD access
Dalyellup Beach Estate-Local Structure Plan	TME	1999, Final	Include Modifications	Shire of Capel	Dalyellup Beach	Dalyellup Beach Estate	Recreation	Residential development and associated pressures
Capel Coastal Strategy DRAFT V1	Belton-Taylforth	2005 March	Current. Needs updating	Shire of Capel	Forrest Beach, Peppermint Grove beach, Stirling Beach (Minninup/ Dalyellup)	Reserves within Capel LGA	29km of Coast, recreation. Quindalup Dunes. Heritage, WRP Possum Habitat. Waterbird and Frog habitat in nearby estuarine wetlands. Capel River.	Development pressures, increased use. Land Tenure (Shire not managing land), 4WD/uncontrolled access, beach use conflicts

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Peppermint Grove Beach Foreshore Management Plan	Land Insights	2010 March	Current	Shire of Capel	Capel river Peppermint Grove Beach	Southern Boundary of Capel River in the north to the southern end of Lot 100	Dunes and Foreshore vegetation;Hardeys lookout (Eurpean Heritage site); Aboriginal Heritage sites; Visual Amenity, Cleanliness, Environmental Quality; WRP habitat and habitat for other fauna; GDE north of the Capel River.	Encroachment of private allotments onto reserves; population pressure; Access/4WDs; Residential development; Facilities; Weeds.
Peppermint Grove Beach Land Use Strategy	Shire of Capel	2013	Current	Shire of Capel	Peppermint Grove Beach	Shire reserves within Peppermint Grove Beach	Recreation; Quindalup Dunes; Capel River; nearby coastal wetlands; WRP habitat. Plan includes management recommendations	Increased use from nearby urban development, user conflict, erosion and degradation
Meelup Bunker Bay Structure Plan	William James Landscape Architects	2011	Current	Meelup Regional Park Management Committee and City of Busselton	Meelup Beach Reserve	Meelup Beach Reserve	Indigenous Heritage Site 4558, Moon viewing, A Class Reserve 21629 for Conservation and Recreation, Unique Beauty, Conservation Significance, Recreation.	Intense visitation, Degradation.
Meelup Regional Park Management Plan	Meelup Regional Park Management Committee	2010	Current	Meelup Regional Park Management Committee and City of Busselton	Meelup, Castle Rock, Point Piquet, Eagle Bay Beach, Meelup Brook, Jinqarmup Brook, Dolugup Brook, Curtis Bay	Meelup Regional Park	In addition to above: TEC, Education, Rare and Endangered Fauna, DRF and Priority Species, Meelup Beach Marine Park Sanctuary Zone	Intense Visitation, Degradation, Events, Dieback, Dumping of Rubbish, Weeds, Feral Animals, Fire, Fishing
Reserve 22952 Layman Road, Wonnerup Management Plan 'Captain Baudin Reserve'	Alan Tingay and Associates	2000	Current	City of Busselton	Captain Baudin Reserve	Reserve 22952 Layman Road	Bushwalking, coastal access. Fauna Habitat - potentially WRP and Quenda	Fragmentation, weed invasion, feral animals, hydrology changes, Historical access by cars and bikes, partial clearing and fragmentation
Radisson Beach resort Foreshore Management Plan (geo)	HortPlan	1998, Final			Not reviewed - Not document. Private development.			
Dunsborough Beach Foreshore Management Plan	Shire of Busselton & Dunsborough & Districts Progress Association	2009 May, Final	Current	City of Busselton, Dunsborough and Districts Progress Association	Centennial Park, Dunn Bay Road, Boat Ramp/Blackhurst Park, Beach Road	Dunsborough foreshore reserves between Tulloh Road and Hurford Street Dunsborough	Attributes of the foreshore include; Patches of good quality low peppermint woodland, remnant vegetation; Patches of high value Western Ringtail Possum habitat; Dual Use Path and parkland cleared areas that are of high recreational value; Foreshore buffer: protecting and minimising the impacts of storm events and coastal erosion; Facilitating usage and recreation along and in Geographe Bay; and Visual amenity: a scenic backdrop to large parts of Dunsborough; heritage sites.	Tree health and plant pathogen, weed burden, unauthorised damage to vegetation, feral animals, erosion, drainage and stormwater management, erosion, rubbish and dog waste.
Bunker Bay Foreshore Management Plan	EPCAD				Not reviewed - Not document. Private development.			
Toby Inlet Management Plan	Shire of Busselton	2005 November	Current	City of Busselton	Toby Inlet	Toby Inlet north of Caves Road. Western boundary junction of Clark Creek and the inlet and Station Gully Drain to the east where the two systems exit to sea	Foreshore and remnant vegetation integral part of the waterways, Wetland Amenity Area with regional significance, Two 'A class' reserves, Nine 'C class' reserves.	Weather, water quality/nutrients/contaminated surface water/sediment build-up, ASS, groundwater - fresh/saltwater intrusion, vegetation and riparian vegetation, weeds, terrestrial/aquatic fauna, Feral animals, heritage (Abo/Euro), recreation/tourism, fire community awareness.
Geographe Bay Foreshore Management Plan	Shire of Busselton, Geographe Catchment Council Inc, Coastwise P/L	2001 October, Final	Outdated			Foreshore from Forrest Street In Dunsborough , around the coast to the south-western boundary of the Port Geographe Canal Development	None specified.	None Specified

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Geographe Catchment Management Strategy	Geocatch, SWCC, DoW and Australian Government	2008	Current	Geocatch, SWCC, DoW and Australian Government	Geographe Bay Foreshore and nearshore marine environment.	Geographe Bay Catchment	Community value public access, preservation and rehabilitation.	Marine: Debris, pollution from pesticides, eutrophication, development pressure, Water quality, information regarding ecosystem responses is limited. Other: Agricultural, residential, recreational, industrial and commercial activities; acidification and eutrophication of waterways, drain management, ASS, altered hydrological regimes, coastal erosion, feral animals, weeds, introduced fish, impacts of pesticides used for mosquito control. Coastal: Sea level rise, storm events, risk to property, impact of coastal structure, degradation and damage of coastal vegetation, remedial works.
Broadwater Foreshore Management Plan	D and A McKenzie, Litoria Ecoservices for Shire of Busselton	2005 October	Current	City of Busselton	Broadwater Beach	Broadwater Beach (: Alan Street to Harvest Road	Western Ring-tail Possums, recreation.	Coastal erosion, weeds, fire, need to manage recreation and access (including signage). Plan contains management actions.
Central East Busselton Foreshore Management Plan	D and A McKenzie, Litoria Ecoservices for Shire of Busselton	2009	Current	City of Busselton	East Busselton Foreshore	Scout Road to Ford Road	Linkage for dual use path and buffer to development	Erosion, weeds, access to beach
Draft Foreshore Management Plan for Reserve 34111 Quindalup	ATA Environmental for Shire of Busselton	2005 December	Current	City of Busselton	Elmore Lagoon (adjacent) , Yacht Club and Professional Fisherman's Boat Ramp	Reserve 34111 Quindalup: Between Tulloh Street and Robbie's Close	21ha, recreation, Professional Fisherman's Boat ramp, yacht club, Elmore Lagoon adjacent that provides habitat for birds. Fauna (including WRP and potentially Quenda) habitat.	Pedestrian access management, feral animals, weeds, location of boatshed, signage, facilities, dogs.
Geographe Bay and Vasse Wonnerup Water Quality Improvement Plan	DoW	2010 March		DoW, Shire of Capel and City of Busselton	Vasse Wonnerup Wetlands and Geographe Bay	Vasse Wonnerup Wetlands and Geographe Bay	Vasse Wonnerup: RAMSAR wetland, Internationally significant waterbird habitat, largest breeding colony of black swans, 40 conservation significant migratory waterbird species, macrophyte species, fish species, ecological functions, flood mitigation. Geographe Bay: Recreation, seagrass meadows, coral and reef habitats, marine fauna (whales, dolphins, diverse sponges, seals.	Vasse Wonnerup: Eutrophication, urbanisation, changing sea levels, salt water intrusion, reduced surface water input, reduction in groundwater, acid sulfate soils, management of tourism and recreation, vegetation clearing, invasive species, opening of the sandbar, knowledge gaps (see appendix D). Geographe Bay: Eutrophication
Tuart Forest National Park DRAFT management plan	Department of Environmental & Conservation	2011			Not reviewed - Not coastal			
Busselton Wetlands Conservation Strategy	WA Planning Commission	2005 October	Background applies, Ministerial Taskforce now working in this area.	WAPC, DPAW, Shire of Busselton, community groups and land owners	Vasse Wonnerup wetlands, New River, The Broadwater	Buayanyup Drain to southern portion of Shire of Capel	RAMSAR wetlands, waterbirds	Encroaching development
Meelup Coastal Nodes Master Plan	Meelup Regional Park Management Committee	2013 April	Current	Meelup Regional Park Management Committee and City of Busselton	Castle Bay, Gannet Rock, Point Picquet, Meeka carpark, Wnnang carpark, Baudin's memorial, Ngari carpark, Wlgermia carpark and Eagle Bay. (not meelup beach)	Castle Bay, Gannet Rock, Point Picquet, Meeka carpark, Wnnang carpark, Baudin's memorial, Ngari carpark, Wlgermia carpark and Eagle Bay. (not meelup beach)	Biodiversity Hotspot, conservation and recreation. Refer to Management Plan.	High visitation and the carrying capacity of coastal nodes within the Park. Facilities, car parking, fire, rubbish, lack of interpretive signage, safety (Point Piquet carpark). Large footprints with minimal carparks, lack of signage to trails, superfluous trails. This plan discusses issues and management in some detail.
Cultural and Ecological Values of the Preston River and Vasse Wonnerup Wetlands, Western Australia	Applied Archaeology Australia	2011	Current	SWCC, DAA, Aboriginal Corporations, groups and individuals	Vasse Wonnerup Wetland, Preston River, sites registered under Aboriginal Heritage Act	Vasse-Wonnerup Wetland and Preston River	Camping and ceremonial locations, artefacts and burial sites, food resources along inlet foreshore.	Changing water levels from dams, pesticide residues, algae blooms, erosion, invasive species. Many special places not disclosed.

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Independent Review of the Current and Future Management of Water Assets in the Geographe Catchment, WA	Water Science Pty Ltd	2014	Current	Various	Vasse-Wonnerup Ramsar wetlands, Geographe catchment/ Geographe Bay, Lower Vasse River, Vasse Diversion Drain and Toby Inlet		Vasse Wonnerup: RAMSAR wetland, Internationally significant waterbird habitat, largest breeding colony of black swans, 40 conservation significant migratory waterbird species, macrophyte species, fish species, ecological functions, flood mitigation. Geographe Bay: Recreation, seagrass meadows, coral and reef habitats, marine fauna (whales, dolphins, diverse sponges, seals.	Vasse Wonnerup: Eutrophication, urbanisation, changing sea levels, salt water intrusion, reduced surface water input, reduction in groundwater, acid sulfate soils, management of tourism and recreation, vegetation clearing, invasive species, opening of the sandbar, knowledge gaps (see appendix D). Geographe Bay: Eutrophication
A Management Plan for Dugalup Brook. Crown Reserve 42673, Between Cape Naturaliste Road and Naturaliste Terrace, Dunsborough.	Elscot, S, and Irvine, F, Green Iguana	2008	Current	City of Busselton	Dugalup Brook	Crown Reserve 42673, Between Cape Naturaliste Road and Naturaliste Terrace, Dunsborough.	Small seasonal Creekline, provides habitat/linkages, habitat for WRP, aquatic invertebrates. Of significance to Wardandi Nyungars. Two sites	Urban and commercial Pressure, waste, erosion, weeds, informal paths
East Busselton Foreshore Management Plan	D and A McKenzie, Litoria Ecoservices for Shire of Busselton	2008	Current	City of Busselton	East Busselton Foreshore	Foreshore Area between Ford Road and Freycinet Drive, East Busselton	Recreation, Ironman Events, Promenading, Fishing, Boating, Swimming, Beach Activities, DUP	Weeds, Damage to vegetation, Rabbits and Foxes,
Management Plan for the Western Portion of West Street Foreshore Reserve 37207	Geographe CALM Bushrangers and Friends of West Street Foreshore Reserve	2005	Current	City of Busselton	West Busselton Foreshore	Foreshore High Street to King Street	Coastal Vegetation in Good condition, beach access. WRP Habitat	Weed Invasion, Dumping Refuse and Litter, Erosion from Storms, Partial Clearing
Management Plan Quindalup Reserve Number 46	Clay, B, Toby Inlet Catchment Group	2004	Current	City of Busselton	Quindalup Foreshore	Reserve 46	Waterbirds, songbirds, boatramp, finger jetty, DUP, Class A Reserve, Good condition vegetation, Habitat for WRP and Quenda, Passive recreation.	Weeds, Access, Degradation to primary dunes and local vegetation, Access, Fire, foxes and rabbits
Storm Surge Modelling for Bunbury, Western Australia. Professional Opinion. Prepared for Department of Planning.	Australian Government, Geoscience Australia L. Fountain, J. Sexton, N. Habili, M. Hazelwood and H. Anderson	2010	The model described provides an indicative relative assessment of potential inundation.	Department of Planning	Bunbury coast	City of Bunbury Coastal Zone	Near coastal assets including infrastructure, residential areas etc.	Highlights areas that are prone to inundation and recommends use in planning policy response, community awareness raising, development assessment processes, emergency planning responses and physical flood protection infrastructure. Resolution of model not sufficient to predict damage to individual properties
Coastal Inundation Modelling for Busselton, Western Australia under Current and Future Climate. Record 2014/03 GeoCat 78873	S. Martin, D. Moor and M. Hazelwood. Australian Government, Geoscience Australia	2014	Current	Geoscience Australia, WAPC and Department of Planning	Busselton coast	City of Busselton Coastal Zone	Near coastal assets including infrastructure, residential areas etc.	Modelling of storm scenarios to predict inundation (including possible sea level rise)

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TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE	STATUS	Responsible Organisation	Coastal Locations and Nodes within plan	Area Covered	Values/Assets	Threats/Issues
Leschenault Estuary Water Quality Improvement Plan	DoW	2012	Current	DoW	Leschenault Estuary and foreshore	Leschenault Estuary	Geological - dune barrier, complex shores, groundwater seepage on north west and eastern foreshores, diversity of landform, Biodiversity - seagrass, invertebrates, fish, foraminifera, mangroves, ecosystems (water bird, nursery habitat, incoming rivers), dolphins, cultural and spiritual vegetation (saltmarsh, fringing forests, freshwater and aquatic vegetation of State significance) (primary industries, recreation and aesthetics, drinking water, industrial in catchment), scientific education, recreational fishery	Modification of water circulation, planned realignment of lower Preston River for Bunbury Port expansion, water quality and eutrophication (fish deaths, loss of aquatic vegetation and biota, algal blooms), erosion of dune barrier, sedimentation, loss of vegetation along foreshore,
Design Brief - Realignment of Preston River	Bunbury Port Authority	2013	Unknown. Alignment of Preston River will be third realignment and will modify 2km between the Australind Bypass Traffic Bridge and the Leschenault Estuary. New river mouth will be 650m to the east of present location.	Bunbury Port	Bunbury Port and Preston River	Bunbury Port and Preston River	Values of current alignment?	Change in hydrology, flushing. Potential impacts on movement of aquatic species. ASS?
Swan Coastal Plain South - Draft Management Plan 2014	DPAW	2014	Current but not final. Outlines management priorities for Leschenault Peninsula and Vasse Wonnerup Wetlands. Also covers other conservation estate.	DPAW	Buffalo Beach, Tuart Grove, Belvidere, The Cut Picnic and Camping area	Leschenault Peninsula	LP:Translocation site for Western Ring-tail possums. Western Shield. Aboriginal heritage including burial sites. Recreation and camping. VW: Ramsar wetlands, Habitat migration stopovers, moulting grounds, breeding and drought refuge for significant water birds. European history,	LP: 4WD use causing erosion. Vandalism of signs and infrastructure. Antisocial behaviour - Rubbish dumping, illegal access (trail bikes and off-road vehicles). Erosion related to climate change likely to impact on barrier dune system. VW: Tenure and management of wetlands and associated catchment needs to be addressed. Hydrological regime altered. Water quality from catchment. Access management.
Capel Photos	Unknown	21/09/2004						
Environmental Scoping Document - Bunbury Port Inner Harbour Structure Plan (Assessment No 1897)	EPA	2012	Formed the basis for assessment by the EPA	Bunbury Port Authority	Bunbury Port Inner Harbour	Bunbury Port Inner Harbour	Preston River, water flow, wetlands, flushing	Clearing/ deterioration of vegetation. Potential impacts: roosting, nesting and foraging of water birds; wetlands; water quality and flow for Preston River and Leschenault Estuary; erosion and sedimentation; flood; surface water flow; groundwater (through dewatering rock fracturing); disturbance of contaminated sites and ASS; turbidity and marine water quality; cultural sites
A Sense of Home: A Cultural Geography of the Leschenault Estuary District Report	Sandra Wooltorton for SWCC	2013	Project to determine the place-based social values of the people of the Leschenault Estuary district	Edith Cowan University, SWCC, Leschenault Catchment Council	Leschenault Estuary District	Leschenault Estuary District	Cultural and heritage values for Aboriginal and European descendants. Resources and stories. Life sustaining and aesthetic qualities. Food and lifestyle.	Fish, swan and dolphin deaths. Nutrients and other contamination. Water extraction. Macroalgal blooms. Reduced fish, prawn and crab stocks. Difficult to quantify impacts. Recreation.

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TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE	STATUS	Responsible Organisation	Coastal Locations and Nodes within plan	Area Covered	Values/Assets	Threats/Issues
Locke Estate Busselton (Class A Reserve No. 22674) Investigation of Beach Stabilisation. Technical Report 424.	Department for Planning and Infrastructure	2004	May be outdated by Busselton Coastal Inundation modelling. Locke Estate has 17 recreational campsites on Crown Reserve (vested in City of Busselton). Recommended sand nourishment, extending groynes.	City of Busselton, Department of Planning, community groups who lease the camps.	Locke Estate	City of Busselton between Buayanup and Locke Swamp Drains.	17 camp sites. Recreation. Community assets.	Coastal erosion. Reduced amenity. Cumulative impacts of sand nourishment, construction of private sea walls, relocation of infrastructure and construction of timber groynes.

Section 2 - Cape Naturaliste to Augusta								
TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE	STATUS	Responsible Organisation	Coastal Locations and Nodes within plan	Area Covered	Values/Assets	Threats/Issues
Yallingup Foreshore Management Plan	City of Busselton	2013 March	Current	City of Busselton	Rabbits Carpark, Slippery Rocks Carpark, Yallingup Beach	Just North of Slippery Rocks Carpark to Rabbits Carpark	Coastal vegetation, Western Ringtail Possum Habitat, protected marine reserve and lagoon area, visual amenity,recreational values, water quality and foreshore buffers.	Erosion, Weeds, Rabbits, Recreational Pressure
Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge Policy (Smiths Beach Amendment)	WA Planning Commission	1998 September	Amendment in 2003	WAPC and local governments	Leeuwin- Naturaliste Ridge	From Cape Naturaliste to Cape Leeuwin	Ridges, cliffs and capes, slopes and incised valleys, open and protected beaches, diverse vegetation, rich mosaic of landscapes and land uses, visual amenity, recreation, lifestyle, tourism and commercial activity.	Rapid population growth and land use change. Land use conflicts. Increasing visitors and residents.
Coastal and Foreshore Facilities Asset Management and Expansion Plan	Ascent Engineering for the Shire of Busselton: Shire of Augusta-Margaret River	2012	Current. Guiding document for coastal and foreshore facilities. Investment priorities (in order): Meelup, Cape Naturaliste, Busselton, Dunsborough, Wonnerup, Siesta Park, Port Geographe.	Shire of Augusta Margaret River and City of Busselton (and DPAW)	Local government coastal areas for City of Busselton and Shire of Augusta Margaret River	City of Busselton and Shire of Augusta Margaret River		Maintenance of assets to required standard. Replacement of assets, assets performing to a certain standard.
Augusta-Margaret River Coastal Management Plan	SAMR with Landform Research/ CoastWise	2005	Current	Shire of Augusta Margaret River	Gnarabup, Surfers Point, River mouth, Rifle Butts, Grunters Beach, Prevelly Beach, Gas Bay, Long Reef Beach, Ring Bolt Bay, Dead Finish, Flat Rocks, Matthew Point, Duke Head, Colour Patch, Barrack Point	SAMR Coastal Reserves	Prevelly Node:Wetland, Dunes, A Class Reserves for Recreation, Surfing, Tourism Dead Finish Sector: Significant Vegetation, Biodiversity, Whale watching Fishing, Picnicking, Scenery, tourism. Flinders Bay:Historical Values, Conservation Values Gracetown:Wetland, Coastal A Class Reserve, Recreation, Tourism Kilcarnup:Osprey Nesting Sites, Recreation/boating, Caves/Flora, A Class Reserve	Prevelly Node:Coastal Risk, Weeds, Degradation, Maintenance Dead Finish Sector: Access (4WD) , degradation and erosion, facilities. Flinders Bay:Facilities, Access Gracetown: Weeds, Degradation, Coastal Risk, Poor facilities/layout Kilcarnup:Coastal Risk, Access - 4WD, degradation
Coastal Condition Assessment River Mouth to Gas Bay	Dufall, J; Braodhurst, G and Hastie, E	2013 July	Current	Shire of Augusta Margaret River	Margaret River Mouth, Surfers Point, Rifle Butt Beach, Prevelley, Gnarabup, Longreef Beach, Grunters, Gas Bay, Breeze Cove		Cape to Cape Track; Vegetation and Dunes	Weeds; pyp grass, arum lily, dune onion weed, marram grass and roase pelargonium. Erosion
Development Concept Plan- Rivermouth-Gas Bay 2011	AMRSC	2011	Current	Shire of Augusta Margaret River	Gnarabup, Surfers Point, River mouth, Rifle Butts, Grunters Beach, Prevelly	River mouth to Gas Bay	Reserve 41545 that is an A Class Reserve for Recreation; Includes Reserve 8428 Nat Park. See	Parking, facilities, beach access, traffic, fencing.
Surfers Point and River mouth Concept Plan	Surfers Point Design Group	2006 October	Current	Shire of Augusta Margaret River	Rivermouth, Surfers Point, Rifle Butts	Rivermouth to Rifle Butts	Surfing beaches, Vistas, Surf Events, swimming, fishing. Reserve 41545 that is an A Class Reserve for Recreation and contains an Environmentally	Facilities, Parking and access, Coastal Risk - Extreme, Underutilised areas (Rifle Butts). Stormwater management
Rifle Butts - A Concept Plan (Map)	Riflebutt Working Group	2005 November	Current	Shire of Augusta Margaret River	Rifle Butts	Rifle Butts	Recreation, beach access	Access, weed management, increased usage
Prevelly Foreshore Reserve Management Plan	Alan Tingay and Assoc.	1993	Out of date	Shire of Augusta Margaret River	Out of date			
Scott Coastal Plain	Scott Coastal Plain Steering Committee	2001, Final	Out of date, information only	Shire of Augusta Margaret River				

Section 2 - Cape Naturaliste to Augusta								
TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE	STATUS	Responsible Organisation	Coastal Locations and Nodes within plan	Area Covered	Values/Assets	Threats/Issues
Cape Leeuwin Tourist Precinct Site Plans	William James Landscape Architects	2011 September	Current	Shire of Augusta Margaret River	Ring Bolt Bay, Sarge Bay, Pull off, Car Park near light station, Scenic lookout	Cape Leeuwin	Fishing, 4WDing, Vista, Biodiversity hotspot, conservation values, Cape Leeuwin lighthouse is register of Heritage Council of WA	Trampling, uncontrolled vehicle movement, weeds, illegal camping, erosion
Boating Facilities Study for Shire of Augusta Margaret River	Department of Transport	1996 May, Final	Out of date		Out of date - not reviewed			
Leeuwin-Naturaliste Region Plan: Stage 2-Draft	State Planning Commission	1988 November	Out of date		Out of date - not reviewed			
Leeuwin-Naturaliste Region Plan: Stage 1-Draft	State Planning Commission		Out of date		Out of date - not reviewed			
Coast SWaP Strategic Plan 2011-2015	Coast SWaP (South West & Peel Coastal Management Group Inc.)	2011	Blair Darville: Not current					
Capes Catchment Management Strategy	Cape to Cape Catchments Group and Land Assessments Pty Ltd	2007					Scenic quality, recreation, long beaches, sheltered bays, fishing, surfing, dramatic coastal cliffs. Access limited in many places, so some areas not disturbed. Marine environment with rich diversity of flora and fauna.	Damage caused by vehicles, loss of native vegetation, uncontrolled pedestrian access, weeds and feral animals, erosion of beach and dunes. Marine: Increased recreational and commercial fishing, impacts on seagrass meadows, marine debris, marine pests, nutrient export and water pollution in nearshore embayments, impacts of tourism (including on threatened species and
Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park Management Plan 1989-1999	CALM		Superseded		Out of date - not reviewed			
Leeuwin-Naturaliste Capes Area Parks and Reserves. Management Plan No. 81	DPaW	2015	Current	DPaW	See Figures 5a, 5b of MP	DPaW Conservation estate from Cape Naturaliste to the boundary of D'Entrecasteaux NP	131 conservation significant flora and fauna species, 6 TECs, plus endemic, relictual, locally restricted and disjunct species. Karst system including caves, Nationally Significant Wetlands and candidate for RAMSAR (lower Blackwood River), significant linkages, fossils, Noongar occupation (e.g. Devil's Lair Cave), European Heritage (Ellenbrook Homestead, lighthouses), recreation and tourism, scenic beauty, economic importance for tourism and other commercial ventures.	Climate change (e.g. drying and warming), fragmented reserves, altered fire regimes, disease (primarily Phytophthora dieback), invasive species, degradation of waterways and wetlands, access e.g. 4WD tracks, management of high visitation, impacts from agricultural land use, increasing population of people.
Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge Policy	WAPC	2003	Current	WAPC	Not applicable	Cape Leeuwin to Cape Naturaliste	Settlement, nature conservation, landscape, agriculture, tourism, cultural heritage, raw materials	Management of settlement,
Parks of the Leeuwin Naturaliste Ridge, Scott National Park & Gingilup Swamps Nature Reserve Draft Management Plan 2009	Department of Environmental & Conservation	2009						

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TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE	STATUS	Responsible Organisation	Coastal Locations and Nodes within plan	Area Covered	Values/Assets	Threats/Issues
Capes region Boating Strategy	Shore Coastal	2011	Current	SAMR	Boatramps and Finger Jetties			Conflicts between boats and swimmers. Constraints with sand management along Geographe Bay; Constraints with wave climate along Indian Ocean Coastline
Shire of Augusta Margaret River Coastal Risk Assessment	Landform Research	2005	Current	SAMR	Gracetown, Kilcarnup, Cape Mentelle, Prevelley, Gnarabup, Dead Finish	Gracetown, Kilcarnup, Cape Mentelle, Prevelley, Gnarabup, Dead Finish		Coastal Limestone collapse. This is due to various factors including terrestrial and marine erosion, human activity and waterloading. This can cause overhang collapse, roof collapse and earth slumps. This document also discusses the risk associated with fishing - resulting in drowning (slippage and wave action). Gracetown, Kilcarnup, Cape Mentelle, Prevelley and Gnarabup were assessed for limestone risk and all had areas of extreme risk within these nodes. These nodes, and dead finish had Low-Extreme risks for fishing as well.
Shire of Augusta Margaret River Risk Assessment and Treatment plan - Consultative Draft	Surf Lifesaving	2007	Current	SAMR	Cowaramup Bay, Gnarabup/MR, Issacs Rocks - Marmaduke pt,; Groper, Ringbolt and Sarge; Barrack-Mattew Points; Augusta.	Cowaramup Bay-Augusta		Aquatic related hazards: Drop off, deep water, currents and strong currents, deep hole, shallow water, submerged objects, unstable cliffs, shore dump.
Augusta Foreshore Management and Landscape Concept Final Plan	John Monaghan and Associates	2007	Outdated	SAMR	Augusta Foreshore		landscape and Aesthetic Values; anchorage for fishing fleet; water frontage for tourist and residential development; habita tfor WRP; jarrah/marri forest stabilising foreshore; Reeds preventing erosion, providing habitat and acting as a filter for nutrients and pollutants; migratory birds.	Vegetation degradation, Windstress to Agonis flexuosa; Landslip; Disturbance to waterbird and fauna habitats; provision of facilities/parking; boat facilities inadequate; private jetties; stormwater management/treatment prior to discharge into Hardy Inlet.
COASTAL GEOTECH REPORTS			Not related to NRM	SAMR				

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Ngari Capes Marine Park Management Plan No. 74 2013 - 2023	Department of Environment and Conservation (DPaW)	2013	Current	DPaW/ DoF	Zones of Marine Park	Ngari Capes Marine Park	Diverse temperate marine environment, high water quality, seabirds and shorebirds, corals, high finfish diversity of tropical and temperate species, internationally significant seagrass diversity, complex geomorphology with intertidal and subtidal reefs, endemic marine plants and animals, spawning, nursery and feeding grounds for invertebrates and fish, significant marine mammals including blue whales. Significant to Aboriginal people, maritime heritage, tourism, commercial fishing and aquaculture, recreational fishing, coastal use, seascapes, research, mining and educational opportunities.	Increasing human population and associated pressures (e.g. surfing, boating, fishing, 4 wheel drives)
River Action Plan for the Cape Naturaliste Streams	Geocatch, DoW and the Australian Government	2006	Current	Geocatch, DoW and the Australian Government	Jingarmup Brook, Meelup Brook, Dolugup Brook, Dandatup Brok and Dugulup Brook	Cape Naturaliste Streams. Dugulup Brook (just north of Dunsborough foreshore) to Jingarmup Brook (Eagle Bay).	Some poorly represented vegetation complexes (eg Cw2 complex), paperbarkds, trheatedened species, WRP habitat, possibly native water rat, chuditch, western quoll, western pygmy possum and other marsupials). Waterbirds and Frogs. Native freshwater Marron in the Meelup Brook. Waterways have particular spiritual importance to Aboriginal people.	Weed Invasion (garden escapees), Clearing riparian vegetation, removal of large woody debris, erosion and sedimentation, stock control, dams and their management and water quality. Introduced species (eg aquarium Fish - rosy barb)

Section 3 - Augusta to Walpole								
TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE	STATUS	Responsible Organisation	Coastal Locations and Nodes within plan	Area Covered	Values/Assets	Threats/Issues
Shannon Park & D'Entrecasteaux National Park 2006-2016 (CALM)	Department of Conservation & Land Management	1987 December	Superceeded by 3.7					
Shire of Nannup Coastal Management Plan	Shire of Nannup	2009 July	Current	Shire of Nannup.	Milyeannup, The Lagoon, White Point	High water mark in the south to the SoN boundary in the west, Milyeannup Coast Road and Woodaburrrup Road in the North and the D'Entrecasteaux National Park Boundary in the east.	Wilderness, Remoteness. 40km of coastline within Shire.	Coastal Processes, Activities (Access, fishing, camping, beach recreation, 4WD, tourism); coastal safety; access, vegetation protection; visual landscape; foreshore reserves and vesting; off road use of vehicles; subdivision and development; administration. Identified as a coastal Node in the Nannup CMP.
Windy Harbour Management Plan	Thompson McRobert Edgeloe	2007 November	Current		Windy Harbour	Windy Harbour settlement and immediate Surrounds.	Community Values/Management; Within A Class Reserve. Surrounded by NP. Visual Amenity /views. Professional fishing. Geoheritage site (granulite exposures)	Tourism/Recreation, Day -use pressure, Infrastructure, Lack of formal effluent and rubbish disposal systems, water use, future development and related issues such as infrastructure, tenure, social use and Aboriginal heritage impacts. Coastal processes (erosion/accretion).
Shire of Manjimup Local Planning Strategy	Shire of Manjimup	2003 August	Current	Shire of Manjimup	Broke Inlet and Windy Harbour	Shire of Manjimup	A Class Reserves, camping and recreation. Commercial fishing Industry.	Revision of Windy Harbour Management Plan. Broke Inlet: Issue of squatters Shacks needs resolving as they cause adverse environmental impacts such as fire, degradation and pollution.
Management Plan - Reserve 19787 - Camfield, Brok	Coffey Environments	2009	Partially adopted by Council in 2014	Shire of Manjimup	Camfield	Reserve 19787	Native vegetation, priority flora	User conflict, squatters shack tenure and non compliance with building and health codes, fire
Shannon and D'Entrecasteaux National Parks Management Plan No. 71	Department of Environment and Conservation	2012	Current	DPaW, DoF	Yeagarup, Warren River Mouth, Malimup, Gardner River, Coodamurrrup, Fish Creek, Banksia Camp, Mandalay Beach, Long Point, Donnelley River Mouth, Jasper Beach. Black Point	Shannon and D'Entrecasteaux National Parks and adjacent DPaW estate	General: Nationally significant wetlands systems, endemic and conservation significant flora and fauna, old growth forest, geoheritage, flora and fauna habitat, almost entire catchment has statutory protected land, wilderness area for recreation, Bibbulmun Track, Aboriginal and European heritage, nature based tourism. Black Point: Important site for Aboriginal Heritage, Threatened Flora, Geoheritage Site, Scenic Values.	General:: Climate change (drying and warming), invasive species, dieback, fire, high level of recreational use, 4WD use. Black Point:Tourism/Recreation, difficulty providing infrastructure, increasing demand for use
Walpole and Nornalup Inlets Marine Park Management Plan 2009-2019	Department of Environment and Conservation	2009	Current	DPaW, DoF	Black Point, Point D'Entrecasteaux, Mt Chudalup, Windy Harbour	Walpole and Nornalup Inlets Marine Park	Threatened or priority species and communities, Biodiverse vegetation and landscape, seagrasses and algae, diverse benthic fauna, over 40 marine and estuarine fish species, waterbirds, seabirds and shorebirds, geological complexity, estuarine system, Frankland, Deep and Walpole Rivers, catchment and inlets relatively intact, Water and Sediment Quality, Finfish, Sharks and Rays, Shorebirds and Seabirds and Sandy beaches and Shoreline vegetation. Social Values include Aboriginal Culture, Colonial Heritage, Marine Nature-base Tourism, Recreational Fishing and water sports.	Human activities in catchment: Litter, weeds, Feral animals. Physical disturbance by people, dogs, boats and vehicles, recreational fishing, eutrophication, introduced marine pests, Discharge/Runoff, degradation and disease. Inlets vulnerable due to small size, physical disturbance in inlet, shoreline erosion, water quality ok but needs to be monitored, sediment disturbance and lack of information, although considered to be ok except for some localised areas, seagrass and algae communities not well understood but are in good condition, some species depleted but most populations stable, monitoring of fish, ray and shark species needed, bird populations stable but need monitoring, localised disturbance of some beaches.

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TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE	STATUS	Responsible Organisation	Coastal Locations and Nodes within plan	Area Covered	Values/Assets	Threats/Issues
Environmental Protection Bulletin No 8 - South West Regional Ecological Linkages	Department of Environment and Conservation	2008	Withdrawn					
Warren-Blackwood Rural Strategy	WAPC	2004 August	Current	Shire of Nannup, SAMR	None specifically	Warren Blackwood Catchment	Section 3.8 pg. 22 Wilderness	Increasing pressure for access, recreation, tourism and accommodation, subdivision of freehold land, unresolved coastal vesting of UCL. Squatters shacks
Augusta-Walpole Coastal Strategy	WAPC	2009	Current	Shire of Manjimup, Shire of Nannup, SAMR	Swan Lake/The Deadwater; East Augusta/Scott River ; Hardy Inlet;; Broke Inlet; Camfield.	Augusta to Walpole	Swan Lake/The Deadwater: Area of Environmental Priority; Significant Environmental Values: Hardy Inlet, the Deadwater, Swan: Lake. Coastal Environment/Dunes system/biodiversity; Broke Inlet: High Scenic Qualities, Unspoilt catchment, endemic black striped minnow, salamander fish and Balston's pygmy perch. Drought refuge for Musk Duck	Peak Tourism, Infrastructure Provision, Coastal Access. Uncontrolled Spread of Garden, small area of coastal risk; fishing/recreation. Broke Inlet: Recreation and Camping. Fishing. Exotic fish. Possible future water supply demands and mineral exploration.
Hardy Inlet WQIP	DoW	2014	Current	DoW	Hardy Inlet, Blackwood River	Hardy Inlet	One of only two large permanently open estuaries on Western Australia's south coast. Important nursery for marine finfish. Habitat for migratory and resident waterbirds, recreational fishing, boating and ecotourism. High economic soil and environmental values. Natural Beauty. Seagrasses, aquatic weed and macroalgae.	Nutrient enrichment causing algal blooms and fish kills. Phosphorous load from Scott River catchment. Hydrology/flushing Provides good management recommendations to improve the water quality of the Scott River Catchment.
Hardy Inlet Management Plan	Smithson Planning	2003	Current	AMRSC	North Bay, Scott River basin, Swan Lake and the Deadwater.	Hardy Inlet	Fish breeding, waterbirds, natural beauty and scenic views, foreshore and fringing vegetation, boating and fishing community, history and heritage, absence of commercial development., recreation.	Transient rivermouth and boating movement and safety, marina development, water quality deterioration, salinity, nutrient export, algal blooms, implications of development, facilities, East Augusta Rubbish Dump, exotic plant species and feral animals, regulations relating to watercraft, riverbank erosion, navigation hazards. Solid and liquid waste from marine craft, Swing moorings, private jetties, water quality.
Hardy Inlet Foreshore Weed Management Plan	AMRSC	2010 December	Current	SAMR	Hardy Inlet Foreshore Reserves	A series of foreshore reserves surrounding the Hardy Inlet from the far end of Victoria Parade at Hurford Avenue around to Albany Terrace.	Conservation and Foreshore protection values due to important riparian vegetation located adjacent to Blackwood River.	Weed Management Issues and significantly disturbed vegetation. Garden weeds and waste dumping in foreshore reserves. Ongoing management and education required.
DRAFT Shire of Manjimup Environmental Management and Sustainability Strategy	Shire of Manjimup	2013 DRAFT	Draft	Shire of Manjimup	Windy Harbour, Broke Inlet, Walpole Inlet	Shire of Manjimup Coastal Zone	140kms of Coastline and associated values.	Coastal Issues related to climate change, in particular sea level rise and coastal flooding. Impacts associated with this include, loss of biodiversity, increased risk to coastal infrastructure, planned developments, and dwellings. Impacts to conservation significant species and their habitats.
Bulletins 4513: Scott Coastal Plain, a strategy for a sustainable future.	Department of Agriculture and food	Jun-01	Current	Department of Agriculture and food	Hardy Inlet	Scott Coastal Plain	Hardy Inlet, Vegetation conservation significance, natural landscapes, rare, restricted and threatened communities, high species richness, narrowly endemic plants. Wetlands of International Importance	Wind Erosion, dune Blowouts, Nutrient levels within the Hardy Inlet.

Section 3 - Augusta to Walpole								
TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE	STATUS	Responsible Organisation	Coastal Locations and Nodes within plan	Area Covered	Values/Assets	Threats/Issues
Walpole Wilderness and Adjacent Parks and Reserves	DEC and Conservation Commission of WA.	2008	Current	DPaW and Conservation Commission of WA	Offshore Islands		High scenic quality; coastal cliffs, granite outcrops and beaches; coastal ecosystems; threatened, endemic and relictual native plants and fauna. Wilderness values of remoteness and naturalness. Aboriginal sites an landscapes of mythological, ceremonial, cultural and spiritual significance. Rich non-Indigenous cultural heritage associated with exploration, early settlement and agricultural/forestry activities. Recreation and Toursim values; economic values including nature based toursim, local water supply and local businesses. Education and Scientific Values.	Management of tracks, fire, facilities, visitors, weeds, feral animals, dieback within wilderness areas. Climate Change Impacts on wilderness areas including the changes in species distribution and abundance, reductions in the geographic range of some species, changes to the timing of species lifecycles, changes in population dynamics and survival, changes in the location of species habitats, increases in the risk of extinction for species that are already vulnerable, increased opportunity for range expansion of invasive species, changes in the structure and composition of ecosystems and communities and changes in plant growth and ecosystem function arising from increased carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere. Wind and water erosion, particularly on young dunes and dunes that lack vegetation or have steep slopes. ASS; Impacts of Erosion on geoheritage sites; Water quality and water quantity; Impacts of recreational Activities
Walpole-Nornalup National Park Management Plan 1992-2002	CALM and National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority	1992?	Superceeded by 3.17					
Warren Catchments Council Strategic Plan 2011-2015	Warren Catchments Council	2011	Current	Warren Catchments Council	Black point beach, Broke Inlet, Coalmine Beach, mouth of Doggerup and the Walpole Nornalup Inlet		Coast: D'Entrecasteaux National Park, coastal lakes, inlets, river estuaries, cliffs and dune systems. Unique beauty and wilderness values. Local recreation, holidays and Fishing. Commercial operations include fishing and limestone mining at Point D'Entrcasteaux. Marine: Southern Ocean, iconic wind systems, the Continental Shelf, migrating whales, fisheries and migratory birds. Boating and fishing	Illegal squatters shacks at the Donnelly River and Broke Inlet, over fishing, human destruction of habitat, 4WD Access, primary dune erosion and wind blowouts, marine debris and sea level change. Weeds, rubbish, pollution, recreation, climate change, human use, urban development, degradation of vegetation on river banks, erosion, salinity, plantations, logging, overfishing, commercial fishing, shipping, mining (offshore) and ASS, commercial fishing nets, shipping.

APPENDIX 2

SWCC Project Planning Matrices

DRAFT

Appendix 2 – Project Planning Matrices (SWCC NRM Strategy, 2012)

Project Planning Matrices for Coastal and Marine Theme

Guidelines for preparing the PPMs

The following guidelines were used when preparing the Project Planning Matrices (PPMs):

1. Indicators: In order to be useful for monitoring and evaluation purposes, indicators have to be SMART, where SMART refers to an objective or target being defined in such a way as to be **S**pecific; **M**easurable (either quantitatively or qualitatively); **A**ppropriate; **R**ealistic; and **T**ime-bound. The term is sometimes expanded to SMARTER when adaptive management frameworks are employed, referring to SMART + Evaluate and Re-evaluate.
2. Indicators have only been formulated as SMART targets at the “*Overall Outcome*” and “*Management Outcome*” levels, whereas Indicators at the “*Appropriate Management Action*” level have not. This is because the latter levels requires actual knowledge of what specific management action/project activity is going to be undertaken and this can only be defined if and when funding has been secured for one or more of the listed actions/activities. If and when projects are funded, specific SMART indicators should be developed and the PPMs updated accordingly (particularly for the project level PPMs). The higher-level indicators have been defined as these are intended for use to develop annual/biannual scorecards.
3. Assumptions were tested in the following way for applicability:
 - Will the external factor(s) underlying the assumption have a major effect on the project if it/they eventuate (is it/they important)?
 - No – Not included in PPM.
 - Yes.
 - Will it eventuate?
 - Very unlikely – Not included in PPM.
 - Likely – Include as an assumption.
 - Almost certainly – Is it possible to redesign the project in order to influence the external factor(s) underlying the assumption?
 - Yes – Redesign the project by adding activities or results and/or reformulate the project purpose if necessary.
 - No – The project is not feasible.
4. PPMs were checked against the following checklist for consistency and applicability:
 - the vertical logic is complete and accurate;
 - indicators and sources of verification are accessible and reliable;
 - the pre-conditions are realistic;
 - the assumptions are realistic and complete;
 - the risks are acceptable;
 - the likelihood of success is reasonable strong;
 - quality issues have been taken into account and, where appropriate, translated into activities, results or assumptions; and
 - the benefits justify the costs.
5. In all cases, it is assumed that funding is available, although it is acknowledged that this funding is not yet sourced in most cases.

Management Actions and Priority Assets

COASTS AND THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Appropriate Management Actions</p> <p>MA1 Title (what): Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM).</p> <p>Target (why): ICZM is widely recognised as an approach that reduces costs and increases the effectiveness of coastal management.</p> <p>Appropriate actions (how):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and support the introduction of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management approach in close cooperation with regional stakeholders following the national guidelines to cover aspects such as tourism; recreational & commercial fisheries; conservation areas; mining of sand in marine environment and along coast; amenity value; spiritual and social well-being (intangible socio-cultural values). <p>Contributes significantly to MM-1. Does not contribute significantly to objectives of other programs.</p>	<p>Potential Management Action Indicators</p> <p>MAI-1a ICZM strategy developed.</p> <p>MAI-1b ICZM strategy implemented through coordination of ICZM at South West level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SWCC (ICM strategy developed; ICM strategy implemented through coordination of ICM at South West level; GIS data). Universities - projects to monitor SW ecosystems. Government agencies (DoF, DoW) WALGA and local governments – surveillance camera monitoring & funds allocated to coast care and buy-backs and WALGA. Fishing community (commercial). Community monitoring. Beach monitoring by schools. Dive club monitoring. Marine resource usage surveys. Biodiversity surveys (ecosystem function). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding available for facilitators for groups and for on-ground works. Political willingness as is unpalatable. Community groups willing/able to participate, e.g. in monitoring. Willingness of commercial and recreational sectors to participate. Research agencies interested in collaboration. Community is aware of issues and willing to make change.

COASTS AND THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Appropriate Management Actions contd.)</p> <p>MA2 Title (what): Protecting, managing and enhancing priority coastal, estuarine and marine ecosystems.</p> <p>Target (why): Refuges such as “Marine Protected Areas” have consistently been shown to be the most effective way to engage stakeholders in the management and conservation of coastal and marine resources.</p> <p>Appropriate actions (how):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw up multiple-use plan(s) for priority coastal, estuarine and near-shore marine ecosystems based on best scientific principles and that define suitable uses and management measures, including setting up refuges (“protected areas”) □ • Advocate setting aside coastal and near-shore marine areas as refuges (“protected areas”), not accessible for human use. • Seek subsidies/support for lost income in fishing industry or provide alternatives. • Support creation, protection and enhancement of corridors in the coastal environment (integrate into local government planning). • Support maintenance and improvement of the functions of coastal, estuarine and near-shore marine ecosystems in a holistic manner. • Support protection and enhancement of habitat in coastal, estuarine and near-shore marine areas (community rehabilitation projects; community engagement and capacity building; manage on-ground activities, raise awareness). • Provide support to manage and/or control access to, and usage of, coastal, estuarine and near-shore marine areas (fencing, signage, lobby local government, raise awareness, monitor usage and behaviour, educate re stewardship). • Improve recognition, understanding and management of cumulative impacts on the environment and helping modify planning, environmental impact assessment and development processes where appropriate. • Provide support for baseline data collection on, and research into ecosystem functions of priority assets and the effects of ocean acidification on coastal and inshore marine trophic systems. • Provide support for behavioural change and awareness programs on marine and coastal ecosystem functions and species issues to assist in the better management of those assets. <p>Contributes significantly to MM-1. In addition, contributes significantly to objectives of WM-1 and PM-3.</p>	<p>MAI-2a Number of areas for which multiple-use plans are completed.</p> <p>MAI-2b Number of areas and total area protected, e.g. marine protected areas (MPAs); coastal, estuarine and near-shore marine parks; preservation areas.</p> <p>MAI-2c Percentage of people/businesses impacted by creation of protected areas that receive compensation/ and/or support.</p> <p>MAI-2d Community and political awareness raised.</p> <p>MAI-2e Number of properties purchased (buy-back).</p> <p>MAI-2f Number of properties changing land-use from commercial to ecological function.</p> <p>MAI-2g Number of exotics mapped and controlled.</p> <p>MAI-2h Number of species off endangered list.</p> <p>MAI-2i Number of groups involved.</p> <p>MAI-2j Recommended legislative changes implemented.</p>	<p>MoV contd).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing community (commercial). • Community monitoring. • Beach monitoring by schools. • Dive club monitoring. • Marine resource usage surveys. • Biodiversity surveys (ecosystem function). 	<p>Assumptions contd)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denial can be overcome. • Collaboration continues between stakeholders. • Data is analysed and used appropriately. • Impacts from pollution, mining, oil and gas can be controlled. • Effects of climate variability (pH, changing currents, temperature) can be managed. • Impacts of urbanisation can be managed.
COASTS AND THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions

<p>Appropriate Management Actions contd.)</p> <p>MA-3 Title (what): Managing the effects of climate variability on coastal and marine resources.</p> <p>Target (why): Contribute to improving the resilience of the region’s coastal and marine resources to climate variability.</p> <p>Appropriate actions (how):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement adaptation and mitigation strategies for the effects of climate variability on coastal, estuarine and near-shore marine ecosystems. • Identify and incorporate risk management strategies for the effects of climate variability into all projects and programs, utilising “best management practice” (has some commonalities with National priorities). <p>Contributes significantly to WM-1. In addition, contributes significantly to objectives of BM-2 and AM-2.</p>	<p>MAI-3a Climate variability incorporated into coastal and marine planning.</p> <p>MAI-3b Risk management strategies for incorporating climate variability into coastal and marine management.</p>		
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<p>Priority Assets for Management Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All threatened coastal and marine species and ecological communities listed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999, including turtles (Green and Leatherback turtles); sharks (Grey Nurse, Great White and Whale sharks); Australian sea lion and whales (Blue, Humpback and Southern Right whale) – also National priorities; • Ngari Capes Marine Park; • Geographe Bay, including its seagrass beds (also National priority); • Blackwood Estuary (also National and State priority); • Peel Inlet (also National and State priority); • Harvey Estuary (also National priority); • Vasse-Wonnerup Estuary (also National and State priority); • Leschenault Estuary (also State priority). • Other priority marine species as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1^o priority – Little Penguin, West Coast rock lobster, Leeuwin snail and tufa colonies. ○ 2^o priority – dolphins, NZ fur seals, cormorants, marine raptors, migratory birds, pelicans, all tern species, hooded plover and the following that are also State priorities – abalone, West Coast demersal scalefish, all marine fish stocks and tailor. • Priority ecosystems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1^o priority – coastline of the shires of Augusta/Margaret River, Busselton and Capel, and of the City of Bunbury; all offshore islands; surf breaks with National surf reserve status. ○ 2^o priority – LG coastlines – Shires of Harvey, Manjimup, Nannup; Inlets – Broke, Hardy and Walpole-Nornalup; Capes – Leeuwin (Geographe – also State priority)), Leschenault and Preston Peninsula; surf breaks alongside iconic beaches. 	<p>Priority threats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change; • Eutrophication caused by nutrient enrichment from range of sources, e.g. outflows from irrigation channels and sewerage; • Ocean acidification; • Changes in hydrology (either due to climate change or man-made); • Governance (lack of strategic collaborative approach to issues by stakeholders, e.g. “Integrated Coastal Zone Management” approach); • Increased population density; • Pollution of sheltered beaches; • Sea change population issues; • Storm surge and shore stabilisation; • Overfishing; • Tourism; and • Uncontrolled public access. • Secondary threats include Inappropriate management of acid sulphate soils; conflict between recreational & commercial uses of near-shore waters; increasing peri urban population; introduced fish species; reduced water flow into estuaries; reduction of river flows; seaweed accumulation; shore stabilisation problems; water quality; recreational fishing; salt water intrusion of coastal wetlands; and sand mining.
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APPENDIX 3

Letter to Stakeholders

DRAFT

19 February 2015

Dear Stakeholder

DEVELOPMENT OF A COASTAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE SOUTH WEST NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REGION – INVITATION TO BE INVOLVED

The South West Catchments Council, through funding from the Australian Government's National Landcare Program, would like to invite you to be involved in the development of a Coastal Action Plan (CAP) for the South West Natural Resource Management (NRM) region. The area included in the planning process extends from Binningup in the north of the region, along the coastal zone to Walpole (approximately 500km).

The CAP planning process will allow the South West community to celebrate achievements in coastal management and identify future priorities. The development of the CAP will allow for targeted investment in the management of our coastal and marine assets so that these areas can be protected for current and future generations.

The purpose of the CAP is to:

- Consider current management plans and recommendations for the South West Coast;
- Identify priority areas for implementation;
- Identify gaps;
- Identify opportunities and emerging threats; and
- Encourage cooperative involvement by the community, Local, State and Commonwealth Government and other organisations in solution seeking and issue resolution.

The planning process will include:

- A series of workshops to be held in Busselton, Margaret River and Pemberton;
- Meetings with Agencies, organisations and other key stakeholders;
- Preparation of a draft document for public comment; and
- Finalisation of the CAP for use by SWCC and its partners.

The planning process will commence on 16 February 2015 with meetings and workshops planned to be completed before 20 April 2015.

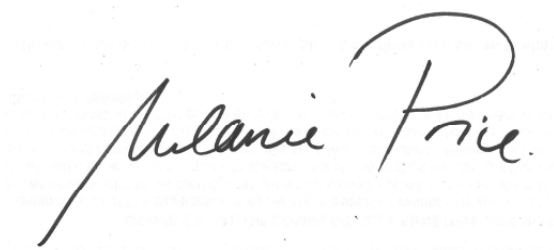
Please be aware that meetings and workshops will be community and stakeholder information sharing sessions and there will be no attendance fees paid to participants.

We welcome your involvement and will contact you to discuss this matter further.

You are also welcome to forward this invitation to interested parties, your colleagues or organisation members, who are welcome to participate with other stakeholders. These participants are requested to contact the undersigned so they can be put on the mailing and contact list.

Aurora Environmental is assisting the South West Catchments Council with the development of this plan. Please do not hesitate to contact Melanie Price of Aurora Environmental on (08) 6819 5015, 0447 446 343 or melanie.price@auroraenvironmental.com.au to discuss the coastal action planning process.

On Behalf of South West Catchments Council

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Melanie Price". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. The first name "Melanie" is written in a larger, more prominent script, and "Price" follows in a similar but slightly smaller script. The signature is positioned above a faint, light blue circular stamp that is partially visible and mostly illegible.

Melanie Price

**Aurora Environmental
Dunsborough**

Unit 4/10 Griffin Drive
Dunsborough WA 6281
T (08) 9750 3300
F (08) 9750 3399

APPENDIX 4

Stakeholder Interview Agenda

DRAFT

Coastal Action Plan for the South West NRM Region



Interview Agenda

Thank you for agreeing to meet with us to assist in the development of a Coastal Action Plan (CAP) for the South West Natural Resource Management Region. The CAP planning process will allow the South West community to:

- Celebrate achievements in coastal management
- Identify future on-ground priorities and other activities
- Identify gaps in management;
- Allow for targeted investment in the management of our coastal and marine assets
- Facilitate protection of the coast for current and future generations.

The purpose of the CAP is to:

- Consider current management plans and recommendations for the South West coastal zone;
- Identify priority areas for implementation;
- Identify the highest priority implementation activities for priority areas;
- Identify opportunities and emerging threats; and
- Encourage cooperative involvement by the community, Local, State and Commonwealth Government and other organisations in solution seeking and issue resolution.

The definition of the coastal zone is: “the mobile beach zone and modern (Holocene) dune system; mangroves and wetlands and flats subject to tidal influence; areas potentially subject to shoreline movements, coastal waters, the seabed (seaward to the three nautical mile State limit) and off shore islands, including gulfs and sounds, under the jurisdiction of the Western Australian Government; and estuaries and associated section of waterways with tidal influence and coastal lagoons” (SWCC regional strategy, 2005).

In order to prepare for the interview, we have developed an agenda to guide the meeting.
Note: We are interested in the part of the coast that you are actively involved with...

AGENDA

Can you help us to:

1. Identify your ‘zone of influence’ with regards to coastal management
2. Identify relevant management plans for your coastal area
3. Outline coastal zone achievements
4. Identify gaps in coastal management
5. Identify priority areas (e.g. top 3 priority areas and outline reasons for priority in terms of values and threats)
6. Identify priority activities for the top 3 priority areas
7. Provide other comments (governance, resources, partnerships, information etc.)
8. Identify other key stakeholders we may need to meet

Many thanks for your time.

Melanie Price: 0447 446 343 or melanie.price@auroraenvironmental.com.au

Jane Wilshaw: 0418 356 443 or jane.wilshaw@auroraenvironmental.com.au

**Aurora Environmental
Dunsborough**

Unit 4/10 Griffin Drive
Dunsborough WA 6281

Coastal Action Plan for the South West NRM Region



Interview Agenda

Thank you for agreeing to meet with us to assist in the development of a Coastal Action Plan (CAP) for the South West Natural Resource Management Region.

The CAP planning process will allow the South West community to:

- Celebrate achievements in coastal management
- Identify future on-ground priorities and other activities
- Identify gaps in management;
- Allow for targeted investment in the management of our coastal and marine assets
- Facilitate protection of the coast for current and future generations.

The purpose of the CAP is to:

- Consider current management plans and recommendations for the South West coastal zone;
- Identify priority areas for implementation;
- Identify the highest priority implementation activities for priority areas;
- Identify opportunities and emerging threats; and
- Encourage cooperative involvement by the community, Local, State and Commonwealth Government and other organisations in solution seeking and issue resolution.

The definition of the coastal zone is: “the mobile beach zone and modern (Holocene) dune system; mangroves and wetlands and flats subject to tidal influence; areas potentially subject to shoreline movements, coastal waters, the seabed (seaward to the three nautical mile State limit) and off shore islands, including gulfs and sounds, under the jurisdiction of the Western Australian Government; and estuaries and associated section of waterways with tidal influence and coastal lagoons” (SWCC regional strategy, 2005).

In order to prepare for the interview, we have developed an agenda to guide the meeting.

Note: We are interested in the part of the coast that you are actively involved with...

AGENDA

Can you help us to:

1. Identify the status of existing or proposed management plans
2. Outline coastal zone achievements
3. Identify gaps in coastal management
4. Identify priority areas (e.g. top 3 priority areas and outline reasons for priority)
5. Identify priority activities for the top 3 priority areas
6. Discuss and populate the Priority Matrix for your zone of interest
7. Provide other comments (governance, resources, partnerships, information etc.)
8. Identify other key stakeholders we may need to meet

Many thanks for your time.

Melanie Price 0447 446 343 or melanie.price@auroraenvironmental.com.au

Jane Wilshaw 0418 356 443 or jane.wilshaw@auroraenvironmental.com.au

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APPENDIX 5

Stakeholder Interview and Online Survey Summary

DRAFT

Role	Representing	Responsibilities	Stakeholder Zone of Influence	Review of Management Plans (Relevance/updates etc.)	Gaps in Coastal Management	Priority Areas	Reasons Given -Values	Reasons Given - Threats	Test Matrix (Y/N)	Matrix Feedback	Priority Actions for Each Priority Area	Other Comments Regarding Coastal Management
DPaW Nature Conservation and Parks and Visitor Services	DPaW	DPaW Estate, Wildlife Conservation Act, CALM Act	DPaW Estate	Many Management Plans have recently been updated. Leschenault Peninsula is covered in Draft Swan Coastal Plain Management Plan, 2014. Draft Swan Coastal Plain South Management Plan (DPaW, 2014) also refers to CAP study area.	Current projects limited by budget cuts. Need for consistency in approach to invasive species (long term control needed). Cape to Cape Track - Funding problematic to employ personnel, undertake maintenance and capital replacement of infrastructure. Estuaries MOU needed as they have no defined management authority.	Vasse Wonnerup is highest priority due to Ministerial Taskforce and need to work through tenure issues. Priorities here include rehabilitation, research, monitoring, trails, visitor management and sustainable access. DPaW are securing land around this area. Partnerships e.g. with Geocatch, Friends groups and LGA. Capes NP - creeks and drainage lines that exit at the coast - e.g. Quinninup falls (Aboriginal site, nutrient and water quality issues with threats to endemic fauna and relictual communities). Also needs interpretation and protection from unmanaged access. Illegal access management at Moses Rocks. Need to return to off shore islands (off Leeuwin Peninsula and Hamelin Bay) to monitor plots and link information to recruitment/ succession information. Threatened species protection at Canal Rocks (fauna), weed invasion needs to be managed (Kikuyu) for habitat restoration. Management of whale strandings is needed. Fairy terns at Leschenault Peninsula (The Cut) require management. Hamelin Bay and Cape to Cape Walk - Weed management (e.g. thistles). Hamelin Bay Road - Pelargonium sp - only spot in Australia. Eradication required. General weed issues at various camping sites: Double gee, Bridal Creeper, Arum Lily, Black Flag trials, Cape Tulip, Cotton Bush. Coastal access management e.g. Leschenault Peninsula on frontal berms to try to reduce inappropriate access. Dogs on National Park beaches (education, infringements). Protection of Hooded Plovers/ breeding areas from dogs and vehicles.		Increasing visitor numbers. Capes National Park has highest visitation of any National Park in WA.	Discussed concept.			Concerned that unless community groups are involved, that govt agencies will not get funding via SWCC. Also, concerned that funding opportunities are shrinking.
Coordinator	Busselton Dunsborough Environment Group	–	Various	BDEC created a management plan for East Barnard Park which was submitted to the City of Busselton. It was accepted as a possible template but never endorsed by council. A meeting was held with the foreshore project development team where the plan was considered but it has been put on the back burner while other priority areas of Barnard Park are developed. The eastern section is the last area containing native vegetation on the foreshore but requires reparation to restore greater ecological integrity and improved ringtail possum habitat.	The Norman Street, (W. Busselton) coastal area was revegetated by a community group 3 to 4 years ago but all the work was destroyed in winter storms. Severe erosion behind the hospital and the yacht club has compromised attempts at revegetation. A lot of effort goes into volunteer planting days but lack of follow up management results in poor outcomes. Regular monitoring and summer watering would improve survival rates. The offset planting that was done for the hospital in the Ludlow tuart forest was done too late (October) and there was at least a 50% loss of peppermint saplings. Our plantings at Ludlow which have suffered from the dry summer are also impacted by kangaroo damage so fencing these areas for the first few years to enable unimpeded growth would make a difference. Cost is always an inhibitor.	Priority Area 1: Busselton Hospital Priority Area 2: East Busselton Foreshore Priority Area 3: End of Norman Street, West Busselton	Priority Area 1 (Busselton Hospital): Coastal erosion and flooding Priority Area 2 (East Busselton Foreshore): Severe erosion which has already destroyed replanted areas and caused collapse of cycle path Priority Area 3 (End of Norman Street, West Busselton):Severe coastal erosion.	Priority Area 1: Key Infrastructure. Priority Area 2: Recreation and Tourism Area Priority Area 3: Recreation an Tourism, nearby Sandy Bay Caravan Park	N	N/A	Priority Area 1: Action 1: In collaboration with the Peron Naturaliste Partnership consider suitable coastal protection strategies – hard or soft Action 2: Partnership with WA Health Department and City of Busselton to fund appropriate actions Action 3: Improved planting program to restore fore dunes and either side of cycle path. Priority Area 2: Follow best advice (PNP?) for coastal restoration for that area together with CoB Priority Area 3: Initiate appropriate coastal protection/renourishment strategies which are likely to be sustainable. Working with local action group and CoB.	With regard to the East Barnard Park plan, the area was identified as an offset area by the Federal Government and a number of advanced peppermints have been planted by the CoB but there has been no reference to the management plan and there is a need for careful integration of understorey plantings if it is to achieve the intended outcome. It was hoped this would be a site for community education, tourism and beneficial habitat in an important remnant area of native vegetation on the fringe of the CBD.
Project Officer	Coast Swap	Networking and information sharing between local/ State Govt and community between Mandurah and Walpole	Mandurah to Walpole	Coast Swap Strategy (2011) is no longer current.	Consistent management for new developments. Town planning can be limiting e.g. for flexible coastal development e.g. clustered tourist development vs sprawling residential. Gaps in links between National/ State and Regions. Case studies of sustainable coastal development. Flora and fauna survey from Augusta to Walpole. Links to planning at all levels.	Private landholder engagement - Forum for Augusta. Flora and fauna survey from Augusta to Walpole. Priorities are more theme based e.g. sustainable coastal access, revegetation, stabilisation, weed control. Also monitoring, governance, coastal erosion and coastal development. See notes in Lit Rev from Leschenault Coastal Stakeholders Forum (1/5/2014) and Key Coast Swap Forum Themes (Mandurah to Augusta) 2014. Would like to update State Coastal Planning Manual i.e. 'How to' document and make it an on-line resource.		Uncontrolled vehicle and pedestrian access, erosion, weeds, coastal development.				
Project Officer	Peron Naturaliste Partnership	investigating vulnerability to increase resilience in the face of climate change	Cape Peron to Cape Naturaliste	PNP Region Coastal Adaptation Decision Pathways Project. Proposed Plan: Harvey Coastal Hazard Plan.	Would like to be more strategic but have been opportunistic. Would like to be able to access GIS/Study/ other data held by State Govt that relates to climate change impacts, predictions (e.g. UДАР, hydrographic info). Still need a National framework/ approach for coastal management related to climate change, but politically its difficult as the whole thing is so onerous.	City of Busselton has greatest risks associated with climate change, followed by Shires of Harvey and Capel and City of Bunbury. Local modelling for possible impacts of climate change needs to be done to build on regional studies. Capturing local processes (e.g. rocks, groyne)s. Clarification of coastal protection assets including tenure, responsibility and implications for protection of assets and management.					SPP 2.6 needs to be fed into local planning. Busselton is getting ahead of the game.	
Co-founder/Managing Director	Tangaroa Blue Foundation (Marine Debris Initiative)	Clean up debris and find source to initiate change; Align with threat abatement plan for the Impacts of marine debris on vertebrate marine Life.	Entire Coastline	Threat Abatement plan for the Impacts of Marine Debris on vertebrate Marine Life (2009)	1. Addressing land-based source of Marine Debris, through actions (such as GPTs in stormwater drains) and enforcement (to avoid pollution through illegal rubbish dumping etc.). 2. No collaborative working group/taskforce set up to address issues with Marine debris.	Entire Coastal is a Priority Area. However activities should be focussed in urban areas/high population areas (at the source). Such as treating stormwater. In remote areas funding needs to be provided to community groups to aid clean-up.	Increased Population, amenity of our coastline is significant and important. Biodiversity	pollution/littering (Source of Marine Debris); Recreational and Commercial Fishing	N	NA	–	–

Role	Representing	Responsibilities	Stakeholder Zone of	Review of Management Plans (Relevance/updates etc.)	Gaps in Coastal Management	Priority Areas	Reasons Given -Values	Reasons Given - Threats	Test Matrix (Y/N)	Matrix Feedback	Priority Actions for Each Priority Area	Other Comments Regarding Coastal Management
President	Dunsborough Coast and Landcare	Biodiversity Monitoring (Whales/seabirds /Hooded Plover/possums); Litter (in conjunction with Tarangoa Blue); Weed Control; • Care of Reserves (Marri reserve, Armstrong Reserve and Bligh's Reserve).	Shelley Beach to Toby Inlet	Dunsborough Beach Foreshore Management Plan (2009); Regency Park Management Plan (?).	Protection of foreshore vegetation strip that is subject to increasing pressure; Health of Toby Inlet and Adjacent Seagrass meadows.	Toby Inlet; Coastal Zone where biodiversity/natural environment and development/tourism meet; Coastal Marine Zone (Whales and Marine Habitats)	Biodiversity, Whales, Birdlife, Coastal Vegetation.	Overfishing, Boating impacts to whales, commercial tourism in areas such as Meelup Regional Park and Canal Rocks; development and real estate pressure; water pollution, Coastal Access.	N	NA	Toby Inlet: Improve water quality and flushing of the Inlet; Coastal Zone where biodiversity/natural environment and development/tourism meet. - Establish what actions will result in appropriate balance between the environment and user groups (e.g. wider shared pathway along the coast, parking at Meelup); Coastal Marine Zone (Whales and Marine Habitats)-Control boat access to sheltered embayment's used by whales and their calves, Limit boat activity in key months, reduce speed limits in these areas. Establish further limits on recreational fishing to protect marine habitats and marine life	
Engineering and Environmental Officer	Shire of Capel	In-house advice and to the community regarding coastal management.	Capel Shire	None	Assistance to Private Landowners. Many landowners are dealing with issues such as dune blow-outs that result from unrestricted beach access (4WDs); Uncontrolled Beach Access/4WD; Lack of Education of 4WD users of impacts of 4WD on the coastal environment; Getting brushing material to remote coastal areas.	1. Entire coast . The priority issue is considered to be 4WD Access. 2. Dalyellup Beach.		Unrestricted 4WD use of beaches; Steep sand dunes at Dalyellup Beach eroding and becoming a serious safety issue.	Y	Issues are not restricted to geographic areas; Areas such as Peppermint Grove Beach may score high on the matrix however this area may not need funding. Funding should be channelled towards the other key issue (4WDing on beaches).	Location: Entire Coastline (most prominent Issue) - Issue: Un-restricted 4WD use and the impacts to the coastal environment. Actions: -Education of 4WD community: Advertising Campaign, Patrolling Beaches (Coastswap do this in Waroona), Working with 4WD clubs and 4WD industry. Location: Dalyellup Sand Dunes Issue: Over time dunes will become steep land cliffs, this is a significant safety issue. Actions: Investigate – Planting into sandbags, restricting access.	
Coastal Planning Branch and Bunbury DoP	Department of Planning	Implementation of State Planning Policies 2.6, Coastwest Coastcare Funding.	State wide coastal zone	2012 Status of Coastal Planning, SPP 2.6 Policy. South West Regional Infrastructure Framework 2014: Working cooperatively to address climate change. Identify coastal vulnerability, planning policy, natural hazards and disasters - mitigation.	Would like to see measures of long term achievements i.e. summary/ GIS layer/ MERI/ learn the lesson from Coastwest projects. Identify coastal values and attitudes survey. What are the communities views on risk/ protection/ adaptation options e.g. protect or retreat. Question: Prioritising on-ground works that might be undone by storms or climate change. Are they worth it?	Coastal Hazard Risk Assessment Projects are priority. Issues: Existing threats due to coastal processes, social issues. Settlements, growth areas. Would like to see a map of land in private ownership in the coastal zone.					SPP 2.6 provides DoP priorities which include risk identification, asset identification, assignment of values, adaptations.	Would like it if CAP could include strategic framework description (international, national, State, local government). Geoscience Australia is working on National information provision. National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility (NCCALF) working on adaptation responses. James Duggie at DER in WA Council of Australian Governments (COAG) framework. There is no Coastal Ministerial Council or cohesive planning for local governments.
Environmental Planning Co-ordinator and Environmental Officer	City of Busselton	In-house advice and to the community regarding environmental management.	City of Busselton	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yallingup Foreshore Management Plan• Meelup Regional Park Plan - FINAL• Meelup Coastal Nodes Plan• Dunsborough Foreshore Management Plan 2009• Dugalup Brook Management Plan 2008• Quindalup reserves No.46 Management Plan 2004• Reserve 3411 Management Plan 2005• Toby Inlet Management Plan 2005• Toby Inlet and Waters Management Plan 2009• Broadwater Foreshore Management Plan 2005• West Street Foreshore Reserve 37207 2005• Central East Busselton Foreshore Management Plan –Scout Road to Ford Road. 2009• East Busselton Foreshore Management Plan 2008• Captain Baudin Management Plan 2000 There is a Locke Estate FMP. Proposed Plan: Wonnerup Coastal Foreshore Management Plan (is in preparation May 2015).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coastal Management Strategy for the Coast is very fragmented. An overarching coastal management strategy is required.• No official management/policy when dealing with private ownership and the encroachment onto the foreshore.• No Foreshore Management Plan for a few areas: Toby Inlet to Broadwater. West Busselton and Wonnerup.	1. Wonnerup 2. Meelup 3. Abbey 4. Linear Coastal Strip of Vegetation	Key Values - Priority Areas 1. Values of TEC, Ramsar 2. Biodiversity values, amenity 3. Recreational use, closest beach to Vasse-Newtown 4. WRP Habitat, native vegetation	Key Threats - Priority Areas 1. Un-restricted 4WD use and the impacts to the coastal environment. 2. None Discussed 3.About to get hit with high visitation from Vasse-Newtown 4. Encroachment Key Threats-General Encroachment and Degradation Private owners clearing for ocean views Access and 4WD on Beach (Wonnerup) Lack of strategic coastal planning	Y	Key Issues we found with the matrix: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issues are not restricted to geographic areas• Are high profile areas such as Meelup / Wonnerup always going to come out on top. What about smaller nodes that need attention however will not rank highly.	Priority Actions -Priority Areas 1. FMP for Wonnerup. Restricting 4WD Areas. Controlling access. 2. None Discussed 3. FMP 4. Strategic Coastal Management, Protection, Actions for dealing with private landowners. Priority Actions -General	DoT are going to manage a section of coast just east of Port Geographe Contact Engineers (Daniel Abrahams)for information regarding Sand Renourishment, Groynes, Sandbagging etc.
Senior Planner	Shire of Harvey			Literature Review Spreadsheet Updated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accessibility, continuity and ownership of Datasets is an issue.• Geotechnical Investigations – this will help establish effects of Climate Change on Coastal Environment.	Three main nodes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leschenault Peninsula (DPaW) – However if the peninsula is impacted by coastal process/climate change this very much affects Australind.• Binningup• Binningup Wetlands	Key Values - Priority Areas Recreation, Conservation, Biodiversity	Key Threats - Priority Areas 1. Sea level rise, failure of Infrastructure, Impacts of Access and 4WDs, high visitation. 2. Sea level rise, erosion, weeds, user conflicts, maintenance, coastal stability. 3.Eutrophication Sea level rise, user conflict, water use for irrigation.	Y		Priority Actions -Priority Areas Coastal management, restoration, restricted access, geotech investigations.	Would like collaboration between stakeholders to determine which areas require funding over other areas.

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Parks and Visitor Services and Conservation	Donnelly District	DPaW Estate, Wildlife Conservation Act, CALM Act	Black Point to Wilson Inlet. Most of Section 3 is DPaW managed land (with other in private ownership)	Augusta to Walpole Strategy - includes small enclaves of privately owned land (e.g. Sandy Peak, Malanup). Pastoral lease east of Black Point will be incorporated into DPaW estate in June 2015. DPaW Management Plan for D'Entrecasteaux is up to date 2012. Walpole Wilderness Management Plan 2008	Reliable/ long term funding not available. Currently no fees are generated from visitors camping in informal areas although significant costs are incurred in managing camping impacts and in providing a management presence to minimise impacts and conflicts with user groups. Informal campsites occur randomly over a wide area within the park and are time consuming to manage effectively with limited resources and budget.	Camp formalisation in this order Yeagarup Malimup Warren (is this coastal?) Also Banksia Camp and Broke Inlet	Much of the south coast is remote, undisturbed. Western Bristle Birds Aboriginal sites (currently disturbed due to camping) Threatened fish species Freshwater wetlands in D'Entrecasteaux of national significance. The Malimup precinct is known as the best fishing beach in the park with seasonal access via Summertime track or beach access from Yeagarup and/or Warren Beach tracks. Indigenous sites are located near and around informal campsites on the coast. The recent fire event at Northcliffe has impacted on the informal camping areas in the locality. The department has acted to fence these areas off to allow for rehabilitation and protection from camping impacts and erosion. The fire event has revealed the landform bare and provided an opportunity to ground truth and identify possible candidate areas for a dedicated camping area. The areas attracts an estimated 5,500 visitors annually. A small unplanned group camping area is provided in the precinct but is insufficient to meet heavy demand. Restricted access makes the coast more important and protects wilderness and other values.	Large organised groups such as 4WD and fishing groups require large planned camping areas to minimise environmental and social impacts. With no suitable planned camping areas in the precinct areas, large groups have a significant impact on the environment. Typical impacts include toilet waste, rubbish disposal, firewood collection, vegetation removal, erosion, and soil compaction. More 4WDs visiting the area, coastal access for fishing 4WDs. Invasive species Informal camping in sensitive landforms which is not sustainable with 130k people visiting section 3 areas per year. Rubbish Erosion Clearing of vegetation Rubbish management Soil compaction. Cats. Fire - what is correct regime to balance biodiversity, life and property.			Need to limit informal camping in section 3 by formalising and hardening surfaces of camp areas.	Sandy Peak currently freehold. EPA has approved 2WD access. UCL along dunal systems recommended to go to DPaW. Progress? Resources? Malimup - Burnt in 2015 fire. Links to Aboriginal groups. Proponents looking at use as a field/ lecture station for Aboriginal studies. Freshwater springs.
PVS Coordinator for District	DPaW	DPaW Estate, Wildlife Conservation Act, CALM Act				Scott River Three Bears - access Leeuwin Naturaliste NP Cape to Cape Walk Track						
Member	Peppermint Grove Beach Community Association		Peppermint Beach		Inappropriate use of plant species in coastal rehabilitation. The right species need to be selected to retain biodiversity. Need to raise awareness of appropriate use of coast by community.		Plant assemblages on Hardy Hill. Priority flora species at southern end of Peppermint Beach.	Kids on boards on sand dunes. Invasive species e.g. rabbits (treatment of invasive species could have negative impacts on native animals)				
Project Officer	Lower Blackwood Catchment	NRM focuses, community/ stakeholder engagement, projects, land management	Margaret River to Augusta, including Scott River Coastal Plain.		Information and knowledge is lacking regarding potential impacts of climate change (drying, warming, sea level rise). How do we predict extent of future impacts?	Hardy Inlet		Fish kills, algae, water quality. Sea level rise: is it reducing flushing of Hardy Inlet?			Town planning and NRM need to be more integrated for rural and urban land.	Need more policy but less red tape. Need to think about what data needs to be collected. Qualitative and quantitative data both important. The CAP process needs to look at opportunities as well as threats. Involvement of LGAs is crucial.
Caretaker	Windy Harbour Townsite	Caretaker	Windy Harbour									
Manager of Frankland Office of DPaW	DPaW	DPaW Estate, Wildlife Conservation Act, CALM Act	DPaW Estate	Many Management Plans have recently been updated.	Management of estuaries is tenure gap. Funding is hard for areas which are low visitation, but vulnerable.	Not specific areas - but coastal carpark rationalisation and upgrades. Maintenance of Bibbulmun Track Invasive species e.g. cats (weeds more minor)						
Member	Margaret River Coastal Residents Association		Rivermouth to just north of Boodjidup Creek, Gas Bay in areas managed by Shire of Augusta Margaret River	Group did Rivermouth to Gas Bay Coastal Condition Assessment post the 2011 fires.	Volunteers hard to keep. Funding and continuity is troublesome. Adaptation to impacts of climate change (lack of knowledge about impacts).	Gnarabup Bay (high use, traffic. After fire pyp grass in dune system. Trying to contain). Rivermouth (Aboriginal heritage values) Gas Bay (Hooded Plovers, weeds (euphorbia), increased development on adjacent private land.		Onion weed, erosion. Access needs to be rationalised.				Partnerships with LGAs essential Bite sized projects are best. Need to take the long term view. Balance between infrastructure and maintaining natural/ aesthetic values.

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Senior Regional Heritage Officer	Department of Aboriginal Affairs	Aboriginal Heritage and liaison	Whole of WA for Heritage	Settlement program will have ramifications for future planning needs.	Not all sites are known or listed. Legal definitions of heritage sites do not always reflect their importance.	Fish traps in Section 3. River mouths Waterways and inlets Burial areas in sand dunes. Vasse Wonnerup Black Point - Archaeology and burial areas in coastal zone. Interpretation and protection of all these.		Disturbance of sites related to development.				Aboriginal interests and NRM go hand in hand.
Environmental Policy Officer	WALGA	All LGAs in WA	All of WA	Discussion paper regarding legal liability for planning in the coastal zone and possible impacts of climate change. Due diligence important to demonstrate.		Trying to assist all coastal LGAs (there are 139 LGAs all up). Directed by sector needs.						LGA feedback indicates vulnerability to climate change is perceived to be a big issue. Needs to be a coordinated approach between all parties.
Meelup Environment Officer	Meelup Regional Park Committee	Management of Meelup Regional Park	Meelup Regional Park	Meelup Regional Park Management Plan, Meelup Beach Master Plan, Coastal Nodes Master Plan	The biggest issue in Meelup Regional Park is access management, due to increasing visitation and local population the pressures are growing and investment in infrastructure is not keeping up. This includes creation of informal pedestrian access and vehicles parking into vegetation both within car parks and along the side of the road. Also litter and camping are growing problems. Unmeasured/unknown impacts (one-off and cumulative) from events and other recreational interests (e.g. mountain biking, bouldering) is another one.	1. Access management - impacts not only the natural environment, but also visual landscape, which is extremely important for Meelup. This degradation often results in a lack of respect for the environment as the place looks uncared for and consequently care from the public diminishes. This results in a perpetual cycle of neglect. Growing pressures and lack of investment in upgrading/maintaining infrastructure to keep up. Also, impacts from access associated with particular recreational activities - fishing, mountain bikes, and a growing activity - bouldering. 2. Litter - similar issues as the first part above - lack of respect leads to a perpetual cycle of neglect. Impacts to environment and visual landscape. Difficult to manage without rangers on site. Can't have signage everywhere and it doesn't always help. Also waste collection is costly and therefore is prioritised. 3. Events - lack of knowledge about the impacts (one off and cumulative) of events and recreational pressures on the park.	Flora and fauna, including significant flora/fauna; Threatened ecological communities; Rare and restricted vegetation communities; Geology; Visual landscape; Recreational values.	Dieback and tree decline Recreational pressures Climate change Inappropriate fire regimes Usual others - weeds, feral animals	N	N/A	1. Access - investment and planning - appropriate/careful provision of car parking, quick action to remedy degradation (planting, brushing, fencing, bollards, trail formalisation/closure etc.) 2. Litter - targeted waste collection, education/awareness-raising, regulation. 3. Events - more research required, monitoring.	–
Senior Environment Landcare Officers.	AMRSC	In-house advice and to the community regarding environmental management.		Spreadsheet Updated. Other Plans (to be sent) • Coastal Infrastructure Asset Management plan. Ascent Engineering on behalf of the CoB and SAMR. • Coastal Hazard Risk Assessment and associated specific geotech Reports. • Hardy Inlet FMP Additionally, proposed plans: • CHRMAP- Due end of the Financial Year • Developing Concept Plans Cape Leeuwin to Ringbolt Bay (Stage 1) and Ringbolt Bay to Flinders Bay (Stage 2).	• How to deal with erosion processes but still allowing access to beaches. Constant mobile/changing environment – infrastructure doesn't cope. • Funding to support planning for coastal areas • Gracetown (If Landcorp Development falls through) • Education of Backpackers (that camp illegally and do not look after environment)	Three locations: • Gnarabup /Prevelly • Gracetown • Cape Leeuwin to Flinders Bay Why: SAMR Tenure and Coastal Nodes subject to high visitation. Issues: Erosion, Coastal Stability, Access, Development/Land Use, Fire, Infrastructure and Maintenance	Healthy and intact vegetation. A coast to protect.	• Erosion • High visitation (providing balance between aesthetic landscape values and tourism) • Lack of knowledge coastal processes/sea level rise	Y		Actions: Strategic Coastal Management, Protection, Coastal Processes Studies, provision of facilities, paths etc.	Future development nodes just south of Gnarabup and Grunters. This will result in future FMPs coastal management in this location.
Policy Manager	Department of Fisheries	Marine Parks, Fisheries	WA fisheries including estuaries, marine park	Department of Fisheries 'State of the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources'.	Need more information related to climate change and its impacts. Definition of coastal zone is limited. Estuaries have catchment management but no statutory body to look after water body.	Ngari Capes Marine Park Nornalup and Walpole Inlets Marine Park Herring fishery Seasonal commercial fisheries need management plans.					Biosecurity, monitoring, Marine Science Certification for fisheries.	Need innovation and collaboration on coastal NRM and fisheries priorities. Should work with an adaptive management framework. Aiming to be consistent with ecologically sustainable development principles.
	Binningup Coastcare & Environment Group (founding member & past group Convenor)	Binningup Beach		Shire of Harvey Coastal Management Plan 2006 (Belton, Taylforth)	Biodiversity values, negative impacts of climate change & erosion issues were not addressed in current Coastal Management Plan, 2006 ;Predation problems and active feral management plan, within the coastal dune system - non existent -Native flora & fauna adaptability of coastal species and fauna survival as consequence of climate change Binningup's & Myalup's coastal peppermint supports a healthy Western Ringtail Possum Population-the population has never been formally assessed - will species adapt	1-Coastal Erosion due to extreme weather events and rising sea level 2-Coastal development "loved to death" issues 3-Mining of sensitive coastal environment for limestone and sand, resulting in groundwater issues and increased salinity	Natural values supporting diverse populations of native flora & fauna	Development and man made structures (hardstand) impacting upon the natural environment	N	N/A	Education, independent consultancy funding for community to gain a better understanding, therefore community input to solution Dept. of Planning zoning needs urgent overhaul for protection for sensitive areas Mining within the Swan Coastal Plain should be banned.	

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Acting Coordinator	Geocatch	The Geographie Catchment Council (GeoCatch) is a community based natural resource management body formed in 1997 as a result of growing concern about the health of the Geographie Catchment.	Geographie Catchment. Some marine, some foreshore, but mostly wetlands and catchment.	Foreshore Management Plans completed: Broadwater Reserve, East Busselton Reserve, Guerin Street Reserve, Quindalup Reserve, Toby Inlet, West Street Reserve, R46 Quindalup Reserve, Dugalup Brook, Dunsborough Foreshore and Busselton Central East. Also Geographie Bay Foreshore Management Plan, which apparently GeoCatch contributed to but this was before my time.		Vasse Wonnerup wetlands, Geographie Bay seagrass, Bay OK, Coastal habitats for Western Ringtail Possum					Reducing nutrients in the catchment, Coastal habitat protection and enhancement, Community education and awareness raising	Projects in the coastal zone have not been a core focus for GeoCatch, but we have certainly done work in the coastal area in the past, and supported partners who lead work in these areas. The key contact would be CoB who have developed the foreshore management plans. GeoCatch Strategy does include coastal issues: Marine and Coast, Issue 10: Reducing Impacts on Marine Areas, Issue 11: Protecting and Improving Coastal Foreshore Areas. GeoCatch has worked in partnership with the local community and government agencies to implement priority natural resource management action in the catchment. - See more at: http://geocatch.asn.au/#sthash.BMkvjQsJ.dpu f
Coordinator	Cape to Cape Catchments	Catchment issues, facilitation.	Cape to Cape Catchment	Quinninup Falls Action Plan	Sanctuary zones and fish habitat protection zones - needed at Gnarabup and Kilcarnup. Hooded Plover sites are not being looked after during nesting season at the moment. Protection and interpretation of Aboriginal sites.	Issues based rather than area based. Cape to Cape Walk Trail. North Quinninup rehabilitation	Hooded Plover nesting sites. Osprey nesting sites.	Too many tracks. Remote car parks have no toilet facilities but are heavily used. 4WD and inappropriate access and erosion. Damage and loss of Aboriginal sites. Inappropriate camping access generally for vehicles and for pedestrians from car parks. Emerging weeds - Geraldton Carnation Weed. Need to id hot spots.				Issues based approach is better, especially with education and interpretation.
-	Warren Catchments Council Southwest Catchments Council	Community member	From Black Point East to Broke Inlet	The Manjimup Shire has a few plans also Karri D'Entrecasteaux National Park Management Plan	Weeds and new generation campers	Any area that is least developed	Primitive wilderness	Weeds and campers	N	N/A	Keep tracks out! Only walk ins	Weeds are starting to get away. Bring back Landcare and Coast care and keep the useless Green Army out.
Operational Manager	Dolphin Discovery Centre	Links to National Marine Discovery Network	Koombana Bay, Geographie Bay, Leschenault Inlet	Don't have a specific management plan	Bunbury Port - concerned about its marine management. Increased costs of operations is not offset by funding.	Protection of dolphins - Code of Conduct for interaction. Leschenault Estuary and Peninsula - inappropriate access, impacts on habitat and dunes. Camping areas in poor repair. Koombana Bay	Mangroves in Leschenault Inlet/ Estuary	Management regime of water circulation due to modifications/ Port activities, Access Invasive species			Revegetation of Koombana Bay	Have worked with SWCC for research and conservation. Need to rekindle partnership for education/ programs with links to the environment and dolphin awareness. Support progressing Marine Park management. Citizen science very important for engagement.
-	Leschenault Catchment Council	Community member	Bunbury City, Leschenault Inlet and Estuary, Koombana Bay and the Back Beach.	-	I would like to see climate change mitigation to save the coastal dunes and I believe this can largely be achieved by placing artificial reefs offshore to break the swell before it hits the shore line.	Hungry Hollow, Mittagong Beach and the Back Beach in general. It is an urban area and Ocean Drive and residential areas can be saved with artificial reefs.	-	the coastal sand dunes.	N	N/A	-	-

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Councillor	Shire of Manjimup	Committee member of several groups related to coastal management, representing Shire of Manjimup	Shire of Manjimup, especially Walpole	Shire has a sub committee to review management plans.	Shire relies on grants and can only focus on areas directly within its control.	Swarbrick Reserve - erosion along foreshore, weeds. Town Boat Ramp and Jetty						Shire of Manjimup has lost contact with Walpole Nornalup Inlets a bit as DPaW now managing. Shire has limited resources. Community engagement is difficult. The community wants things (e.g. access) that DPaW can't deliver. Need to involve and engage the community.
	DOT	Coastal Infrastructure and SPP 2.6		Coastal Planning Hotspots		Coastal Adaptation Protection Grants: Wonnerup The Cut at Leschenault Inlet Busselton/ Locke Estate/ Binningup Windy Harbour						
	Peron Naturaliste Partnership		Coastal Zone between Cape Naturaliste and northern SWCC boundary	PNP Coastal Monitoring Program • Coastal Hazard Mapping for Economic Analysis of Climate Change Adaptation in the Peron Naturaliste Region • City of Busselton, Locke Estate coastal protection works • City of Busselton Detailed beach and bathymetry survey • City of Busselton Sand replenishment • City of Busselton Beach monitoring - Bunbury / CSIRO Integrated assessment of flood and stormwater management strategies – Bunbury, WA - City of Mandurah State of Environment Report - Caring for Country Business Plan - Local Action Plans - Coastcare Volunteer Projects - Shire of Harvey CHRMAP Project - PNP Business Plan and Action Plan - PNP Community Awareness of Coastal Climate Change Project	Local Government Coastal management Plans and NRM Coastal Management plans are not being developed in partnership with each other - no plans for near shore marine environments - no state wide WA Coastal Management Strategy or Framework - Department of Transport is the coastal manager and does not fund coastal projects in estuaries, nor recognise Estuaries as part of the coastal zone. This is at odds with Department of Planning State Planning Policy defines estuaries as coastal affected and covers Estuaries under planning policy 2.6 - State Planning Policy 2.6 is not being considered for NRM works on Public Land in the coastal zone	Protecting and enhancing areas of Natural Heritage Areas with high value coastal assets. For example: areas protected by state and federal legislation (i.e. threatened ecological communities) or areas of international significance. supporting and building capacity of coastal communities protect Cultural Heritage Significant sites	intact coastal ecosystems / ecological values beaches healthy coasts and healthy communities	coastal erosion private development lack of support to grass roots organisations	N	N/A	maintain, protect and enhance ecological and cultural values - identify and protect high value public assets - support and increase capacity of coastal community groups to undertake coastal restoration and education - work in partnership with local government and key stakeholders and beach users - follow an integrated approach for coastal zone management - priorities to maximise ecological and social benefits - consider retreat policy	URGENT THREATS:- coastal community groups are suffering from lack of support from regional bodies and government agencies - coastal erosion is causing known and unknown impacts no and these impacts will only increase with climate change - public land (economic, environmental and social values) are at risk from short term gain for private sector
Environmental Manager, Environmental Officer and Projects Officer	City of Bunbury	-	City of Bunbury	Key literature: • Usher Dalyellup Regional Park MP; Bunbury Coastal Plan (Colin to Provide); Leschenault Inlet MP. • Also relevant is the Leschenault Inlet WQIP (DoW) and Leschenault Catchment Council Estuary Management Plan • Additional Reports by DOT and CoB to be provided by Lorraine.	• Discontinuous land tenure and jurisdiction. This makes the management of coastal issues very difficult. *(E.g. whale stranding). Very often the local government ends up dealing with these issues . • Limited resources.	1. (Busaco Point Node) Dolphin Bay Discovery Centre Beach) 2. Erosion – Beach Road/Ocean Drive Area 3. The Inlet (L.I in City of Bunbury)	Key Values - Priority Areas Recreation, social, economic Key Values-General • CBD, PORT, RESIDENTIAL • Leschenault Inlet, Mangroves, Regional Parks, Basalt Soils	Key Threats - Priority Areas 1.Erosion, high visitation, degradation 2.Erosion, Degradation 3.Pollution, Eutrophication Sea level rise/Climate change, Development and Land Use. Key issue = Water Quality... Key Threats-General • Erosion: Key Nodes at Dolphin Discovery Centre and Beach Road Intersection. • Sea level rise: Affects entire area. • Water Quality of the Leschenault Inlet. • Failure of infrastructure. • Tenure/ jurisdiction.	Y	Difficulties with matrix seemed to be because of the changes in tenure (Yeah that's an issue but actually not CoB land) and the issues that Bunbury were concerned with were not necessarily located in a node that would be considered a high priority due to low NRM values. The values were primarily social/ economic.	Priority Actions -Priority Areas 1.Coastal management, restoration, 2.Coastal management, restoration, 3.Monitoring, Management, Maintenance of Infrastructure Priority Actions -General • Regional Parks Need to be formally recognised and funded • Education of the public with regards to the value of coastal assets and taking care of our coast • How to manage Issues within areas with so many different tenures/jurisdictions • Dealing with Erosion and failure of Infrastructure • Water Quality of the Inlet	How to manage Issues within areas with so many different tenures/jurisdictions- significant issue
Sustainability Officer	Shire of Manjimup	Sustainability planning, planning and environmental approvals, environmental health.	Shire of Manjimup, Windy Harbour, Camfield on Broke Inlet, Walpole town area (including Town Jetty, Swarbrick Reserve and Yacht Club)	Camfield 2009 (Adopted 2014) Environment Management and Sustainability Strategy 2014 Coastal Flooding and Climate Change	Didn't get grant which was applied for, which put a hole in the implementation of the Camfield MP. You can lose momentum when your application is not successful. Funding/ Resources and Capacity Building needs to be developed for Windy Harbour.	Coastal Adaptation and Protection with DOT for Walpole. Broke Inlet/ Camfield: to reduce impacts from public use and disturbance, access management, reduce habitat damage, rehabilitation and weed management, monitoring huts for safety and health. Windy Harbour - Coastal erosion and deposition/ public safety and access. Protection of sensitive areas e.g. wetlands and heritage, coastal interface rehabilitation.					Shire only has small area to manage. New lots are going to be released in Windy Harbour to complete townsite development. Locals usually know how to use the coast and not do too much damage. Visitors expect facilities and often come unprepared.	
CEO	Shire of Nannup	Shire of Nannup does not have any coastal reserves. Some discussion/ planning for possible involvement in Quannup (currently	Shire of Nannup	AEC and Shire did feasibility study on a tourist node at Quannup. Previous discussions about management of UCL on Shire of Nannup Coast.	Unknown quantity in terms of coastal values, threats and use.	Quannup UCL?						Waiting on State Government processes in relation to coastal involvement.

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	Water Corporation	Opening drains to alleviate flooding upstream from Capel to Dunsborough.	Only able to look at Water Corporation infrastructure e.g. drains etc. E.g. 5 mile brook	None		None				Nil		Coastal projects are one offs and not generally pursued by WC
Manager	Leschenault Catchment Council	The Leschenault Catchment Council develops strategic partnerships with stakeholders and the community to implement and deliver positive NRM outcomes across the Leschenault Catchment.	Leschenault Catchment.	The relevant management plan for our coastal area is the Leschenault Estuary Water Quality Improvement Plan 2012. Proposed: Coastal Flooding Plan		Leschenault Estuary and Peninsula, Binningup Foreshore, Bunbury Port/The Cut (Key Stakeholder, Department of Transport)					Environmental Monitoring, particularly the Leschenault Estuary Peninsula; Binningup Coastal Environment Group, consolidate and empower group; The Cut, activism towards action – particularly reducing sedimentation and allowing proper coastal/estuarine water dynamics	
Project Manager	Department of Transport - Coastal Infrastructure	DoT not a 'local stakeholder' but provides local coastal infrastructure, project and some planning	WA coastal and marine infrastructure	PNP coastal vulnerability project is most holistic to date. Proposed Plans: Cities of Busselton and Bunbury and Shire of Manjimup (Windy Harbour) are starting to do more work/ planning related to coastal vulnerability.	When considering projects, all stakeholders need to consider risks associated with coastal processes (including storm surge and sea level rise and climate change) to reduce waste of funds in highly dynamic areas. Need checklist for risks?	Port Geographe is priority area for DOT (trying to reconfigure to reduce maintenance and sand nourishment issues). All projects by DOT are quite targeted. Funding is provided to coastal managers for Recreational and Boasting Facilities and Coastal Adaption and Protection.				SWCC and partners need to be careful about prioritising things in light of long term climate change predictions and implications (consider: protect vs retreat).		Coastal projects need to ensure they fit into the State's SPP Coastal Planning Framework. There is currently a project to improve accessibility to data relating to beach and hydrographic surveys, marine safety charts, coastal vulnerability and other historic data. Baseline data is missing for many areas that are not project related. Some data is expensive and difficult to collect and needs to be targeted. Our coastal zone on influence is relatively small, between just north of Binningup and south of Bunbury. However this is a geographical context, our coastal footprint is likely to be larger given the size of the Leschenault Catchment and the major river systems that feed in through this to the estuary and coastline.
Member	Cape to Cape Bird Group BirdLife Australia	Preservation of native birds, animals and marine life especially between the capes.	Cape Leeuwin to Cape Naturaliste	Nil		Protection of the hooded plovers and their nesting sites, especially Smiths Beach and Injidup National Park from threats of dogs that roam uncontrolled along the beach.		Control of feral animals and non sensitive fishing practices.			Control of feral animals (e.g. cats) and domestic dogs	We would love to know if you found this online survey a useful way of engaging with you in the CAP process? Unsure. Why? Difficult to read this survey and also it is very broad in context and content.
Environmental Officer	Shire of Dardanup	Crown Reserve along Collie River (south side)	Southern foreshore of Collie River to east of Old Coast Road	No management plans for Collie River foreshore (but have plans for nearby parks)	Would like advice on how to best tackle erosion issues. A 'how to' manual.	Collie River foreshore on Pratt Road (between the bowling club and Watson Reserve).	Good quality vegetation in some areas. Community interested 'Flora Group'.	Storm and tide erosion (some boat wake erosion)	N	Explained premise	Weed management and erosion control (erosion due to tide and storm with a small amount potentially from boats) and signage (e.g. for boats to slow down)	

APPENDIX 6

Advertisement for Workshop and Online Survey

DRAFT

South West Region Coastal Action Plan

The South West Catchments Council (SWCC) invites you to a Community Information and Workshop Session to have your input into planning for the protection and management of the coast.

South West Coastal Action Plan Community workshops Have your say on your patch of the coast !

THE COASTAL ACTION PLAN WILL BE USED TO GUIDE INVESTMENT IN COASTAL MANAGEMENT FOR THE SOUTH WEST NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REGION – FROM BINNINGUP TO WALPOLE.

Meeting times and venues:

- Tuesday 7 April

6pm – 9pm

Fair Harvest

426 Carters Road, **Margaret River**

- Wednesday 8 April

5.30 pm– 8.30pm

Community Resource Centre

21 Cammilleri St, **Busselton**

- Thursday 9 April

6 pm– 9pm

Pemberton Sports Centre

Club Road, **Pemberton**

*Light supper and refreshments provided.
RSVP required for catering*

To RSVP or for more information on the workshops, please contact Melanie Price, Aurora Environmental on 0447 446 343 or email

melanie.price@auroraenvironmental.com.au

For more information about the Coastal Action Plan or if you cannot attend and still wish to have your say please visit <http://www.swnrmstrategy.org.au/wordpress/coastal-action-plan/> and fill in the online survey

This project is supported by the South West Catchments Council, through funding from the Australian Government's National Landcare Programme and the Government of Western Australia.

APPENDIX 7

Workshop Presentation

DRAFT

Workshop Agenda

1. Welcome and Introduction	
2. Coastal Zone Definition:	<p>The definition of the coastal zone is: “the mobile beach zone and modern (Holocene) dune system; mangroves and wetlands and flats subject to tidal influence; areas potentially subject to shoreline movements, coastal waters, the seabed (seaward to the three nautical mile State limit) and off shore islands, including gulfs and sounds, under the jurisdiction of the Western Australian Government; and estuaries and associated section of waterways with tidal influence and coastal lagoons”</p> <p>(SWCC Regional Strategy, 2005).</p>
3. What is your area of interest/ zone of influence?	
4. Achievements in your patch?	
5. Prioritisation of coastal areas (overview of methodology).	
6. What are your priority areas?	
7. Prioritisation of activities.	
8. What are your priority activities?	
9. Discussion about the direction of coastal management.	
10. Where to from here and questions.	

South West NRM Region – Coastal Action Plan WORKSHOP AND INFORMATION SESSION

This project has been made possible through funding from the Australian Government's National Landcare Program and the Government of Western Australia

working together to make a difference today and develop a sustainable environment for tomorrow.

Agenda

1. Welcome and introduction
2. Coastal zone definition
3. What is your area of interest/ zone of influence?
4. Achievements in your patch?
5. Prioritisation of coastal areas (overview of methodology)
6. What are your priority areas?

Break (20 minutes)

7. Prioritisation of activities
8. What are your priority activities?
9. Discussion about the direction of coastal management
10. Where to from here and questions



Coastal Action Plan

Aims

- Increase the resilience of the coastal zone in the face of existing and emerging threats
- Empower communities, partners and stakeholders
- Invest in on-ground works and activities that provide the best long term benefits for the coastal zone

Objectives

- Consider coastal issues at the local, landscape and regional level
- Work across issues, land tenures and land uses
- Bring diverse stakeholders together across both government and community sectors to develop a shared understanding
- Develop more collaborative approaches to shared issues



Coastal Action Plan

What we've been doing

- Review of existing plans
- Speaking with community, land managers, agencies and other stakeholders
- Developing a prioritisation matrix
- Developing maps of sections of the coast

Outcomes – What we want

- A dynamic, transparent and repeatable way to decide on where to invest and what to invest in
- Stakeholders that have been consulted and input incorporated
- Draft document for community comment, with final to guide investment
- Investment plan for 2015 to 2020 and beyond



Coastal Action Plan...

Which areas are we looking at?

- South West NRM Region
- Binningup to Walpole – 400km
- Marine environment within State Limits (3 nm)



Coastal Action Plan

Definition:

What is the coastal zone?

- mobile beach zone,
- modern (Holocene) dune system,
- mangroves and wetlands and flats subject to tidal influence,
- areas potentially subject to shoreline movements,
- coastal waters,
- the seabed (seaward to the three nautical mile State limit),
- off shore islands,
- gulfs and sounds under the jurisdiction of the Western Australian Government, and
- estuaries and associated sections of waterways with tidal influence and coastal lagoons.

(SWCC Regional Strategy, 2005)





working together to make a difference today and develop a sustainable environment for tomorrow.



working together to make a difference today and develop a sustainable environment for tomorrow.

What is your area of interest / zone of influence?



What are your achievements in your patch?



HOW TO PRIORITISE COASTAL AREAS?

Consider:

Threats

- Sea level rise i.e. erosion, storm surge, inundation
- Climate e.g. warming and drying
- Disease (including dieback)
- Coastal stability (e.g. cliffs)
- Coastal degradation (access and geomorphology)
- Eutrophication
- Invasive species
- Increased visitation
- Development/ land use
- Water resource use/ hydrology
- Lack of planning
- Governance/ tenure
- User conflict
- Overfishing
- Acid sulfate soils
- Pollution
- Maintenance
- Fire
- Infrastructure (failure or lack of)

Values

- **Natural resource values**
 - Ramsar Wetlands and wetlands of significance
 - Threatened and Priority flora, fauna and communities
 - Geomorphology
 - Waterbirds (e.g. JAMBA and CAMBA)
 - Groundwater dependent ecosystems
- **Economic values**
 - Fisheries
 - Tourism
 - High visitation
 - Businesses/ enterprises
 - Ecosystem services
- **Social, cultural and intrinsic values**
 - Aboriginal and European heritage sites
 - Recreation
 - Intrinsic



HOW TO PRIORITISE COASTAL AREAS?

Consider:

Capacity and Opportunity

- Does the coastal zone area have capacity i.e. supportive land manager with resources, community support?
- Are the community or other stakeholders actively involved in the management of the area?
- Are there opportunities e.g. funding, synergies

Gaps

- Does the area have a large gap between current and sustainable management?



What are your priority areas?

Lets briefly look at threats, values, capacity/ opportunities





Break

Prioritising Activities

Consider:

- Urgency (risk)
- Benefit
- Feasibility
- Affordability
- Capacity/ Support




Prioritising Activities

Some priorities that have come up so far:

- Sustainability of coastal access
- Predicting impacts of climate change
- Community education
- Interpretation
- Filling information gaps
- Infrastructure
- Rehabilitation
- Invasive species control/management
- Maintenance



A photograph of a dirt road or path that splits into two directions, leading into a coastal landscape. The road is light brown and sandy. On either side of the road are dense green bushes and shrubs. In the background, there are rolling hills covered in similar vegetation under a cloudy, overcast sky. The overall scene suggests a natural, undeveloped area.

What are your
priority activities for
your patch?

Directions in coastal management...





working together to make a difference today and develop a sustainable environment for tomorrow.

Where to from here?

- Draft CAP for public comment in June
- More information to give?

Online survey:

[http:// www.swnrmstrategy.org.au/wordpress/coastal-action-plan/](http://www.swnrmstrategy.org.au/wordpress/coastal-action-plan/)



Please contact:

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Aurora Environmental

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APPENDIX 8

Workshops Summary

DRAFT

SUMMARY - COASTAL ACTION PLAN WORKSHOPS

Workshop Section 2: Cape Naturaliste to Augusta

6pm – 9pm Tuesday 7 April at Fair Harvest, 426 Carters Road, Margaret River.

Aurora Environmental: Melanie Price, Jane Wilshaw

SWCC: Joanna Hughes-dit-Ciles, Jen Mitchell

Attendees:

Janet Dufall:	Margaret River Coastal Residents Association
Genny Broadhurst:	Margaret River Coastal Residents Association
Ashley Robb:	Student, Curtin University
Victoria Stroud:	Public
Blair Darvill:	Coastswap
Yasaman Mohammadi:	Lower Blackwood LCDC
Bruce McCauley:	Gracetown Progress Association
Jan McCauley:	Gracetown Progress Association
John James:	Gracetown Progress Association
Jan James:	Gracetown Progress Association
Jen Mitchell:	LCDC
Declan Bush	Augusta Margaret River Times

AGENDA	COMMENTS
What is your area of interest/ zone of influence?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interested Area north of Rivermouth to Boodjidup• Entire Capes area• Capes area• Entire south coast, cape region• Either side of Gracetown and Cowaramup Bay and Cowaramup Brook• Marine area within Cowaramup Bay• Marine area Cowaramup• North of Rabbits to Cape Clairault• Lower Blackwood Estuary, Hardy Inlet and Associated Coastline

AGENDA	COMMENTS
Achievements in your patch?	<p>Greatest achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, raising awareness, building partnerships regarding Coastcare. • Active long-term involvement of community groups. • Protecting Melaleuca by building a limestone wall and encouraging rehabilitation, thereby stabilising the area and reducing erosion of the cliff face. Signage, community involvement, knock on effects. • Removing Victorian tea-tree and other weeds from Gracetown area. • Documentation of marine life in Gracetown. Obvious decline.
What are your priority areas? (Not in priority order)	<p>ACTION: Each table discusses priority areas, threats, capacity and opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat: High visitation which intensifies user conflicts such as recreational fishing and swimmers. Mostly peak periods and good beach days. • Actions: Managing behaviours and people. • Threat: Relying on volunteers to continue on the ground works is not sustainable. Require funding for volunteer teams. • Need funding for on-ground works to support volunteer groups. • Threat: Coastal Erosion and Sea level Rise. Particularly how this affects coastal infrastructure. • Actions: More information on what the future of our coast will be, with regards to coastal processes • Innovative ideas to create access/infrastructure to cope with a changing/mobile environment. • Conflict of land use that is not necessarily beneficial to the coast. • Impacts of climate change on coastal development.
What are your priority activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed containment (in particular pyp grass) with continuity in weed control (not intermittent). • Research into coastal processes. • Determining appropriate coastal infrastructure to adapt to coastal changes and impacts of sea surge. • Updating coastal planning/management documentation (state coastal planning document), allowing shared information and

AGENDA	COMMENTS
	<p>databases about coastal management. Using new technology and go-to links.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional data collation (e.g. shoreline movements etc.) allows us to create knowledge regarding climate change. • Managing planning and coastal infrastructure to cope with sea level rise. • Weed invasion. • Fuel Reduction in certain areas. Risk management vs biodiversity. • Fostering the relationships we have with Local Government and the community.
Other items discussed:	-
Discussion about the direction of coastal management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Appalled where subdivision and housing is occurring) Current coastal planning is not taking into account future risks. Short term economic gain. • The term sustainable needs to be given more power. It needs to be more clearly defined and supported by coastal planning. Consider the true cost of development – risk/lifetime. • No Collective effort in coastal management. • Serious community involvement. • Coastcare framework needs to be updated/ adapted. Reduce administrative barriers to volunteer help.
Where to from here and questions	

WORKSHOP SECTION 1: BINNINGUP TO CAPE NATURALISTE

5.30 – 8.30pm Wednesday 8 April at the Community Resource Centre, 21 Cammilleri St, Busselton.

Aurora Environmental: Melanie Price, Jane Wilshaw

SWCC: Joanna Hughes-dit-Ciles, Jen Mitchell

Attendees:

Brian	
Cox Family	Private Landholders of coastal area
Gilbert Stohumn (spelling?)	Public
Emily Lewis	Public
John Partridge	Public
Debbie Payne	Brunswick River Restoration Action Group (BRRAG)
Judyth Salom	BRRAG
Bob Hingston	Public
Blair Darvill	Coastswap
Jackie Nichol	City of Busselton
Mike Maslin	Department of Transport
David Partridge	Public
Lisa Massey	Geocatch

AGENDA	COMMENTS
What is your area of interest/ zone of influence?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entire coast. • DPAW Estate. • BRRAG - Brunswick River from east of Highway, also engage with schools in Australind and Bunbury. • Seagrass Meadows of Geographe Bay, particularly Vasse Diversion drain to Jetty. • Wonnerup Beach – Forrest Beach, mostly area impacted from east of Port Geographe groynes.
Achievements in your patch?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wonnerup: Busselton Wetlands Project Team – Trails, demo wetland project, bird aides, revegetation of wetlands, weed

AGENDA	COMMENTS
	<p>control (removal of arum lily), fencing, monitoring. Linking Tuarts with the foreshore area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographe Bay: Tourism opportunities. Foreshore amenity, bike path • Meelup: Management Plans, access and trails, wetland creation project, revegetation /rehabilitation project. • Modification of seawalls at Port Geographe. • Rehabilitation at Ellenbrook. • DPaW Access for more (Sugarloaf to Lighthouse). • BRRAG: Formed in Response to the River Action Plan. This group represents 12 families and have many achievements. These include: Continual fundraising for activities such as revegetation, weed control and fencing; raising awareness of local community through fund-raisers/ education in schools/universities. Collaborated with many other NRM groups and provide a good example of how a small group can make a big difference. Recently gained further momentum through grant to employ coordinator/officer. • Recorded footage of seagrass changes/ impacts in bay. Preparing report as part of study conducted at Lismore University NSW. Short video produced. • Lobbied and worked with stakeholders to get reconfiguration of groynes at Port Geographe.
<p>What are your priority areas? (Not in priority order)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hamelin Bay (Comments about wetlands of importance and salinity issues). • Molloy Island: WRP and high conservation values. • East Augusta: Western Ring-tail Possums. • North of Redgate (Heritage). • Ellenbrook (Heritage). • Quinninup Falls. Heritage Values and High visitation. • Three Bears: Issues of High visitation and degradation/erosion of tracks causing environmental damage. • Wilyabrup (Threatened Ecological Communities and karst). • Yallingup (Heritage). • Collie River Mouth (4WD Issues/absent private landowners). • Busselton Hospital (Reserve Management and protection of infrastructure).

AGENDA	COMMENTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Busselton: Issues Include erosion, water quality (WQ), moorings, access and seagrass loss. • Seagrass meadows, Geographe Bay. • Meelup: Issues include recreation /tourism, events pressure, fire, boating, invasive weeds, conflicting uses and dieback. • Bunker Bay (conservation values and heritage). • Bunker Bay to Lighthouse Track. Subject to significant erosion/degradation. • Wonnerup: Issues include Development, flooding, WQ, sedimentation, fish kills, aesthetics, water birds, access, degradation, weeds/pests, drainage, 4WD and erosion. • Department of Transport (DOT) Priority Areas: Port Geographe, Augusta Harbour, The Cut coastal infrastructure, Point Casuarina and Back Beach erosion. • Binningup/Buffalo highlighted as area with greatest threats. • Private Lands: in short supply of funds to manage threats/issues.
What are your priority activities?	<p>Entire Coast:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigation into sea level changes/coastal erosion. • Revegetation. • Access control. • Control of invasive species. • Protection of conservation values. • Stop the loss of vegetation and habitat by development. • Protect/ fund high values assets with low risks. • Provide funding for DPaW to manage community/volunteer groups. • Access to coastal information should be improved. Too many agencies and not enough collaboration. • Managing high visitation. Ideas: recognise high priority assets and restrict all access/ choose nodes to “sacrifice” to high tourism/ environmental levy for tourists? Require more intensive management rather than encourage tourism. • Education of the community and measure and monitor the outcomes (in terms of compliance). Ribbons of Blue and Bay OK Day good educational tools.

AGENDA	COMMENTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4WD Access “Stick to the track campaign” Busselton/Geo Bay Coast • Overarching coastal management plan. • Responsible and considerate use of the beach. • Better, more interpretive signage. • Control of watercraft. • Dog control. • Restrict access. • Erosion control. • Investigation of groyne impacts. • Preserve trees. • Dune revegetation. • Improve Hospital reserve management. • Beach clean-ups. • Remove beach shelters. • Control moorings. • Investigate ‘soft’ engineering approach to preventing coastal erosion by ‘modifying’ offshore sand bars. <p>Meelup:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict access. • Reduce events. • Control partying. • Set limits on parking. • Weed control. • Mountain bike control. <p>Wonnerup:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revegetation needed (involve private landowners?). • Sand nourishment and protection of dune system. • Control access. • Restrict 4wd access from Wonnerup to Forrest Beaches.
Other items discussed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to all stakeholders (e.g. Fishers, private landowners, mountain bike groups). • Management of coastal areas where tenure is unclear (e.g. the

AGENDA	COMMENTS
	<p>Cut).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectiveness of coastal structures. Comments – time is required to establish effectiveness; result in massive erosion problems on eastern side; look at international successes; lack of understanding of coastal processes; decisions are not strategic – structures are built to respond to local needs/developments/lobby groups; consultation with coastal engineers is required to increase understanding; community approach required - private landowners/corporate and business all need to take some responsibility for the coast; strategic policy decisions are required; acknowledge achievements. Lack of/loss of funding is a key threat BRRAG - Suggested contacting George Mardon from Leschenault Catchment Council particularly in regards to condition of Leschenault inlet and Sandra Woolerton at Edith Cowan University in Bunbury.
Discussion about the direction of coastal management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect/ fund high values assets with low risks. Invest in community/volunteer groups. Broad scale lack of funding. Uncoordinated approach to coastal management. Better communication is required about what is happening on the coast and between those who manage it. Access to coastal information should be improved. Too many agencies and not enough collaboration. Who is responsible for coastal assets? And who to contact? Proactive approach to achieve outcomes – lobby in a positive way. Approach ministers/decision makers. Allow less formal community groups to be active, managed by local land managers. Bottom up approach to management can be effective (e.g. Brunswick River Action Group). People who are most connected to decisions should be those delivering outcomes required – with community engagement. Need leadership from ‘the top’. Discussion of the use of “spotters” such as those for keep Australia Beautiful but for coastal issues/degradation. Fines should be funnelled back to coastal management. Discussion of the use of surveillance. Main issue is

AGENDA	COMMENTS
	<p>vandalism/maintenance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer rangers can be effective if managed appropriately. • Recognise champions. • Citizen science. • Wider engagement of stakeholders. • More collaboration. • Estuaries are not being managed appropriately due to tenure issues. • Private landowners should take responsibility for their infrastructure. This should be addressed in the initial planning approvals. • 'Get-up' a great example of a proactive group using modern technology to make a difference.

WORKSHOP SECTION 3: AUGUSTA TO WALPOLE

6 – 9pm Thursday 9 April at the Pemberton Sports Centre, Club Road, Pemberton.

Aurora Environmental: Melanie Price

SWCC: Jen Mitchell

Attendees:

Kathy Dawson	Warren Catchment Council
Mark Virgo	Department Parks and Wildlife
Davie Talley	Ecotourism Operator
Blair Darvill	Coast S'Wap
Toni Dearle	Discovery Tours
Andy Russell	Warren Catchment Council
Wendy Eiby- Apology	

AGENDA	COMMENTS
What is your area of interest/ zone of influence?	DPAW Estate e.g. D'Entrecasteaux, Walpole Wilderness and Walpole and Nornalup Inlets Marine Park. Pemberton Discovery – Yeagarup camping area and other coastal areas.
Achievements in your patch?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Neil Taylor (DPAW) raises awareness about how to 4WD sustainably.• Formalised camping, trails and car parks at Banksia Camp and Mandalay Beach in D'Entrecasteaux National Park.• Warren Catchment Council has undertaken monthly monitoring to determine seasonal effects on infrastructure (e.g. steps on beaches).• Department of Transport finger jetty and carpark at Walpole Yacht Club (in partnership with DPAW).• Jetty, fish cleaning station and other upgrades at Walpole boat ramp.• Signage associated with the Marine Park and access points.• DPAW – Conveyor belting on tracks.• DPAW - Trials with track and car park surfaces (cracker dust works well).

AGENDA	COMMENTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gardner River mouth, Broke Inlet and Camfield - wind fencing (DPAW and SWCC with Manjimup Senior High School and Indigenous program). • Beach clean-up at Yeagarup (Nov 2014) as partnership between Pemberton Discovery Tours, 4WD Group 'Track Care' and Tangaroa Blue plus 30 people (publicised in SWCC newsletter). Would like to do it annually. 95% of rubbish was from the ocean (e.g. commercial ships). • DPAW – formalisation of facilities at Black Point (including carpark). • DPAW and Shire of Manjimup – Improving squatter shacks at Broke Inlet/ Gardner and Donnelly River mouths by improving effluent disposal and opening them up for more public use. • Creation of rehabilitation plan for DPAW Conservation Estate inc. for Malimup for 2015 fire recovery (firebreaks, track rationalisation). • Feral animal control (extension of Western Shield). • Partnership between Pemberton Discovery Tours and DPAW to better manage camping at Yeagarup (article in Landscape). • Nature Play – try out camping. • Parks for People by DPAW – to improve key areas for sustainable utilisation (e.g. at Bottleneck and Becher Camps near Walpole). • DPAW – monitoring of Bream movement in Walpole/ Nornalup Inlets. • Community engagement – holiday programs. • Some 4WD clubs are active in trying to get people to do the right thing.
<p>What are your priority areas? (Not in priority order)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D'Entrecasteaux National Park – formalising camping areas, stabilising and rationalising 4WD tracks • Windy Harbour as interface to National Park (garden escape weeds need ongoing attention) • Swarbrick Reserve on Walpole Inlet in Walpole – management of storm water from residential area. • Walpole Inlet – undermining of foreshore from wind chop off inlet (e.g. Swarbrick Reserve) • Retrofitting of stormwater in Walpole which is currently flowing directly into inlets and wetland

AGENDA	COMMENTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban areas generally • Donnelly River and Warren River mouths – need facilities such as toilets and delineated camp sites. Protect Aboriginal sites. • All the river mouths • Limestone caves (Black Point, Fish Creek and D’Entrecasteaux) • Aboriginal sites need protection and where appropriate, interpretation. Also fish traps. Wayne Webb a great resource (he lives in Peaceful Bay) • Fish creek limestone cliffs are a visitor risk (and other cliffs too?) • Malimup Beach (and adjacent private land owned by Marilyn Morgan) needs attention for weeds and to reduce impacts on Aboriginal sites. • Camfield squatter shack area on Broke Inlet (weeds, effluent disposal). • Callcup is also called testosterone hill as people try out 4WD and damage dunes (sustainable access is issue). • Yeagarup – entry is good but variable. Rationalisation? Perhaps a one way circuit to reduce risks? Protect springs onto beaches. • Scott River area to reduce nutrient run off. • White Point. • Doggerup. • Salmon Beach. • Broke Inlet – access to foreshore, inlet mouth, Inlet River, Access Road. • Meerup River and mouth. • Private land along coast – Not enough information known about its values (e.g. flora, vegetation communities, fauna). Informal camping, track proliferation. Need to engage landholders and other stakeholders to develop a network and partnerships. Need to proactively plan for foreshore reserves in the face of development pressures.
What are your priority activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would like to develop a weed brochure for Windy Harbour (list of plants to remove and avoid in gardens, how to best tackle weeds) • Education – linking into events such as ‘Unearthed’ e.g.

AGENDA	COMMENTS
	<p>tourism, adventure and Aboriginal interpretation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address informal camping with priorities including Yeagarup, Malimup, Warren River mouth, Black Point and Coodamurrup. • Formalise carparks and camping areas to relieve pressure. • Develop opportunities e.g. partnerships with commercial operators. • Funnel activities sustainable to key areas in Section 3 of the CAP area (positives: reduces risks to particularly sensitive areas; negatives: areas under pressure may become degraded). • Support Maroo Wildlife Refuge which is supported by DPAW, Shire of Manjimup and Warren Catchments Council. • The Environmental Subcommittee for the Northcliffe Recovery Post 2015 is not operating well. Could it learn from recovery process post Margaret River fires in 2011? Funding for weeds post fire is needed. Needs a feedback loop to the community so they know what is going on. Use it as an opportunity to engage and educate the community. Rationalise tracks NOW. • Reduce the proliferation of 4WD tracks post the 2015 Northcliffe fire. • If 4WD tracks are blocked with gates, explain why using a sign so people understand (e.g. dieback/ erosion). • Implement at 'Stick to the Track' program. Explain why people should stick to the track in plain English. • Maintain 4WD tracks systematically so that they are in better condition in the long term. • Advocacy needed to support critical activities. • Getting kids out into the bush/ coast e.g. Try out camping.
Other items discussed	<p>Threats include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misuse of inputs into management plan for D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Some stakeholders felt their views were twisted for political reasons. They feel ignored. • People often feel stung when projects/ activities don't eventuate. False expectations or management of expectations... How to balance these? • Nepotism and cronyism e.g. in leases for squatters shacks and use of some areas of National Parks. • Rules are so rigid/ red tape/ decision making so pedantic e.g.

AGENDA	COMMENTS
	<p>commercial kayak launching requirements and notice required is too hard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social media gone wild – encourages bad behaviour e.g. 4WD drivers trying to make themselves look tough on Facebook by driving up a sand dune. • Funding is always declining. Decisions regarding funding are politically based. Who chooses where the money goes? Funding cuts and uncertainty are very stressful to the community and organisations (including State agencies). • Loss of brains trust from the public sector. • Nature can't vote. • We need to know what peoples' motivations are when they trash the coast. Can we analyse and combat bad behaviour and engage these people? • Selection of species for rehabilitation (e.g. Marram grass can cause long term problems when used in the wrong place or long term, resulting in erosion). • Windy Harbour has a specific development boundary, but land is still being released within this boundary (20 extra houses). Why? • Commercial land based fisheries licence (for tourism operators) from Black Point to Esperance has not been renewed. Disappointing and financially difficult for operators. • Yeagarup campsite is managed by Pemberton Discovery Tours but they find it difficult to let people know how to book it. • Acid sulfate soils/ seep from Beenup Mine?
Discussion about the direction of coastal management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with people who are underrepresented in consultation e.g. recreational fishermen in the Walpole Nornalup Marine Park. • Improvement of resources relating to coastal management and funding. • 4WD levy? Has this worked in the eastern states? • Eastern states have Catchment Management Authorities which use levies to raise money for projects. • Lack of data should not prevent action.

APPENDIX 9

Achievements

DRAFT

South West Catchments Councils Coastal Zone Projects and Programs 2005 - 2015

Year	Investment in the Coastal Zone	Keys achievements and outcomes
2005-2007	\$1,882,943	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A benchmark study for the long-term monitoring of the marine communities of the South West (Capes) was undertaken, as there was insufficient information to assess potential human impacts. The results from this study enabled SWCC to forecast the likely increased pressure on marine resources and the marine environment due to high population and tourism growth in the region. (See the case study below.) 2. The inaugural 2006 'South West Marine Conference' at Edith Cowan University in Bunbury was successfully delivered and attracted over 100 people. 3. Developed a 'Coastal and Marine Management Community Seeding Grant' in 2006 to stimulate community groups to undertake marine and coastal activities in the South West region. Eight groups were awarded the grant. Projects included <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Purchasing a trailer for whale rescue to transport sick and/or injured animals, b) Weed control works within D'Entrecasteaux National Park (in particular Coastal tea tree (<i>Lepidosperma laevigatum</i>), c) Revegetation of fore dunes around the Windy Harbour settlement, d) Funding for materials to build a custom made brushing trailer for Community Coastcare groups which was manufactured by students at the Mandurah Senior Campus (students from both the Career Enterprise Centre and mainstream Year 11 and 12), e) Rehabilitating the Walpole foreshore strip and f) Funding the 2006 Cape to Cape beach cleanup event. 4. GeoCatch initiated a repeatable monitoring program to gauge changes in the Geographe Bay seagrass communities in response to environmental impacts and management actions. These are the second largest seagrass beds in WA. This highly valuable marine asset is threatened by nutrient enrichment from terrestrial activities. 5. Appointment of a Marine Educational Officer with the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) in the South West region ensured substantial progress towards the development of marine community monitoring and education programs, recognising that their support is critical to the marine and coastal environment. 6. An additional part-time coordinator for the Volunteer Fisheries Liaison Program with the Department of Fisheries also contributed to awareness programs. 7. Funding was made available to Murdoch University to undertake a quantitative assessment of recreational angling in the Blackwood Estuary and Hardy Inlet, which should assist with identifying threats to marine fish stocks and diversity. 8. Department of Water conducted stakeholder consultation to better understand the effects of catchment impacts on the near shore environment. The Department also prepared and implemented three pilot program sampling and analysis plans. 9. The development of the South West Coast Action Grant 2006 has enabled funding of on-ground activities to protect priority coastal assets at two different sites as part of the management plans and community support. 10. The allocation of \$15,000 Coastcare funding for two projects, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Interpretive signage for the Dolphin Centre and 2) The Leschenault Community Nursery seed bank to collect endemic native species in the Leschenault catchment area. 11. Funding to study the contaminants in the near shore marine environment in Geographe Bay to better understand the effects of catchment impacts. Extensive community consultation was also part of the study.

Year	Investment in the Coastal Zone	Keys achievements and outcomes
2007-2008	\$978,484	<p>12. On-ground actions to protect priority coastal and marine assets project carried out and continued monitoring of key selected coastal and marine threatened species.</p> <p>13. The 'Understanding Coastal and Marine Environments Project' carried out and continued its monitoring with the following key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The seagrass communities of Geographe Bay study revealed the area contains diverse invertebrate fauna with four species of corals, eleven ascidians and up to 69 species of sponges identified from one round of sampling. • The benchmark study on marine communities of the South West (Capes) Region (through the baited remote underwater video sampling conducted at the Naturaliste and Injidup regions) recorded 93 species of fish. • The Marine Education Officer funded through the program continued to address the gap in marine knowledge by planning and developing resources, implementing science based education, presentations and activities to a wide range of South West community members (about 6,700 participants) and increasingly through a variety of media. The Marine Education Officer (MEO) continued to address this gap in knowledge by planning and developing resources, implemented science-based education, presentations and activities to a wide range of community members in the South West (approximately 6,700 participants) and increasingly further afield through national television, newspapers, newsletters and electronic media. The marine education trailer that takes the beach inland, is an example of a well-received resource. The trailer contains a discovery pool, plasma TV, touch screens and microscopes. Another vital MEO role is to increase public awareness of the need to maintain the integrity of marine ecosystems, ensure the sustainability of fish stocks and create resilience to climate change. With up-to-date research and BMPs for the delivery of marine education to raise the profile of the marine environment, the MEO contributed to attitudinal and behavior changes within the community. The aim was to promote a sustainable marine environment for future generations. <p>14. The Coastal NRM Facilitator successfully coordinated the 'Coastal and Marine Meelup Festival' (with project partners including DEC, Department of Fisheries and Shire of Busselton, GeoCatch and Ribbons of Blue and Marine Discovery West) which was attended by over 500 people.</p> <p>15. The Regional Coastal NRM Facilitator contributed to Mandurah's Crab Fest 2008 where contact was made with over 1000 people visiting the Coastcare display over the weekend. At the 'Bush to Coast Family Summer' event the facilitator delivered two underwater explorer snorkelling excursions as well as 'Breakfast with coastal birds walks' with Birds Australia.</p>
2008-2009	\$464,298	<p>16. The benchmark study on marine communities of the south west for long-term monitoring including proposed sanctuary zones of the Capes Marine Reserve completed an analysis for all surveys and incorporated all datasets into an interactive data system that allows visual access of four years of data from remote and diver-operated video fish surveys, an invertebrate and algae survey for the proposed Capes Marine Park sites as well as key sites off Cape Leeuwin, Cape Freycinet and Flinders Island. The results have been used to prepare a technical report that provides an overview of the community structure and key species in the South West environment, as well as a conference presentation for media release.</p> <p>17. The successful 2009 'South West Marine Conference' was delivered at Abbey Beach Resort, Busselton with over 100 delegates.</p> <p>18. The 'Recovery and Protection of Priority Coastal Species and Communities' project's main output was the development and</p>

Year	Investment in the Coastal Zone	Keys achievements and outcomes
		<p>implementation of a monitoring program for South West coastal at-risk species (including Tufa, the Cape Leeuwin freshwater snail, the Augusta Microbial TEC, the Hooded Plover and the Red-tailed Tropicbird colony at Sugarloaf Rock), including the development of a monitoring protocol for Tufa which was to be published on-line as an example of microbial monitoring. A summary report of results obtained was produced and the project also quantified key threats to priority coastal species and communities and developed management actions for these. Communications with the public included a media campaign about the Hooded Plover monitoring program; a meeting with stakeholders to guide a future monitoring regime for Tufa and a presentation on whale strandings.</p> <p>19. The 'Communities Caring for our South West Coast and Aquatic Environments' project supported 18 summer activities for community participation (800 people), as well as four interpretive activities for the coastal community (55 participants); assisted nine community groups with coastal monitoring and on-ground works; held a community coastal planning workshop; and educated 120 students about how to use coastal and marine assets responsibly. Promotional activity included a radio interview, a feature article and several other newspaper articles.</p> <p>20. The 'Education for a Sustainable Aquatic Environment' in the South West project concentrated on finalising five school education modules to include curriculum links, teacher notes, activity ideas and extension activities, as well as prop kits. Targeted school and community programs were also undertaken, concentrating on schools that had not participated previously; and a seagrass meadow display was developed with a complementary printed flyer.</p>
2009-2011	\$428,557	<p>21. The development of the Captain Coastcare and Dune Dude educational program: Captain CoastCare and Dune Dude were characters developed by earlier SWCC Coastal Facilitators. Their outlandish and colourful costumes and a flamboyant comedy routine helped to not only entertain school age audiences, but also engage them with coastal NRM issues. Short interactive sketches centre around a 'surf dude', who is young, hip and 'with it' and makes some glaring errors of judgement in NRM terms, and who is then educated by Captain CoastCare, the older, wiser teacher personality who re-educates Dune Dude and sets him right about coastal issues. The main coastal issues dealt with include sustainable fishing, Hooded Plovers nesting on beach sands, pet dogs and the threat they pose to wildlife on the coast, dune vegetation and its role in sand dune stabilisation, dune erosion, and litter and marine debris and the harmful effects they have on coastal and marine environments and wildlife. These engagement activities set within the context of SWCC's role in facilitating on-ground works, as the schools agree to have children take part in on-ground coastal rehabilitation activities and to form partnerships, facilitated by SWCC, with adult coastal community groups in their area.</p> <p>22. 42 short term volunteers involved in planting days to rehabilitate a dampland for water quality improvement in Peel-Harvey Coastal Hotspot (partnership project between SWCC, Greening Australia and Alcoa).</p> <p>23. Two nutrient extension displays at Dunsborough Lakes and Capelfest to assist urban landholders to reduce the amount of phosphate from septic tanks entering waterways by switching to non-phosphorous (NP) laundry detergents.</p> <p>24. 17 Coastcare activities at events such as Capelfest, Crabfest, Seaweeek and Busselton Festival delivered across the South West to raise technical skills and knowledge in relation to NRM in the coastal environment (including one deep dune planting workshop, mapping of key issues, coastal planning techniques as well as weeding and dieback tree injecting techniques).</p> <p>25. Review of existing urban behaviour change programs completed.</p>

Year	Investment in the Coastal Zone	Keys achievements and outcomes
		<p>26. 18 community organisations supported across the South West in relation to coastal rehabilitation on-ground projects (advising and reviewing of grant applications, providing technical advice on coastal on-ground and planning activities and activities to retain and attract new members to the groups).</p> <p>27. 754 volunteers (199 adults and 555 children) involved in managing coastal NRM issues (including beach cleanups, seagrass monitoring, coastal planting days and brushing dune blowouts).</p> <p>28. SWCC has two Coastal Facilitators (north and south) who been working closely with coastal community groups, schools, local governments and agencies to help protect and restore coastal sites from these threats. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops, seminars, field visits and demonstration sites are regularly held to raise knowledge, skills and awareness of these issues. • Coastal facilitators are assisting community groups in carrying out on ground projects by providing technical knowledge, assisting with planning, coordination and sourcing funds. • A large component of this work is heavily reliant on volunteers, therefore SWCC is also assisting to recruit and retain volunteers while promoting groups and their coastal projects. • 46 community organisations supported • 91 workshops • 187 volunteers • 582 volunteers
2011-2013	\$460,000	<p>The two Coastal Community Engagement Officers successfully:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaged 458 volunteers through short term members of visitors to contribute to and partake in the protection and management of coastal resources • Delivered 14 free workshops providing training and raising awareness • Supported 40 community and organizations • Engaged 34 community organization in coastal and marine rehabilitation and conservation actions • Coastal community engagement program delivered by 2 Coastal Community engagement officers: This project provided training to 71 organisations, delivered 58 events and engaged 1,419 coastal volunteers. Coastal communities across the South West gained knowledge and skills in coastal and marine rehabilitation, restoration and conservation. • The Dune Dudes youth outreach program was delivered to over 3600 children to ensure they understood the importance of coastal ecosystems and how to protect them • Coastal on-ground community grants “Coastal Community engagement target” worth \$533, 258 funded projects supporting 8 community groups that carried out brushing, re-vegetation, and weed control to rehabilitated coastal areas throughout the South West. • The 3rd South West Marine Conference at Pullman Resort Bunker attracted over 100 international, national and WA delegates.
2013-2014	\$401,964	<p>29. A coastal rehabilitation project had the following outcomes: 35 ha of beach cleaned, 5,960 seedlings planted, 2.9 ha of land brushed and planted by over 700 volunteers. There were 12 on ground sites from Walpole to Preston beach and around the South West, 27 capacity building events, public displays at schools, festivals and workshops were attended and supported.</p>

Year	Investment in the Coastal Zone	Keys achievements and outcomes
		30. The development of a series of educational YouTube videos promoting coastal rehabilitation methods with case studies.
2014-2015	\$401,960	31. 6 ha of beach rehabilitated through dune reformation, brushing, mulching, seedlings planting. 11,000 seedlings planted dealing with coastal erosion. 32. 24 Community groups engaged 33. 24 school incursions reaching over 1000 participating students through the Dune Dude program 34. A total of 54 community engagement events (planting, brushing, beach clean, school incursion and excursions, workshops) 35. Over 1000 volunteers participating in coastal on ground activities 36. 5 workshops and 89 participants 37. The development of this coastal action plan 38. The support of a multitude of coastal groups and NRM groups

Coastwest Projects: South West Region 2003 - 2014/15

Funding round	Project Title	Project Summary	Community Applicant	Agency Applicant	Approved Funding
2003	Prevelly/Gnarabup Foreshore Rehabilitation And Coastal Access - Stage 3	The region is being subjected to ever increasing pressure due to its growing popularity and this pressure is being seen in the damage to the dune system via multiple informal paths. This proposal (Stage 3) is a continuation of the objectives of Stages 1 and 2, being the formalisation of selected paths and closing of unnecessary paths along with the rehabilitation of the dune within proximity to the works. In conjunction with already completed works, and future stages the works will see a rehabilitation of the dune system, improve access for sustainable tourism, improve safety and an enhanced environment for recreational use.	Prevelly / Gnarabup Community Volunteers	Shire of Augusta - Margaret River	\$24,900.00
2003	Eagle Bay Dune Restoration & Protection - Stage 2	Rapidly increasing use of formal and informal paths through the fringing dunes to Eagle Bay beach has resulted in considerable loss of vegetation and dune erosion. The Residents of Eagle Bay Association is working with the Meelup Regional Park Management Committee and Shire of Busselton to brush and renegotiate damaged areas and eradicate an introduced grass which is displacing endemic species. This project will protect the fragile dune system while at the same time provide convenient access to the beach.	Residents of Eagle Bay Association	Residents of Eagle Bay Association	\$5,400.00
2003	Bunbury Back Beach - Primary Dune Rehabilitation Works	Seedlings will be collected and purchased through the Leschenault Community Nursery. Brush material will be brought to the site by the City of Bunbury. Bunbury Senior High students will undertake this project as a part of their studies. They will design interpretative material for their bus shelters in an attempt to raise awareness of coastal protection. They will also plant and maintain seedlings on site, as well as brush the site. Protective barrier fencing will be installed by the City of Bunbury. Species to be planted are local natives. Bunbury Senior High School has indicated that it would like to use this project as a future basis for monitoring and evaluation as a part of its social science program. The City of Bunbury has indicated that it will continue with ongoing maintenance and assistance after the completion of the proposed project.	Bunbury Senior High School	City of Bunbury	\$5,000.00
2003	Binningup Beach North Fencing And Management Signs	Council's Ranger section find the off road vehicle access through the Binningup Beach north dune difficult to manage. The closure of tracks by fencing, signage, planting and brushing will provide some ownership and consequently more manageable areas that will keep the local community and the local authority focused on the fragile dune system.	Binningup Community Association Inc.	Shire of Harvey	\$10,400.00
2003	Myalup 100acre Wood Fencing And Trail Work	The project goal is to protect the forest and dune system of what is commonly known as the 100acre wood through on ground action. The work on the dune system, in accordance to the Quilty Plan 1990 was to stop the encroachment of the dunes into the forest. the "wood" contains many walking trails and a 4 wheel motorbike access track to the beach. These trails are all marked with coloured markers. The "wood" is also an example of a virgin tuart coastal woodland and heathland which when fenced will be finally protected from vehicle and uncontrolled trail bike access.	Myalup Community Association Inc.	Shire of Harvey	\$9,000.00
2004	Dune Protection And Rehabilitation At Yallingup, Injidup And Smiths Beaches	To achieve sustainability of these popular beaches which are subject to the most pressure through increasing usage. Drawing on past experience we will deploy proven methodologies of windbreaks, brushing, fencing, planting of suitable species and strategic signage. The main focus will be to extend the work at Injidup making use of CALM resources and advice and adhering to the principles outlined in the Coastal Planning and Management Manual.	Yallingup Land Conservation District Committee	Department of Conservation and Land Management	\$6,016.00
2004	Peppermint Grove Beach Rehabilitation Project	Increasing numbers of visitors to Peppermint Grove beach are causing degradation in the primary dune system through not keeping to the paths and sandboarding. This project aims to increase awareness of the local and visiting community on why and how to protect the fragile coastal areas. An information pamphlet and fridge magnet will be developed and distributed. Weeds and pedestrians are threatening the biodiversity and stability of the Peppermint Grove dune systems. Fencing, signage, weed control and revegetation by local volunteers will address these issues. These activities will be concentrated around the high use areas adjacent to the main car parking areas.	Peppermint Grove Beach Community Association	Capel Land Conservation District Committee	\$1,772.00

Funding round	Project Title	Project Summary	Community Applicant	Agency Applicant	Approved Funding
2004	Audit Of Nutrient Detention Basins And Drains At Augusta	This project will examine the performance of the drainage system at August and East August with regard to nutrient and pollutant assimilation and will include an education and awareness raising aspect aimed at reducing the impacts of human activities on stormwater quality. The performance of the drainage facilities will be examined by means of an on-ground audit of the facilities, followed by a twelve month water quality program within the receiving waters and within the drainage system itself. The results of the project will be presented in a report which will include recommendations for works to improve the performance of the facilities and prioritisation of works.	Lower Blackwood Land Conservation District Committee	Shire of Augusta-Margaret River	\$8,664.00
2004	Cathedral Beach Access And Dune Rehabilitation At Windy Harbour	Project will undertake improvements to the Cathedral Beach car park and walk trail. Due to increase of visitors to this beach a dune blowout has been created causing loss of native vegetation. The WH Volunteer Group comprising members of the WH Advisory Group, community and Shire of Manjimup together intend to rehabilitate the foredunes and manage visitors. Steps will be constructed to provide improved access and remove the need to traverse the dunes. The dune blow out and information trails will be brushed and rehabilitated to prevent further degradation. Regular inspections and maintenance will ensure people use the steps allowing the blowout and trails to stabilise through unimpeded natural vegetation.	Windy Harbour Advisory Committee	Windy Harbour Advisory Committee	\$8,960.00
2005	Construction of Boardwalks on Ecologically Fragile Sections of the Cape-to-Cape Track	To construct boardwalks over ecologically sensitive areas transversed by the Cape to Cape Track. The boardwalks will form part of the section of the Track that is being upgraded to Australian standards for "Universal Access", (especially for people in wheelchairs, gophers or prams). As this section of the Track runs entirely through a coastal environment it is essential that environmental considerations are second only to safety on the list of priorities. The boardwalks will be made from recycled plastic and have been designed, and will be built and maintained to completely minimise impact on the environment and to "complement their surroundings". *Leeuwin-Naturalise National Park Management Plan. P36)	Friends of the Cape to Cape Track Inc.	Department of Environment and Conservation	\$39,800.00
2005	Allan Road Beach Access Management	The current beach access from the end of Allan Road Binningup is suffering major blowout and dune degradation from increasing human activity. This project will include management signage, fencing and trail upgrade with local coastal species plantings to protect from further degradation.	Binningup Community Association	Shire of Harvey	\$13,170.00
2006	Walpole Foreshore Rehabilitation	To rehabilitate Walpole Inlet Foreshore strip (refer to plan attached) back to a state consistent with the natural foreshore environment.	Walpole & Nornalup Inlet Advisory Group	Shire of Manjimup	\$6,560.00
2006	Binningup Beach Walk Track Improvements and Dune Restoration	Formalise two existing walk tracks by way of fencing; Provide easier access to existing viewing platform; Stabilise and re-vegetate portions of eroded dunes with appropriate plants and brushing; Provide seating at two viewing points. This project will further protect previous rehabilitation sites. Meet criteria listed in coastal management plan whilst maintaining community awareness.	Binningup Community Association Inc	Shire of Harvey	\$10,625.00
2006	Capel Coastal Dune Protection Project	This project will fence off areas of primary dunes identified in the Capel Coastal Strategy as in immediate need of attention due to unrestricted access by people, cars and horses. Areas under new threats identified by the Capel LCDC will also be fenced. Once the fencing is complete, a publicity campaign with local coastal residents will be undertaken to encourage them to take native plant prunings from their gardens and place them behind fencing instead of disposing of this vegetation as green waste.	Capel Land Conservation District Committee	Shire of Capel	\$4,906.00
2006	Turkey Point Rehabilitation Project	The Turkey Point Rehabilitation Project is a collaborative project between the City of Bunbury and the Leschenault Community Nursery, which seeks to ameliorate anthropogenic impacts upon the dune system and foreshore of the Leschenault Estuary in the vicinity of Turkey Point through the rehabilitation and control of access to this internationally significant conservation area. Specific actions include the planting of 17,000 local provenance tubestock seedlings, the installation of brushing to minimise wind erosion and aid plant establishment, 160m of fencing to formalise 4wd beach access and the installation of educational / interpretive signage at strategic access points to inform the community of the areas conservation value.	Leschenault Community Nursery	City of Bunbury	\$19,441.00

Funding round	Project Title	Project Summary	Community Applicant	Agency Applicant	Approved Funding
2006	South West Cape to Cape Marine Debris Project	Past clean up events have shown that marine debris is endangering marine life and the marine environment along the Capes coastline. This project targets marine debris by monthly monitoring activities, annual community event, data collection and distribution to Government agencies and relevant industries (e.g. WAFIC), through an informative website and media promotions of research findings. This will inform and raise awareness as to why marine debris must be targeted on a long-term basis to protect the coast and marine environment. This project aims not only to clean-up the coast, but to also develop mitigation measures to resolve and prevent marine debris.	Tangaroa Blue Ocean Care Society	Department of Environment and Conservation	\$11,500.00
2006	Myalup Foredune Fence - North	Rapidly escalating vehicle traffic on the Myalup Dunes breaking through an old dune fence had lead the community to highlight, in alignment with the existing planning strategies, the need to build a long lasting and robust fence. This fence will be placed behind the berm along the entire length of the dune system and endemic dune species will be planted to re-vegetate the site and stabilise the dunes. The project aims at rehabilitating degrading systems, by addressing inappropriate vehicle access, onto the fragile coastal dune. The project will be carried out in partnership with local volunteers, coastcare group, Green Corps team, Indigenous labour team and skilled contractors.	Myalup Community Association Inc	Shire of Harvey	\$20,775.00
2007	Prevelly/Gnarabup Foreshore Rehabilitation and Coastal Access - Stage 5	Stage 5 of the works will close the existing track from the viewing platform to the beach / reef, remove the stairs over the cliff area, rehabilitate the cliff area, provide an alternative route to the beach / reef with a new 120m limestone sheeted path, small boardwalk and set of steps (approx 1m high) and formalise a narrow 105m limestone path from the viewing platform to the car park. In addition to the headland works, Stage 5 will also formalise a further 250m of informal sand tracks with limestone sheeting and earth stairs, provide concrete paths at the carparks, upgrade existing timber steps, close a small blown out beach access point, provide fencing, rehabilitation of dunes and install signage.	Margaret River Coastal Residents Association	Shire of Augusta - Margaret River	\$51,680.00
2007	Fish Creek - Short Beach Track Stabilisation and Rehabilitation	This fragile coastal environment has been heavily impacted on by the increasing numbers of visitors, resulting in loss of coastal vegetation, habitat and biodiversity. The proposed project is located within a sensitive zone which has high to extreme levels of susceptibility to soil erosion and degradation (Shannon and D'Entrecasteaux National Parks Management Plan 1987-1997, p22). We plan to protect and rehabilitate this sensitive zone by: a) stabilising Shrot Beach Track (D'Entrecasteaux National Park) by laying and pinning 300 metres of rubber matting to create sustainable access to Short Beach (using DEC staff and volunteers). B) constructing wind fences adjacent to the track to assist in the rehabilitation of the surrounding area and prevent further degradation from vehicle use and wind blowouts. C) planting native seedlings to further stabilise the dune system.	WA 4WD Association	Department of Environment and Conservation	\$7,230.00
2007	2007 South West Marine Debris Project	Every year, our oceans and waterways are constantly polluted with a wide variety of marine debris ranging from plastic bags to derelect fishing gear. This debris can take over 600 years to break down in the ocean and poses a threat to Australian marine life and seabirds including 20 endangered animals. Since 2004, the South West Marine Debris Project has targeted marine debris in the south west and has provided data showing a consistently high amount of marine debris in the the area. Through monthly monitoring activities, annual community events, data collection, reports, workshops, an educational website and media promotions of research findings, this project aims to inform and raise awareness as too the impact of marine debris in our ocean ecosystem, investigate mitigation measures to resolve and prevent marine debris and show the need for consistent long-term monitoring to help protect the the coast and marine environment.	Tangaroa Blue Ocean Care Society	WA Department of Fisheries	\$36,730.00
2007	Community capacity building in the southwest coastal region	The key aim of the project is to assist coastal community groups, local governments and partners to build their capacity in caring for the coastal environment in the South West. This project will be key in planning, facilitating and promoting coastal protection related information as well as coordinating and supporting onground coastal projects. This will be done by: helping the community to build relationships with other coastal managers (Indigenous community, Government, NGOs and others); increasing their knowledge of best practice for coastal protection rehabilitation techniques through Coastswap's website; providing technical advice in developing as well as implementing key regional and local strategies and plans (e.g. foreshore and coastal management plans); and applying for grants and developing projects.	South West and Peel Coastal Coordinating Committee Inc. (Coast SWaP)		\$77,801.00

Funding round	Project Title	Project Summary	Community Applicant	Agency Applicant	Approved Funding
2009	2009 South West Marine Debris Project	Marine debris significantly impacts the SW coastline. The SWMD Project, with the help of over 1,000 TBOCS volunteers has resulted in the removal of over 300,000 pieces of debris since 2004. TBOCS aims to continue and expand the South West Marine Debris Project to the entire South West region and put in place initial steps to expand to coastal areas around WA. To address and mitigate the threats caused by marine debris, many aspects need to be addressed, the SWMDP coordinates and focuses on: a) the removal of debris from the coast, data collection and tracing the source of debris; b) the delivery of presentations and workshops to educate the broader community, industry and agencies on the impacts of marine debris and practical ways we can all help to reduce it; c) writing annual reports on findings and recommendations; and d) looking at ways of changing and influencing industries and policy makers towards best practices designs to reduce marine debris.	Tangaroa Blue Ocean Care Society	WA Department of Fisheries	\$43,060.00
2009	North Eastern Foreshore Improvement Project for the Leschenault Estuary	This project aims to revegetate and rehabilitate degraded foreshore reserves of the north-eastern Leschenault Estuary in a partnership approach between NRM groups, government agencies and the local community. The project will increase biodiversity and ecological values including provision of food and shelter for nursery fish stocks and coastal birds. The northern portion of the estuary is a recognised estuarine fishery nursery and the estuary and its surrounds are identified feeding and roosting areas for migratory bird species protected under international agreements. Additional benefits include erosion control, bank stabilisation, improved water quality and increased community awareness.	Leschenault Catchment Council	Department of Water	\$19,960.50
2009	Protecting the ecological and social values of the Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park	This project builds upon the work done by DEC over the past 20 years on the Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park. This project implements goals of the Leschenault Peninsula management. This regional park is an area abundant with native wildlife, supporting over 201 species of native plant including some are species and provides an important habitat for waterbirds. This park has a great role as a conservation and recreation area whilst being so close to a growing urban population. This project aims to continue the revegetation and dune stabilisation by working in partnership with DEC, schools and community groups.	Leschenault Catchment Council	Department of Environment and Conservation	\$100,000.00
2009	The Dalyellup Beach Project to monitor seagrass beds and fish diversity	The seagrass beds off Dalyellup are a major nursery for the fish stocks of the region. The health of the seagrass beds are at risk due to effluent runoff, recreational activities and global warming. We aim to: * Collect data for water temperature, seagrass abundance and distribution, fish species and epiphytic algae, as a means of monitoring the effects of: 1) Waste water outflow from a sewage treatment plant, 2) nutrient rich water outflow from Five Mile Brook and 3) global warming, on the Dalyellup Beach reef ecosystem. * Use accredited protocols for collecting visual census data for the Dalyellup reef and contribute this to the national 'Reef Life Survey' data base for conservation and sustainable management of Geographe Bay's marine resources, especially the seagrass beds. * Educate the high school community, the wider community and the Capel Shire about the Dalyellup reef ecosystem to make for a sustainable future	Bunbury Cathedral Grammar School	Commonwealth of Australia	\$6,250.00
2009	Capel Coastal Fencing & Revegetation Project	Human access pressures are impacting negatively on the flora in the primary and secondary dune systems of the beaches within the Shire of Capel. Fencing and revegetation of the whole dune system is now seen as essential to protect these areas. Public awareness needs to be raised on where the beach can be accessed and what types of fauna use the dunes as habitat.	Capel Land Conservation District Committee	Shire of Capel	\$42,866.00

Funding round	Project Title	Project Summary	Community Applicant	Agency Applicant	Approved Funding
2010	2010 South West Beach Clean Up	Marine debris is a known threat to the marine & coastal environments with over 1 million seabirds & 100,000 marine animals being killed each year & more than 46,000 pieces of debris in each square mile of ocean. Prevention & removal of debris is integral in addressing this issue. The 2010 South West Beach Clean Up is the 6th year this annual event has taken place & aims to engage 600 volunteers in a marine debris clean up at 100 coastal sites between Geraldton & Albany over the weekend of October 9 & 10. This clean up event continues to grow annually & aims to engage volunteers to register sites, remove marine debris, collect data on what they find & submit back to Tangaroa Blue for inclusion in the National Marine Debris Database which is used both locally & nationally to find practical ways of reducing marine debris impacting the Australian coastline. Support & involvement by long term partners and community groups/organisations in this event ensures it continues to achieve objectives & is an annual event which will be maintained by Tangaroa Blue in the long term.	Tangaroa Blue Ocean Care Society	Department of Fisheries	\$7,883.56
2010	Binningup Beach Dune and Walk Track Restoration	This project will formalise and further delineate two existing walk tracks by way of crushed limestone paths, fencing and signage. Eroded dunes adjacent to these tracks would be stabilised with appropriate plants and brushing & further protect previously rehabilitated dunes in the area. The project will also provide a safe viewing area at Valentine Road Walk Track, meet the criteria listed in the Coastal Management Plan (CMP) for the Shire of Harvey whilst maintaining community awareness. Upgrading these walk tracks will cater for increasing pedestrian usage as a result of further expansion of the residential area of Binningup.	Binningup Coastcare and Environment Group	Shire of Harvey	\$7,481.30
2010	Prevelly/Gnarabup Foreshore Rehabilitation and Coastal Access - Stage 6	The Prevelly/Gnarabup Headland is being subjected to increasing pressure due to increased usage. Uncontrolled access is resulting in environmental damage to the headland and adjacent areas. This proposal is a continuation of the Shire's previous work along the Prevelly/Gnarabup foreshore - formalisation of selected paths, closing of unnecessary paths and the rehabilitation of the dunes in close proximity to the works. This stage of works will provide a 2.1 m path approximately 180m long, linking the Gnarabup foreshore walk track to the Surfers Point pathway.	Margaret River Coastal Residents Association	Shire of Augusta-Margaret River	\$16,375.00
2011	Rehabilitation flora identification and site monitoring	To prepare a web based handbook of the endemic and non-endemic taxa at Peppermint Grove Beach to enable volunteers to identify and monitor rehabilitation sites with and for the land managers, Capel Shire and to collect some baseline data on flora at Peppermint Grove Beach to allow monitoring of rehabilitation sites and for future endemic plant selection for rehabilitation.	Peppermint Grove Beach Community Association Inc	Shire of Capel	\$6,498.00
2011	Binningup Beach Fencing and Dune Rehabilitation	This project will see 1km of coastal dunes north of the main Binningup beach protected with the construction of a remaining 240m of coastal fencing. Fencing will be accompanied by brushing and 3000 local provenance seedlings will be planted along a 400m section of this fenced area to discourage pedestrian access and increase the quality of the surrounding coastal dune environment. The walk track from the West Coast Drive lookout to the beach will be further delineated with wooden directional signage and will also be fenced to the same style and standard as other walk tracks in Binningup.	Binningup Coastcare and Environment Group (BCEG) Inc.	Shire of Harvey	\$11,790.00
2011	2011 West Australian Beach Clean Up	Marine debris is a well documented threat to the marine & coastal environments and the prevention and removal of debris is integral in addressing this issue. The 2011 WA Beach Clean Up is the 7th year this event has taken place and aims to expand to engage over 700 volunteers in a beach clean up event at 110 coastal sites around WA over the weekend of October 15 & 16. The event aims to work with local partners to engage volunteers to register sites, remove marine debris, collect and submit data to Tangaroa Blue for inclusion in the National Marine Debris Database which is used both locally & nationally to find practical ways of reducing marine debris impacting the Australian coastline.	Tangaroa Blue Foundation Limited	Department of Fisheries	\$16,539.00

Funding round	Project Title	Project Summary	Community Applicant	Agency Applicant	Approved Funding
2011	Implementation of the Central East Busselton Foreshore Management Plan	The foreshore, between Scout Road and Ford Road in Busselton is under increasing pressure from recreational usage due to urban intensification and tourist development. This project proposes to implement recommendations from the Central East Busselton Foreshore Management Plan (2009), developed in consultation with the community. The main objectives are to maintain and enhance the conservation, recreation and social values and erosion buffer function of the foreshore. This will include revegetation of the foreshore using local native species- with involvement of the local community, fencing of revegetated areas and formalisation of access paths and provision of a minor recreational node.	Geographe Catchment Council (Geocatch), South West Catchment Council	Shire of Busselton	\$45,907.00
2011	Surfrider Foundation Coastal Education and Capacity Building Conference	The Surfrider Foundation Margaret River Chapter has been active for over twenty years and in 2010 won Surfrider's branch and campaign of the year. The Surfrider Foundation Education Conference is a national annual event and opportune forum to share this experience and attract presenters with coastal interests. The aim is to attract a wide range of coastal community groups to showcases successful coastal projects, increase the communities capacity to undertake such projects, outline methods for attracting and retaining volunteers, increase volunteer motivation, outline engagement with indigenous groups and share successes in coastal monitoring and evaluation projects involving schools and universities.	Surfrider Foundation	Shire of Augusta Margaret River	\$4,900.00
2011	Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park - Protection of Aboriginal Heritage and Conservation Values	This project builds on the work done by the LCC and DEC over the past 18 month on the Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park as part of a 2010 coastwest grant. This proposal implements goals of the Leschenault Peninsula management plan. This conservation park is an area abundant with native wildlife, supporting over 201 species of native plants including some rare species and provides an important habitat for waterbirds. It has a great role as a conservation and recreation area whilst being so close to a growing urban population. This project aims to continue dune stabilisation and revegetation work, and the protection of an aboriginal burial site with participation of community groups.	Leschenault Catchment Council	Department of Environment and Conservation	\$41,772.00
2011	Rabbits Hill Track Formalisation and Rehabilitation Project	Current tracks and staircase have been impacted from erosion, increased use and informal access, leading to degradation of the coastal vegetation and dunes, as well as unsafe access. This project will address these issues with the: Design and construction of 2 sets of staircases and steps leading from the coastal foredune to the beach at Rabbits Hill and Shallow tracks. Design and installation of interpretive signage to raise awareness and educate visitors on protecting coastal areas. Coordination and implementation of this project with DEC and YLCDC. Rehabilitation of existing informal tracks and blowouts by laying brushing over degraded areas.	Yallingup Landcare Conservation District Committee (YLCDC)	Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC)	\$51,288.00
2012	Construction of toilet near Cape to Cape Track - Gallows Beach	To construct a purpose built sustainable toilets to cater for the visitors to the nearby beaches and who are using the Track. The toilet will be designed and constructed for the maritime environment and will also be aesthetically compatible with the bush environment in which they will be situated.	Friends of the Cape to Cape Track Inc.	Department of Environment and Conservation	\$33,610.00
2012	Walpole and Denmark Weed Action Group Weeding Walpole Inlet	Denmark Weed Action Group (DWAG) would like to assist the newly formed Walpole Weed Action Group (WWAG) to develop weed identification skills, weed control techniques and organisational capacity to run their own group in the Walpole area. DWAG wish to travel to Walpole on a monthly basis to educate and train the group to undertake weed control works. DWAG will encourage the participation of Pibulmun Elders, Shire of Manjimup and interested community members in a practical and theoretical capacity through monthly on-site community volunteer days. Project work will be focused around the Walpole Inlet where several environmental weed species have degraded the condition of surrounding bushland areas.	Denmark Weed Action Group Inc.; Walpole Weed Action Group	Shire of Manjimup	\$10,490.00
2012	Meelup Regional Park coastal nodes master plan	Meelup Regional Park's coast is heavily impacted by visitors accessing the coastal and marine environments for recreation. The main objective of the project is to develop a coastal node master plan to: - Conserve and improve the natural environment of the Meelup coast, - Protect the visual amenity of the Meelup coast, and - Provide coastal facilities as appropriate for visitors to Meelup Regional Park. The plan will address access (vehicle and pedestrian), signage/interpretation, rehabilitation, parking and facilities to ensure a consistent and holistic approach to conserving and improving the Meelup coast. Appropriate indigenous and broader community consultation will be undertaken.	Meelup Regional Park Management Committee	Shire of Busselton	\$9,000.00

Funding round	Project Title	Project Summary	Community Applicant	Agency Applicant	Approved Funding
2012	Yallingup Foreshore Management Plan	Yallingup beach has a coastal foreshore which is managed by the Shire of Busselton. The area requires active management to ensure that important social and environmental values are maintained and enhanced. To help manage this area, the LCDC, in conjunction with the Shire would like to develop a foreshore management plan. The plan will outline the current values of the area, threats to these values, and management actions to address these threats.	Yallingup Land Conservation District	Shire of Busselton	\$7,000.00
2012	Preston Beach Coastal and Dune Management Project	The aim of the project is to maintain and protect the Preston Beach coastline and dunes from unnatural environmental influences and to guide and educate communities and tourists to prevent further impact. Placement of brushing on the coastal dunes to prevent further erosion and discourage unauthorised access. Signage to identify areas under protection and revegetation and to educate community members and welcome them to the Shire of Waroona on our coastal boundaries. Fencing along the north and south access points to the beach and gating of the brush collection areas.	Preston Beach Progress Association	Shire of Waroona	\$13,200.00
2012	Dune restoration project in the Maidens Reserve - engaging community and volunteers	This project will deliver dune restoration work in an important part of the Ocean to Preston regional park in the Maidens Reserve, an area locally significant for recreation and biodiversity. Using a specialised contractor and a range of community groups/volunteers (including Friends of Maidens Group, the City of Bunbury, Maidens Park Primary School) brushing and planting of native seedlings will be carried out to protect the area from uncontrolled human activities. Educational events will provide an avenue to foster ownership of the reserve and its conservation and management. Installation of 12 signs and the publishing of a brochure will aim to alter the usage of the reserve to prevent further degradation.	Leschenault Catchment Council	City of Bunbury	\$44,715.00
2012	Marlston Hill Sand Dune Rehabilitation Project	To rehabilitate sand dune blowouts and the foreshore area between BP beach lookout and lighthouse. This will include: brushing denuded areas, planting local provenance plants, repair and replacement of broken and rusted fencing to contain foot traffic to designated walkways and appropriate signage.	Marlston Coastcare	City of Bunbury	\$2,000.00
2012	Rivermouth – Gas Bay Development Concept Plan Implementation: Gas Bay Precinct	The Prevelly /Gnarabup Coastal area is being subjected to increasing pressure due to increased usage. Uncontrolled access is resulting in environmental damage to the Gasbay area see attachment A for site overview. This proposal is a continuation of the Shire's previous work along the Prevelly/Gnarabup foreshore, the project will see the installation of a 28m stair case and a 3mx3m look out on a degraded sand dune and beach access way the structure will be made out of Jarrah and include stainless steel fittings. The project will also see the installation of a concrete path that will formalise access to the lookout and beach access stairs, it will also provide disabled access to the lookout via a pram ramp from the Gasbay carpark. The project will incorporate fencing to protect sensitive areas, brushing and closure of informal tracks.	Margaret River Coastal Residents Association	Shire of Augusta Margaret River	\$21,819.93
2012	2012 West Australian Beach Clean Up	Marine debris is a well documented threat to the marine & coastal environments and the prevention and removal of debris is integral in addressing this issue. The 2012 WA Beach Clean Up is the 8th year this event has taken place and aims to expand to engage over 800 volunteers in a beach clean up event at 120 coastal sites around WA over the weekend of October 13 & 14. The event aims to work with local partners to engage volunteers to register sites, remove marine debris, collect and submit data to Tangaroa Blue for inclusion in the National Marine Debris Database which is used both locally & nationally to find practical ways of reducing marine debris impacting the Australian coastline.	Tangaroa Blue Foundation Limited	Department of Fisheries	\$16,539.00
2012/13	Rehabilitation and flora identification and continuing education	To complete the web page handbook of the endemic and non-endemic taxa at Peppermint Grove Beach (See Attachment 1) to enable volunteers to identify and monitor sites with and for the land managers Capel Shire and to collect some baseline data on Flora at Peppermint Grove Beach to enable selection of endemic plants for future rehabilitation. In addition to undertake some community education on the flora of Peppermint Grove Beach, including bush walks and workshops on the use of the web book and plant identification in general.	Peppermint Grove Beach Community Association Pty Ltd	Shire of Capel	\$8,961.00

Funding round	Project Title	Project Summary	Community Applicant	Agency Applicant	Approved Funding
2012/13	2013 West Australian Beach Clean Up	Marine debris is a well documented and recognised threat to both marine & coastal environments and the long term prevention and removal of debris is integral in addressing this issue. The 2013 WA Beach Clean Up is the 9th year this event has taken place and aims to expand to engage over 1000 volunteers in a beach clean up event at 130 coastal sites around WA over the weekend of October 19 & 20. The event aims to work with local partners to engage volunteers to register sites, remove marine debris, collect and submit data to Tangaroa Blue for inclusion in the Australian Marine Debris Database which is used both at a local government level as well as nationally by agencies such as CSIRO and AMSA to find practical ways of reducing marine debris impacting the Australian coastline.	Tangaroa Blue Foundation	Department of Fisheries	\$13,660.00
2012/13	Myalup Dune Restoration	In partnership, the Myalup Community Association and the Shire of Harvey will revegetate with native seedlings, brush and sign post 900m of coastal dunes north of the Myalup Main Beach. The dunes are denuded of vegetation, highly eroded and a threat to adjacent bushland. While protecting biodiversity and the coastal environment, the project aims to strengthen community partnerships and involvement in local environmental conservation. The project involves monitoring and evaluation with both parties committed to ensure the projects long-term sustainability.	Myalup Community Association	Shire of Harvey	\$34,480.00
2012/13	Peron Naturaliste Partnership Coastal Community Adaptation Awareness Plan	The PNP recognise their coastal vulnerability and received Federal Government funding under the Coastal Adaptation Decision Pathways (CAPS) Project to Develop Flexible Adaptation Pathways for the Peron Naturaliste Coastal Region of Western Australia. This project proposes to act as a pilot for the other local government areas to communicate the findings of the CAPS project and more importantly engage the local community in the wider debate to build resilience and develop a Coastal Community Adaptation Awareness Plan. This approach and subsequent Plan will then be 'rolled out' to the other local government areas which will adopt their own Plan to suit their own individual local physical variables and issues.		City of Busselton / City of Mandurah / Peron Naturaliste Partnership	\$28,495.00
2012/13	Rehabilitation of areas affected by the November 2011 Margaret River bushfire	On 23rd and 24th November 2011 a fire that escaped from a DEC planned burn caused devastating damage to many properties and a large area of coastal land between Ellenbrook and Redgate. Subsequent winter storms caused significant erosion along the fore dunes. This project gives an opportunity to repair these eroded areas before they get worse. The fire has opened up the naturally dense coastal vegetation and provides an opportunity to undertake significant weed control at a number of sites. In partnership with a number of local community groups, the project will allow for the formalisation of access to surf breaks south of Lefthanders which will protect the dune systems from informal and unrestricted access from the Cape to Cape Track to the beach.	Cape to Cape Catchment Group	Department of Environment and Conservation	\$115,283.00
2012/13	Increasing community awareness of feral fish in the Vasse-Wonnerup Wetland	Introduced fishes are a major threat to the ecological health of the Vasse-Wonnerup system and therefore, we are currently undertaking a control program. However, an essential complement of this is a community education program to prevent future introductions. The proposed project will produce and distribute educational material and provide a vehicle for community engagement in preventing further introductions of introduced fish species. Electronic copies of the educational material will be published freely online and made available in printed form from our partners (again for free). The success of this project will be measured through evaluation surveys and monitoring website usage.	Murdoch University	SWCC, Geocatch, Department of Fisheries	\$8,007.00
2012/13	Preston Beach Dune Management	To maintain and protect the Coastline and Dunal system at Preston Beach in the Shire of Waroona from man made and environmental influences through brushing, revegetation, landscaping and community education. Dune brushing on the coastal dunes will prevent further erosion and discourage unauthorised access. Removal of non native species, revegetation and landscaping will prevent wind erosion and promote stability of the dunal system.	Preston Beach Progress Association	Shire Of Waroona	\$10,060.00
2013/14	Binningup Beach Dune Infill Planting Project	This project will stabilise eroded dunes adjacent to the West Coast Drive walk track with provenance seedlings and brushing to further protect previously rehabilitated dunes in an area which is still not fully stabilised. Further signage to be installed and some old and hidden signs relocated, to clearly delineate existing walk tracks to allow for increased pedestrian of the area. This project will also provide a safe viewing area from the crest of the dune and maintain community awareness which meets the criteria that is listed in The Shire of Harvey's Coastal Management Plan 2006 (CMP).	Binningup Coastcare and Environment Group Inc (BCEG)	Shire of Harvey	\$2,385.00




Funding round	Project Title	Project Summary	Community Applicant	Agency Applicant	Approved Funding
2013/14	Construction of Universal Access to Bunker Bay Beach	The City proposes to extend and reconstruct the boardwalk access to Bunker Bay beach to achieve universal access, and reflective of best practice coastal management. This proposal represents an improvement to beach access that facilitates use by the whole community, while reducing vehicle access to the beach (particularly associated with events) and removing any need for development of an alternative public access.		City of Busselton	\$17,500.00
2014/15	Peron Naturaliste Region Coastal Monitoring Program	Local Governments and other coastal managers need coastal data, particularly local data. This was identified as a significant gap for most local government areas in the Coastal Adaptation Decision Pathways Project; Developing Flexible Adaptation Options for the Peron Naturaliste Coastal Region of WA. This project aims to develop and implement a sustainable, long-term, standardised monitoring program in the region and will assist the nine local governments in the Peron Naturaliste Partnership (PNP) region, other local governments and other coastal stakeholders such as Coastcare Groups to make better use of resources, to improve our understanding of coastal processes, erosion and inundation hazards, to identify trigger points and to develop effective and practical adaptation options to develop more resilient coastal communities.		LGAs between City of Rockingham to City of Busselton (9)	\$10,000.00
2014/15	Myalup Dune Restoration - Stage 2	In partnership, the Shire of Harvey and the Myalup Community Association will revegetate with native seedlings and brush and fence 300 m of coastal dunes as a continuation of works commenced in 2012/13. Large sections of the Myalup Swimming Beach, primary dune system are denuded of vegetation, highly eroded and a threat to adjacent bush land. The Project aims to protect biodiversity and the coastal environment and strengthen community partnerships and involvement in local environmental conservation. The Project involves monitoring and evaluation with both partnership organisations committed to ensuring the projects long-term sustainability.	Myalup Community Association	Shire of Harvey	\$23,400.00
2014/15	Ringbolt Bay Rehabilitation	The project will install beach access stairs and bollards and undertake significant weed control and revegetation to address loss of native vegetation and erosion at Ringbolt Bay, a popular recreation site amongst high quality vegetation. The Shire will work in conjunction with the Cape Leeuwin Precinct Group to implement components of a detailed site plan that was prepared for the area following the 2005 Shire of AMR Coastal Management Plan. The project will engage the community in a long term project that will formalise access to popular and sensitive areas of the coast.	Cape Leeuwin Precinct Group	Shire of Augusta Margaret River	\$19,500.00
2014/15	CoastSWaP Coastal Stakeholder Forums and Information Sharing Project	Plan and facilitate a series of 12 sub-regional coastal planning and management forums with key stakeholders throughout the south west of Western Australia (Mandurah to Walpole). 2 x Peel Harvey 2 x Leschenault 2 x Geographe 2 x Capes 2 x East Augusta - Donnelly River 2 x Donnelly River - Walpole Four forums have been completed at this stage -Peel-Harvey, Leschenault, Geographe and Capes	South West and Peel Coastal Management Group	Shire of Waroona	\$8,800.00
2014/15	Reducing impacts of visitor use on the Meelup coastline	This project proposes to help reduce the impacts associated with heavy visitor use, especially in peak periods, in Meelup Regional Park, an important Class A reserve vested in the City of Busselton. The reserve has State and Federally listed threatened flora and fauna, and a threatened ecological community., The two most observable and significant impacts are litter and those associated with uncontrolled visitor access. The project focuses on three popular sites (Gannet Rock, Point Picquet and Baudin) and is twofold: a) implement components of the Coastal Nodes Master Plan, and b) minimise litter on the park's coastline. The project has both significant on-ground (weed control, revegetation, brushing, access control measures) and education/awareness-raising (signage, publications, beach clean ups, art installation) components, as well as significant community involvement.	Meelup Regional Park Management Committee	City of Busselton	\$28,600.00

\$1,290,405.29

Coastal Management Plan Assistance Program projects: South West Region 2002 - 2014/15				
Funding round	Project Title	Project Summary	Applicant	Approved Funding
2003	Shire of Capel Coastal Strategy	Based on, and supersedes, Capel Coastal Plan. Provides an overall context for preparation of detailed foreshore improvement plans and funding implementation proposals in accordance with priorities identified by the community. Adopted by Council.	Shire of Capel	\$20,000
2003	Shire of Augusta-Margaret River Coastal Management Plan	Provides a framework by which coastal preservation and rehabilitation; development of recreational facilities; and other development can be reviewed. Requires development of foreshore management plans at specified beaches. All other areas of coastline are to be managed for the protection of heritage and conservation values by limiting development to low-key recreational and associated uses.	Shire of Augusta-Margaret River	\$20,000
2003	Review of the Windy Harbour Management Plan	Reviews 1999 Plan. A detailed issues paper has been lodged with DEC outlining concerns relating to the Harbour for assessment and consideration in the Indicative Management Plan, proposed Geographe Bay/Leeuwin-Naturaliste/ Hardy Inlet Marine Park process.	Shire of Manjimup	
2003	Coastal Development Policy		Shire of Busselton	\$20,000
2004	Shire Harvey Coastal Management Plan	The plan is being implemented with assistance from community groups and relevant organizations.	Shire Harvey	\$20,000
2006	Shire of Capel Coastal Strategy	Based on, and supersedes, Capel Coastal Plan. Provides an overall context for preparation of detailed foreshore improvement plans and funding implementation proposals in accordance with priorities identified by the community. Adopted by Council.	Shire of Capel	\$20,000
2009	Shire of Nannup Coastal Management Plan	To provide detailed coastal planning and management guidance once the Shire accepted vesting of the coastal foreshore reserve.	Shire of Nannup	
2010	Peppermint Grove Beach Foreshore Management Plan	Shire of Capel Coastal Strategy required a detailed foreshore implementation/action plan for this area. The plan deals with the management of dunes and access and also foreshore erosion problems. Supersedes: Foreshore Reserve Dune Reconstruction and Rehabilitation - McCourt Hills Estate Peppermint Grove Beach; and Peppermint Grove Beach Estate (Northern Section) Foreshore Management Plan.	Shire of Capel	\$10,000
2013/14	Shire of Augusta-Margaret River Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan	The plan will detail the potential impacts of rising sea levels in the Shire, determine what specific issues are of concern along the coast and identify how the Shire is going to successfully and efficiently implement measures that will ensure climate change impacts are minimised.	Shire of Augusta-Margaret River	\$50,000
2013/14	Shire Harvey Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan	Develop a Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan for the Shire of Harvey. Broadly, the Project will establish the context, undertake a coastal hazard risk identification, analysis and evaluation and develop coastal hazard risk treatment options. The PNP Coastal Adaptation Decision Pathways Project will inform the Project.	Shire Harvey	\$50,000
2014/15	Wonnerup Coastal Reserves Management Plan	The project proposes to prepare a Management Plan to facilitate cost-effective and best practice management of 140 ha of coastal reserves in Wonnerup. This mainly natural coastline within the City of Busselton has high environmental, cultural and social values, which are under threat from increasing ad-hoc public use.	City of Busselton	\$15,000

\$225,000

Coastal Vulnerability Assessment Projects (South West)

Region	Project	Partners	Place	Description	Project Type (see key below)
South West	<u>Bunbury Storm Surge Modelling (2012)</u> 	Department of Planning & Geoscience Australia	Bunbury	The WAPC, together with the Department of Planning, engaged the services of Geoscience Australia to undertake an assessment of Bunbury's coastal vulnerability. This study uses the latest modelling techniques to improve our understanding of the consequences for Bunbury of a storm surge event, both under present conditions and in future scenarios where climate change has caused sea levels to rise.	1. & 2.
	<u>Busselton Storm Surge Modelling (2014)</u> 	Department of Planning & Geoscience Australia	Busselton	The WAPC, together with the Department of Planning have engaged the services of Geoscience Australia to undertake an assessment of Busselton's coastal vulnerability by modelling storm surge and flooding scenarios. The results from this study are expected in May 2013.	1. & 2.
	<u>Developing Flexible Adaptation Pathways for the Peron Naturaliste Coastal Region of WA 2011-2012</u> 	Peron Naturaliste Partnership (Local Governments between Cape Peron and Cape Naturaliste)	Cape Peron to Cape Naturaliste	<p>The key reason for this project is to ensure the Peron Naturaliste Coastal Region is adequately prepared to respond to the impacts of climate change. The project will develop adaptation planning options for the region, which will help to deliver the following two specific project outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An economic-based regional test of adaptation options to treat identified impacts of coastal climate change; and • A detailed demonstration of several coastal adaptation pathways and options at a local scale. 	3.

Source: Western Australian Planning Commission and Department of Planning

Full list: <http://www.planning.wa.gov.au/674.asp>

<p><u>State Planning Policy No. 2.6</u> <u>State Coastal Planning Policy</u> <u>(2013)</u></p> 	<p><u>Department of Planning</u></p>	<p>Statewide</p>	<p>State Planning Policy No. 2.6 State Coastal Planning Policy (SPP2.6) was fully reviewed and gazetted in July 2013.</p> <p>The purpose of SPP2.6 is to provide guidance for decision-making within the coastal zone including managing development and land use change; establishment of foreshore reserves; and to protect, conserve and enhance coastal values.</p> <p>Schedule one of SPP 2.6 provides guidance for calculating the component of the coastal foreshore reserve required to allow for coastal processes. The allowance for sea level rise should be based on a vertical sea level rise of 0.9 metres over a 100-year planning timeframe to 2110.</p>	<p>5.</p>
<p><u>State Coastal Planning Policy</u> <u>Guidelines (2013)</u></p> 	<p><u>Department of Planning</u></p>	<p>Statewide</p>	<p>The key objective of these guidelines is to provide detailed guidance for the application of the policy measures in SPP2.6.</p>	<p>5.</p>
<p><u>Coastal Hazard Risk</u> <u>Management and Adaptation</u> <u>Planning Guidelines (2014)</u></p> 	<p><u>Department of Planning</u></p>	<p>Statewide</p>	<p>These guidelines have been produced to support the implementation of SPP2.6 by assisting decision-makers in developing and implementing effective coastal hazard risk management and adaptation planning (CHRMAP). They provide an overview and explanation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process for undertaking CHRMAP; • Determining appropriate content for CHRMAP; and • Assessing options for appropriate management and adaptation to risk. 	<p>5.</p>

***Key for Project Types:**

1. Data Collection/Interpretation (i.e. the project involves investigation of Metocean Processes, Biological Drivers, Understanding Processes, Data Acquisition)
2. Vulnerability Assessment/Risk Assessment (identification and evaluation of the consequences for infrastructure, communities and natural assets)
3. Adaptation Plan (following risk / impact / vulnerability assessments, identification of actions or responses)
4. Strategy
5. Policy

Stakeholder	Achievements
AMRSC	Gnarabup Coastal Path (Gnarabup to Rifle Butts). Upgrade of Surfers Point. Post fire rehab/coastal dunes.
Binningup Coastcare & Environment Group (founding member & past group Convenor)	Binningup has always fostered had a healthy community attitude toward dune restoration and revegetation of coastal dunes since 1990 I have been involved as a volunteer assisting the Binningup Coastcare co-ordinator since 2006. Signage, fencing, dune rehabilitation, weed spraying, beach access ways and lookout have been just some of the ongoing projects the group has been involved in since 2006 we apply for funding of Coastal rehab grants every year and organize a community planting day each year in June Binningup was runner up in Environment Awards 2008.
Busselton Dunsborough Environment Group	Since 2006 we have been conducting revegetation plantings adjacent to or within the Tuart Forest National Park. In the last few years we have concentrated on the Malbup Bird Hide site in Wonnerup to restore degraded areas and improve habitat. We have advocated strongly for retention of mature peppermints in the Busselton foreshore parks with limited success.
City of Bunbury	Back Beach Enhancement Project Stages 1-3. Dune Restoration at Mindalong Beach. Restoration at Marlston. Mindalong/Maidens Reserve Dune Restoration Works. Replacement of Seawalls in the Inlet.
City of Busselton	Ongoing maintenance and revegetation. Coastal Node plantings. Turned several foreshore areas into visually appealing and functional nodes. Balanced attitude to coastal management.
Coast SWap	Preston Beach Volunteer Rangers (model could be expanded). MERI required. Field trip and coastal conference. Advocacy. Attended National Coastal Conference.
Department of Aboriginal Affairs	Reburial of ancestral remains at various sites. Engagement of stakeholders e.g. at Belvidere Beach, Leschenault Peninsula by stabilising burial areas. Projects done via Coastwest/ DPaW. Recording and sharing stories relating to mythology, ritual activities. The CALM Act specifically considers management of Aboriginal values (2011). Vasse Wonnerup - good relationship with community group.
Department of Planning	Biannual Status Reports. SPP framework is actively being used. Establishment of spatial data base is being developed for use on Landgate/ Google Earth. This should be live by 2016. Coastwest Coastcare projects funded (list provided for CAP). Coastal Coordinator based in Perth who works with regional groups. Coastwest celebration document (2003 - 2010) by regions.
Department of Transport - Coastal Infrastructure	Modifications to Port Geographe to improve coastal processes/ sand nourishment. Augusta Boat Harbour.
Dolphin Discovery Centre	Self funded through tourism program (but its fickle) plus Royalties for Regions for projects.

Stakeholder	Achievements
DPaW (Section 2)	<p>Kilcarnup is a hotspot where work is currently being done via Coastwest.</p> <p>MOU with Friend of Cape to Capes.</p> <p>Capital funding for campgrounds via 'Parks for People'.</p>
DPaW (Section 3)	<p>Gazetting of Marine Park for Walpole and Nornalup Inlets.</p> <p>Lake Jasper water plan.</p> <p>Blackwood Point campgrounds upgrade.</p> <p>Donnelly River Huts, leases negotiated with upgrades.</p> <p>Upgrades to Point D'Entrecasteaux including 2WD access.</p> <p>Black Point camping area is currently being constructed as a staged development with camping for 30 sites that provide for single and group camp sites. The lake Jasper camping area provides for 3 premium camp sites only.</p> <p>Both localities are in the western portion of the park.</p> <p>The Yeagarup precinct is a popular coastal destination attracting 16,039 visitors in 2010. The area is serviced by a well maintained gravel road that provides conventional vehicle access to Lake Yeagarup. The precinct features 4WD access over the Yeagarup mobile sand dune, extensive beach access with links to Warren and Malimup localities. Warren River mouth, renown beach fishing and high dune and coastal vistas. No formal camping areas are provided for within the precinct.</p>
DPaW (Section 3)	<p>Replacing Walpole town jetty, new boat ramp at Coalmine Beach, research on biodiversity in Marine Park (found new algae species), gazettal of Walpole Nornalup Marine Park with high level actions relating to this completed.</p> <p>Management of coastal access, trials in track management methodology.</p>
DPaW (Sections 1 and 2)	<p>TEC monitoring of coastal communities.</p> <p>Technical advice for dog access to LGAs.</p> <p>Surveys of Threatened Hooded Plovers, involving the community and signage over nesting period (summer).</p> <p>Rehabilitation of access at 'The Cut' at Leschenault.</p> <p>Rehabilitation at Redgate Beach.</p> <p>Rehabilitation related to reburial of Aboriginal remains at the Leschenault Peninsula.</p> <p>Involvement of corrective Services and TAFE in rehabilitation work.</p> <p>Rubbish pick up with Tarangoa Blue.</p> <p>Partnership with 4WD clubs and Leschenault Environment Group.</p> <p>Leschenault Peninsula - Schools and community service planting.</p> <p>Off shore islands to research flora, fauna and vegetation.</p> <p>Reef surveys for species distribution.</p> <p>Water wheel rehabilitation.</p> <p>Visitor risk assessment and monitoring.</p> <p>Maintaining rock fishing anchors.</p> <p>Abseiling/ climbing at Wilyubrup Beach (with commercial operators).</p> <p>Community education video for Surfers (with SWCC).</p>
Dunsborough Coast and Landcare	<p>Modified Pool Riffle System and planting riparian corridors to improve water quality and provide wildlife corridors for the Dandalup Brook and Dugalup Brook; Improved Access and rehabilitation of beach access pathways; Rehabilitating drains, installing sumps in coastal zone; Monitoring programs (whales, seabirds, hooded plover).</p>

Stakeholder	Achievements
Geocatch	Vasse Wonnerup wetlands (reducing nutrients, water quality monitoring, supporting and commissioning research), Seagrass monitoring, Bay OK community engagement program, Beach clean-up days, Foreshore areas – planting days – mostly Jen Mitchell with Ribbons of Blue. Jen always tried to work in with FMPs, Coastal habitat areas (behind dunes – 2009 Coastcare project. Coastal Habitats. Planting and weed control. Western Ringtail Possum linkages and habitat enhancement. Supported development of City of Busselton foreshore management plans. E.g. listed as community group partner on Coastwest application for Busselton Central East FMP in 2011.
Leschenault Catchment Council	Some of our coastal zone achievements have been the “North Eastern Foreshore Improvement Project for the Leschenault Estuary” and “Clifton Park Tidal Foreshore Enhancement Project”. We have just recently completed a seagrass monitoring program in the Estuary in partnership with researchers from the Department of Water. In the past we have also had projects on the Leschenault Peninsula.
Lower Blackwood Catchment	Community based projects and revegetation of riparian zones to improve water quality
Margaret River Coastal Residents Association	Group has been going for over 15 years. Rationalising access. Getting grants in partnership with the Shire of Augusta Margaret River for infrastructure at Long Reef, Grunters, Gas Bay. Will be looking at coastal hazards with Shire. Infrastructure installed to high standard that will last and fits with landscape. 2011 fire - rehab, education, planting and weed management. Partnerships with Cape volunteers and Cape Catchment Group. LGA is really helpful.
Meelup Regional Park Committee	Too many to list, can provide annual reports that details achievements. These include revegetation, weed control, signage, erosion control works on waterways, trail formalisation/closures etc.
Peppermint Grove Beach Community Association	Adding flora list to internet for Reserve (92 species). Shire has done a great job with paths.
Peron Naturaliste Partnership	Networking and information sharing, See summary page in Lit Rev. Award at Australian Coastal Conference.
Peron Naturaliste Partnership	2015 Australian Coastal Award for Climate Adaptation.
Shire of Capel	Major Fencing Project at Peppermint Grove Beach, 3.5km of Foreshore vegetation fenced to protect from people and dogs. Ongoing education of Peppermint Grove Beach residents with regards to remnant vegetation (by Dr Eleanor Bennett). Fencing close to Capel River mouth to protect from 4WD use.
Shire of Dardanup	Grant from SWCC which was used for foreshore stabilisation and planting (baffles, rock pitching) on the tidal section of the Collie River.
Shire of Harvey	2015 Australian Coastal Award Winners – PNP for its integrated and strategic approach to the management and implementation of coastal adaption in the region from Cape Peron to Cape Naturaliste in WA. Coastal Mapping.

Stakeholder	Achievements
Shire of Manjimup	Walpole Town boat ramp and jetty funded and yet to be implemented. Shire to fund car park and stormwater management.
Shire of Manjimup	Camfield - gates and access control. Partnerships with SWCC/ DPaW/ Shire for signage and education to increase awareness. Windy Harbour boat ramp installation, access track, weed removal (also Manjimup Weed Action Group).
Tangaroa Blue Foundation (Marine Debris Initiative)	Small community action group in Cape to Cape Region is now a National Program; Collation of data resulting in ability to address types and amounts of rubbish and ultimately the source (data from over 10% of Australia's Beaches); Source reduction Plans not just clean-up (case of Rock Lobster plastic strapping bands, banned in 2011).
WALGA	Web toolkit for adaptation to climate change (will be updated). Biodiversity GIS tool. Case studies by and for LGAs.
Warren Catchments Council and South West Catchments Council	Boardwalks and beach access stairs, clean ups and weed control and removal.
Water Corporation	Rehabilitation and stabilisation for 5 mile brook in partnership with SWCC.
Windy Harbour Townsite	Onion weed and tea tree removal.

APPENDIX 10

Priority Matrix – How to Use

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Coastal Action Plan for SWCC Coastal Zone

PRIORITY MATRIX STEPS

Steps for populating the Priority Matrix

1. Refer to SWCC GIS system. Base Layers: DPAW Estate, Crown Reserves
2. Mark 'Place' on Google Earth using path or place mark
3. Assign scores into Excel Spreadsheet SCC-2015-001_PRIORITY_001_mp_V8
4. Use tab 'Priority Criteria - Place' in excel spreadsheet to determine criteria:
 - a. THREATS: Use information from literature review (SCC_2015-001_LITREV_008_jw_v3), stakeholder interviews (SCC-2015-001_CONSULT_008_jw_v1_Summary).
 - b. NATURAL RESOURCE VALUES: Use information from stakeholder interviews (SCC-2015-001_CONSULT_008_jw_v1_Summary), and SCC_2015-001_LITREV_008_jw_v3 and SWCC GIS layers: Ecological Communities (PEC/ TEC), Fauna (WA Threatened Fauna, DPAW, 2012), Flora (WA Threatened and Priority Flora (DPAW, 2012), Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (BOM, 2012), Important Wetlands (DoE, 2008), RAMSAR sites. Ecosystem Services are difficult to score and this has been done by considering such things as treatment of water in estuaries and wetlands.
 - c. ECONOMIC VALUES: Use information from Stakeholder interviews and SCC-2015-001_CONSULT_008_jw_v1_Summary.
 - d. SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND INTRINSIC VALUES: Use information from Stakeholder interviews and SCC-2015-001_CONSULT_008_jw_v1_Summary, SWCC GIS – Aboriginal Heritage Sites and WA Atlas Heritage Council State Register. Intrinsic values are difficult to score and have been assigned for particularly scenic and 'rich' locations.
 - e. CAPACITY/ OPPORTUNITIES: Use information from stakeholder interviews, (e.g. 'Zone of Influence map' for stakeholders) and local government crown
 - f. SWCC has added a filter for: places and actions that will be addressed in different NRM themes or by other management authorities.

APPENDIX 11

Priority Matrix – Places

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Appendix 11: Priority Matrix - Places

Top 10 (SWCC NRM)	Ranking Overall	Section	Node Code	Node/ Location	Tenure	Threats	Score	Natural Resource Values	Score	With Weighting: 4	Economic Values	Score2	With Weighting : 1	Social, cultural and intrinsic values	Score3	With Weighting: 2	TOTAL SCORE	Support, stakeholders with capacity, opportunities	Score4	Gap	Score5	SWCC NRM Filter
1	1	2	15	Leeuwin Naturalist National Park - Whole Management Area	DPAW	2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,18	4	3,4,5,7,9,10 relictual and endemic species	8	32	2,3,4	3	3	1,2,3,4	3	6	45	Management Plan, DPaW, Community Groups	3		5	
2	2	3	30	Walpole Nornalup Inlets and Marine Park	DPaW/ Department of Fisheries	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10	3	2,3,4,5,8,9,10	7	28	1,2,3,4,5	3	3	1,2,3,4	3	6	40	Shire of Manjimup, DPAW, Community	3		5	
Other programs/ land managers	3	1	7.02	Vasse Wonnerup Estuary and Wetlands	City of Busselton, Shire of Capel, DPAW	1,2,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,15	4	1,2,3,4,8,9	6	24	5	2	2	1,2,3,4	3	6	36	Ministerial Directive, WQIP	3		1	Implementation addressed through other NRM programs and land managers
3	3	3	22	Hardy Inlet and Blackwood River	Shire of Augusta Margaret River	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,12, 14, 15, 16	4	2,3,4,8,9, 10	6	24	2, 3,5	2	2	1, 3, 4	3	6	36	AMRSC	2		3	
Other programs/ land managers	4	1	14	Geographe Bay	DPAW/ Fisheries	2, 6,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,16	3	3,4,10 seagrass, coral and reef	5	20	1,2,3,4,5	3	3	1,2,3,4	3	6	32	WQIP, Marine Park, Fisheries, DPAW, LGAs	3		3	Implementation to be addressed by other NRM programs and land managers
Other programs/ land managers	4	1	5.04	Leschenault Inlet	City of Bunbury	1,2,6,7,8,9,10,12,13,15,16,19	3	1,3,4,5,8	5	20	3	3	3	2,3	3	6	32	City of Bunbury	2	Seawalls need repairing/ maintenance. WQ needs to be addressed.	3	Implementation the responsibility of the City of Bunbury
4	4	1	3	Leschenault Estuary and Foreshore		5,6,10,12	4	2,3,4,8,9	5	20	1,2,3,4,5	2	2	1,3	3	6	32	Estuary has no clear management authority, WQIP, City of Bunbury, Shire of Harvey	1		1	
5	5	3	26	D'Entrecasteaux National Park - Entire Management Area	DPaW	2,3,5,18	3	2,3,4,5,7	5	20	2	2	2	1,2,3,4	3	6	31	DPAW	2		3	
Other programs/ land managers	6	2	20	Ngari Marine Park - Whole area	DPaW/ Department of Fisheries	2,3,5,6,7,8,9,13,14,16,19	4	3,4,5,7	4	16	1,2,3,4,5	3	3	1,2,3,4	3	6	29	DPAW, DoT, DoF, Community	3		3	Implementation the responsibility of the State Government
6	7	1	12	Meelup Regional Park: Castle Beach, Meelup Beach, Eagle Bay	City of Busselton	3,5,7,8, 17, 18, 20 rubbish	3	3,4,5,7	4	16	2,3,4	3	3	1,3,4	3	6	28	MP, Masterplan, Committee	3	Relatively small gap	5	
7	8	1	6.04	Peppermint Grove Beach	Shire of Capel	7,8,12,13,17,18	3	4,8,9,10	4	16	3	2	2	1,2,3,4	3	6	27	FMP	2		5	
8	9	2	21.01	Cape Leeuwin- Flinders Bay	Shire of Augusta Margaret River	1,2,4,8,9,17	2	3,4,5,9	4	16	2,3	2	2	1,2,3,4	3	6	26	Cape Leeuwin Group, Some concept plans to be developed	2		1	

Appendix 11: Priority Matrix - Places

Top 10 (SWCC NRM)	Ranking Overall	Section	Node Code	Node/ Location	Tenure	Threats	Score	Natural Resource Values	Score	With Weighting: 4	Economic Values	Score2	With Weighting : 1	Social, cultural and intrinsic values	Score3	With Weighting: 2	TOTAL SCORE	Support, stakeholders with capacity, opportunities	Score4	Gap	Score5	SWCC NRM Filter
9	10	1	2.05	The Cut Picnic and Camping area	DPaW	1, 6, 8	4	4, 8, 9, 10 Fairy terns	4	16	5	1	1	1,3	2	4	25	Management Plan, DPAW, DoT?	3		1	
10	10	1	2	Leschenault Peninsula - Entire Management Area	DPaW	1, 3, 5, 6, 17	4	3, 4, 5, 7	4	16	5	1	1	1	2	4	25	Management Plan, DPAW	2		1	
	11	1	13.01	Rocky Point, Bunker Bay, Shelley Beach	City of Busselton, other Land Owners?	1,4,5,8,9,13,17	2	3,4,5,8	4	16	2,3,4	2	2	3,4	2	4	24	Private MPs	2		5	
	12	1	2.01	Buffalo Beach	DPaW	1, 3, 5, 18	2	3, 4, 5, 8	4	16	5	1	1	3	2	4	23	Management Plan, DPAW	2		3	
	12	1	7.01	Wonnerup Beach	City of Busselton	1,5,7,12	2	1,4,8	3	12	3	3	3	1,3,4	3	6	23	Older MP, Community Group, City of Busselton	2	Proposed FMP	3	
	12	2	15.17	Quinninup Falls	DPaW	5,7,8,13,17,18, 19	3	9, Waterfall, Relictual/ endemic species	3	12	2,3	2	2	1,3,4	3	6	23	DPAW, Management Plan	2	Concerted effort required for protection of relictual species	3	
	13	2	16	General	City of Busselton	1,2,3,4,5,7,8,1 3,18	2	4,5,3	3	12	2,3,4	2	2	1,3,4	3	6	22	City of Busselton, Community	3		5	
	13	1	10	Toby Inlet and Reserve 46	City of Busselton	1,5, 6, 7,15,16, 18	3	4,8, 10	3	12		1	1	1	3	6	22	Management Plan, Community Group	2		3	
	13	1	6.02	Minninup, Stirling Beach, Sand Patch Beach, Usher Dalyellup Regional Park, Higgins Cut and Forrest Beach	Private land owners	1,5,7,8,12,18	3	3,4,5	3	12		1	1	1,2,3	3	6	22		1	No way to adequately address the impacts of 4WD on these beaches and the impacts they have on the environment. Also land tenure issues significant.	1	
Other programs/ land managers	14	1	4	Bunbury Port - Entire Management Area	Port Authority	1,6,8,9,13,16,1 9	2	4,8,9	3	12	1,4	3	3	1,2,3	2	4	21	Strategic Plan	2		3	Activities the responsibility of the Port Authority
	14	3	31	Walpole Wilderness	DPaW	2,3,5,7	2	3,4,5	3	12	2	1	1	1,3,4	3	6	21	DPAW	1		5	
	15	1	5.05	Maidens Reserve/Preston River to Ocean Regional Park	City of Bunbury	1,5,6,17	2	4,5,10	3	12	3	2	2	3	2	4	20	MP	2		3	
	15	3	26.03	Yeagarup	DPaW	5,8,13,17	2	3,4,7	3	12	2,3,4	2	2	1,3,4	2	4	20	Pemberton Discovery Tours, DPAW	2		3	
	15	3	29.02	Broke Inlet	DPaW	2,5,6,8,10,12,1 5,	2	2,3,4,5	3	12	1,4	2	2	1,4	2	4	20	DPAW for foreshore (but not for inlet itself)	1		3	

Appendix 11: Priority Matrix - Places

Top 10 (SWCC NRM)	Ranking Overall	Section	Node Code	Node/ Location	Tenure	Threats	Score	Natural Resource Values	Score	With Weighting: 4	Economic Values	Score2	With Weighting : 1	Social, cultural and intrinsic values	Score3	With Weighting: 2	TOTAL SCORE	Support, stakeholders with capacity, opportunities	Score4	Gap	Score5	SWCC NRM Filter
	15	1	3.01	Northern Leschenault Foreshore	Shire of Harvey, UCL? Road Reserve?	1,5,7,8,12	2	8,9	2	8	5	2	2	1,3	4	8	20	No current management plan. Tenure unclear.	1		1	
	16	1	13.02	Cape Naturaliste	DPaW	2,3	2	4,5	2	8	2,3,4	3	3	2,3,4	3	6	19	Management Plan, DPAW, Leasees	3		5	
	16	1	11	Entire Management Area	City of Busselton	1,5,6,7,8,9,13,16,17	2	4,8	2	8	2,3,4	3	3	1,3,4	3	6	19	MP and Community Groups	2	Considerable Recent Work undertaken on Dunsborough Foreshore	5	
	16	2	19	Augusta Boat Harbour Precinct	Shire of Augusta Margaret River	1,11?	2	3,4,5	3	12	1,3,4	3	3	3	1	2	19	AMRSC, DoT	2		5	
	16	1	2.03	Belvidere	DPaW	6, 8	2	4, 8, 9	3	12	5	1	1	1,3	2	4	19	Management Plan, DPAW	2		3	
	16	1	2.04	Tuart Grove	DPaW	7,8	2	4, 8, 9	3	12	5	1	1	1,3	2	4	19	Management Plan, DPAW	2		3	
	16	3	26.12	Banksia Camp	DPaW	1,5,8,13,18	2	3,4,5	3	12		1	1	3,4	2	4	19		1	Some facilities present, however not likely to cope with high visitation in long term.	3	
	17	1	6.01	Preston River to Ocean Regional Park	City of Bunbury	1,2,3,5,7,8,9,12,18	3	7,10 biodiversity, corridor	3	12		1	1		1	2	18		2		3	
	17	2	17	Gracetown	Shire of Augusta Margaret River	1,4,5,7,8,9,17	2	4,10	2	8	2,3	2	2	1,3	3	6	18	No management plan; Community Group; Potential management through Landcorp/Shire	2	Need for infrastructure	1	
	17	3	21.03	Swan Lake/ The Deadwater	Shire of Augusta Margaret River	2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	1	2,4,9	3	12	0	1	1	1,3	2	4	18	AMRSC	1		1	
	18	1	5.01	Dolphin Discovery Centre/ Busaco Point	City of Bunbury	1,4,5,8,9,12,17	2	4,10	2	8	2,3,4	3	3	3	2	4	17	Dolphin Discovery Centre. Coastal Protection Report	2	Erosion ongoing problem that needs to be addressed.	3	
	19	1	1.01	Binningup Beach	Shire of Harvey	1,4,6,7,8,12,16	2	4, 7	2	8	3,4	2	2	3	2	4	16	Binningup Coastcare and Environment Group, Shire of Harvey, Coastal Management Plan	2		3	
	19	3	28	Windy Harbour	Shire of Manjimup	1,5,7,8,9,12	2	3,4	2	8	1,3	2	2	1,4	2	4	16	Windy Harbour Community, Shire of Manjimup	2		1	
	20	2	15.5	Hamelin Bay	DPaW	7 (emerging weed of national significance)	3	3,4	2	8			0	1	2	4	15	DPAW, Management Plan	2	If Pelargonium eradicated now, will prevent spread.	5	

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Top 10 (SWCC NRM)	Ranking Overall	Section	Node Code	Node/ Location	Tenure	Threats	Score	Natural Resource Values	Score	With Weighting: 4	Economic Values	Score2	With Weighting : 1	Social, cultural and intrinsic values	Score3	With Weighting: 2	TOTAL SCORE	Support, stakeholders with capacity, opportunities	Score4	Gap	Score5	SWCC NRM Filter
	20	2	18	Prevelly/ Gnarabup	Shire of Augusta Margaret River	1,4,5,7,8,9,13, 18,19	2	9	1	4	2,3,4	2	2	1,2,3,4	3	6	14	Margaret River Coastal Resident's Association, AMRSC	2	This gap could increase if visitation peaks past present/latest infrastructure	5	
	20	1	2.02	Belvidere Beach	DPaW	1, 3, 5, 19	2	4, 7	2	8	5	1	1	1,3	2	4	15	Management Plan, DPAW	2		3	
	20	3	26.15	Warren River Mouth	DPaW	5,8,9,19	2	3,4	2	8		1	1	1,2	2	4	15		2		3	
	20	1	1.02	Parkfield Binningup Wetlands Node	Private land owners	5, 11, 12,15	3	4, 7	2	8	0	1	1		1	2	14	Shire of Harvey Coastal Management Plan	2		1	
	20	2	15.05	Kabbijgup/ Three Bears North	DPAW	5,8,17,18,19	3	4	1	4	3	3	3	3,4	2	4	14	DPAW, Management Plan	2		1	
	20	2	15.06	Three Bears South	DPAW	5,8,17,18,19	3	4	1	4	3	3	3	3,4	2	4	14	DPAW, Management Plan	2		1	
	20	3	26.01	Black Point	DPaW	3,5,8,20 - remoteness for infrastructure	2	3,4,5	2	8	2	1	1	1,3,4	2	4	15		1		3	
	21	1	11.02	Elmore Road Lagoon	City of Busselton	1,5,6,13,16	2	4,8	2	8	5	1	1	4	1	2	13		1		3	
	21	3	21.02	East Augusta	Shire of Augusta Margaret River	1,2,3,5,7,8,11, 18	2	4	2	8	0	1	1	1,3	1	2	13	AMRSC	1		1	
	22	1	11.03	Town Beach	City of Busselton	1,8,9,13,16	1	4	1	4	2,3,4	3	3	3	2	4	12		2		5	
	22	1	11.04	Dugalup Brook	City of Busselton	5,8,16	1	4	1	4		1	1	1	3	6	12	MP	2		5	
	22	1	11.01	Reserve 34111, Professional Fisherman's boat ramp	City of Busselton	1, 5, 7,8 , 13	2	4	1	4	1,3	2	2	3	2	4	12	Management Plan	2		3	
	22	1	9	West Busselton Foreshore	City of Busselton	1, 5,7,8,9, 10,12, 13,	2	4	1	4	3	2	2	3	2	4	12	MPs, Community Group	2		1	
	22	1	9.02	Broadwater/ Norman Road	City of Busselton	1,5,7,18	2	4	1	4	2,3	2	2	3	2	4	12	MP, Community Group	2	Scattered Management Plans, Not an overall approach to issues such as management, encroachment etc.	1	
	22	1	9.03	Abbey Beach	City of Busselton	5,7,8,10	2	4	1	4	3	2	2	3	2	4	12		1		1	
	22	3	26.11	Mandalay Beach	DPaW			3,4,5	3	12			0			0	12					
	23	3	29.01	Camfield	Shire of Manjimup	2,3,5,6,7,8,9,1 2,17,18	3	3,4	2	8	1,3		0	3		0	11	Shack owners, Shire of Manjimup	2		1	

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Top 10 (SWCC NRM)	Ranking Overall	Section	Node Code	Node/ Location	Tenure	Threats	Score	Natural Resource Values	Score	With Weighting: 4	Economic Values	Score2	With Weighting : 1	Social, cultural and intrinsic values	Score3	With Weighting: 2	TOTAL SCORE	Support, stakeholders with capacity, opportunities	Score4	Gap	Score5	SWCC NRM Filter
	24	3	32.01	Walpole Boat Ramp	Shire of Manjimup	20 drainage	1	9	1	4	2,3,4	3	3	3	1	2	10		3		3	
	24	2	15.1	Canal Rocks	DPaW	7	2	4,5	2	8			0	1		0	10	DPAW, Management Plan	2		5	
	25	1	6.03	Dalyellup Beach	Shire of Capel	1,5,7,8,9	2	4	1	4	3	1	1	3	1	2	9	Developers MP	2		5	
	25	3	32.03	Walpole Yacht Club	Shire of Manjimup	17	1		1	4	1,2	2	2	3	1	2	9		2		5	
	25	3	27	Quannup Pastoral Lease	Pastoral lease	11,12		3,4	2	8		1	1			0	9					
	26	1	8.01	East Busselton Foreshore	City of Busselton	1,5,6,718,7	2		0	0	2,3	2	2	3	2	4	8	MP	2		5	
	26	1	7.03	Captain Baudin Reserve	City of Busselton, Shire of Capel, DPAW	5, 7, 10	1	1,4	3	12	1	1	1	3	1	2	16	City of Busselton, Community	2		3	
	26	1	9.01	Busselton Hospital Foreshore	City of Busselton	1,5,8,19	1	4	1	4	3	1	1		1	2	8		2		3	
	26	3	32.02	Swarbrick Park and Jetty	Shire of Manjimup	1, 20 drainage	1	1	1	4	5	1	1	3	1	2	8		2		2	
	26	2	15.07	Mt Duckworth Campsite	DPAW			4,5	2	8			0			0	8	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	26	2	15.37	Kilcarnup (AMRSC?)	DPaW	4		4,5	2	8			0	1 (offshore)		0	8	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	26	3	26.08	Point D'Entrecasteaux	DPaW			3,4	2	8			0	1		0	8					
	26	3	26.13	Long Point	DPaW			3,3	2	8			0			0	8					
	27	1	5.02	Back Beach	City of Bunbury	1,5	2	0	0	0	3	1	1	1,3	2	4	7	Management Plan, DAA, City of Bunbury	3		3	
	27	1	11.06	Beach Road	City of Busselton	1,5,13,	1		0	0	2,3	2	2	3	2	4	7		2		3	
	27	1	11.07	Old Dunsborough Beach/ Boat Ramp	City of Busselton	1,5,9,13,17	1		0	0	2,3	2	2	3	2	4	7		2		3	
	27	3	23	Private land (Localities - East Augusta to Scott River) Shire of Augusta Margaret River	Private land owners	2,3,5,6,9,11,12	2	9	1	4		1	1	4		0	7		1		3	
	27	3	24	Private Land - Locality Scott River East - Shire of Nannup	Private land owners	2,3,5,9,11,12	2	9	1	4		1	1	4		0	7		1		1	
	27	3	24.01	Milyeannup	Private land owners	1,2,3,5,9,11,13	2	9	1	4		1	1	4		0	7		1		1	

Appendix 11: Priority Matrix - Places

Top 10 (SWCC NRM)	Ranking Overall	Section	Node Code	Node/ Location	Tenure	Threats	Score	Natural Resource Values	Score	With Weighting: 4	Economic Values	Score2	With Weighting : 1	Social, cultural and intrinsic values	Score3	With Weighting: 2	TOTAL SCORE	Support, stakeholders with capacity, opportunities	Score4	Gap	Score5	SWCC NRM Filter
	27	3	24.02	The Lagoon	Private land owners	1,2,3,5,9,14	2	9	1	4		1	1	4		0	7		1		1	
	27	3	24.03	White Point	Private land owners	1,2,3,5,9,11,15	2	9	1	4		1	1	4		0	7		1		1	
	28		5.03	Hungry Hollow Beach	City of Bunbury	1,5	2	0	0	0	3	1	1	3	1	2	5	Management Plan, DAA, City of Bunbury	3		3	
	29	1	3.06	Collie River - tidal area	Shire of Dardanup	1	1			0			0	3, local use	1	2	3	Dardanup Shire is doing work in this area	2		3	
	30	2	15.18	Moses Rock (northern day use area)	DPaW	5,8	2	3,4		0			0	1		0	2	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	30	2	15.19	Moses Rock (southern day use area)	DPaW	5,8	2			0			0			0	2	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.01	The Other Side of the Moon	DPAW			4		0			0	3		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.02	Windmills	DPAW			4		0			0	1,3		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.03	Sand Patches	DPAW					0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.04	Sugarloaf Rock	DPAW			5		0	3		0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.08	Torpedo Rock	DPaW			4,5		0			0	1		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.09	Smiths Beach	Private land owners					0			0	1		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.11	Canal Rocks Rotary Lookout	DPaW					0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			

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Top 10 (SWCC NRM)	Ranking Overall	Section	Node Code	Node/ Location	Tenure	Threats	Score	Natural Resource Values	Score	With Weighting: 4	Economic Values	Score2	With Weighting : 1	Social, cultural and intrinsic values	Score3	With Weighting: 2	TOTAL SCORE	Support, stakeholders with capacity, opportunities	Score4	Gap	Score5	SWCC NRM Filter
	Specific information lacking	2	15.12	Wyadup	DPaW			4,5		0			0	1		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.13	Mitchell Rocks	DPaW					0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.14	Injidup Beach	DPaW			5		0			0	1		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.15	Cape Clairault	DPaW					0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.21	Honeycombs	DPaW			4		0			0	1		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.22	Wilyabrup Beach	DPaW			4		0			0	1		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.24	Gallows	DPaW					0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.25	Guillotines	DPaW					0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.26	North Point	DPaW			3,4,5		0			0	1		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.27	Cowaramup Bay Lookout	DPaW			3,4,5		0			0	1		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.28	South Point	DPaW			4		0			0	1		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.29	Cobblestones	DPaW					0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.3	Big Rock	DPaW			4		0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.31	Lefthanders	DPaW					0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			

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Top 10 (SWCC NRM)	Ranking Overall	Section	Node Code	Node/ Location	Tenure	Threats	Score	Natural Resource Values	Score	With Weighting: 4	Economic Values	Score2	With Weighting : 1	Social, cultural and intrinsic values	Score3	With Weighting: 2	TOTAL SCORE	Support, stakeholders with capacity, opportunities	Score4	Gap	Score5	SWCC NRM Filter
	Specific information lacking	2	15.32	Ellensbrook Beach	DPaW			4		0			0	1,2		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.33	Ellensbrook Homestead	DPaW			4		0	3		0	1,2		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.34	Ellenbrook Campsite	DPaW			4		0			0	1,2		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.35	Gnoocardup	DPaW			3,4		0			0	1		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.36	Joey's Nose	DPaW			5		0			0	1		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.38	Cape Mentelle	DPaW					0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.39	Redgate North	DPaW			3		0			0	1		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.4	Redgate Beach	DPaW					0			0	1		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.41	Bob's Hollow	DPaW			3,4,5		0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.42	Conto Spring	DPaW			4		0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.43	Round Rock	DPaW			4,5		0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.44	Merchant Rock	DPaW			4,5		0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.45	The Point	DPaW			3,4,5		0			0	1		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.46	South Beach	DPaW			4,5		0			0	1		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			

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Top 10 (SWCC NRM)	Ranking Overall	Section	Node Code	Node/ Location	Tenure	Threats	Score	Natural Resource Values	Score	With Weighting: 4	Economic Values	Score2	With Weighting : 1	Social, cultural and intrinsic values	Score3	With Weighting: 2	TOTAL SCORE	Support, stakeholders with capacity, opportunities	Score4	Gap	Score5	SWCC NRM Filter
	Specific information lacking	2	15.47	Hooley Road	DPaW			3		0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.48	North Point (Boranup Beach)	DPaW			3,4		0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.49	Grace Road	DPaW			4		0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.51	Foul Bay	DPaW			3,4		0			0	1		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.52	Cosy Corner	DPaW			3,4		0			0	1		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.53	Elephant Rock	DPaW			3,4		0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.54	Deepdene Campsite	DPaW					0			0	1		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.55	Skippy Rock	DPaW			4,5		0			0	1		0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.56	Quarry Bay	DPaW			3,4,5		0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.57	Waterwheel	DPaW			3,4,5		0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	2	15.58	Cape Leeuwin	DPaW			2,3,4,5		0			0			0	0	DPAW, Management Plan	2			
	Specific information lacking	1	3.02	Samphire Bay	Shire of Harvey, UCL? Road Reserve?					0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	1	3.03	Collie Rivermouth	Shire of Harvey, UCL? Road Reserve?					0			0			0	0					

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Top 10 (SWCC NRM)	Ranking Overall	Section	Node Code	Node/ Location	Tenure	Threats	Score	Natural Resource Values	Score	With Weighting: 4	Economic Values	Score2	With Weighting : 1	Social, cultural and intrinsic values	Score3	With Weighting: 2	TOTAL SCORE	Support, stakeholders with capacity, opportunities	Score4	Gap	Score5	SWCC NRM Filter
	Specific information lacking	1	3.04	Preston Rivermouth	Shire of Harvey, UCL? Road Reserve?					0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	1	3.05	Pelican Point	Shire of Harvey, UCL? Road Reserve?					0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	1	4.01	Turkey Point	Port Authority					0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	1	4.02	Koombana Bay	Port Authority					0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	1	4.03	Vittoria Bay	Port Authority					0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	1	9.04	Locke Estate	City of Busselton					0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	1	9.05	Siesta Park	City of Busselton					0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	1	9.06	Mary Brook	City of Busselton					0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	1	11.05	Dandalup Brook	City of Busselton					0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	2	16.01	Rabbit Hill	City of Busselton					0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	2	16.02	Yallingup Beach (Lagoon)	City of Busselton					0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	2	16.03	Yallingup Slippery Rocks Car Park	City of Busselton					0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	2	18.01	Margaret Rivermouth	Shire of Augusta Margaret River					0			0	1		0	0					

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Top 10 (SWCC NRM)	Ranking Overall	Section	Node Code	Node/ Location	Tenure	Threats	Score	Natural Resource Values	Score	With Weighting: 4	Economic Values	Score2	With Weighting : 1	Social, cultural and intrinsic values	Score3	With Weighting: 2	TOTAL SCORE	Support, stakeholders with capacity, opportunities	Score4	Gap	Score5	SWCC NRM Filter
	Specific information lacking	2	18.02	Surfers Point	Shire of Augusta Margaret River					0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	2	18.03	Prevelly Beach	Shire of Augusta Margaret River					0			0	1,2		0	0					
	Specific information lacking	2	18.04	Rifle Butts	Shire of Augusta Margaret River					0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	2	18.05	Grunters Bay	Shire of Augusta Margaret River			4		0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	3	25	Nannup UCL	Shire of Nannup					0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	3	26.04	Donnelly River Mouth	DPaW			3,4		0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	3	26.07	Malimup Beach	DPaW			3		0			0	1		0	0					
	Specific information lacking	3	26.09	Gardner River	DPaW					0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	3	26.1	Coodamurrup	DPaW					0			0			0	0					
	Specific information lacking	3	26.14	Fish Creek	DPaW	4, 20 shacks				0			0			0	0					
		3	26.02	Jasper Beach	DPaW	12				0			0			0	0				1	

APPENDIX 12

Indicative Costs

DRAFT

On ground action	Unit of measure	Cost of material (GST excluded) per unit	Labour cost / hours	Comments/ assumptions
Weed control	Per hectare		\$500 to \$1000 Labour and chemicals	Depends on site and the type of spraying required. Can be as low as \$200/ha Blanket spray \$200/ha Hand spot spray \$980/ha
Brushing (installation of brushing)	Per cubic metre or by hectare	Around \$530/m ³ of material		Labour to cut brush \$140/cubic metre (based on costing from AMRS fire recovery project) Other cost: \$13 per m ²
Dune reformation (sand moving using machinery)	Per day	Around \$1,500 per day for the use of a Posi-track vehicle and operator	Includes machinery and operator	
Fencing – cable fencing	Per metre	\$20-\$40/m (including labour)		This varies depending on the thickness and number of cables used.
Wind fencing	Per metre	Sand trap fencing \$32.50 per linear metre		Chris Gibbs did a project recently for this
Board walk	Per metre	~\$1,000 per metre. This is based on costings from the AMRS fire project in 2012 for a composite recycled plastic and fibreglass/timber product.		
Purchase of seedlings (e.g. \$3000/ha)	Per seedling	\$1 to \$2 per seedlings	Cost of seedling depends on species and source. From 7 cents - \$1.75 and \$1.27 - \$1.75 per seedling	Density of planting depends on the site, the type of seedlings and what you are trying to achieve. Could go to one plant per square metre in some cases or more dense with rushes/ sedges (e.g. 6 plants per ha).
Tree guard purchase	Per tree guard	\$1.20	Installation of guard \$1-\$1.50/guard About 80 cents for installation of cardboard guards with bamboo.	Depends on the type of guard. Purchase from ~ 50 cents (cardboard with bamboo stakes) to ~\$1.30 (core flute with hardwood). Installation and supply \$2.50 per plant

Planting of seedlings			\$0.70 to \$1 per seedling	Agree on this average costing.
Signage (printing cost)	Per sign	Between \$600 (simple colour bod sign) to \$6000 for (custom designed sculptural signs)	450mm corflute \$80	This depends on complexity of information, design, material used etc.
Coir logs for erosion control	Each	\$50 material only	Unknown installation cost. Coir logs- 30cm x 3m \$85.75 each. Stakes 25x25x750 @ 82 cents each. Supply and installation of coir mesh \$7.95/m ² Auguring hole 50 cents per hole.	