

# LANE POOLE RESERVE AND PROPOSED RESERVE ADDITIONS

Analysis of Public Submissions

to the

Draft Management Plan (2009)

Department of Environment and Conservation

for the

Conservation Commission of Western Australia

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## BACKGROUND

This document is an analysis of public submissions (APS) to the *Lane Poole Reserve and Proposed Additions Draft Management Plan* (DEC 2009) (the plan).

The plan was released for public comment by the Minister for Environment on Friday 26 June 2009 for a period of two months, closing on Monday 4 September 2009. A notice of the plans release was also published in the *Government Gazette* on 3 July 2009.

Following the release of the plan, advertisements were placed in two issues of the local newspapers (*The Mandurah Mail* and *The Collie Mail*) and two issues of *The West Australian*, advising that the plan was available for comment. The plan was distributed to State Government departments, tertiary institutions, recreation and conservation groups, local government authorities, libraries and other community groups and individuals who expressed interest during the preparation of the draft management plan. The plan was available for viewing and/or downloading from the Department of Environment and Conservation's (the Department's) website, from which electronic submissions could be made. Printed copies of the plan were made available at the Department's offices in Kensington, Dwellingup and Collie. The plan could be inspected at the Department's Woodvale library, Information Centre at the Atrium in Perth and the libraries of the Shires of Boddington, Collie, Harvey, Murray, Waroona and Williams.

### Numbers of Submissions

A total of 46 submissions were received and these were considered during the APS. A few late submissions were accepted. All submissions have been summarised and changes have been made to the plan where appropriate. Of all the submissions received, the largest percentage were received from individuals (46%) followed by State Government Departments (33%).

Submitters to the *Lane Poole Reserve and Proposed Reserve Additions Draft Management Plan* are listed in Appendix 1.

## METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Each comment on the *Lane Poole Reserve and Proposed Reserve Additions Draft Management Plan 2009* was analysed according to the process depicted in the flow chart (Figure 1). For each comment, the analysis table (Table 1), was amended with information on:

- ❖ whether or not the point resulted in an amendment to the final plan;
- ❖ the criteria by which each point was assessed; and
- ❖ why the point did not result in an amendment to the final plan, or an indication of what action was taken in the final plan.

Each comment made was assessed using the following criteria:

1. The draft management plan *will* be amended if a submission:
  - (a) provides additional information of direct relevance to management;
  - (b) provides additional information on affected user groups of direct relevance to management;
  - (c) indicates a change in (or clarifies) Government legislation, management commitment or management policy;
  - (d) proposes strategies that would better achieve management objectives; or
  - (e) indicates omissions, inaccuracies or a lack of clarity.
2. The draft management plan *will not* be amended if a submission:
  - (a) clearly supports proposals in the plan;
  - (b) makes general statements and no change is sought;
  - (c) makes statements already in the plan or were considered during the plan preparation;
  - (d) addresses issues beyond the scope of the plan;
  - (e) is one amongst several widely divergent viewpoints received on the topic but the text/strategies in the plan are still considered the preferred option;

- (f) contributes options that are not feasible (generally due to conflict with existing legislation, Government policy, lack of resource capacity or lack of research knowledge to make decisions);
- (g) is based on unclear, factually incorrect information; or
- (h) provides details that are not appropriate or necessary for inclusion in a document aimed at providing management direction over the long term.

Comments made in submissions have been assessed entirely on the cogency of points raised. No subjective weighting has been given to any submission for reasons of its origin or any other factor that would give cause to elevate the importance of any submission above another.

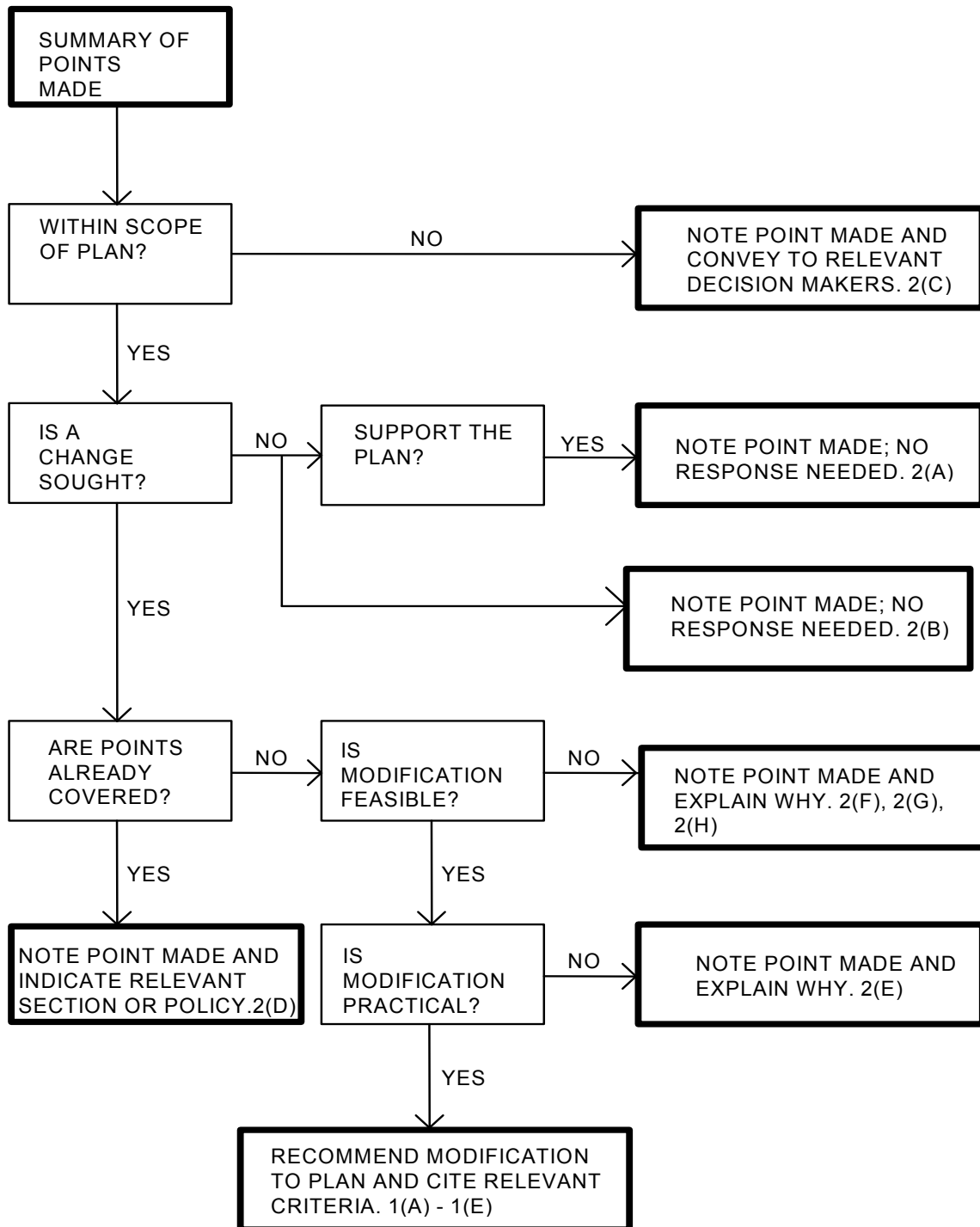


Figure 1: Analysis Process

## SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

In total 307 comments were received on the Plan. The greatest number of comments received (43%) were associated with issues to do with the largest part of the plan, ‘Managing Visitor Use’ (see Table 1). ‘Managing the Natural Environment’ and ‘Managing Resource Use’ were also parts of the Plan that received relatively high numbers of comments (18% and 11% respectively).

**Table 1: Number of comments on parts of the draft management plan**

Chapter (Part)	Number of Comments
General	14
Part A. Introduction	10
Part B. Management Directions and Purpose	22
Part C. Managing the Natural Environment	54
Part D. Managing Our Cultural Heritage	19
Part E. Managing Visitor Use	131
Part F. Managing Resource Use	33
Part G. Involving the Community	14
Part H. Research	1
Glossary, Acronyms, References, Personal Communication, Appendices and maps	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>307</b>

In terms of more specific sections of the draft plan, most comments received were for the sections on: Visitor Access, Visitor Activities – Water-based Activities, Catchment Protection, Visitor Activities – Cycling and Mountain Biking, Existing and Proposed Tenure and Mineral Exploration and Development (see Table 2).

**Table 2: Number of comments on sections of the draft management plan.**

Section	Number
Invitation to Comment	2
Part A. Introduction (general comment)	0
1. Brief Overview	1
2. Regional Context	1
3. Management Plan Area	1
4. Key Values	3
5. Public Participation	4
Part B. Management Directions and Purpose (general comment)	0
6. Vision	2
7. Legislative Framework	1
8. Management Arrangements with Aboriginal People	2
9. Management Planning Process	0
10. Performance Assessment	0
11. Administration	0
12. Term of the Plan	2
13. Land Tenure	1
14. Existing and Proposed Tenure	14
Part C. Managing the Natural Environment (general comment)	1
15. Biogeography	1
16. Climate Change	1
17. Geology, Landforms and Soils	6
18. Catchment Protection	15
19. Native Plants and Plant Communities	3
20. Native Animals and Habitats	4
21. Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities	0
22. Environmental Weeds	8

<b>Section</b>	<b>Number</b>
23. Introduced and Other Problem Animals	4
24. Diseases	1
25. Fire	10
Part D. Managing Our Cultural Heritage (general comment)	5
26. Indigenous Heritage	6
27. Non-Indigenous Heritage	8
Part E. Managing Visitor Use (general comment)	3
28. Visitor Opportunities	9
29. Visitor Use Planning	2
30. Visitor Access	29
31. Visitor Activities	0
31. 1. Visitor Activities – Scenic and Recreational Driving	8
31. 2. Visitor Activities – Bushwalking	4
31. 3. Visitor Activities – Cycling and Mountain Biking	14
31. 4. Visitor Activities – Day Use	3
31. 5. Visitor Activities – Overnight Stays	8
31. 6. Visitor Activities – Water-based Activities	22
31. 7. Visitor Activities – Recreational Fishing and Marroning	6
31. 8. Visitor Activities – Adventure Pursuits	1
31. 9. Visitor Activities – Horse-riding	2
31. 10. Visitor Activities – Special Events	3
31. 11. Visitor Activities – Non-commercial, education and Not-for-profit Activities	3
32. Commercial Tourism Operations	3
33. Visitor Safety	4
34. Domestic Animals	4
35. Visual Landscape	3
Part F. Managing Resource Use (general comment)	0
36. Indigenous Customary Activities	3
37. Mineral Exploration and Development	13
38. Forest Produce	5
39. Rehabilitation	7
40. Beekeeping	1
41. Public Utilities and Services	1
42. Water Resources	2
43. Defence and Emergency Services Training	1
Part G. Involving the Community (general comment)	1
44. Information, Interpretation and Education	8
45. Community Involvement and Liaison	5
Part H. Research (general comment)	0
46. Research and Monitoring	1
47. Scientific and Research Use	0
Glossary	0
References and Personal Communications	0
Appendices	5
Maps	4
General	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>307</b>

**Table 3: Analysis of Public Submissions**

<b>Comment No.</b>	<b>Summary of Comment</b>	<b>Amended (Criteria)</b>	<b>Discussion/Action Taken</b>
<b>General Comments (12)</b>			
1	Support for Lane Poole Reserve as one of the most important places in the State's jarrah forest where the public is able to camp overnight and appreciate the natural attributes of our southwest forest environment.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
2	Acknowledgement of the comprehensive and professional job carried out in producing this plan.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
3	The draft management plan appears to be a very useful document and comprehensive in scope and detail, for example, it considered fauna under changed fire regimes, acknowledges impacts of disease and gives appropriate consideration to communities of significance in the area.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
4	The plan provides a comprehensive framework for management of Lane Poole Reserve.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
5	It is excellent and very comprehensive, thanks to all involved.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
6	Congratulate the authors of a formidable management plan for a historical area of recreation.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
7	The plan does not give a budgeted cost and given the WA Government reducing the Departments budget by 3%, the likelihood of this plan obtaining finance is in question.	No (2d)	Resources for management (including for e.g. the implementation of management plans) is considered in the business case the Department puts to Government as part of its resource allocation process. Budgets are reviewed frequently and therefore the inclusion of resourcing details is not appropriate in a management plan with a 10 year + timeframe. Resource allocation will be done through Region and District offices as part of the Department's annual planning and budgeting processes.
8	The capacity of DEC to implement the plan is questioned. Are there funding and staff resources sufficient to implement the plan?	No (2d)	As above
9	Any revenue raised for use of the reserve should be redirected back into management of the reserve.	No (2d)	All fees collected are retained by DEC to assist in conservation and park/reserve management, including improvement of visitor services and facilities.
10	Encourage further consultation with regional natural resource management groups in LPR and proposed reserve extension area to assist DEC in cooperatively meeting the plans objectives.	No (2c)	DEC is committed to liaising with relevant groups during the plan's implementation.



<b>Comment No.</b>	<b>Summary of Comment</b>	<b>Amended (Criteria)</b>	<b>Discussion/Action Taken</b>
11	The plan provides a balanced framework to sustainably manage one of the highest visited reserves in the State and is in general agreement with recommendations contained within the plan.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
12	Support for the recommendations contained within the Shire of Murray's Tourism Strategy regarding opportunities for the Shire of Murray to work more closely with DEC and provide input to future development initiatives and modifications to the recreational facilities and services of Lane Poole Reserve.	Yes (1d)	The Shire of Murray has been identified as a key stakeholder and their ongoing feedback into the management and development of the reserve is considered valuable. The plan has been amended to include reference to the strategy.
<b>Invitation to Comment (2)</b>			
13	The separate boxes used for the online submission form makes it easy to collate information but it also makes it hard to enter information. Please use a more open format.	No (2c)	The online submission form was just one way submissions could be made. The online submission form was specifically designed for the Lane Poole plan to highlight every section of the plan and direct submitters to the page in the plan relating to the subject. Submitters were not obliged to provide comment under every field or restricted to using the online format which was identified in the plan.
14	Thanks for the opportunity to comment.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the planning process.
<b>PART A. INTRODUCTION</b>			
<b>1. Brief Overview (1)</b>			
15	Agree with the significance of the un-dammed Murray River as a major regional asset.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
<b>2. Regional Context (1)</b>			
16	Concerns over the little mention of Waroona in the plan.	Yes (1e)	Population statistics have been added to the plan
<b>3. Management Plan Area (1)</b>			
17	Happy to see that much of the wilderness area along the Murray River is protected and will allow future generations to enjoy it.	No (2a)	Comment supports the plan. Note, it is believed that the submission is referring to native vegetation as wilderness and was not referring to section 62 of the CALM Act.
<b>4. Key Values (3)</b>			
18	This document recognises the key values of the planning area.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
19	Support for the key values.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
20	Public drinking water source areas (PDWSA) i.e. Harris River, Samson Brook and Wellington Dam Catchment Areas and the Murray River water reserve should be considered key values in the planning area.	Yes (1e)	Plan amended to include 'Presence of three Public drinking water source areas (i.e. Harris River, Samson Brook and Wellington Dam) and the Murray River water reserve' as a community value.

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
<b>5. Public Participation (4)</b>			
21	It is important for DEC to contact as many Aboriginal people as possible that have an interest and/or knowledge of this area, whether or not they are members of a Native Title group.	No (2c)	A variety of public participation tools were used during the planning process as identified in this section of the plan. This included direct engagement of Native Title groups/claimants, other Aboriginal people and also the wider public.
22	Information on the plan could have been made more available to the community of the Shire of Waroona.	No (2g)	A number of different public participation methods were used to create awareness of the planning process and for the community to provide input, including advertising in local and state newspapers, Minister media statement, and sending copies to the Shire CEO and local library. In addition an issues paper was released and a have your say brochure that was advertised and released for public comment at the beginning of the process.  The Shire of Waroona were also represented on the Community Advisory Committee (they later withdrew from attending meetings but were kept informed by a community representative living in the Shire area). A letter was sent to the Shire of Waroona CEO asking if a workshop would be beneficial or needed in November 2005. A follow-up phone call determined a workshop was not needed in Waroona.
23	The document addresses the needs of the public.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
24	Having regular feedback to the community on a regular basis is helpful to those who are interested. Monthly feedback, instead of yearly or bi yearly feedback.	No (2c)	The Planning Diary newsletter provides the most up to date information about current planning processes. This newsletter comes out three times a year and is available on the Department's website and through registering interest to receive an electronic copy or hard copy.
<b>PART B. MANAGEMENT DIRECTION AND PURPOSE</b>			
<b>6. Vision (2)</b>			
25	Agree with the vision statement.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
26	Support for the vision.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
<b>7. Legislation Framework (1)</b>			
27	Good.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
<b>8. Management Arrangements with Aboriginal People (2)</b>			
28	Having the aboriginal people available to the community to talk to about what goes on in their own land, helps outsiders understand.	No (2c)	The Department involves local Aboriginal people and organisations in several ways including the development of appropriate information. The Department is also legally obligated to seek

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
29	The interest by Aboriginal people to be involved to care for the land as well as the preservation of the natural and cultural heritage is very positive, as well as the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DEC and the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC).	No (2a)	approval for public works that may affect cultural heritage. Noted. Comment supports the plan.
<b>9. Management Planning Process (0)</b>			
No comments were received on this section.			
<b>10. Performance Assessment (0)</b>			
No comments were received on this section.			
<b>11. Administration (0)</b>			
No comments were received on this section.			
<b>12. Term of the Plan (2)</b>			
30	A 10 year cycle is too long. Please have a three year review for public consultation.	No (2d)	The term of the plan is guided by the <i>Conservation and Land Management Act 1984</i> and is thus outside the scope of this plan. Public consultation occurred throughout the planning process.
31	Recreation activities can change widely in 10 years. Shorter term plans would allow an update of any major changes.	No (2d)	The term of the plan is guided by the <i>Conservation and Land Management Act 1984</i> and is thus outside the scope of this plan.
<b>13. Land Tenure (1)</b>			
32	Not keen on the conservation park idea. Need more info on this.	No (2b)	Lane Poole Reserve is currently comprised of four reserves with conservation park tenure status. While most of these areas are proposed to have their tenure change to national park in the long term, conservation park and national park are managed in the same way.
<b>14. Existing and Proposed Tenure (14)</b>			
33	Acknowledgement and support of the proposed new reserve boundaries.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
34	The value of the land as a water catchment should continue to be recognised for FMP ID 74 and 75.	No (2c)	As FMP ID's 74 and 75 are proposed to be added to Lane Poole Reserve as national park, it is not necessary to mention the value of the land as water catchment because the change in tenure won't impact on it being part of the catchment. Map 3 – Hydrology and Water Resources shows area as part of the Harris Dam catchment area.
35	The proposed reserve additions include several parcels of freehold land owned by DoW in the Wellington Dam PDWSA. The DoW	No (2e)	Any proposed addition is subject to negotiations and agreement with relevant parties and reserve creation is a matter for Government

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
	notes that the plan has identified DoW freehold land (part of FMP ID 77) and would have no objections in principle to incorporation into Lane Poole Reserve providing the equity principals identified in the plan are adhered to i.e. 'subject to an assessment of the values of these areas and their availability, consideration should be given to their acquisition and addition to Lane Poole Reserve'. To facilitate acquisition DoW would also consider a land exchange based on equal area/equal value.		consideration and determination on a case by case basis. The issue of land exchange is outside the scope of the plan.
36	Reserves are good.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
37	This section mentions the possibility of acquiring freehold land to incorporate into the reserve but does not identify which freehold land may be incorporated. It is suggested that each possible acquisition of freehold land needs to be handled on a case by case basis (or packaged as a group for consideration when acquisition is considered) and should be referred to the Department of Agriculture and Food for comment before the acquisition is finalised. (Page 14, 2 <sup>nd</sup> last paragraph)	No (2e)	Any proposed addition is subject to negotiations and agreement with relevant parties and reserve creation is a matter for Government consideration and determination on a case by case basis.
38	A section of the reserve north east of Harris Dam is listed in the Register of the National Estate (RNE) – Surface Management Priority Area, I.D. 9508. The RNE is a public information source maintained by the Australian Heritage Council (AHC). There are no requirements under the <i>Australian Heritage Act 2003</i> for proponents to seek AHC approval for their actions on or to RNE places. The proclamation in February 2007 of amendments to the <i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) freezes the RNE and will remove its statutory basis from the EPBC Act after a period of five years. This transition period will allow the State and Territories to complete the task of transferring places to State, Territory and local heritage registers. The RNE is not a 'matter protected' under the EPBC Act. Places included in the RNE have been retained for the next five years as an information source under the EPBC Act. Those that are Registered gain protection under the EPBC Act where they are within a place included in the EPBC World Heritage List – s12, National Heritage List – s.15B, on Commonwealth lands – s.26, in Commonwealth Marine waters – s.23, and/or Commonwealth Actions – s.28.	Yes (1a)	Noted. Reference to the proclamation of amendments to the (EPBC Act) that freezes the RNE and will remove its statutory basis from the EPBC Act after a period of five years has been added to the plan.

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
39	Based on the occurrence of significant bauxite resources, DMP cannot support the proposals for FMP IDS 75, 77 and 78 to be upgraded to national park status.	No (2e)	<p>The plan is consistent with State Agreement Acts with Alcoa and Worsely. Both State Agreement Act lease holders for bauxite mining have agreed to the proposed additions. In a letter received from Worsley Alumina Pty. Ltd. dated 28 April 2004, the company agreed to the southern extension of Lane Poole Reserve into ML 285SA. This includes part of IDs 75, 77 and 78. The portions of 77 and 78 falling into Alcoa's ML 1SA have also been agreed by Alcoa for upgrade to national park.</p> <p>The plan is prepared to indicate the intent of the Department and the Conservation Commission with respect to land required for conservation purposes. Any reserve creation is a matter for Government consideration and determination on a case by case basis.</p>
40	FMP IDs 63, 64, 65, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79 additions to Lane Poole Reserve were found to be prospective for base and precious metals and some were found to be prospective for base and prospective for Greenbushes style tin-tantalum mineralisation. Exploration for these commodities has not been conducted, although most of the area is covered by mining tenement applications. This is particularly significant given that the management plan area proposed extensions cover a vast area that is located close to and between two world-class mineral deposits at Boddington (gold and copper) and Greenbushes (tin, tantalum and lithium).	No (2b)	<p>The plan is prepared to indicate the intent of the Department and the Conservation Commission with respect to land required for conservation purposes. Any reserve creation is a matter for Government consideration and determination on a case by case basis.</p>
41	Alcoa and Worsely's activities are restricted to bauxite and therefore it is unlikely that exploration for other commodities will be conducted for some time. The proposal to convert the existing state forest and reserves to national park will preclude any opportunity for exploration for commodities other than bauxite. It is therefore a precaution, in the interests of future sustainability, not to convert any of these Lane Poole areas to national park status until after exploration is completed to the satisfaction of the Director of the Geological Survey. In the interim, FMP ID's 74, 76 and 79 be classified as Forest Conservation Areas to allow further exploration to assess their mineral potential.	No (2e)	<p>The plan is prepared to indicate the intent of the Department and the Conservation Commission with respect to land required for conservation purposes. Any reserve creation is a matter for Government consideration and determination on a case by case basis. FMP ID's 74, 76 and 79 are species rich and contain threatened species with ID 79 providing an important corridor linkage to Batalling forest block.</p>
42	Not supportive of FMP ID 73 to be added to the reserve as a conservation park because it contains known bauxite resources and may limit other bauxite mining areas.	No (2b)	<p>The plan is prepared to indicate the intent of the Department and the Conservation Commission with respect to land required for conservation purposes. Any reserve creation is a matter for</p>

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
			Government consideration and determination on a case by case basis. FMP ID 73 falls within ML 1SA. The holders of the license (Alcoa) are supportive of ID 73 being added to Lane Poole Reserve as a conservation park.
43	The assessment of the values of the areas of adjoining freehold land and DEC-managed land should include the mineral potential of these areas so that the Government's decision is based upon economic as well as environmental and social considerations.	No (2c)	The assessment of mineral values of land is outside the legislative responsibilities of the Department. Any reserve creation is a matter for government consideration and determination on a case by case basis.
44	Support for the upgrade of reserve 39820 to national park.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
45	Opposed to the upgrade for reserves 39819, 39822 and 39823 until after exploration model for base ad precious metal mineralisation in these areas has been adequately tested.	No (2c)	The plan is prepared to indicate the intent of the Department and the Conservation Commission with respect to land required for conservation purposes. Any reserve creation is a matter for Government consideration and determination on a case by case basis. Upgrading reserves 39819, 39822 and 39823 to national park has been and remains a long term commitment of the Department and the Conservation Commission.
46	Support for upgrading reserve 39827, western part of 39823 and FMP ID 73 to national park, however bauxite mining will need to be completed and will also require the exploration model for base and precious metal mineralisation to have been adequately tested.	No (2b)	The plan identifies that changes in tenure to national park of these areas is to occur after bauxite mining has been completed which is likely to occur beyond the life of this management plan.
<b>Part C. Managing the Natural Environment (1)</b>			
47	Concur with the information and proposed strategies for management of the natural environment.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
<b>15. Biogeography (1)</b>			
48	Recommendation three (page 19) "encourage and facilitating off-reserve conservation and cross boundary management where it assists in the protection of the planning area and particularly where biogeography is under represented". It is unclear how this recommendation will be implemented as it is a very general statement.	Yes (1e)	Agree, this strategy has been removed from the plan.
<b>16. Climate Change (1)</b>			
49	Clearly the area will come under further stress from climate change. More reason to minimise development on or near the river.	No (2a)	Noted. The plan states that there is likely to be a move away from water-based activities to more land-based activities such as mountain biking and bushwalking.

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
<b>17. Geology, Landforms and Soils (6)</b>			
50	Keen to see proactive erosion methods put in. Sustainability of trails.	Yes (1d)	Plan amended to include putting measures in place during trail development that will reduce erosion of trails and trail sustainability.
51	<p>The following should be added to provide more background information on the geology of the planning area.</p> <p>“The planning area is situated within the South West Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton, which is over 2500 million years old. The south West Terrane consists of igneous and metamorphic rocks including remnants of metamorphosed granite. Significantly, a major northwest-trending fault is interpreted to pass through most of the planning area. This fault may be related to similarly oriented sub parallel faults that pass through the Saddleback greenstone belt and the Collie coal basin. The Darling Fault, which lies to the west of the planning area separated the much younger (540 million to 2 million years old) sedimentary rocks of the Perth Basin from the Yilgarn Craton.</p> <p>Millions of years of weathering have produced an aluminium-rich or bauxite laterite caprock that covers most of the Darling Plateau including much of the planning area.”</p> <p>More detail on the geology and mineralisation within the planning area are provided in the Geological Survey of WA’s publications Hassan (1998) Wilde and Low (1978) and Wilde and Walker (1982).</p>	No (2c)	Noted. The amount of background information provided within this plan is deemed as appropriate for DEC’s management of the area.
52	Confirmation that there are no geoheritage sites listed on the WA Register of Geoheritage sites within the planning area including the defined proposed reserve additions.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
53	The term ‘a significant rift in the earth’s crust’ should be replaced with ‘a significant fracture in the earth’s crust’ because ‘rift’ has a specific meaning in geology that is not entirely appropriate in this context.	Yes (1e)	Noted. This sentence has been rephrased.
54	It is unclear what is meant by the term ‘geoconservation values’	Yes (1e)	Reference to geoconservation replaced to geology.
55	Increased visitor awareness of the geology of the area is fully supported by the Department of Mines and Petroleum and their willingness to assist in this regard.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
<b>18. Catchment Protection (15)</b>			
56	Would like to not see ecofriendly tourism locked out of the catchment area.	No (2b)	Noted. The Department applies a rigorous assessment process to tourism developments on a case by case basis within conservation reserves and also manages for water protection.
57	There are currently no provisions under the Country Areas Water Supply Act for Reservoir Protection Zones (RPZ). Suggest comment is altered to consider the: CAWA catchments should still be managed with RPZ, as recommended within Department of Water's Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.	Yes (1c) No (2h)	Noted. Reference to the provisions under the CAWS Act and RPZ has been removed from the plan.
58	The Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947 (CAWA Act) does not proclaim reservoir protection zones (RPZ). RPZs are identified for best practice in country PDWSA.	No (2h)	Noted. Reference to the provisions under the CAWS Act and RPZ has been removed from the plan.
59	Samson Brook catchment was gazetted under the Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage (MWSSD) Act 1909 on 19 August 2008.	Yes (2c)	Reference to Samson Dam has been removed from the second paragraph under the hydrology subsection.
60	It is now proposed to gazette Harris Dam Catchment Area under MWSSD Act if the metropolitan area can be extended. Suggest amending the last sentence to read: Harris Dam Catchment Area instead of Samson Catchment Area.	No (2h)	Noted. Reference to the provisions under the CAWS Act and RPZ has been removed from the plan.
61	Reservoir Protection Zones should be defined in the plan and that these areas are prohibited zones and by-laws apply within these areas.	Yes (2c)	Plan amended to include a definition of an RPZ.
62	Reference to the MWDDDS Act 1909 should also be made in reference to the plans and legislation which provide guidance for the management of water quality within the planning area.	Yes (2c)	Agree. Plan amended.
63	The Wellington Reservoir is not currently used for drinking water supply but could be reinstated as a drinking water supply source. See Appendix 2 of the Wellington National park, Westralia Conservation Park and Wellington Discovery Forest Management Plan for DoW advice on the status of the Wellington Dam catchment area and the management of recreation in the catchment.	Yes (1c)	The plan has been amended to include 'The Wellington Reservoir is not currently used for drinking water supply but could be reinstated as a drinking water supply source. If this was to occur, there may be some implications for the Departments management of the catchment area as outlined in the Wellington National park, Westralia Conservation Park and Wellington Discovery Forest Management Plan.' under the hydrology section.
64	Lane Poole Reserve is also within the Murray River Water Reserve, proclaimed under the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1990 (MWSSD Act). The PDWSA is not currently used for drinking water but PDWSA legislation and policy needs to	Yes (1c)	Reference to the Murray River Water Reserve added to the plan in both text and on Map 3.



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	be considered in decisions that may impact water quality. The government is proposing to consider the issue of recreation in PDWSAs in the near future. The government decision on this matter will direct both DoW and DEC legislation, policy and management plans.		
65	PDWSA in the planning area are proclaimed under the CAWS Act and the MWSSD Act to protect water quality and meet public expectation of a reliable, safe, good quality drinking water in their homes.	No (2b)	Noted.
66	The planning area includes several public drinking water source areas, specifically the Samson Brook, Harris Dam and Wellington Catchment Areas and the Murray River Water Reserve.	Yes (1e)	Agree. Reference to the Murray River Water Reserve added to the plan in both text and on Map 3.
67	Important to not change any land use that will change in turn the nature of run off into the Murray River. This is a relatively clear river, and should stay that way if it is to attract recreational users.	No (2a)	Noted. DEC identifies a number of strategies within the plan to achieve this including ‘protecting the water source, wetlands and hydrological processes within the planning area from damage or disturbance that may affect water quality or quantity’.
68	I would campaign fiercely against damming of this beautiful river.	No (2d)	Noted. The plan does not identify the damming of the Murray River.
69	Note that the <i>State Salinity Strategy</i> is currently being reviewed.	Yes (1c)	Noted, the plan now reflects this.
70	Landcare was focused more in agricultural production areas. However the roles, responsibilities and on-ground actions of regional natural resource management (NRM) and catchment management groups is broader and has contributed to biodiversity conservation outcomes. It is recommended that this be acknowledged in the plan and that DEC liaise with the relevant groups to achieve biodiversity outcomes related to environmental weed management and introduced and other problem animals. (page 27, under Catchment Management, 1 <sup>st</sup> paragraph)	Yes (1e)	Plan amended to better reflect the role of NRM and catchment management groups. The strategies in the plan for environmental weeds (5) and for introduced and problem animals (6) have been amended to include liaising with other relevant groups such as NRM and catchment groups, where appropriate.
<b>19. Native Plants and Plant Communities (3)</b>			
71	Keep up the visitor awareness.	No (2c)	Noted. This section identifies a strategy to provide opportunities for visitors to improve awareness, understanding and appreciation.
72	Land use should not change to endanger native plants.	No (2b)	Noted. This section identifies a number of strategies set to protect native plant species, in particular those that are threatened.
73	Support the objectives of protecting and conserving native plants and plant communities and encouraging the conservation of all native species whether they are considered to be rare or common.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
<b>20. Native Animals and Habitats (4)</b>			
74	Keep up the visitor awareness.	No (2c)	Noted. This section identifies a strategy to provide opportunities for visitors to improve awareness, understanding and appreciation.
75	Very little attention is given to invertebrates apart from arthropods. There may not be any surveys on molluscan fauna although the freshwater snails may have been examined and commented upon by Halse 2003 and earlier.	No (2h)	The level of detail provided is appropriate for management.
76	Land use should not change to endanger native animals.	No (2b)	Noted. This section identifies a number of strategies set to protect native animal species, in particular those that are threatened.
77	Support the objectives of protecting and conserving native animals and their habitats and encouraging the conservation of all native species whether they are considered to be rare or common.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
<b>21. Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities (0)</b>			
No comments were received on this section.			
<b>22. Environmental Weeds (8)</b>			
78	Refer to <i>State-wide Policy No. 2 – Pesticide use in public drinking water source areas (2000)</i> and Public Service Circular 88 for weed management in PDWSA.	No (2d)	Noted. Control of environmental weeds is carried out in accordance with Department and Department of Health guidelines.
79	Support the eradication of environmental weeds, where practical, through a specific and targeted weed control plan.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
80	Concern raised over the increased growth of cotton bush. The plan should mention cottonbush.	Yes (1e)	Reference to cotton bush has been made in the section in addition to Appendix 5.
81	This paragraph should note that the <i>Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976</i> is to be replaced by the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i> from mid 2010. (page 37, under environmental weeds, page 38, 3 <sup>rd</sup> paragraph)	Yes (1c)	Agree. Plan amended.
82	Note that there are only seven declared plants (not eight). <i>Acacia decurrens</i> is listed incorrectly in Appendix 5 as a Declared plant. (page 38, paragraph 3 and 5, also page 39 (Box paragraph 1, line 3) and page 165 (appendix 5))	Yes (1e)	Agree. Plan amended.
83	Suggest that ‘including these two’ after ‘planning area’ is added. (Page 38 paragraph 5, last line)	Yes (1e)	Plan amended to read ‘Including these two species, there are seven declared species recorded in the planning area (see Appendix 5).
84	Note change bungle lily to bugle lily. This change is also required in Appendix 5 on page 165. (page 38, paragraph 6, line 3)	Yes (1e)	Agree. Plan amended.
85	Note change needed to “seven declared species of which two are weeds of national significance”. (Page 39, box, paragraph 1, line 3)	Yes (1e)	Agree. Plan amended.

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<b>23. Introduced and Other Problem Animals (4)</b>			
86	Keep out non native animals e.g. horses. Eradication of all non native animals.	No (2c)	Horse-riding is in keeping with the reserve land tenure and purpose and therefore is permitted on the Les Couzens Bridle Trail and on fire access tracks. Eradication of introduced animals is rarely feasible.
87	One of the activities listed in the plan is fishing. I have observed that trout survive the summers so I am confused with your decision to stop the stocking of trout to the Murray and the Nanga. There should be a stocking program in place for Trout because there is a growing number of trout fishers in WA so not stocking the Murray is an injustice to these people.	No (2d)	The stocking of trout is the responsibility of the Department of Fisheries (DoF). DoF has advised the Department that trout do not persist in the Murray River and therefore stocking is unlikely to occur in the foreseeable future.
88	The water quality protection note 96: <i>Pest animal management in public drinking water source areas</i> provides advice on the management of pest control in PDWSA. We suggest referring to this note in the text. (Note: WQPN 96 is currently being updated and should be finalised in the near future).	No (2d)	Noted. Control of introduced and other problem animals is carried out in accordance with Department and Department of Health guidelines.
89	The existing management plan stated that feral animals particularly pigs, were considered a problem and are still considered a major problem in this plan. DEC needs to consider further management options to control feral animals effectively.	No (2c)	Since the release of the 1990 management plan, feral pig management has improved. This includes the draft feral pigs management strategy and the development of a threat abatement plan for feral pigs.
<b>24. Disease (1)</b>			
90	More education and awareness.	No (2c)	Noted. This section identifies a strategy to provide opportunities for visitors to improve awareness, understanding and appreciation.
<b>25. Fire (10)</b>			
91	Fire (burn offs) on large parts of the bush is destructive to animal populations.	No (2e)	Fire management is undertaken in accordance with the Department's Policy Statement No. 19 – <i>Fire Management</i> which states that fire is used for both biodiversity conservation and protection of life and community assets.
92	The use of markers for trails that are resistant to fire (like the KEP track trail markers).	No (2h)	Noted. DEC are moving towards using easy-drive post, where possible, that are more resistant to fire than other marker post used.
93	Support for ecological fire regime concepts and regimes. Support also for DEC's intentions as indicated on page 64 to integrating your fire management (point 4) continuing liaison (point 6).	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
94	Concerned that the key performance indicators have rated fire diversity as performance measure 25.1 and impact of wildfire on life and community assets as measure 25.2, potentially indicating that	Yes (1e)	The KPIs do not have an importance rating. The Department uses fire to achieve dual objectives.

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	fire diversity is more important than protection of life and community assets.		
95	Section on page 62 in regard to community protection of patrons within the reserve in the event of a wildfire or other emergency should be enhanced. As you have indicated there is high visitation to the Reserve. Managing large numbers during a summer wildfire within the Reserve could prove problematic and FESA would like to see a more definitive written plan on how that type of event would be managed. I acknowledge that the management plan may not be the document for this plan, but I believe the plan should be developed and at least referenced within the Management Plan.	Yes (1e)	Noted. More definitive fire plans are the Master Burn Plans prepared for the regions. These are referred to in the management plan, are publicly available documents and FESA is consulted as a key stakeholder in their preparation. Plan amended to cross reference the Visitor Safety section and specific reference to the reserve closure plan to be made within the ‘Managing fire to protect life and community assets’ subsection.
96	PP51, January 2006 Talbots fire – this paragraph identifies the potential for large, high intensity wildfire during the summer months. Relevance would be improved by highlighting the fact that this fire traversed long unburnt areas with high fuel loadings. The fire highlighted the fact that in the absence of fuel reduced areas (through prescribed burning) the landscape demonstrates potential for large intense fires during the summer months. This point was further demonstrated when the spread of this fire was significantly restricted when it hit a recently prescribed burnt area.	Yes (1e)	Agree. Plan amended to reflect this.
97	PP52, Fire Ecology – no mention of the ecosystem sensitivity to highly intense fire.	Yes (1e)	Agree, fire Ecology section to reflect the impacts of highly intense fire.
98	PP56, Fire Management within the Planned Area – This section does not provide a clear basis or rationale for differentiating ‘protection’ and ‘ecology based’ fire regimes. The following points are pertinent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The section does not clearly quantify values or show where they occur in order to substantiate the management regimes.</li> <li>• There are significant values within and adjacent to the Ecological area requiring ongoing protection which include but will not be limited to: Worsley Conveyor, adjacent private property, adjacent and internal plantations, Quindanning and Collie townsites, Trees Road Flats Scientific Reference Areas, Research Plots and several populations of rare flora. Burns adjacent to these values will have a significant protection component.</li> <li>• Burns completed within the Ecology area are joined to burns</li> </ul>	No (2e)	Noted. The intent of the ‘protection’ and ‘ecology based’ fire regimes is to differentiate fire regimes in the two areas. It is anticipated that fire regimes in the ‘protection’ area will be burnt more regularly than the ‘standard’ frequency for jarrah forest whilst regimes in the ‘ecology’ area will be burnt less regularly than the ‘standard’ frequency.

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	<p>outside the LPR to form strategic low fuel buffers. These burns will therefore become key strategic protection burns by association.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conversely, it may be interpreted that burns conducted in the Protection area may be conducted in such a way as to compromise the very significant range of biodiversity values in the area.</li> <li>• Burns undertaken in the protection area will have very limited strategic value if they do not join other burns outside the LPR. There is no mention of this requirement in the burn planning section.</li> <li>• The difference between burns undertaken in the Protection zone and Ecology zone is not clearly explained in terms of standards or outcome. For example is it expected that land in the protection zone will be subject to reduced rotation length and increased burn intensity? This will increase room for speculation by stakeholders and may compromise the Departments ability to manage fire to achieve outcomes specific to the area.</li> </ul>		
99	<p>PP 57, Managing Fire to Conserve Biodiversity – the premise of this section is limited to the uncertainty associated with application of fire in relation to biodiversity conservation. A mention needs to be made of the possibly more correct assertion of uncertainty associated with removing fire from the landscape. It is well accepted that fire has been an inherent component of the landscape for may thousands of years and has been central to the development of the ecosystems of the area.</p>	Yes (1a)	Agree, plan amended.
100	<p>PP 78, Access for Management – Strategic fire access is a significant component of the Access section. It is agreed that access within and adjacent to the LPR to facilitate public egress in an emergency, wildfire response and management and implementation of prescribed burning is significantly below standard. The Department is working to improve strategic fire access although it will take some time. The capacity to develop and implement changes to the current access network needs to be added. This may include adding river crossings on the Murray River, increasing the width and improving the surface</p>	Yes (1e)	Noted. Plan amended to include reference to the reserve closure plan in the case of an emergency. The plan identifies a new river crossing across the Murray River to be build downstream of Bobs Crossing.

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	of existing roads and tracks, and realigning or constructing new roads and forest tracks.		
<b>PART D. MANAGING OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE (5)</b>			
101	The final paragraph on page 66 states that 'Policy statement No. 18 provides guidance for managing Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural heritage'. The Heritage Council of Western Australia are not aware this policy. <i>State Planning Policy 3.5 Historic Heritage Conservation</i> is the primary guiding document for management of 'historic' (non-Indigenous) places within WA.	No (2h)	Policy statement No. 18 refers to the management role of the Department in relation to recreation, tourism and visitor services. A copy of this policy can be provided upon request.
102	The DMP makes reasonable statements about the legislative provisions and process (p66-67) regarding the protection of heritage. However there is a no clear statement about the number of Aboriginal sites involved. The Register should be regarded as a statement of what is known about heritage values for areas already surveyed for Aboriginal sites.	Yes (1e)	Plan amended to include the number of sites (42 sites listed at the time of writing) that have be identified and included on the register. The number was not included initially as it only included surveyed areas and not the entire planning area.
103	The proponent should undertake steps to avoid damaging any Aboriginal sites and thereby avoid breaching s17 of the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i> . It is recommended that DEC compiles an active database and periodically updated GIS type inventory of Aboriginal heritage. Duty of care obligations require that these locations should be a significant component of any management plan. Electronic shape file data may be downloaded from the DIA website.	No (2c)	The importance of avoiding breaching s 17 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act is noted. The plan identifies a number of means to avoid damaging Aboriginal sites. This includes referring to shapefiles of sites listed on the register.
104	In essence it is the responsibility of the developer to inform themselves and to assess the risk and make a judgment about the impact of the development on the heritage values. A heritage survey is recommended as many locations are known only to traditional owners. A consultative heritage survey is the best insurance against the risk of litigation.	No (2a)	Noted. The plan states that 'DEC recognises that not all sites... are listed... as such, assessment prior to operations may be necessary...'
105	More information on Aboriginal sites and heritage protection is available at <a href="http://www.dia.wa.gov.au/Heritage--Culture">http://www.dia.wa.gov.au/Heritage--Culture</a> . The Word document attached to the submission sets out the process if there is to be an unavoidable impact on an Aboriginal site.	No (2d)	Noted.
<b>26. Indigenous Heritage (6)</b>			
106	Keep up the education and awareness.	No (2c)	The plan identifies a strategy under this section to provide culturally appropriate information and interpretation on Indigenous cultural heritage to promote awareness, appreciation and understanding.

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
107	The management of Aboriginal heritage (pp 67-68) is critical in the maintenance of the land and heritage, and attaining the objectives of the proposal.	No (2b)	Noted.
108	Prior to any development proposal, it is recommended that an Aboriginal heritage survey be undertaken, to include examinations of the ethnographic and archaeological heritage values of the area before the implementation of any proposed works, if both notification and surveys have not already been undertaken. This will ensure that Aboriginal sites not previously recorded are avoided, and those sites that have been recorded can be recorded more accurately so that a development can avoid these sites. Heritage surveys should be part of local planning policies and guidelines should be developed to avoid any impact to heritage values. This is also interrelated to other issues of conservation management, preserving landscapes as well as cultural heritage. Ideally the best way to proceed is to avoid any impact to heritage values.	No (2a)	Noted. The plan states that ‘DEC recognises that not all sites... are listed... as such, assessment prior to operations may be necessary...’
109	All persons employed or engaged in any project should be made aware of their obligations under the AHA. Should cultural material be discovered during the project, work should cease immediately and the site should be recorded and the DIA notified. If an unrecorded/recorded site cannot be avoided, then a notice under section 18 of the AHA would need to be submitted to obtain the Minister of Indigenous Affairs consent to use the land on which the site is located. Additional information on the AHA can be found on the DIA web site under Heritage and Culture: < <a href="http://www.dia.wa.gov.au/Heritage/">http://www.dia.wa.gov.au/Heritage/</a> >.	No (2h)	Noted. Department staff are aware of their legal obligations under the AHA.
110	There are over fifty Aboriginal sites registered DIA’s Register of Aboriginal Sites on the subject land, as well as a number of sites recorded outside this area. As the plan states the Register is not a complete list and represents information for areas previously examined by heritage specialists and Aboriginal people. In addition, large areas have not been surveyed for sites, both in DEC and Non DEC land.	No (2b)	Noted.
111	Endorsement of the management plan on indigenous cultural heritage sites.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
<b>27. Non-Indigenous Heritage (8)</b>			
112	Keep up the education and awareness.	No (2c)	The plan identifies a strategy under this section to provide information and interpretation on cultural heritage to promote awareness, appreciation and understanding of no
113	DEC should place a high priority on the preservation of historical features and infrastructure that are related to the timber industry in the reserve e.g. old exotic trees and other vegetation at the sites of old timber towns (provided such trees and vegetation are not declared noxious weeds). Generally, these examples of old trees and exotic plants provide much interest to the public and do not compromise the integrity of natural values in the reserve.	Yes (1d)	Noted. Information in the plan has been modified to state that although the intent is to remove exotic tree plantations, some areas containing trees of historical significance may be retained.
114	The reserves and reserve additions are not in the vicinity of any places listed in the World, National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists.	Yes (1e)	Plan amended to include reference to the World, National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists.
115	The Asquith Bridge listed on the State Register of Heritage Places located within the planning area. The plan has identified this place and correctly states that all places on the State Register must be referred to the Heritage Council of Western Australia for comment.	No (2b)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
116	This section should refer <i>State Planning Policy 3.5 Historic Heritage Conservation</i> as a guiding framework to planning and development. In a planning context this is arguably more significant than the Burra Charter.	No (2h)	This level of detail is not necessary in a long term management plan.
117	Recommend the use of the term ‘Historic Heritage’ throughout the plan, as this is a more accepted and meaningful term than ‘European History’.	Yes (1e)	Agree, plan amended.
118	If the study area in question is crown land, then any disposal or demolition of heritage places that meet the following criteria will need to be referred to the Heritage Council for consideration under the Government Heritage Property Disposal Process (GHPDP): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• places that are 60 years or over;</li> <li>• places already listed on an existing heritage list e.g. Municipal Inventory; and</li> <li>• places displaying other evidence of potential significance in terms of aesthetic historic, scientific or social value.</li> </ul> As a minimum, the plan should address the need for GHPDP to be observed.	Yes (1a)	Plan amended to address the need for GHPDP to be observed.



Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
119	There appears to be little importance placed on non-indigenous heritage compared to Aboriginal heritage. The third paragraph shows the importance by planting pine trees over what was obviously the non-indigenous heritage town of Nanga and because of fires most other areas of heritage are by name only. Places mentioned in this section (and the trestle bridges mentioned on page 82), as of heritage value listed on the WA Register of Heritage Places in recognition of the people who helped advance the State before these places have pines trees grown over them.	No (2b)	The intent of the plan is certainly not to denigrate historic heritage. The wildfire in 1961 destroyed much of the structures we would class as heritage today where the pines are planted.
<b>PART E. MANAGING VISITOR USE (3)</b>			
120	Lane Poole Reserve is undoubtedly one of the more popular recreational reserves situated in close proximity to Perth and a favourite holiday destination for many intrastate visitors.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan
121	Recreation usage should not be stifled.	No (2b)	The plan will facilitate the growth of recreation usage, in a way that does not impact on the key values of the area.
122	The significance of Lane Poole Reserve's contribution to recreation and nature-based tourism in WA is recognised. Featuring one of the few un-dammed river systems in the Darling Range and the sections of the Bibbulmun Track and Munda Bididi Trail the reserve will remain one of the most important recreational areas in the State. With its close proximity to Perth, pressure from visitation will continue to increase.	No (2b)	Noted.
<b>28. Visitor Opportunities (9)</b>			
123	Attracting mountain biking to the area in winter would be ideal, as mountain biking is traditionally a winter activity. Mountain biking can take the pressure off water activities.	No (2c)	Mountain biking is encouraged year round. This section also identifies providing more land-based recreation recreational opportunities to counter the reduction in useable aquatic recreation sites. The Munda Bididi Trail also attracts visitors to the area.
124	Cycling should be better promoted through the visitor centre.		The management of the visitor centre in Dwellingup is outside the scope of this plan.
125	I support this section. Maintaining access by paddlers to Rapids Rd will help meet the KPI for satisfaction levels.	No (2a, 2b)	Noted.
126	Guidance on the land uses supported within proclaimed or proposed PDWSA is provided through the State's land planning <i>SPP 2.7 Public Drinking Water Source</i> .	No (2e)	Noted.

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
127	DoW decisions regarding recreation activities in PDWSA are guided by <i>Statewide Policy No. 13 (2003): Policy and Guidelines for Recreation within PDWSA on Crown Land</i> .	No (2a, 2b)	Noted. The plan refers to this strategy.
128	PDWSA allow for some recreation and contain many areas of importance to biodiversity conservation. As the State's population grows, there is increasing pressure from outdoor recreationists to open the drinking water catchments to more recreation. The State Government is currently looking at how best to review recreation access issues in drinking water catchments. The timeframe for completion of this work is still to be determined.	No (2b)	Noted. The Government review of recreation in water catchment areas is outside the scope of this plan.
129	Lane Poole Reserve is the single biggest visitor attractor for the Shire of Murray. In addition to being a major day trip and camping destination, the attractions and facilities of the reserve are the primary driver of business to the majority of short stay accommodation in the Dwellingup area. The Shire therefore seeks to establish a mechanism so that it can be collaboratively involved in the future detailed planning and promotion of the reserve as it affects tourism and economic development in the area aimed at providing an opportunity for improved co-ordination for the overall benefit of the community, the local tourism industry and visitors to the area. This involvement could review for e.g. facilities that enable comfortable all weather use, including wind and rain shelters, to help improve the year round appeal of Lane Poole Reserve or discussions on ongoing planning, visitor facilities promotion and program development and delivery in the reserve.	Yes (1d)	Agree. Strategy 1 updated to include local government authorities.
130	The attractions and facilities of Lane Poole Reserve are the primary driver of business to the majority of short stay beds in the Dwellingup area. The high number of visitors to the reserve also reflects positively on businesses throughout the surrounding areas.	No (2b)	Noted.
131	It is recommended that more focus be given in the future to visitor monitoring and counting. Current visitation figures to the reserve may not reflect actual numbers and the subsequent pressure such large numbers of visitors undoubtedly place on the overall infrastructure and roads throughout the reserve is acknowledged. As outlined in the Shire of Murray's Tourism Strategy, there is an opportunity to introduce simple methods to expand data collection,	Yes (1a)	Since the preparation of the plan, more visitor satisfaction surveys have been completed and counting of vehicle numbers has continued. The final plan will include the results of recent visitor surveys and more up to date figures which show a marked rise in visitation.

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	which can be used to better gauge seasonality, undertake visitor profiling, as well as expenditure patterns and visitor satisfaction.		
<b>29. Visitor Use Planning (2)</b>			
132	All visitor use planning should include the potential threat from bush fire as a core component and as such feature as a component of the performance measures.	Yes (1a)	Agree that evacuation in case of a wildfire should be a criteria used in visitor use planning. The KPI in the Fire section (number 25.1 is sufficient to meet address this issue.
133	The impact on biodiversity needs to be considered in visitor use planning as the natural environment is a major component of the area's attraction for many visitors.	No (2a)	Strategy 3 covers this.
<b>30. Visitor Access (29)</b>			
134	Access to the Murray Valley Road side of the river is time consuming, and becomes exceptionally difficult in times of a high water level due to crossing closure. Once Murray Valley Road is realigned, access from the Tarmac Road would improve this.	No (2b)	Noted.
135	Suggest that the plan includes that the Department of Water and the Water Corporation will be consulted during the planning phase of any proposed future expansion of the Munda Bididi Trail into PDWSA. Alignment of the trail into RPZ of an active drinking water source would not be supported by the Water Corporation.	Yes (1a)	Plan amended to include a strategy that includes liaising with DoW and Water Corporation for future expansion of the Munda Bididi trail in the planning area in areas of PDWSA.
136	Public access on Crown land in public drinking water source areas is restricted rather than may be restricted.	No (2d)	The plan reflects the legislative responsibilities of the Department in addressing access in public drinking water source areas and the plan is consistent with DoW's Policy 13.
137	Reservoir Protection areas are more formally referred to as Reservoir Protection Zones the plan should refer to them as zones.	Yes (1e)	Agree, plan amended.
138	Pathogen contamination may also occur indirectly. An additional comment such as 'pathogen contamination through direct human and animal contact with the water or indirectly through runoff containing human or domesticated animal faecal material, the use of baits...'	Yes (1e)	Plan amended to read '... to prevent potential contamination risks such as pathogen contamination through direct contact with the water (e.g. humans and domestic animals) primarily through the transfer of faecal material, the use of bait for recreational fishing and marroning and litter, and indirectly through runoff transferring faecal material in the catchment...'
139	The access to Rapids Road is very important to local kayakers as a means to gaining entry to the river.	No (2b)	Rapids Rd is currently gated and locked. Visitors needing access to Rapids Rd need to seek permission from the District Office. Access is granted on the proviso that visitors do not go near the mining area, south of Rapids Rd.

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
140	The area between Nanga Rd and Scarp Pool is accessed via Rapids Rd. This road gives recreation users access to the rapids known as the Middle Murray Rapids. Both commercial operators, private groups and recreation users have used this in the past to allow safe access to the river. The road has been 4WD designated and is not accessible for some vehicles. If the access along Rapids Rd was restricted so recreation users could not access this area it may have an impact on how the sport continues to develop.	No (2b)	The plan does not identify any changes to access to Rapids Road then what is in place currently. Rapids Rd is currently gated and locked. Visitors needing access to Rapids Rd need to seek permission from the District Office. Access is granted on the proviso that visitors do not go near the mining area, south of Rapids Rd.
141	Regarding the proposed changes to public access in able 5 and Map 7, it appears that the proposed closure of part of River Road will mean access to the Charlies Flat, Island Pool and Yarragil areas will be via Bobs Crossing. There is no mention of upgrading Bobs Crossing to an all weather crossing in the plan, which may restrict access to those areas in winter. Our Club has a number of bushwalks that require access to River Road and Yarragil Form and are conducted during winter.	No (2e)	Correct, there are no plans to make Bobs Crossing to an all weather crossing. Bobs Crossing is only impassable for approximately one month during winter. It is predicted that the water level of the rivers in the planning area will drop due to the predicted decrease in rainfall over the next 30 years which would result in reduced river levels. The recreation master-planing that was undertaken in the area, took this into account. The option presented in the plan is considered the best option. River Rd will kept as an emergency access route and will be open for Bushwalkers. The plan does not identify changes to Yarragil Form.
142	I note that Yarragil Form is also a nominated access point for the Bibbulmun Track. Please clarify this access issue.	No (2b)	The draft plan identified the potential to link Yarragil site to the Bibbulmun Track via a walk trail. Reference to this has now been removed from the plan as it is no longer a priority.
143	The section of the Murray river, between Nanga Bridge and Scarp Pool is probably the best intermediate grade stretch of white water available in WA. The rapids of interest to the white water kayaker are situated in the middle of this section. They surpass anything the Avon or Blackwood rivers have to offer the keen white water kayaker. WA has only a small white water kayaking community, probably due to the general lack of white water in the State. The white water kayaking community uses Rapids Road to access this stretch of rapids through out the winter months only. The loss of access to Rapids Road would be a serious blow to our sport.	No (2b)	The plan does not identify any changes to access to Rapids Road then what is in place currently. Rapids Rd is currently gated and locked. Visitors needing access to Rapids Rd need to seek permission from the District Office. Access is granted on the proviso that visitors do not go near the mining area, south of Rapids Rd.
144	The proposed improvements to canoe/kayak launching sites along the Murray could enhance our sport by including launch sites at the beginning and end of this rapids section. These launch sites coupled with vehicle turning points would greatly enhance the white water kayakers access to this import section of river.	No (2c)	The plan indicates that the canoe launching facilities will be rationalised and evaluated for appropriateness and safety and upgraded where necessary. The provision of vehicle turning points will be considered as part of preparing site development plans.

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
145	It is vitally important that we have river access for white water paddling. Of particular concern is any restriction to Rapids Road or any other access roads which we need to get into the river.	No (2b)	The plan does not identify any changes to access to Rapids Road then what is in place currently. Rapids Rd is currently gated and locked. Visitors needing access to Rapids Rd need to have a legitimate reason for using the road and must seek approval from the District Office before access will be granted. Access is granted on the proviso that visitors do not go near the mining area, south of Rapids Rd.
146	Rapid road is very important for access to the rapids on the middle Murray section of the river as it is a training ground for novice white-water paddlers. Access is also important for safety as it allows more time to be spent learning white-water skills than paddling long stretches of flat water. Current arrangements should be allowed to continue so we can have road access to these rapids and can gain access through the security locked gate as per current arrangements.	No (2b)	As above.
147	Emphasise the importance of the Murray River to the recreational white water kayakers of Western Australia. The most important section of river to the intermediate/experienced paddler is the section of rapids accessed via Rapids Road. The rapids begin approximately 4 km down Rapids Rd and there are eight significant rapids paddled along the next 2-3 km. As so many rivers have been lost to dams this is probably the best and most used section of river in WA. Access to Rapids Rd is critical for paddling this section of the river and needs to be maintained.	No (2b)	As above.
148	Kayak launch facilities along Rapids Rd are not critical but would be useful in minimising environmental impact. If being considered then they need to be located just upstream of the first rapid and just downstream of the last rapid.	No (2c)	The plan indicates that the canoe launching facilities will be rationalised and evaluated for appropriateness and safety and upgraded where necessary.
149	Rapids Road allows access to what is one of the most popular stretches of white-water in WA. This access is important from both a recreational and safety perspective. Access to this region could be maintained without compromising either the wilderness-based experience of other users, or the integrity of natural ecosystems.	No (2b)	The plan does not identify any changes to access to Rapids Road then what is in place currently. Rapids Rd is currently gated and locked. Visitors needing access to Rapids Rd need to have a legitimate reason for using the road and must seek approval from the District Office before access will be granted. Access is granted on the proviso that visitors do not go near the mining area, south of Rapids Rd.
150	Refer to water quality protection notes 44 <i>Roads near sensitive water resources</i> and 83 <i>Infrastructure corridors near sensitive water</i>	No (2h)	Noted. This level of detail is not necessary for a CALM Act management plan.

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
	<i>resources</i> for DoW advice on road design and construction in PDWSA.		
151	P 79 'Reservoir protection zones' not 'Reservoir protection areas'. See also DoW Policy 13, 2003, for recreation/tourism visitor access issue.	No (2e)	Agree, plan amended.
152	More/better signage is needed in the southern part of the planning area. This would improve overall safety and guidance.	No (2h)	The provision of signs will be dealt with at an operational level and is not necessary to detail in a long term strategic document such as a management plan.
153	After the damming of the Collie River, the only remaining grade three white-water in this area is the Murray River downstream of Nanga Bridge, and for this activity to continue it requires safe access via Rapids Road. It is important that this road remains accessible to paddlers to provide safe access and egress which in turn is essential if there is a real plan to promote water based activities.	No (2b)	The plan does not identify any changes to access to Rapids Road then what is in place currently. Rapids Rd is currently gated and locked. Visitors needing access to Rapids Rd need to have a legitimate reason for using the road and must seek approval from the District Office before access will be granted. Access is granted on the proviso that visitors do not go near the mining area, south of Rapids Rd.
154	Canoeing WA – Slalom WA agrees with the need for vehicle control with permit issue management of access roads such as Rapids Road to enable safety support for river trips from Nanga Bridge to Scarp Road.	Yes (1e)	Comment supports current practice. Plan amended to reflect this.
155	Will the proposed non defined new road crossing of the Murray River be a non flood effected crossing, such as a bridge? If a crossing is established which may be prone to flooding such as Bobs Crossing, will access to Baden Powell, Island Pool, Yarragil, Tony's Bend and Charlies Flat be available by opening River Road for public access?	No (2c)	As the plan indicates, there will be all weather access to Baden Powell. Once the new crossing is developed and the entry station moved (as indicated on Map 6), River Rd will only be used in the case of an emergency.
156	Will paddlers have access to Rapids Road?	No (2b)	The plan does not identify any changes to access to Rapids Road then what is in place currently. Rapids Rd is currently gated and locked. Visitors needing access to Rapids Rd need to have a legitimate reason for using the road and must seek approval from the District Office before access will be granted. Access is granted on the proviso that visitors do not go near the mining area, south of Rapids Rd.
157	Access to River Road needs to continue to be restricted in order to prevent that section of the park becoming like the area around Baden Powell Water Spout.	No (2h)	River Rd is currently open on weekdays and gated on weekends.

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
158	All visitor access planning should include the potential threat from bush fire as a core component and as such feature as a component of the performance measures. I acknowledge that there are currently no performance measures for this section.	No (2c)	The KPI provided in the fire section concerning protection of life and community assets is pertinent for addressing this issue.
159	The plan provides for a range of trails/tracks for bushwalking/cycling/scenic driving and horse-riding, consistent with the principles of the Peel Trails Master Plan, including key tracks such as the Bibbulmun, Munda Bididi and Les Couzens Bridle Trail.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan
160	The plan proposes new trails and trails management. Given the increasing popularity of trails and tracks and the social and economic benefits this brings to the area, this is very much supported.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan
161	Need access to Rapids Rd for kayaking through the Middle Murray section for safety and ease of access to river.	No (2b)	The plan does not identify any changes in access to Rapids Road. Rapids Rd is currently gated and locked. Visitors needing access to Rapids Rd need to have a legitimate reason for using the road and must seek approval from the District Office before access will be granted. Access is granted on the proviso that visitors do not go near the mining area, south of Rapids Rd.
162	I would like to see the continuation of the current access regime for paddlers to Rapids Rd. This gives an increased level of safety in the advent of an accident.	No (2b)	As above.
<b>31. Visitor Activities</b>			
<b>31.1. Visitor Activities – Scenic and Recreational Driving (8)</b>			
163	4WD to me is very destructivity from what I've personally seen. Also being out in the bush and seeing and hearing 4WD vehicles is a distraction of what being in the bush is all about.	No (2b)	Scenic and recreational driving is a legitimate use of the areas identified in the planning area. The main 4WD areas identified in the plan are away from the recreation sites. The plan also encourages the Australian National Four-wheel Drive Council's <i>Code of conduct for off-road driving</i> and the <i>Tread lightly</i> philosophy to reduce any impacts from 4WDing.
164	Make sure all 4WD access areas are well sign posted and information for these areas is available accordingly to keep them out of the way of other users such as walkers and mountain bike riders etc.	No (2h)	The provision of signs will be dealt with at an operational level and is not necessary to detail in a long term strategic document such as a management plan.
165	4WD's tend to drive at high speed along roads which intersect with the trails of other recreational activities (i.e. Mountain Biking and walking), causing a hazard. Creation of more specific 4WD loops, and better signposting of existing 4WD tracks would decrease this	No (2h)	It is not always feasible to have single use trails as such signage should be used to alert user groups to the multiple use nature of the trail. The provision of signs will be dealt with at an operational level and is not necessary to detail in a long term strategic document such

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
	risk.		as a management plan.
166	Restricted to certain times of year so as not to disturb wildlife at critical times.	No (2f)	Scenic and recreation driving along roads and 4WD trails is seen as compatible with the reserves tenure and purpose.
167	Plan should include the reasons why 4WD tracks in PDWSA in areas outside the planning area i.e. 'closures of four-wheel drive tracks in PDSWAs by the Water Corporation to protect the water quality of the community's drinking water sources has placed increased pressure on tracks in the planning area'.	Yes (1e)	Agree, plan amended.
168	Suggest removal of the reference to the closure of tracks in PDWSA by Water Corporation because it is not relevant to the plan.	No (2e)	It is believed that track closures in PDWSA outside the planning area has placed increased pressure on the 4WD tracks in the planning area.
169	There are likely to be numerous factors leading to increased pressure on four-wheel drive tracks in the planning area, such as continued regional population growth and greater accessibility to the planning area from the metropolitan area.	Yes (1e)	Agree, plan amended.
170	The summary box for section 30 refers to 'dedicated roads, CALM Act roads and tracks' while section 31.1 refers to 'marked public access tracks or roads'. Suggest keeping terminology the same.	Yes (1e)	Agree, plan amended to read marked public access roads and tracks.
<b>31.2. Visitor Activities – Bushwalking (4)</b>			
171	Great. Low impact	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
172	Include reference to water quality considerations in future trails. Suggestion: 'changes to existing trails and proposed walk trails will take into consideration the natural values, increased potential of spreading disease throughout the planning area, potential impacts on water quality and future maintenance'.	Yes (1d)	Agreed, plan amended.
173	Bushwalking with limitations.	No (2b)	The plan identifies a number of mapped walk trails that visitors can use, however, visitors are able to 'freewalk' in other areas of the planning area. Visitors are encouraged to stick to trails and out of Disease Risk Areas.
174	Proposed walking tracks need to avoid reservoir protection zones. (page 84)	No (2b)	The proposed walk trails within the planning area do not enter reservoir protections zones.
<b>31.3. Visitor Activities – Cycling and Mountain Biking (14)</b>			
175	Access to mountain bike trails is limited only to, basic type of trails. More advanced type of trails are needed as demand grows. IMBA standard "Blue" and "Black diamond" trails should be incorporated with easy access. There is a tendency for illegal trails to be built.	No (2c)	The plan provides for new trails. The standard and style of any such trail will be subject to detailed site development planning and guided by the Mountain Bike Management Guidelines.



Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
	Getting in first and building these trails is a way to control the building of trails instead of letting it get out of control. Lack of volume, distance and quality, is a major compliant of "Blue" and "Black diamond" IMBA standard trials.		
176	Rapid growth of use.	No (2a)	Agree, the plan states that 'visitor activity trends indicate rapid growth in the popularity of cycling, particularly mountain biking, in and around the planning area'.
177	Bikes need their own trails. One way loops to avoid rider collisions. Longer loops to give the riders the feeling of going somewhere in the wilderness. The Munda Bididi trails are good, however more type of advanced trails are needed, to satisfy the demand as riders become more advanced in their skill levels. IMBA "Blue" and "Black diamond" trails are needed. (These are not necessarily down hill style trails). There is a tendency to shove mountain bike trails into pines. I disagree and find that natural bush trails are so much more interesting and can be kept so much more sustainable. Please lets have more, more advanced trails for mountain bikers in natural bush settings. The demand is there.	No (2c)	Where feasible, single use trails are the preferred option. Trail type and difficulty needs to be consistent with tenure. The plan provides for new trails. The standard and style of any such trail will be subject to detailed site development planning and guided by the Mountain Bike Management Guidelines.
178	Sign on the main roads pointing to the cycling areas in the Lane Pool Reserve.	No (2h)	The provision of signs will be dealt with at an operational level and is not necessary to detail in a long term strategic document such as a management plan.
179	Downhill Mountain Biking needs to remain a key point in the Masterplan, at both Murray Valley and Toms Crossing Sites.	No (2d)	The actual location of any specific trail requires detailed planning and is not necessary to detail in a long term strategic document such as a management plan. This management plan provides for a range of cycling trails that are consistent with the visitor management settings.
180	Mountain biking is a sport that is continuing to grow a rapid rate and with the right level of assistance from DEC and cooperation and commitment from Peel District Mountain Bike Club we can achieve a very sustainable future for mountain biking in the planning area.	No (2a)	Agree, the plan identifies working with clubs on trails.
181	Signage is a must for all these trails for safety as well, crossing and habitating the same area as 4WDs and motorbike riders.	No (2c, 2h)	The provision of signs will be dealt with at an operational level and is not necessary to detail in a long term strategic document such as a management plan. One of the strategies identified in the plan is undertaking annual risk assessments. Part of this would include signage.

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
182	The Downhill trails are not signposted, making them hard to find for newcomers, and dangerous at road crossings. Placing signage at the trailhead, and a warning for drivers to watch out for cyclists at each road crossing would improve this.	No (2c, 2h)	The provision of signs will be dealt with at an operational level and is not necessary to detail in a long term strategic document such as a management plan. One of the strategies identified in the plan is undertaking annual risk assessments. Part of this would include signage.
183	Riders are unaware of trail difficulty when beginning. Signposting the difficulty of the trail ahead in line with IMBA standards would make it easier for cyclists to find an appropriate trail to their skill level.	No (2c, 2h)	The provision of signs will be dealt with at an operational level and is not necessary to detail in a long term strategic document such as a management plan. One of the strategies identified in the plan is undertaking annual risk assessments. Part of this would include signage.
184	At current, the PDMBC spend many hours maintaining the Downhill Mountain Bike race tracks. Other clubs which race on these tracks do not usually engage in post-race maintenance. To combat this, it could be compulsory to perform post-race maintenance in the weeks following a race event.	No (2h)	Any event conducted on Department-managed lands is subject to a permit which would include conditions including the need for post-race maintenance. This is outside the scope of the long term management plan.
185	Restricted to certain tracks.	No (2c)	In accordance with CALM regulation 51, bicycle riding is permitted on dedicated roads and CALM Act roads and tracks, and on designated bicycle trails and shared paths.
186	Adoption of IMBA best practice trail designs.	No (2c)	The draft management plan states that ‘Any new cycling trails are to be developed using the standards detailed on the Department’s Mountain Bike Management Guidelines (draft) based on the International Mountain Bicycling Association (IMBA) Standards, and guidelines provided in Policy Statement No. 18.’
187	More advanced trails. Trails for different disciplines.	No (2c)	The plan provides for new trails. The standard and style of any such trail will be subject to detailed site development planning and guided by the Mountain Bike Management Guidelines.
188	This is one of the best mountain biking areas within 100s of kilometres; hence this activity should be encouraged, yet managed.	No (2a)	As above.
<b>31.4. Visitor Activities – Day Use (3)</b>			
189	More extended day use areas would be so valuable and further enhance the experience of the local area for many.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
190	Some modifications are proposed for campsite and day use areas based on visitation rates, environmental constraints and impacts. A sensible management approach has been taken to ensure a variety of different experiences are available for visitors, with the sites being sustainably managed. This approach is supported.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
191	With the implementation of the Baden Powel Campsite extension it is believed that with consultation and cooperation from both DEC and PDMBC we can form an event base area that services both race events and recreational ride days from the public.	No (2e)	The Icy Creek Environmental Education Facility can cater for large groups either camping or making use of the huts. The area also has kitchen facilities and an ablution block. Adjacent freehold properties also cater for large groups. The plan provides for remote camping with approval from the District manager but no facilities are provided.
<b>31.5. Visitor Activities – Overnight Stays (8)</b>			
192	It would seem that the DMP makes insufficient allowance for group and/or expedition based campsites both with/without the provision of facilities.	No (2b)	The Icy Creek Environmental Education Facility can cater for large groups either camping or making use of the huts. The area also has kitchen facilities and an ablution block. Adjacent freehold properties also cater for large groups. The plan provides for remote camping with approval from the District manager but no facilities are provided.
193	The provision of camp sites for groups is of particular relevance to school outdoor education, community based youth and tourist groups who may be engaged in a bushwalking, paddling and/or mountain biking expedition through the area, or who may travel by vehicle to the area and establish a base camp.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
194	Group camp sites can be developed to include no facilities other than tent sites or some facilities including toilets, fire rings, tables and tent sites. The provision of such sites reduces the impact on the environment because it “channels” groups to areas selected by DEC as being most suitable.	No (2c)	The Icy Creek Environmental Education Facility can cater for large groups either camping or making use of the huts. The area also has kitchen facilities and an ablution block. Adjacent freehold properties also cater for large groups. The plan provides for remote camping with approval from the District manager but no facilities are provided.
195	The plan should include a statement that camping at undesignated campsites, i.e. remote camping, is not permitted within PDWSAs (as per MWDDS by-law 4.3.4).	No (2h)	This level of detail is not necessary in a long term management plan.
196	The proposal to re-design the existing Yourdamung Campsite to accommodate an increased number of Bibbulmun Track users will result in an increased number of people remaining in the catchment for an extended period of time. Increasing the capacity of one of the many campsites outside the PDWSA is the preferred option.	Yes (1b)	The proper design, construction and maintenance of a campsite at Yourdamung will be undertaken to protect natural values, including water. Campsite locations are designed to be a days walk away from each other and in this area will need to be located within a water source protection area. Water Corporation will be consulted as part of the recreation site planning process. Strategy two in section 18 has been amended to include engaging with the Water Corporation.
197	DoW Water Source Protection Branch would like to provide input into proposed changes to campsites in PDWSA particularly with	No (2c)	The Department consults with a range of key stakeholders when designing recreation sites and as appropriate.

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
	regard to upgrades of effluent disposal systems. (page 91)		
198	Reduce the amount of time (nights) per visit. A maximum stay time.	No (2c)	The length of stay is governed by the CALM regulations.
199	Some modifications are proposed for campsite and day use areas based on visitation rates, environmental constraints and impacts. A sensible management approach has been taken to ensure a variety of different experiences are available for visitors, with the sites being sustainably managed. This approach is supported.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
<b>31.6. Visitor Activities – Water-based Activities (22)</b>			
200	Water sports such as commercial canoeing and white water rafting attract people to the area, and are fun to engage in. These sports should be encouraged.	No (2c)	The plan does encourage water activities. CTO's are permitted in the area provided they have a licence to conduct their activities.
201	Concur with the banning of powered craft.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
202	A statement advising that swimming and other water based activities are not permitted in Samson Brook or Harris Dam Catchment Areas, as per the requirements of the MWSSD By-laws and the Country Areas Water Supply Cat By-laws.	No (2d)	This issue is covered by the relevant PDWS protection plan. The Department provides information on appropriate behaviour in public drinking water catchment areas.
203	Water-based recreation needs to be managed to exclude people from reservoir protection zones, which includes the dam.	No (2c)	There are currently no public access roads or trails within the reservoir protection zones.
204	These will be limited naturally by the river levels, kayakers especially are also very supportive of protecting the environment and obeying the rules.	No (2b)	Noted.
205	Need access to Rapids Rd for kayaking through the Middle Murray section for safety and ease of access to river.	No (2b)	The plan does not identify any changes to access to Rapids Road then what is in place currently. Rapids Rd is currently gated and locked. Visitors needing access to Rapids Rd need to have a legitimate reason for using the road and must seek approval from the District Office before access will be granted. Access is granted on the proviso that visitors do not go near the mining area, south of Rapids Rd.
206	The 'Middle Murray' is a unique and important resource to paddlers. Paddlers by nature are environmentally sensitive and have an interest in preserving the area. We don't need extra facilities, but we do need access to Rapids Road. Please ensure our access to this important and highly valued recreational resource is maintained.	No (2b)	As above.
207	I would like to highlight the significance of the Murray River, particularly the middle and lower Murray sections for the kayak and canoeing public. This section of river is regarded by many of us as	No (2c)	As above.

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
	the premiere kayaking river in WA. The access to this gem of WA should be included in the future planning. The idea of registered users is a good one as it offers control and an element of safety for all.		
208	The Murray River provides some of the best White Water with WA. The three sections of river known as the Upper, Middle and Lower Murray cater for all skill levels of Canoeing/Kayaking and rafting users. We have lost access to other rivers in the SW but the Murray is ideal and caters to all user groups for flat and white water paddling. If there was access to the Middle Murray events like the Murray Whitewater Festival could occur.	No (2b)	As above.
209	The Murray River provides one of only two white water paddling areas that are easily accessible to paddlers living in the Perth Metropolitan Area. It provides a wider range of high grade rapids than the Avon river, and is also more accessible to "short boat" paddlers (plastic playboats and creek boats that are 2-3m long). Many of these boats (which are designed for use in whitewater) are too short to be paddled for long distances on flat water, meaning that to paddle down from Nanga Bridge is extremely difficult. The main access road used is Rapids Road, a 4WD access track that runs along the southern side of the river. Paddlers have a long history of using this road to access the main whitewater section of the river. It also allows emergency access if required. I would like to see continuing access on this road, as we are a group that has minimal environmental access and have been marginalised on several occasions when rivers have been dammed, removing the opportunity for whitewater paddling.	No (2b)	As above.
210	I would support an effort to put in several pedestrian access tracks from Rapids Road down to the river to minimise any possible impact upon the riverside vegetation.	No (2a)	The plan identifies that there is a proposal to develop a Murray River canoe trail that would include river access points between Driver Road and Scarp Pool.
211	I am concerned about the non-specific reference to "rationalising" canoe launching sites, and that this may include excluding white water paddlers from River Rapids Road and hence removing our opportunity to enjoy this white water wonderland.	No (2e)	Rationalising includes making sure launch sites are in the most appropriate areas and are keeping with the predicted decline in rainfall and thus water flow in the Murray River. The plan also identifies the proposal to develop a Murray Rover canoe trail that would offer Bibbulmun Track style huts and river access points between Driver Road and Scarp Pool.

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
212	How many kayakers have supplied input? How many kayakers know about this subject apart from being locked out of their favourite river recently? This subject needs better public awareness before a decision is made.	No (2c)	The number of kayakers that made a submission into the planning process cannot be determined. The plan does not identify any restrictions to kayaking. It is believed that an appropriate level of public consultation was carried out for this planning process.
213	I would like to emphasise the importance of the Murray River to the recreational white water kayakers. The most important section of river to the intermediate/experienced paddler is the section of rapids accessed via rapids road. The rapids begin approx. 4 km down Rapids Rd and there are 8 significant rapids paddled along the next 2-3 km. As so many rivers have been lost to dams this is probably the best and most used section of river in WA. Access to Rapids Rd is critical for paddling this section of the river and needs to be maintained. Kayak launch facilities are not critical but would be useful in minimising environmental impact. If being considered then they need to be located just upstream of the first rapid and just downstream of the last rapid.	No (2c)	The plan identifies that there is a proposal to develop a Murray River canoe trail that would include river access points between Driver Road and Scarp Pool. The plan does not indicate any changes in access to Rapids Rd. Rapids Rd is currently gated and locked. Visitors needing access to Rapids Rd need to have a legitimate reason for using the road and must seek approval from the District Office before access will be granted. Access is granted on the proviso that visitors do not go near the mining area, south of Rapids Rd.
214	I support the development of a canoe camping trail. This will allow increased low impact access to the river environment without increasing motor vehicle use.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
215	The Murray River, downstream from Nanga Bridge is extremely popular in the winter for white water kayaking. One basic requirement for the safe continuation of this popular activity is assured access alongside the river via Rapids Road. This has occasionally been locked, apparently something to do with Alcoa yet it is surely illegal for them to prevent access to an area classed as a reserve? Either way, this access route, and the river are important for this popular activity, hence should be prioritised as such.	No (2c)	The plan does not identify any changes in access to Rapid Rd then what is currently in place. There are a number of access routes that are gated in Lane Poole Reserve. Rapids Rd is gated with walker access only. Rapids Rd is currently gated and locked. Visitors needing access to Rapids Rd need to have a legitimate reason for using the road and must seek approval from the District Office before access will be granted. Access is granted on the proviso that visitors do not go near the mining area, south of Rapids Rd.
216	Changed water run off regimes are likely to change water clarity, hence impacting the pleasure of kayaking this unique river section.	No (2b)	Noted. Statement sought no change.
217	I kayak regularly on the Murray River including the middle Murray with access from Rapids Road. I would like to emphasise how great it is for kayakers of intermediate and advanced level to have the opportunity to paddle on this section. Access from Rapids Road should remain open to kayakers on middle Murray. Access to the river from the top of the first rapid with canoe launching facilities would be great and after the last rapid further down stream.	No (2c)	The plan identifies that there is a proposal to develop a Murray River canoe trail that would include river access points between Driver Road and Scarp Pool. The plan does not indicate any changes in access to Rapids Rd. Rapids Rd is currently gated and locked. Visitors needing access to Rapids Rd need to have a legitimate reason for using the road and must seek approval from the District Office before access will be granted. Access is granted on the

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
			proviso that visitors do not go near the mining area, south of Rapids Rd.
218	Canoeing WA-Slalom acknowledges the break down of the Murray river into the Upper, Middle and Lower sections and supports launch facilities and parking within the Reserve that recognise these river trips. Between these ingress and egress points, kayaking is minimal river bank impact.	No (2c)	The plan identifies that there is a proposal to develop a Murray River canoe trail that would include river access points between Driver Road and Scarp Pool.
219	Please keep in contact in relation to canoe/kayak launch facilities.	No (2c)	Strategy two in this section aims at providing information on canoe launching sites to visitors.
220	I have seen no sign of damage or waste left by fellow kayakers. Worn access foot pads at the popular entry and exit points have remained unchanged. I have only seen one kayaker overnight there, no fire and no waste. To my untrained eye I see no impact (though clearly road use has an impact). With reducing rainfall, making our 'season' ever shorter on other rivers, and with damming of other rivers removing or significantly reducing our ability to use those other rivers the Murray is one of the few rivers that offer amenity to our sport. We do not need additional or improved access. We desperately want to retain access and the sense of wild and peaceful beauty that still exists there.	No (2e)	The plan identifies that there is a proposal to develop a Murray River canoe trail that would include river access points between Driver Road and Scarp Pool. The plan does indicate that canoe launching sites will be reviewed and rationalised. However, access to the river will be provided for.
221	The proposal to develop a Murray River canoe trail in the future which would offer Bibbulmun Track style huts and river access points between Driver Road and Scarp Pool presents a number of risks. The section of river that I refer to above and which is located above Scarp Pool and below the bridge is inherently dangerous. Current users of that section are generally "sport kayakers" - who have strong skills, sophisticated (and weird looking) boats and have rescue gear and skills. Recreational use of that section by Canoes (different to kayaks) by people without self rescue skills and equipment is high risk. Any "Canoe Trail" should end above what is known as 'Dead Cow Rapid', preferably at the bridge.	No (2c)	Noted. A risk assessment will be undertaken for any recreation development site and the points raised taken into consideration.
<b>31.7. Visitor Activities – Recreational Fishing and Marroning (6)</b>			
222	Unsustainable, unless managed.	No (2d)	The Department of Fisheries manage the sustainability of fisheries.
223	The MWDDS By-laws (3.2.4; 4.3.4) prohibit fishing and marroning in catchments. These by-laws are applicable within the Samson	No (2d)	The plan reflects the legislative responsibilities of the Department in addressing access in public drinking water source areas. The

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
	Brook Catchment Area. Reference to the MWSSD By-laws in addition to altering the reference to the CAWS by-laws to include CAWS By-law 35 which restricts fishing.		responsibilities of Water Corporation are beyond the scope of this plan.
224	To be restricted as elsewhere.	No (2g)	Bag limits and seasons apply in the reserve, as they do in other areas around the State.
225	Welcome further research on trout fishing in the Murray as it would have very good spin offs in respect to tourism and local community development.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
226	Suggest rewording 'restricting the use of bait used for fishing and marroning' to 'restricting fishing and marroning activities'. See also DoW Policy 13 and specific by-laws on this activity that either prohibit the activity or require approvals to be sought. (page 95)	No (2d)	The plan reflects the legislative responsibilities of the Department in addressing access in public drinking water source areas and the plan is consistent with DoW's Policy 13.
227	Run off from mining activities will likely affect aquatic wildlife and therefore needs analysis.	No (2c)	DEC and Alcoa have working arrangements in place that identifies drainage control methods to minimise runoff from mining activities.
<b>31.8. Visitor Activities – Adventure Pursuits (1)</b>			
228	Mountain Biking is/can be an adventure sport. It is not mentioned. Like to see more research on this.	No (2c)	Mountain Biking has its own subsection. Adventure pursuits are identified in the plan as being geocaching, rogaining, orienteering, cross-country running.
<b>31.9. Visitor Activities – Horse-riding (2)</b>			
229	Would like horses kept to a minimum or in their own area.	No (2b)	As identified in the plan, horse-riding is limited to the Les Couzens Bridle Trail and on fire access tracks in the planning area.
230	Restricted to certain tracks. Horse-riding can have a profound effect on land disturbance.	No (2c)	As identified in the plan, horse-riding is limited to the Les Couzens Bridle Trail and on fire access tracks in the planning area.
<b>31.10. Visitor Activities – Special Events (3)</b>			
231	Yes agree.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
232	Special Events i.e. Downhill Mountain Bike State rounds bring a number of people to the area over a weekend, and should be encouraged due to their professionally run manner.	No (2c)	The suitability of any special event is assessed on a case-by-case basis and considered on criteria identified in the plan.
233	Canoeing WA – Slalom undertakes the registration of events on the Avon River at Walyunga with DEC via the Organised non-commercial education and leisure activities application and support the use of this in Lane Poole Reserve.	No (2c)	The suitability of any special event is assessed on a case-by-case basis and considered on criteria identified in the plan.
<b>31.11. Visitor Activities – Non-commercial, Education and Not-for-profit Activities (3)</b>			
234	Agree.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.



Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
235	Well guided by experienced or licensed leaders.	No (2a)	The Department require that these activities are thoroughly planned.
236	Canoeing WA – Slalom undertakes the registration of events on the Avon River at Walyunga with DEC via the Organised non-commercial education and leisure activities application and support the use of this in Lane Poole Reserve.	No (2c)	The suitability of any special event is assessed on a case-by-case basis and considered on criteria identified in the plan.
<b>32. Commercial Tourism Operations (3)</b>			
237	Agree. Done in accordance with DEC. They can help more than being a hindrance.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
238	These operations should be kept to a bare minimum to reduce environmental impact.	No (2c)	Commercial concessions must be consistent with the purpose of the reserve, the protection of its values and with the objectives of the plan.
239	Canoeing WA – Slalom support the registration of commercial activity on the Murray River within the reserve but not to the exclusion of non-commercial activity.	No (2f)	The Department provides to the equitable use of its lands consistent with its objectives. The exclusion of non-commercial users is not an issue.
<b>33. Visitor Safety (4)</b>			
240	Visitors should be made aware of the environment they are in/about to enter. The environment should not be changed.	No (2e)	Risk/management signage will be displayed where necessary. Where the risk level warrants it, modification of the environment may prove to be the best option.
241	Areas where Motorbikes aren't allowed aren't clearly defined. Marrinup MTB didn't have 'no motorbike' signs for years.	No (2c)	Vehicles, including motorbikes, are only permitted on roads and tracks that are open to public access. Off-road motor-bikes are not permitted in the planning area.
242	No alcohol and better policing. Please consider banning alcohol, we would never camp here again after drunken rowdy individuals spoilt our night one year at Baden Powel camping ground.		The plan identifies a number of management strategies to help combat the issue of antisocial behaviour occurring in the planning area. This includes police presence, alcohol and drug restrictions as identified in the plan. There are a range of camping opportunities in the planning area including sites such as the Chuditch Campsite that is more secluded from other visitors.
243	I've only stayed overnight once and it was not the "get away from it all" experience you desire when camping in the bush. The campsite was full of drunken idiots, loud music and generators. The police were called at one stage as some drunken idiot had bashed a father who had asked them to quiet down so his kids could sleep. Ban alcohol, ban generators and ban loud music. If people want these things they can get them at home.		The plan identifies a number of management strategies to help combat the issue of antisocial behaviour occurring in the planning area. This includes police presence, alcohol restrictions, loud music and generator use curfews and presence of dogs. The redesigning of Baden Powell and Nanga may also assist in reducing antisocial behaviour. There are a range of camping opportunities in the planning area including sites such as the Chuditch Campsite that is

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
			more secluded from other visitors.
<b>34. Domestic Animals (4)</b>			
244	Keep to a minimum. Control/eradicate.	No (2c)	The plan proposes to designate areas where dogs are permitted. Domestic cats are not permitted in the planning area.
245	Restrictions on domestic animal presence.	No (2c)	The plan proposes to designate areas where dogs are permitted. Domestic cats are not permitted in the planning area.
246	The particular areas that dogs will be allowed are not shown in the plan and without knowing where dogs will be allowed, it is difficult to comment whether the proposed actions are supported.	No (2c)	Identified in the text of the plan, however these areas are not yet designated under the CALM regulations and therefore cannot yet be mapped.
247	Potentially DEC needs to develop a clear policy on dogs in recreational areas and ensure that dog areas are clearly advertised. Generally, dogs should be restricted to highly modified and recreation areas and not in natural and high conservation values areas.	No (2c)	The Department applies Policy Statement No. 18 and also the CALM regulations to manage dogs.
<b>35. Visual Landscape (3)</b>			
248	Keep buildings to a natural look.	No (2c)	The strategies in the plan, particularly number two in this section deal with the development of facilities.
249	Strategy 4 – ‘liaising with relevant authorities and neighbouring landholders to ensure visual landscape is considered in development proposals and management practices.’ The plan seeks to protect and enhance the visual landscape qualities of the reserve, which is supported. The plan also recognises that neighbouring lands can have an impact on the landscape values of the reserve, hence its attractiveness and therefore proposes to liaise with relevant local governments and landowners to ensure visual landscape is management practices and to provide advice upon requests to maximise the reserve as an asset for the area. This approach is supported and furthermore, detailed consideration should be included in preparation of the Shire of Murray’s Dwellingup Structure Plan and in the preparation of the Shire’s Local Planning Strategy and new Town Planning Scheme.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
250	Development on either public or private property within sight of the river is a huge crime and significantly reduces the sense of "wild".	No (2b)	Strategies in this plan are aimed at protecting and enhancing visual landscape qualities.
<b>PART F. MANAGING RESOURCE USE</b>			
<b>36. Indigenous Customary Activities (3)</b>			
251	Let them have their way. Educate everyone else though.	No (2c)	Strategies in this plan are aimed at enabling the pursuit of Indigenous

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
			customary activities while protecting key values and the safety of other visitors.
252	Aboriginal use of the land for food, medicines and ceremonial activities (p 110) is critical in the maintenance of the land and heritage, and attaining the objectives of the proposal.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
253	Work with local Indigenous communities to better understand the diversity of the environment and how best to embrace it.	No (2c)	Noted. There are strategies in the plan aimed at facilitating effective community involvement in the planning area.
<b>37. Mineral Exploration and Development (13)</b>			
254	No new mining.	No (2f)	The approval of mining in conservation reserves is a government decision and beyond the scope of this plan.
255	Don't want it any where near reserves. Not allowed to impact on reserves.	No (2f)	The approval of mining in conservation reserves is a government decision and beyond the scope of this plan.
256	Refer to water quality protection note 15 <i>Extractive industries near sensitive water sources</i> for DoW advice on extractive activities in PDWSA. (page 114 – Basic Raw Materials)	No (2d)	The plan reflects the legislative responsibilities of the Department in addressing access in public drinking water source areas. The responsibilities of Department of Water are beyond the scope of this plan.
257	Question the worth of royalties to the WA government via State Agreements in considering the damage to the environment done by Alcoa and Worsley mining bauxite. Table 9 listing two live tenements and 15 pending will have devastating effects on the Darling Range in the future even if the planning area is upgraded to national park. Suggest the Department makes a submission on the current draft State Planning Policy 4.1 State Industrial Buffer (Amended) and for the policy to be included in the plan.	No (2b, 2d)	Noted. The approval of mining in conservation reserves is a government decision and beyond the scope of this plan.
258	Given that Mineral Exploration and Development is forbidden (Reference CALM Act section 5(1)(g) - "reserve") in a reserve area, it should not proceed. ALCOA's apparent control of Rapid Road is unsafe for canoeists and must therefore be disallowed. Continued control of this road, through a reserve may leave Alcoa liable in the event a canoeist requires urgent access or egress.	No (2d)	The approval of mining in conservation reserves is a government decision and beyond the scope of this plan.
259	In reference to page 112, The MMPLG is a group which deals exclusively with Alcoa's operations, whereas a similar intergovernmental group, (the EMLG) oversees BHP Billiton Worsley Alumina's operations. Any other companies operating in	Yes (1a)	Agree, plan amended to reflect additional information provided.

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	<p>the Lane Poole Reserve area would be operating under the Mining Act 1978 (regulation of which is handled through the Department of Mines and Petroleum). Therefore, a suggested rewording of this paragraph would be: "Other Conditions Alcoa and Worsley mine in areas subject to their respective State Agreements and are required to submit mining plans indicating future mining activities, including rehabilitation commitments and environmental reports - to the Mining and Management Program Liaison Group (MMPLG) in the case of Alcoa, and the Environmental Management Liaison Group (EMLG) in the case of Worsley. Both the MMPLG and EMLG consist of members from the Department, DMP, DoW, Water Corporation (MMPLG only), the Department of Agriculture and Food (EMLG only), and are chaired by the Department of State Development. The MMPLG and EMLG monitor all activities associated with mining in and around the planning area and provide advice to the Minister for State Development and the Minister for Environment on the environmental acceptability of proposed long-term mining operations within the existing mineral leases."</p>		
260	<p>Request that the last paragraph concerning the Government’s policy be omitted as the policy is under review. However, the last sentence of this paragraph (at the top of page 112) ‘in the case of the planning area, State Agreement Act leases have pre-eminence and rights under the Acts unless agreed otherwise’ is not under review and should remain.</p>	Yes (1c)	<p>The first two sentences of this paragraph have been removed. Reference to the EPA’s Position Statement No. 9 – <i>Environmental Offsets</i> has been added.</p>
261	<p>The Management Program Liaison Group list of representatives should include the Department of State Development as this agency is responsible for the administration of all State Agreements.</p>	Yes (1e)	<p>Plan amended to include reference to the Department of State Development as a representative on the Mining and Management Program Liaison Group.</p>
262	<p>Suggested changes to this table to bring it up to date as at September 2009 are: Delete E70/2732 (this tenement has been surrendered), add E70/3522 (pending), add E70/3524 (pending).</p> <p>To make the table more correct and complete, suggest the following changes be made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• replace the term ‘lease holder’ with ‘tenement holder’ and ‘lease status’ with ‘status’;</li> <li>• replace ‘Alcoa World Alumina Australia’ with ‘Alcoa if</li> </ul>	No (2h)	<p>Reference to the Department of Mines and Petroleum’s Tenement database has been added to the plan and Table 9 and the mining tenements on Map 10 (and references to them) have been removed from the plan. This is to provide a reference point for managers to obtain current tenement information.</p>

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	<p>Australia);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>replace ‘Worsley Alumina Pty Ltd’ with ‘BHP Billiton Aluminium (RAA) Pty Ltd*’ with *also BHP Billiton Aluminium (Worsley) Pty Ltd, Japan Alumina Associates (Australia) Pty Ltd and Sojitz Alumina Pty Ltd; and</li> <li>Replace ‘Billiton Aluminium (RAA) Pty Ltd’ with ‘BHP Billiton Aluminium (RAA) Pty Ltd^’ with ^ also BHP Billiton Aluminium (Worsley) Pty Ltds, Japan Alumina Associated (Australia) Pty Ltd and Sojitz Alumina Pty Ltd.</li> </ul>		
263	<p>There is now an application for a petroleum exploration permit that covers the western part of reserve 39819. Details are: Tenement: 7/08-9 EP, Tenement holder: ERM Power Pty Ltd.</p>	<p>No (2h) Yes (1a)</p>	<p>Reference to the Department of Mines and Petroleum’s Tengraph database has been added to the plan. The section of the plan has been amended to reflect petroleum exploration.</p>
264	<p>Information available indicates that there are still issues to be resolved on some of the proposed additions and changes in tenure, therefore, the statement that ‘...agreement on the proposed additions and changes in tenure was reached with these stakeholders’ is this potentially misleading. Concerns regarding future access for mineral exploration for some of these proposed additions and changes in tenure that need to be taken into account before a government position is finalised on these. For these reasons, it is strongly recommended that the above quoted sentence is either removed or rewritten to read ‘Consultation on the proposed addition and changes in tenure has taken place with these stakeholders and with the Department of Mines and Petroleum. A number of issues need to be resolved before any changes can take place.’</p> <p>The following sentence should also be changed to read ‘furthering this, the Department will continue exploring options with Alcoa, Worsley and the Department of Mines and Petroleum...’ to acknowledge that there are issues other than the State Agreements that need to be resolved before the Lane Poole Reserve is upgraded to a national park.</p>	<p>No (2e)</p>	<p>Any proposed addition is subject to negotiations and agreement with relevant parties and reserve creation is a matter for Government consideration and determination on a case by case basis.</p>
265	<p>Stating personal communications for State Agreement areas is not advisable. This is because of the possibility of misunderstandings with regards to the meaning and context of the discussion. When dealing with State Agreements, written communications should be</p>	<p>No (2g)</p>	<p>The points were made in correspondence received from Alcoa’s Manager of Mines dates 13 April 2004. Letters are to be cited as personal communications. Another reference has been added to this statement to make things clearer.</p>

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	used. Therefore any references to Alcoa's commitments should only be made if they are in writing. Accordingly, the summary in the key point listing (page 114, point no. 5) about Alcoa commitment '...not to mine...' should be omitted unless this statement has been made in writing.		
266	This natural landscape should be kept free of development and mining activities for everyone to enjoy.	No (2f)	The approval of mining in conservation reserves is a government decision and beyond the scope of this plan.
<b>38. Forest Produce (5)</b>			
267	Would like to see less logging. Not sustainable. Pine plantations ok.	No (2c)	The plan identifies the situations that forest produce can be taken from the planning area. Commercial harvesting of native species no longer occurs in the planning area. Pine harvesting in areas other than conservation estate is permitted.
268	Bottom of page 166 proposes that pine trees in the Murray Valley Plantation will be harvested in accordance with the Wesfi State Agreement Act. In actual fact, the pines will most likely be harvested by FPC to supply any of a number of FPC's customers with pine products.	No (2g)	Harvesting of pines in the planning area have been identified in the <i>Wood Processing (WESFI) Agreement Act 2000</i> as stated in the plan.
269	FPC would prefer that all areas currently planted to pine be replanted to pine to assist in ensuring FPC is able to meet commits to the Wesfi State Agreement and other similar State Agreements (i.e. Wespine and Wesbeam). FPC contends that the existence of the Murray Valley pine plantation does not compromise any of the objectives or values of Lane Poole Reserve, nor does it cause any concern to the majority of the public who use it.	No (2b)	The plan is clear that some of the Murray Pine Plantation falls within areas of conservation estate (e.g. 5(1)(g) and proposed 5(1)(h) reserves). As per the CALM Act, this tenure type is not compatible with replanting of pines. As such, the plan recommends that areas of conservation estate be rehabilitated back to native vegetation. The plan proposes continued harvesting of the Murray Valley Plantation to supply plantation softwood in accordance with the <i>Wood Processing (WESFI) Agreement Act 2000</i> . Since the Forest Products Commission wishes to replant the area with pines, a proposed future realignment of the reserve boundary and tenure change to allow replanting to occur is proposed. This would allow for no net loss of conservation estate. DEC will continue negotiations with the Forest Products Commission on this issue. Wesbeam Agreement Act refers to pines on the Gnangara Mound and the Agreement Act for Wespine does not include pines covered under the Wesfi Agreement Act and as such, pines harvested in the Murray Pine Plantation or Tumlo cannot be used to fulfil commitments to State Agreement Acts other than the Wesfi Agreement Act.

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			The 1990 management plan notes that the area should be rehabilitated to native vegetation.
270	Take nothing out and leave nothing in.	No (2f)	The removal of forest produce in some instances is fitting with reserve management. Any removal needs to be consistent with the CALM Act and strategies listed in the plan. This will minimise any impacts on the natural values.
271	When the planning area is designated as a national park, will the pine forested areas be removed and replaced by native trees? Pine trees are a fire hazard which is the last thing required in a recreational area, also the ground under the pine trees become poisonous to most native flora.	No (2b)	Under the CALM Act, conservation areas (e.g. national park, conservation park and CALM Act section 5(1)(g) and (h) reserves) once harvested, cannot be replanted with pines.
<b>39. Rehabilitation (7)</b>			
272	All trails not in use should rehabilitated.	No (2c)	The plan highlights that any tracks created during fire suppression will be rehabilitated. As will any roads that are no longer necessary due to road realignments etc.
273	FPC would generally not be supportive of or able to contribute to the funding of any conversion of existing pine plantation to a different form of land use.	No (2e)	It is DEC policy to ensure that, whenever possible, the cost of rehabilitation is borne by the agency responsible for the disturbance.
274	Keep as natural as possible.	No (2b)	Agree, land should be managed as far as possible to avoid unnecessary disturbance and that if an area is to be rehabilitated, it should aim to restore original values.
275	The fourth paragraph states “To ensure that rehabilitation has the greatest degree of success, local native species must be used whenever possible”. This statement appears ambiguous when pine forests have been planted. Get rid of the pine trees now and plant native trees that are not forested.	No (2c)	Areas within the planning area that are conservation estate will be rehabilitated to native vegetation as to be consistent with the CALM Act and the Wesfi Agreement Act.
276	Support rehabilitation that utilises local native species and will promote biodiversity outcomes.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
277	All rehabilitation should have a net environmental benefit. The potential to rehabilitate past well vegetated areas for other uses such as recreation should not mean that revegetation offsets are avoided.	No (2c)	Rehabilitation will have net environmental benefits.
278	Rehabilitation activities have potential for community involvement, particularly where they can be aligned with recognised environmental events such as National Tree Day and Clean Up Australia Day. If this option is taken it would be beneficial to inform the relevant local government in the area as they are often the first	Yes (1d)	Agree strategy eight on page 119 amended to include involving local government.

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	point of call for the community to be involved in such events.		
<b>40. Beekeeping (1)</b>			
279	There is now significant evidence that European honeybees interfere with hollow-nesting birds and native pollinators. It would therefore be most appropriate that apiculture was not allowed in the reserve.	No (2c)	Current DEC policy allows for apiculture on conservation estate where there is a history of it. It is preferred that apiary sites are located on State forest, however, the apiary assessment that is undertaken goes some way to ensuring that the sites chosen have a low impact the natural values of the area and to visitors.
<b>41. Public Utilities and Services (1)</b>			
280	Should be kept low key and out of sight.	No (2c)	Where feasible, any new public utilities that need to transverse the planning area should be co-located and incorporate DEC policies such as visual landscape as identified in the plan.
<b>42. Water Resources (2)</b>			
281	Areas of the proposed additions are located within the Collie River Irrigation District and the Murray River system. As such, any interference with the bed or banks of any watercourse will be subject to DoW approval. The issuing of a permit is not guaranteed but if issued may contain a number of conditions that are binding upon the licensee.	No (2b)	Noted.
282	One water lease is mentioned (1764/100) in the plan but 'water hole' needs to be defined. I suggest that this water use is reviewed considering the rapid and continuous decline in rainfall that will have an environmental impact on the planning area. Water should only be removed for use in the protection of the planning area e.g. fire suppression, rehabilitation, drinking use etc.	No (2d)	Noted. Leases go through an assessment and approvals process. This water hole is for domestic use.
<b>43. Defence and Emergency Services Training (1)</b>			
283	Do not wish for them to use the area.	No (2f)	Defence force training and emergency services training is scene as an acceptable use of DEC managed lands and waters so long as it is consistent with the lands purpose and tenure and the DEC policy.
<b>PART G. INVOLVING THE COMMUNITY (1)</b>			
284	Concerns over the statement 'Community involvement is one of the key values of the planning area' as it appears the community of the Shire of Waroona were not informed. If the community are not informed and they do not know then they can not be involved or help in the process.	No (2b)	Community involvement is an integral part to management. Efforts were made to contact as many people as possible during the planning process through a variety of means, including the Shire of Waroona.



Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
<b>44. Information, Interpretation and Education (8)</b>			
285	The Hills Forest is now the Perth Hills National Parks Centre from where the Nearer to Nature and the EcoEducation programs emanate at and from/to places such as Icy Creek.	Yes (1e)	Plan amended.
286	The importance of cultural heritage is high. Information boards and signage will assist visitors to know more.	No (2b)	Agree. One of the strategies in this section refers to ‘providing information to visitors on the key values and issues within the planning area and other topics such as recreational opportunities, visitor safety and appropriate visitors behaviour’.
287	Aboriginal involvement in planning and management (pp 126-133) is critical in the maintenance of the land and heritage, and attaining the objectives of the proposal.	No (2c)	There are strategies in the plan aimed Aboriginal involvement in the planning area.
288	Keep public informed at every level.	No (2b)	Agree. One of the strategies in this section refers to ‘providing information to visitors on the key values and issues within the planning area and other topics such as recreational opportunities, visitor safety and appropriate visitors behaviour’.
289	Signage should be bought in bulk with extra signs stored in Dwellingup to replace damaged signs. Waiting a couple of years for replacement signs is bad management.	No (2h)	The provision of signs will be dealt with at an operational level and is not necessary to detail in a long term strategic document such as a management plan.
290	Awareness of the location, purpose and value of the public drinking water source areas in the reserve is worthwhile.	No (2b)	Agree. This signage is in place along the Bibbulmun Tracks and the Munda Bidli Trail.
291	On page 127 under the third topic ‘the forest ecosystem’, listed is that ‘fire is part of forest life’. It should be stated that natural fires occur which are part of the forest composition, man-made fires do nothing but damage the planning area and the planting of pine trees for foresting is an added hazard to a fire situation.	No (2e)	A discussion on the use of fire is presented in the Fire section.
292	Opportunities also exist to develop further synergies via the Shire of Murray’s local tourism distribution networks.	Yes (1d)	Agree, reference to involving local government has been included in strategy 4.
<b>45. Community Involvement and Liaison (5)</b>			
293	Mountain bike local clubs tend to cater for racing, but not for the casual rider. This is changing though.	No (2b, 2d)	Noted.
294	Could strengthen relationship/partnership with Dwellingup Information Centre and the Forest Heritage Centre as intrinsically linked through recreation, tourism and community education ‘business’. It is mentioned in interpretation but could also be in community involvement.	Yes (2d)	Agree. DEC will seek to strengthen a working relationship with the Dwellingup Information Centre and the Forest Heritage Centre.

Comment No.	Summary of Comment	Amended (Criteria)	Discussion/Action Taken
295	Fully agree that community input is essential to the plan. The community must be informed for them to have input/involvement.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
296	Information relating to this subject should be made obvious to the public via a more obvious method e.g. the West Australian. I can't imagine many people read this website regularly just for the sake of it. This leaves this forum good for feedback, but very bad for informing the community.	No (2g)	The notification of the release of this management was advertised in two issues of the West Australian newspaper (8 and 15 July) as well as two issues of The Mandurah Mail and The Collie Mail on 9 and 16 July. A number of other means were used to alert the public as to the planning process where they could register their interest to be notified of the plans progress. These are identified in the public participation section of the plan. The website was just one means in a variety of efforts used to inform the community.
297	Suggest this should also include involvement by community groups including Landcare, regional NRM groups and catchment groups. (page 129, Community involvement and Liaison, 3 <sup>rd</sup> paragraph)	Yes (1d)	Plan amended to reflect comment.
<b>PART H. RESEARCH</b>			
<b>46. Research and Monitoring (1)</b>			
298	Survey on mountain bike use and increased usage would be a good idea. Let's see how much it increases over the next 5 years.	No (2c)	There are trail counters on the Munda Biddi Trail and also log books at the huts. This will give some indication as to numbers using that trail. The Departments visitor satisfaction survey is also conducted in the planning area which includes questions on recreation activities including cycling.
<b>47. Scientific and Research Use (0)</b>			
No comments were received on this section.			
<b>GLOSSARY (0)</b>			
No comments were received on this section.			
<b>ACRONYMS (0)</b>			
No comments were received on this section.			
<b>REFERENCES (0)</b>			
No comments were received on this section.			
<b>PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS (0)</b>			
No comments were received on this section.			
<b>APPENDICES (5)</b>			
299	The Wellington national park management plan had the International Mountain Bike Association (IMBA) standards. I would like to see the IMBA standards in the appendix.	No (2c)	The plan makes reference to IMBA and also the Departments Mountain Bike Management Guidelines (draft) which are based on the IMBA standards. The plan also defines the different types of mountain biking occurring in the planning area.

<b>Comment No.</b>	<b>Summary of Comment</b>	<b>Amended (Criteria)</b>	<b>Discussion/Action Taken</b>
300	Apiary sites 2352 and 2571 are repeated twice in the table.	Yes (1e)	Plan amended so sites 2352 and 2571 are listed on the table in the 2km buffer of the planning area only.
301	P173 Style of Visitor Management. I support this section. Continued access by paddlers to Rapids Rd is consistent with the Natural-Recreation designation.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
302	Consider renaming appendix 7 to include references to wildfires.	Yes (1a)	Plan amended to 'Life and Community Assets vulnerable to wildfire'.
303	Suggest adding 'minimal disruption to public water supply' for the row about PDWSA in Appendix 7.	Yes (1a)	Plan amended to reflect comment.
<b>MAPS (4)</b>			
304	Map 2. I support the creation of a National Park upstream of Scarp Pool. This area is one of few natural flowing wild rivers remaining close to Perth and as such has great value to the community.	No (2a)	Noted. Comment supports the plan.
305	The Murray River Water Reserve should be shown on Map 3.	Yes (1e)	Map amended to reflect comment.
306	The Logue Brook catchment area was de-proclaimed and should be removed as a PDWSA from Map 3.	Yes (1e)	Plan amended to reflect comment.
307	On maps numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9, the Tallanalla Road going south at the junction with Nanga Brook road into the Stirling Dam vicinity is shown as being a sealed road. This road is an unsealed road.	Yes (1e)	Agree, plan amended.

## REFERENCES

DEC (2009) *Lane Poole Reserve and Proposed Additions Draft Management Plan 2009*. Department of Environment and Conservation , WA.

**APPENDIX 1: SUBMITTERS TO THE PLAN**

<b>Submitter</b>	<b>Representation</b>
<b>Ministers (1)</b>	
Dr Elizabeth Constable MLA	Minsiter for Tourism
<b>Commonwealth Government (1)</b>	
Mike Klug	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
<b>State Government (15)</b>	
Eric Wright	Department of Agriculture and Food
Gil Field	Department of Environment and Conservation
Naomi Howat	Department of Environment and Conservation
Peter Gibson	Department of Environment and Conservation
Madge Schwede	Department of Indigenous Affairs
Denis Callaghan	Department of Indigenous Affairs
Tim Griffin	Department of Mines and Petroleum
Mike Wilson and Phil Knight	Department of State Development
Adrian Parker	Department of Water
Nigel Mantle	Department of Water
Ralph Smith	Fire & Emergency Services Authority of WA
Paul Biggs	Forest Products Commission
Graeme Gammie	Heritage Council of Western Australia
Richard Muirhead	Tourism Western Australia
Diana Jones	Western Australian Museum
<b>Local Government (1)</b>	
Rod Peake	Shire of Murray
<b>Other Organisations (7)</b>	
B. Small	Canoe Trail Friends of Mandurah and Pinjarra Inc.
Greg Kippin	Canoeing WA - Slalom Committee
Ryan Cotterell	Murray Whitewater Festival
Ralph Gurr	Outdoors WA
C.L. House	Peel District Mountain Bike Club Inc.
Scott Moorhead	Water Corporation
P. Suijendorp	YAHOO Over 55s Bushwalking Club Inc.
<b>Individuals (21)</b>	
Mr R.G. Bright	
P. Browne	
M. Burgoyne	
John Clark	
Lesley Cameron	
Rodney Coogan	
Travis Deane	
Rex Dubois	
Amy Gluyas	
A.D. Gove	
K. Green	
A.E. Hale	
P.F. Harding	
Dave Humphrey	
Mr B.I. Lee	
K.L. Lewis	
Ian Oxbell	
Glenn Rogers	
Rod Walker	
John Wallace	
Craig Wallis	