Management Planning for Terrestrial Conservation Reserves
Outline of Presentation

- What management plans are
- Process of preparing management plans
- Coverage of plans
- Planning for visitor use
- Public participation
Management Planning

Legislative Requirements:

- under the *CALM Act* the Department is required to manage all land to which the Act applies in accordance with a ‘management plan’
Management Planning

Management plans…….

- prepared on behalf of, and in consultation with, the Conservation Commission of WA (and the Marine Parks and Reserves Authority)
- prepared in consultation with the community
- plans include area and regional management plans in A4 and DL book formats
Management Planning

- Overall objective - to achieve or promote the *purpose* of the vested land.

- Management plans are statutory document.
Management Planning

Management plans.....

- identify and guide long-term management directions and strategies for a protected area
- contain a statement of the policies or guidelines proposed to be followed and a summary of the proposed operations
- implemented by the District or Region
Planning Process

Initial consultation period:
• Indigenous groups
• Major users of the planning area
• Community groups
• Other government agencies
• Managing authorities
• Controlling bodies

Draft management plan preparation

Management plan amendment and/or review

Final management plan implementation

Final management plan release and gazettal

Final management plan preparation

Public submission period (minimum two months)
Figure 1  Management planning hierarchic structure
PART A INTRODUCTION
Provides background information about the area and its values and details on the level of community involvement in the plan.

PART B MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS AND PURPOSE
States the vision for the area and provides an overview of the legislative framework and the management planning process.

PART C MANAGING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
Outlines background information on the natural environment, including issues and threats.

PART D MANAGING OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE
Outlines information on the indigenous and non-indigenous heritage in the area.

PART E MANAGING VISTOR USE
Includes details of present and projected use and projected recreational activities.

PART F MANAGING RESOURCE USE
Includes uses within the area such as mining, scientific use, water extraction, grazing and rehabilitation as applicable.

PART G INVOLVING THE COMMUNITY
This section discusses how the community might be involved in the ongoing management of the area.

PART H Research
This section describes the research requirements for the plan.
Coverage of Management Plans

- 51 approved management plans in place
- 12 proposed final management plans in preparation
- 11 draft management plans in preparation
- Based on Regional and State priorities
Management Plan Coverage

Legend:
- WA Coast
- DEC Regions 2006
- Plans in Progress
- Protected Management Plans
- 2nd Generation Management Plans in Progress

0 60 120 240 Kilometers
Final Plans in Preparation

- Lake McLarty Nature Reserve
- Proposed St John Brook & Jarrahwood Conservation Parks
- Kennedy Range National Park & Proposed Additions
- Walpole Wilderness & Adjacent Parks and Reserves
- Dryandra Woodland
- Wellington National Park & Westralia Conservation Park
- Cape Range National Park
- Shannon and D’Entrecasteaux National Parks
- Proposed Murujuga (Burrup) National Park
- Millstream Chichester National Park and Mungaroona Range Nature Reserve
Draft Plans in Preparation

- Millstream-Chichester National Park and Mungaroona Range Nature Reserve
- Shark Bay Terrestrial Reserves and Proposed Reserve Additions
- Lane Poole Reserve
- Yanchep & Neerabup National Parks
- Parks of Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge, Scott National Park & Gingilup Swamps Nature Reserve
- Tuart Forest National Park
- Dampier Archipelago
- Esperance Coastal Reserves
- Albany Coastal Reserves
- Northern Yilgarn (Mt Manning, Mt Elvire & Jaurdi) Conservation Reserves
- Barrow Island Nature Reserve
Planning Program – 2008

- Goldfields
  - Pastoral leases
  - Gibson Desert Nature Reserve
- Kimberley
  - Purnululu National Park
  - West Kimberley Parks
  - Ord River Reserves
- Midwest
  - Kalbarri National Park
  - Pastoral leases (Mt Augustus & others)
- Pilbara
  - Pastoral leases
  - Rudall River National Park
Planning Program – 2008

- South Coast
  - Fitzgerald National Park
- South West
  - None
- Swan
  - National Parks of the Darling Range (Mundaring, Helena, Pickering Brook, Canning)
  - Yalgorup National Park
- Warren
  - Tone-Perup Nature Reserve, Greater Kingston National Park, Lake Muir National Park, Other Nature Reserves
- Wheatbelt
  - Wheatbelt Regional Plan
Planning for Visitor Use

Managing visitors across marine and terrestrial areas involves the management of:

- Recreation Use (activities and facilities)
- Public access
- Commercial activities
- Public safety
- Communication
- Tourism
Elements of Planning for Visitor Use

- Inventory of existing conditions & infrastructure
- Site and visitor analysis
- Opportunities & constraints
- Objectives and recommendations
- Establish Visitor Management Settings
- Design guidelines
- Implementation guidelines
Visitor Management Settings

- provide the framework for defining the appropriate level of recreation development for an area
- are a type of non-regulatory zoning scheme derived from ROS principles
- range from ‘wilderness’ to ‘highly modified’. Not all settings are needed
Visitor Management Settings

Visitor management settings address:
- Access
- Site Modification
- Social Interaction
- Degree of self reliance
- Style of visitor management
- Interpretation facilities and services
- Commercial uses
- Probable recreation experiences
Visitor Management Settings

- Recreational succession is:
  “where the very conditions of an area that attract recreational use are inevitably changed by that use” (Prosser 1986).

- Visitor Management Settings ensure that recreational succession is managed within acceptable limits.
Public Participation
Public Participation

Levels of public participation:
- Education/information
- Consultation
- Functional participation
- Joint planning
- Joint decision-making
- Facilitating community decision-making
Public Participation

• Two month public comment period – CALM Act
• Analysis of public submissions
Public Participation

Techniques:
- Advisory Committee
- Issues papers/media articles
- Planning diary
- Have Your Say brochures
- Park councils
- Public workshops/displays
- Targeted meetings with key stakeholders
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