

## Appendix H: Summary of community workshop issues and priorities

List of all community priorities			Priority ranking through table discussion where 1 is highest priority
Table #	Issue	Any additional notes	Priority Ranking
Workshop '3'			
1	Effective roadside weed control		
1	Pittosporums	Classification by council/bylaw to remove	1
1	Pest animal control	Foxes, Rabbits	2
1	Deer classification	Needs changing	2
1	Cat curfew		2
1	Roadside weed control	Not all environmental weeds included on roadside spraying	4
1	Paper roads	Should be replanted, fenced and protected	6
1	Vic Roads	No weed control done	7
1	V-Line	No weed control done	8
1	Waterways	Mandatory fencing, weed control and re veg.	5
1	Biolink	Existing and future	3
2	Kikuyu on road sides		
2	Better development - medium density - less spread		6
2	Community involvement and education. Linking new residences to environmental groups	e.g.. Recognition of environmental weeds	
2	Disruptive factors - unexpected threats e.g.. Quarry		
2	Lack of indigenous vegetation on agricultural land e.g.. Insectariums		4
2	Off-set funding is retained in shire		3
2	Protection of all waterways, controls around all waterways	Protects from feral animals, biolinks	1
2	Formal environmental education on curriculum of school children		8
2	Emerging threats from feral animals e.g.. Deer, pigs, cats		5
2	Protection of agricultural land from urbanisation. Food security		2
2	Impact of individual development around small towns		
3	Deer (feral)		
3	Educating community awareness and enthusiasm	Wildlife corridors, waterways, green spaces, S Pittostp	1
3	Urban East Development		5
3	Community ref group - Council	Waterways, Urban sprawl, pest animal	2
3	Mt Cannibal Quarry (Tynong North)		4
3	Phytophthora infestation (fungi) Cinnamon fungus		
3	Litter dumping		
3	Preserving/conserving urban indigenous species (flora - fauna) Genetic diversity	Green Wedge	3

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4	Weeds	Problem with weeds in VicRoads and railway lines. Weed spotting facility on council website - what are the weeds? People can report locations	4
4	Pest animals		5
4	Planting indigenous plant		
4	Efficiency of council operations	Monitoring of contractors e.g.. They may be given a job sheet but there is another issue nearby that they can't do because it's not on the job sheet	
4	Speed limits (to protect native animals)	Less dust on vegetation, less maintenance required	
4	Urban growth threat/green wedge maintained		3
4	Remnant vegetation protection		
4	Compulsion on land owners to protect remnant veg. and revegetate		
4	Streamside protection - Melbourne Water too slow		2
4	Wildlife corridors		1
5	Status of green wedge	Green wedge is slowly getting eaten away	1
5	Plan - Not receiving enough priority. Developers putting pressure on green wedge areas for development	Strategic plan not being implemented	1
5	Bandicoots/education and strategic planning - lack of leadership from government	Foxes/Bayles pop being diminished	2
6	Pest animal control	Listed as an action in previous Sustainable Environment Strategy	
6	Road side weeds	Control spread through corridor. Identification of weeds by community	
6	Dumping of garden waste and rubbish		
6	Biodiversity value to business	What businesses rely on biodiversity value	
6	Green space V's Biodiversity	Parks and gardens are not ecological value but amenity	
6	Urban sprawl impacting on flora, fauna & food production (loss of connectivity - e.g. Cranbourne Botanic Gardens	is there any planning to prevent or manage this? Any obligation on developers to create parks and corridors. Developers have too much say, their money talks, there is no quality of life	
6	Inappropriate town planning		
6	providing biodiversity spaces in new developments	not just football fields (fake green spaces), must be just for biodiversity. Don't remove vegetation in the first place	
6	lost connectivity - creating biodiversity islands		
Summary of workshop '4' on at Emerald RSL			
7	Urban Growth - People ↑ population	People who live here and those who visit increase the pressure on native environment	5
7	Insensitive land development		
7	weed control on private land and enforcement		
7	Incremental loss of biodiversity	over history and current poor management	

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7	Lack of endorsed council policy to conserve the natural environment with a clear target of vegetation coverage across the landscape		1
7	More support for environmental community programs (G & W grant programs)		2
7	Burning regimes do not follow tolerable fire intervals. There is a conflict of policies	Fire prevention V's bio Conservation	
7	Regulatory - there needs to be a strategy to actively protect native vegetation	Rather than be reactive to vegetation loss via illegal clearing	3
7	There needs to be clear advocacy to state policies to protect Cardinia's biodiversity		4
7	There is no coordinated regional approach to pest animal management		
7	Council is not adequately funded to sustainably manage biodiversity		
8	The conservation of the Emerald Star Bush needs comprehensive management	Weeds, loss of habitats, slashing regime, goal - establish populations awareness - new resident pack	
8	Loss of habitat for threatened species e.g.. Helmeted Honeyeater	John Hill LC group working to provide habitat link in the Butterfield Reserve	
8	Environmental knowledge is lost - need to be able to pass this knowledge on - on ground learning not supported.	e.g. need to develop a model for succession planning for communication of practice, knowledge of capture	
8	People letting dogs off leads and cats in the environment	Lack of education in community to impact of pets on environment	
8	Lack of knowledge of weeds and no appreciation of environment		
8	Effects on land use of waterways e.g.. Road sides		
8	Liaison between agencies and groups to manage sites needs to be improved		
8	Fragmented degradation of habitat corridor	Meander, Yellingbo - Butterfield reserve	
8	Road sides weed control		
8	Support for landholders	The penalties are not enough	
8	Loss of habitat across private property due to _____		
8	Lack of knowledge. Interest of landholders to environmental protection e.g.. Land maintenance and domestic animals		
8	Protect, restore, enhance maintenance		
8	Native habitat liaison between agencies and groups → landowner and agencies		
9	Better internal council discussion works V's environmental outcomes		2
9	Better promotion of opportunities (clean-up Australia Day, trees (or weeds/swaps) weed buster week)		
9	Lack of recognition (awareness) of weeds		

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9	Develop greater awareness of weeds in community		
9	Weed for sale		
9	Pest animal management (e.g. Deer) at regional level		4
9	Tips and tricks for local pest management @ property level		
9	Engage community in backyard biodiversity		3
9	ID unique shire environments weaknesses/strengths		5
9	Need for urban biolinks		1
9	Education in new home owner kits (e.g. facts shared at start of workshop)		
9	Stormwater impacts on our natural waterways		