

Consultation Report

Community and stakeholder feedback on the Government's proposed amendments to the SA Marine Park network



Prepared by the Department for Environment and Water – August 2020

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1. Executive Summary

The State Government made an election commitment to review South Australian marine park Sanctuary Zones (SZ). In order to change the zones within a marine park, the *Marine Parks Act 2007* requires that a draft amendment to the relevant marine park management plan is first prepared and released for public consultation. A proposal to amend six marine park management plans and two outer boundaries were released for public consultation on 29 May 2020. Public consultation was undertaken for a period of six weeks and closed on 10 July 2020.

Consultation with the community and stakeholders was conducted via YourSAy with options to provide feedback via email submission, postal submission YourSAy survey, and a public discussion board. This report documents the consultation process used, and the feedback received, on the government's proposed amendments.

There were 4075 submissions received comprising of 161 YourSAy surveys, 18 YourSAy discussion board submissions, 3591 email submissions, which included 3507 form letters, two posted submissions and five letters to the Minister for Environment and Water. In addition, 298 submissions were received via the Minister's Recreational Fishing Advisory (MRFAC) survey.

Submissions were assigned into relevant sectors where evident, otherwise they were assigned to the 'citizen' sector. Form letters were received from the 'citizen' and 'conservation' sectors, and the 'commercial fishers' and 'local business' sectors, making up over 90% of 'citizen' and 'conservation' sector responses, and over 60% of 'commercial fishing' and 'local business' sector responses. All individual submissions irrespective of format, were included in the analysis in the draft consultation report. Duplicate submissions (i.e. multiple submissions from the same respondent) were identified and removed prior to the collating of responses. There were 31 instances of duplicate responses.

Key Findings

Feedback on the proposed amendments were linked to a specific amendment or group of amendments. Overall, there was:

1. Majority support (>95%) for amendments that increased the current area of SZ.

2. Majority opposition (>95%) to amendments that reduced the current area of SZs or allowed shore-based recreational line fishing in SZs.
3. Majority opposition (>95%) for the amendment to reshape Isles of St Francis SZ.

Broadly there was a consensus of views from within the different sectors to the proposed amendments, regardless of whether submissions were distinct responses or form letters.

Sectors identified as 'local businesses', 'commercial fishers', 'seafood industry' and 'recreational fishers' (10% of all respondents), were **supportive** of all the proposed amendments.

Sectors identified as 'science', 'conservation' and 'citizens' (90% of all respondents) were **supportive** of proposed amendments that increased the area of SZs, but were **opposed** to proposed amendments that reduced the size of SZs, reshaped SZs (Isles of St Francis SZ) or allowed shore-based recreational line fishing in SZs.

Amendments that reduced the area of SZs or allow shore based fishing in a SZ included:

- Reduction to the size of Cape du Couedic SZ, Western Kangaroo Island Marine Park (MP)
- Reduction to the size of Clinton Wetlands SZ, Upper Gulf St Vincent MP
- Reduction to the size of North Neptune Islands SZ, Neptune Islands Group (Ron and Valerie Taylor) MP
- Allowing access for shoreline fishing in the Coorong Beach South SZ, Upper South East MP.

Support for amendments that reduced the area of SZs or allowed shore-based fishing.

Sectors identified as 'local businesses', 'commercial fishers', 'seafood industry' and 'recreational fishers' were supportive of proposed amendments that reduced the current sizes of SZs for the following reasons:

- Reinstate access to key fishing grounds
- Improved fishing opportunities (recreational and commercial)
- Improved economic outcomes for regional businesses and communities
- Economic benefit for commercial fishers.

Several recreational fishers suggested an option of allowing “Non-anchoring fishing” near Cannan Reefs to allow seasonal targeted fishing for pelagic fish e.g. tuna. Cannan Reefs is associated with the proposal to reshape Isles of St Francis SZ.

Opposition to amendments that reduced or reshaped the area of SZs or allowed shore-based fishing.

Sectors identified as ‘science’, ‘conservation’ and ‘citizens’ were opposed to proposed amendments that reduced or reshaped (i.e., Isles of St Francis SZ) the current size of SZs or allowed shore-based fishing for the following reasons:

- Negative impacts on biodiversity and conservation outcomes
- Concern over the rationale for the proposed amendments (e.g. that proposed amendments are not supported by the independent review)
- View that the proposed amendments do not follow marine park design principles and contravene the *Marine Parks Act 2007*.

Amendments that increased the area of SZs included:

- Increase to the size of Nuyts Reef SZ, Nuyts Archipelago Marine Park MP
- Creation of a new SZ to protect Windara Shellfish Reef, Upper Gulf St Vincent MP
- Creation of a new SZ to protect the new Glenelg shellfish reef, Encounter MP
- Creation of a new SZ at Port Stanvac, Encounter MP.

Support for amendments that increased the area of SZs.

In general, all sectors (‘citizens’, ‘local businesses’, ‘commercial fishers’, ‘seafood industry’, ‘government affiliated’ and ‘recreational fishers’) supported the proposed amendments to increase or create new SZs. However, the ‘science’ and ‘conservation’ or Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) suggested alternatives to the introduction of SZs at shellfish reefs (see below). Common reasons given for support were:

- Improved biodiversity conservation outcomes
- Improved outcomes for protecting fish stocks
- Increased opportunities for regional businesses.

It was suggested by sectors identified as 'conservation' and 'science' that shellfish reefs be protected as habitat protection zones with additional regulations to restrict certain types of fishing and benthic collecting relevant to the site. They expressed concern that allowing fishing within a zone type of high protection (i.e. SZs) is counter to the international guidelines for marine protected areas.

Minister's Recreational Fishing Advisory Council

The Minister's Recreational Fishing Advisory Council (MRFAC) chose to facilitate its own consultation on the proposed amendments by conducting a targeted survey between 29 May 2020 and 25 June 2020. There were 298 responses to this survey and the feedback provided is summarised below. These results are incorporated into this report and a copy of the feedback can be found in Appendix G.

In general, the majority of respondents to the MRFAC survey were 'neutral' (46-53% of respondents) to all the proposed amendments with exception of the Clinton Wetlands SZ proposal where 37% of respondents were supportive, and the Coorong Beach South SZ proposal where 61% of respondents were supportive. Where a view was expressed, the respondents were in favour of the proposed amendments.

2. Introduction

This report summarises the submissions received in response to a community and stakeholder consultation process conducted by the South Australian Government as part of the government's proposed amendments to six marine park management plans and two marine park outer boundaries. The consultation process is a legislated requirement under the *Marine Parks Act 2007*. This report describes the consultation undertaken by the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) and the community and stakeholder feedback received during the six week consultation period. It includes statistical information about the responses received and an indication of the level of support for the proposed amendments.

3. Background

3.1. SA Marine Parks

Marine parks provide a range of conservation, educational, recreational, and economic benefits. The South Australian marine park network was proclaimed in November 2012, and became fully implemented on 1 October 2014, under the *Marine Parks Act 2007*. The system of marine parks has been designed to provide protection for unique marine life, habitats, and biodiversity while also continuing to support sustainable economic activities.

South Australia's marine parks are 'multiple-use' with different zones providing for varying levels of protection. Activities that can occur in each marine park are prescribed in each of the 19 marine park management plans. The zoning considers the environmental, economic and social values of each marine park and seeks to adequately protect representative samples of all species and habitats. SZs are areas of high conservation value set aside for conservation and low-impact recreation. The network of 19 marine parks currently includes 83 SZs which comprise 5% of state waters. Commercial and recreational fishing is not permitted within them but diving, surfing, and swimming are permitted.

3.2. Proposed amendments

Following consultation between the commercial fishing, recreational fishing and conservation sectors during 2019, the government proposed changes to six marine park SZs. In addition, the government proposed to expand the outer boundaries of

two marine parks to facilitate the management of three new areas; Port Stanvac, Windara Reef and a planned new metropolitan shellfish reef at Glenelg.

The area adjacent to the old Port Stanvac oil refinery has been a marine exclusion zone for more than 50 years, meaning the nearshore environment has retained a higher biodiversity than other nearby reefs in the metropolitan area. Amendments are proposed to create a new SZ at Port Stanvac to maintain the protection of this area.

Recently a shellfish reef, Windara, was established off Ardrossan in Gulf St Vincent. The government, in partnership with The Nature Conservancy, will soon commence construction of a new shellfish in Adelaide's metropolitan waters off Glenelg. By providing marine park protections for the Windara shellfish reef and the new Glenelg shellfish reef it will ensure that these areas can be appropriately protected while they become established, with accessibility managed into the future.

A summary of the proposed amendments to South Australia's marine parks are:

- Extensions to the outer boundaries of the Upper Gulf St Vincent Marine Park and the Encounter Marine Park.
- The creation of two new SZs within the Encounter Marine Park; one at Port Stanvac and one at Glenelg, to protect the new metropolitan shellfish reef, and one new SZ within the Upper Gulf St Vincent Marine Park to protect Windara Reef.
- Amendments to the following existing SZs and marine park management plans:
 - Clinton Wetlands SZ, Upper Gulf St Vincent Marine Park
 - Nuyts Reef and Isles of St Francis SZs, Nuyts Archipelago Marine Park
 - North Neptune Islands SZ, Neptune Islands Group (Ron and Valerie Taylor) Marine Park
 - Cape du Couedic SZ, Western Kangaroo Island Marine Park
 - Coorong Beach South SZ, Upper South East Marine Park.

(See Appendix A for detailed proposed amendments)

The government's proposed amendments take into account the environmental, economic and social values of the state's marine environments and seek to find a better balance between these values.

The proposed amendments are anticipated to:

- Benefit the economies of regional communities through relaxing restrictions on commercial and recreational fishing
- Improve efficiency and flexibility for commercial fishing, particularly for the rock lobster and abalone industries, which have been impacted by COVID-19
- Improve opportunities for recreational fishers
- Result in an overall increase in the area protected by SZs.

4. Consultation Process

The process to amend marine park management plans and marine park boundaries are in accordance with Sections 10 and 14 of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*. The consultation period for feedback on the proposed marine park amendments was for six weeks from 29 May until 10 July 2020, on the YourSAy website. The consultation undertaken by DEW was designed to encourage and support submissions from the community and stakeholder groups. As part of this process, the public and stakeholder groups were invited to provide feedback in an online survey, participate in the online discussion, or provide an email or written submission to SA Marine Parks at:

SA Marine Parks Review
Department for Environment and Water
GPO Box 1047
Adelaide SA 5001

Or Email: marineparks@sa.gov.au

Advertising and promotion of the consultation process

In accordance with section 14(4)(f) of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*, notices in relation to the public release of the draft management plan amendments and outer boundary changes and associated impact statements, were published on the SA Marine Parks website (www.samarineparks.gov.au) on 8 May 2020 (See Appendix B).

Public information supporting the consultation process

As required by the *Marine Parks Act 2007*, key information supporting the consultation process was made readily accessible on the marine parks website including the proposed draft management plan amendments with detailed zoning

comparison maps and impact statements covering environmental, economic and social factors. During the consultation period, the marine parks website was also redesigned to assist public accessibility of the consultation materials with a direct link on the home page.

Engagement with representatives of key sectors

In accordance with section 14(4) (d) of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*, key representatives from the conservation sector, local government, commercial fishing industry, aquaculture industry, recreational fishing sector, mining and petroleum industries, tourism sector, and the general business sector were provided with a letter from the Minister for Environment and Water advising them of the proposed changes and inviting them to provide feedback (Appendix C).

YourSAy Survey

Public feedback about the proposed changes was published on the engagement website YourSAy www.yoursay.gov.au. As part of this engagement, there was a discussion board and online survey available for the public to participate in and provide feedback. The questions from this survey can be found in Appendix D.

4.1. Processing community and stakeholder feedback

The approach taken and methods used to assess and analyse all feedback can be found in Appendix E.

5. Summary of Responses

5.1. Type of Responses

A total of 4075 individual responses were received during the six week consultation period (Table 1). The responses were comprised of 3591 email submissions (that included 3507 form letters), 18 discussion board comments, 161 YourSAy surveys, five letters to the Minister, and two postal submissions. There were also two emails representing multiple individuals and 298 responses received via an independent survey conducted by the Minister’s Recreational Fishing Advisory Council (Table 1, Appendix G).

Submissions were assigned to relevant sectors where evident, otherwise they were assigned to the ‘citizen’ sector. Form letters were received from the ‘citizen’ and ‘conservation’ sectors, and the ‘commercial fishers’ and ‘local business’ sectors, making up over 90% of ‘citizen’ and ‘conservation’ sector responses, and over 60% of ‘commercial fishing’ and ‘local business’ sector responses. All individual submissions irrespective of format, were included in the analysis in the draft consultation report.

Table 1. Number and format of submissions

Submission Format	Number of Responses
YourSAy Survey Submissions	161
YourSAy Discussion Board Comments*	18
Email Submissions**	3591
Ministerial	5
Postal Submissions	2
MRFAC Submission	298
Total No. Submissions	4075

* Community members that contributed to the discussion board but also submitted an email or completed the survey were excluded from this category to avoid double counting in analyses that follow.

**Includes 3507 form letters see below (Table 2)

Around 98% of the email submissions came from six form letter submissions from ‘citizen’, ‘scientist’, ‘conservation’, ‘commercial fishing’, and ‘seafood industry’ sectors (Table 2).

Table 2. Number and composition of form letter correspondence

Form Letter Correspondence	Number of Respondents
Conservation Sector	9
Port Wakefield Fisheries	20
Abalone Industry Association of SA	17
Save Our Marine Life	3458
Streaky Bay Marine Products	3
Total	3507

5.2. Submissions Data

The majority of submissions were received from the Green Adelaide (1503), Hills and Fleurieu (366), and Northern and Yorke (131) landscape regions. There were 390 interstate and international submissions (Table 3, Figure 1).

Table 3. Submission origin

Landscape Region	Number of responses
Green Adelaide	1503
Hills & Fleurieu	366
Northern and Yorke	131
Eyre Peninsula	88
Murrylands & Riverland	54
Limestone Coast	39
Kangaroo Island	33
SA Arid Lands	7
Interstate/international	390
Total	2611

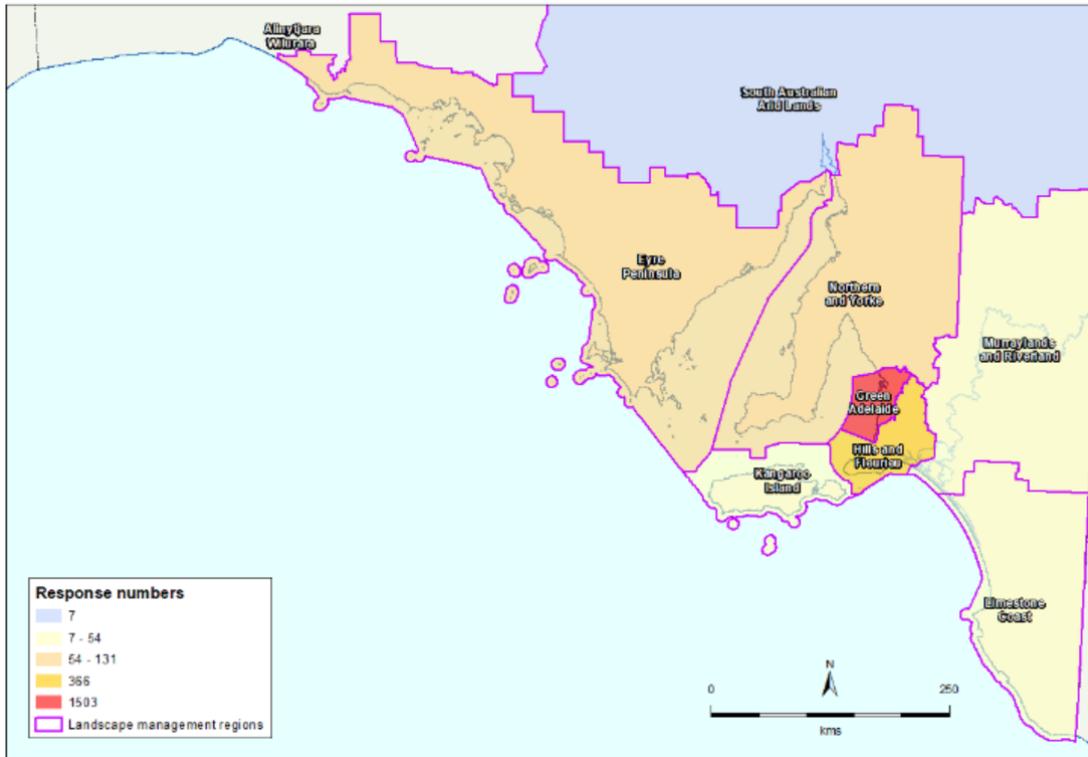


Figure 1. Heat map showing number of email submissions and online surveys per Landscape Act Region in South Australia

Average age of YourSAy respondents was 53 years with the majority of surveys completed between the age groups of 40-70. Not all respondents entered an age (Table 4).

Table 4. Average age of YourSAy respondents

Age range	Number of surveys
20_30	5
30_40	19
40_50	29
50_60	21
60_70	29
70_90	11
Total	114

The majority of respondents identified as citizens (3580) or recreational fishers (fishers/divers/both) (364). Similar numbers of commercial fishers, local business, and science and conservation groups provided submissions (25-32) (Table 5).

Table 5. Categories of respondents

Sector	Number of submissions
Citizen	3580
Recreational fisher	364
Commercial fisher	32
Local Business	28
Science	27
Conservation	25
Seafood Industry	8
Political Party	2
Local Government	2
Recreational Fishing Industry	2
Statutory body or advisory council	1
Educational body	1
Tourism	1
Representative of Indigenous group	1
State Government	1
Total	4075

5.3. Survey and submissions feedback

5.3.1. Proposal to increase the size of Nuyts Reef SZ.

Overall feedback on proposal

A total of 3784 respondents provided valid feedback to this question while 34 respondents provided answers that were classified as "other" as their responses did not specifically address the question.

The proposal to increase the Nuyts Reef SZ was:

- supported by 97% (3684¹) of respondents
- opposed by 3% (95) of respondents
- <1% (5) suggested alternative arrangements (Figure 2).

Feedback by sector

All sectors indicated majority support for this proposal. The highest proportion of opposition (41%) came from the recreational fishers sector (Figure 2, Table 6).

¹ Note: figures in brackets refer to the number of responses

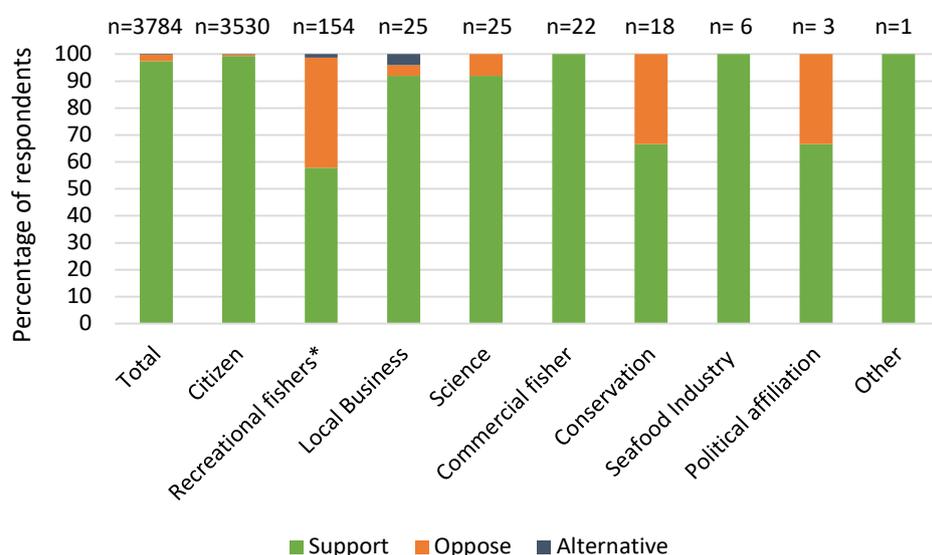


Figure 2. Breakdown of responses to the proposal to increase Nuyts Reef SZ.

Table 6. Number of respondents views on the Nuyts Reef proposal separated by sector groups

Sector	Support	Oppose	Alternative	Total
Citizen	3506 (99%)	22 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	3530
Recreational fishers*	89 (58%)	63 (41%)	2 (1%)	154
Local Business	23 (92%)	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	25
Science	23 (92%)	2 (8%)	0 (0%)	25
Commercial fisher	22 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	22
Conservation	12 (67%)	6 (33%)	0 (0%)	18
Seafood Industry	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6
Political affiliation	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	0 (0%)	3
Other	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1
Total	3684	95	5	3784

* An additional 135 recreational fishers responded as 'neutral' in the MRFAC survey. This equates to 47% of the combined total response from recreational fishers.

Common themes that emerged from submissions in relation to this proposal

Themes associated with support of this amendment included:

- In favour of increased SZ size (no. respondents = 3481)
- Unspecified support (no. respondents = 183)
- Protect fish stocks (no. respondents = 4)

Themes associated with opposition to this amendment included:

- Unspecified opposition (no. respondents = 80)
- Does not meet scientific design principles (no. respondents = 6)
- Reduction in fishing opportunities (no. respondents = 5)
- Contravenes the Marine Parks Act 2007 (no. respondents = 2)

Themes with alternative management arrangements included:

- Rezone to allow for recreational access (no. respondents = 25)

5.3.2. Proposal to extend Upper Gulf St Vincent Marine Park and zone Windara shellfish reef as a Special Purpose Area SZ.

Overall feedback on proposal

A total of 150 respondents provided valid feedback to this question while 39 respondents provided answers that were classified as “other” as their responses did not specifically address the question.

The proposal for Windara SZ and Upper Gulf St Vincent MP expansion was:

- supported by 66% (99) of respondents
- opposed by 11% (17) of respondents
- 23% (34) suggested alternative arrangements (Figure 3).

Feedback by sector

All sectors indicated majority support for this proposal with the exception of science and conservation sectors, which suggested alternative arrangements (Figure 3, Table 7).

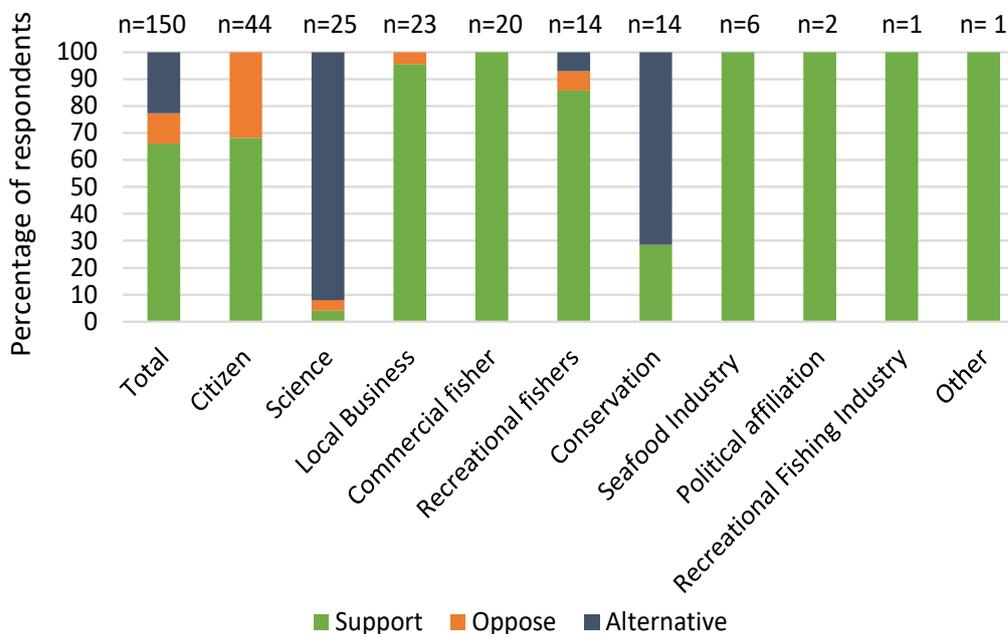


Figure 3. Breakdown in percent of responses to the Windara Reef proposal.

Table 7. Number of respondents views on the Windara Reef proposal grouped by sector

Sector	Support	Oppose	Alternative	Total
Citizen	30 (68%)	14 (32%)	0 (0%)	44
Science	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	23 (92%)	25
Local Business	22 (96%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	23
Commercial fisher	20 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	20
Recreational fishers	12 (86%)	1 (7%)	1 (7%)	14
Conservation	4 (29%)	0 (0%)	10 (71%)	14
Seafood Industry	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6
Political affiliation	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2
Recreational Fishing Industry	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1
Other	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1
Total	99	17	34	150

Common themes that emerged from submissions in relation to this proposal

Themes associated with support of this amendment included:

- Unspecified support (no. respondents = 115)
- Improve recreational fishing opportunities (no. respondents = 2)

Themes associated with opposition to this amendment included:

- Unspecified opposition (no. respondents = 7)
- Negative impact on fishing (no. respondents = 5)

Themes with alternative management arrangements included:

- Rezone to habitat protection zone instead of SZ for long term management (no. respondents = 33)

5.3.3. Proposal to extend Encounter Marine Park and Zone Glenelg shellfish reef as a Special Purpose Area SZ.

Overall feedback on the proposal

A total of 3623 respondents provided valid feedback to this question while 29 respondents provided answers that were classified as “other” as their responses did not specifically address the question.

The proposal to include Glenelg shellfish reef in the Encounter Marine Park and zone it as a Special Purpose Area (SPA) was:

- supported by 99% (3574) of respondents
- opposed by <1% (14) of respondents
- conditionally supported by <1% (2)
- 1% (33) suggested alternate arrangements (Figure 4).

Feedback by sector

All sectors indicated majority support for the proposal with the exception of science and conservation sectors, which indicated alternative arrangements (Figure 4, Table 8).

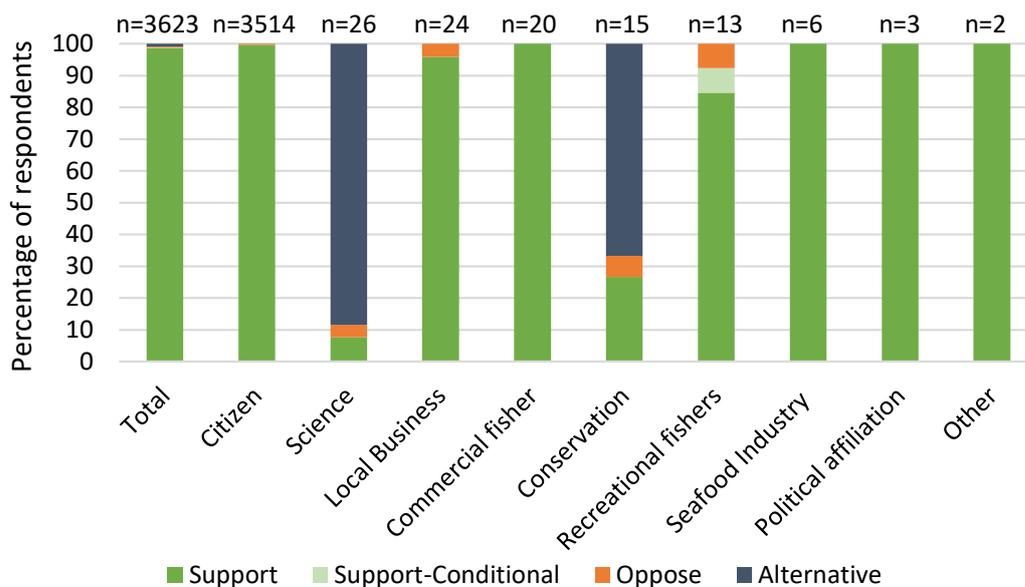


Figure 4. Breakdown in percent of responses to the proposal for Glenelg shellfish reef

Table 8. Number of respondents views on the Glenelg shellfish proposal grouped by sector.

Sector	Support	Support-Conditional	Oppose	Alternative	Total
Citizen	3503 (100%)	1 (<1%)	10 (<1%)	0 (0%)	3514
Science	2 (8%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	23 (88%)	26
Local Business	23 (96%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	24
Commercial fisher	20 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	20
Conservation	4 (27%)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)	10 (67%)	15
Recreational fishers	11 (85%)	1 (8%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	13
Seafood Industry	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6
Political affiliation	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3
Other	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2
Total	3574	2	14	33	3623

Common themes that emerged from submissions in relation to this proposal

Themes associated with support of this amendment included:

- Unspecified support (no. respondents = 3577)
- Provides recreational fishing opportunities (no. respondents = 3)
- Positive outcomes for biodiversity and conservation (no. respondents = 2)

Themes associated with opposition to this amendment included:

- Unspecified opposition (no. respondents = 8)
- Negative impact of fishing (no. respondents = 5)
- Contravenes the Marine Parks Act 2007 (no. respondents = 1)

Themes with alternative management arrangements included:

- Rezone to habitat protection zone instead of SZ for long term management (no. respondents = 33)

5.3.4. Proposal to Extend Encounter Marine Park and create a SZ at Port Stanvac SZ.

Overall feedback on the proposal

A total of 3630 respondents provided valid feedback to this question while 24 respondents provided answers that were classified as “other” as their responses did not specifically address the question.

The proposal to convert the Port Stanvac region into a SZ was:

- supported by 99% (3592) of respondents
- opposed by 1% (37) of respondents
- <1% (1) proposed alternative arrangements (Figure 5).

Feedback by sector

All sectors indicated majority support for the proposal with the exception of the science sector (Figure 5, Table 9).

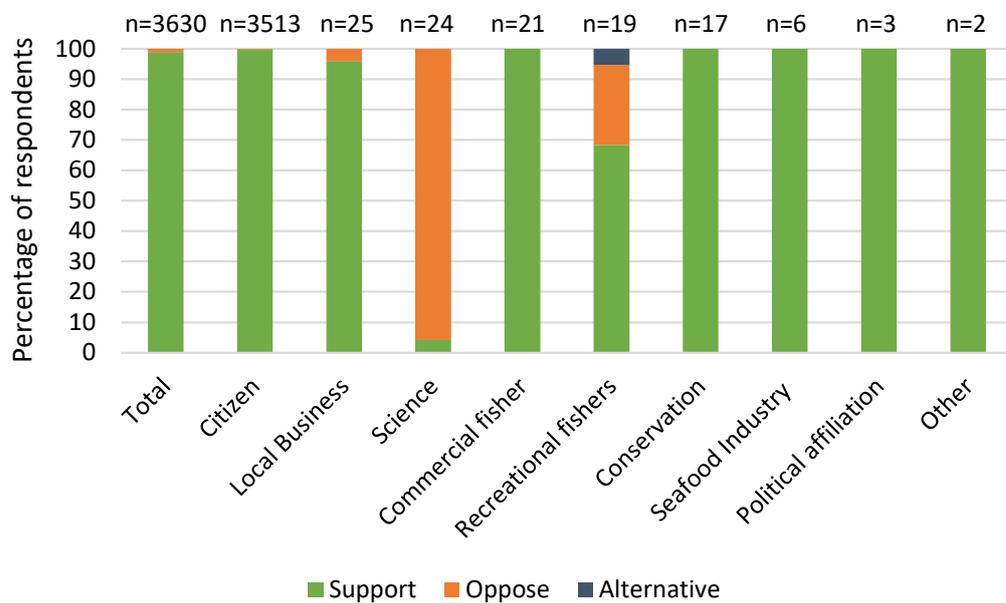


Figure 5. Breakdown in percent of responses to the proposal to make Port Stanvac a new SZ.

Feedback by sector

All sectors indicated majority support for the proposal with the exception of the science group (Table 9).

Table 9. Number of respondents views on the Port Stanvac proposal grouped by sector.

Sector	Support	Oppose	Alternative	Total
Citizen	3505 (99%)	8 (1%)	0 (0%)	3513
Local Business	24 (96%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	25
Science	1 (4%)	23 (96%)	0 (0%)	24
Commercial fisher	21 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	21
Recreational fishers	13 (68%)	5 (27%)	1 (5%)	19
Conservation	17 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	17
Seafood Industry	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6
Political affiliation	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3
Other	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2
Total	3592	37	1	3630

Common themes that emerged from submissions in relation to this proposal

Themes associated with support of this amendment included:

- Unspecified support (no. respondents = 3567)
- Positive outcomes for biodiversity and conservation (no. respondents = 15)
- In favour of increased SZ size (no. respondents = 4)
- Negative impacts from fishing (no. respondents = 2).

Themes associated with opposition to this amendment included:

- Does not meet scientific design principles (no. respondents = 25)
- Unspecified opposition (no. respondents = 7)
- Should be open to fishing (no. respondents = 3)
- Contravenes the MP Act (no. respondents = 1).

5.3.5. Proposal to decrease the size of North Neptune Islands SZ.

Overall feedback on the proposal

A total of 3808 respondents provided valid feedback to this question while 12 respondents provided answers that were classified as “other” as their responses did not specifically address the question.

The proposal to reduce the North Neptune Islands SZ was

- supported by 5% (176) of respondents
- opposed by 95% (3629) of respondents
- <1% (3) suggested alternative arrangements (Figure 6).

Feedback by sector

Commercial fishers, recreational fishers, local business and seafood industry sectors indicated majority support for this proposal. Citizens, science and conservation sectors indicated majority opposition to the proposal (Table 10).

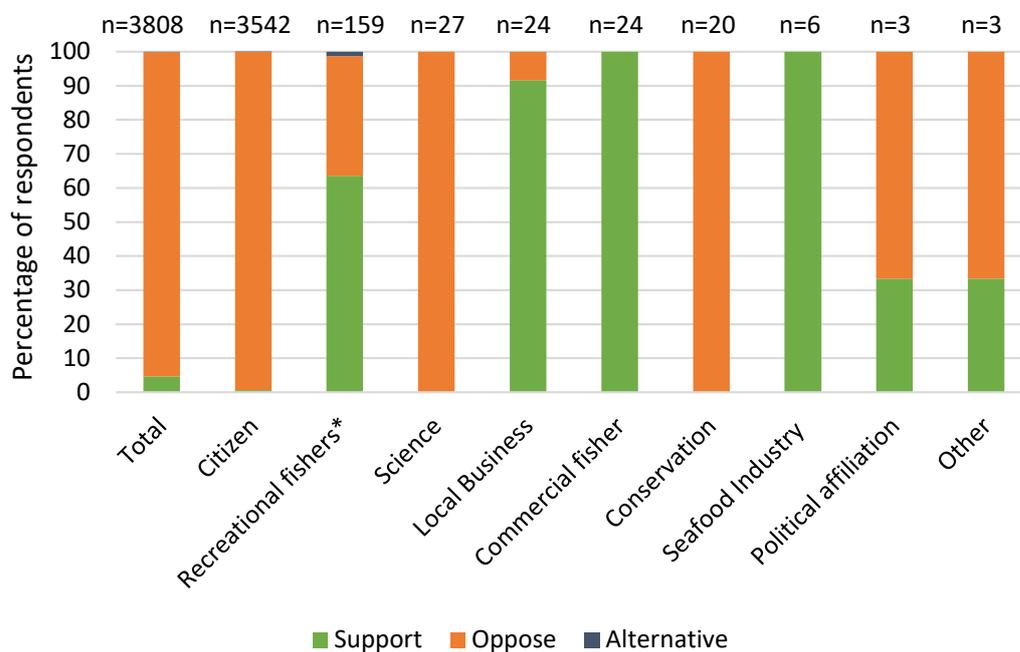


Figure 6. Breakdown in percent of responses to the proposal to decrease the North Neptune Islands SZ.

Table 10. Number of respondents views on the North Neptune Islands SZ proposal grouped by sector.

Sector	Support	Oppose	Alternative	Total
Citizen	21 (0.5%)	3520 (99%)	1 (0.5%)	3542
Recreational fishers*	101 (66%)	56 (35%)	2 (1%)	159
Science	0 (0%)	27 (100%)	0 (0%)	27
Local Business	22 (92%)	2 (8%)	0 (0%)	24
Commercial fishers	24 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	24
Conservation	0 (0%)	20 (100%)	0 (0%)	20
Seafood Industry	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6
Political affiliation	1 (33%)	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	3
Other	1 (33%)	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	3
Total	176	3629	3	3808

* An additional 116 recreational fishers responded as 'neutral' in the MRFAC survey. This equates to 42% of the combined total response from recreational fishers.

Common themes that emerged from submissions in relation to this proposal

Themes associated with support of this amendment included:

- Unspecified support (no. respondents = 179)
- Improve fishing opportunities (no. respondents = 2)
- Improve regional economy (no. respondents = 2)
- Not threats based design (no. respondents = 1).

Themes associated with opposition to this amendment included:

- Negative outcomes for biodiversity and conservation (no. respondents = 3498)
- Unspecified opposition (no. respondents = 101)
- Does not meet scientific design principles (no. respondents = 28)
- Negative impacts to ecotourism and marine wildlife (no. respondents = 7)
- Contravenes the Marine Parks Act 2007 (no. respondents = 1).

5.3.6. Proposal to decrease the size of Clinton Wetlands SZ.

Overall feedback on the proposal

A total of 3823 respondents provided valid feedback to this question while 7 respondents provided answers that were classified as "other" as their responses did not specifically address the question.

The proposal to decrease size of Clinton Wetlands SZ was:

- supported by 4% (173) of respondents
- conditionally supported by <1% (1) of respondents
- opposed by 95% (3468) of respondents
- <1% (3) suggested alternative arrangements (Figure 7).

Feedback by sector

Recreational fishers, commercial fishers, local business seafood industry and 'other' sectors indicated majority support for this proposal. Citizens, science and conservation sectors indicated majority opposition to this proposal (Figure 7, Table 11).

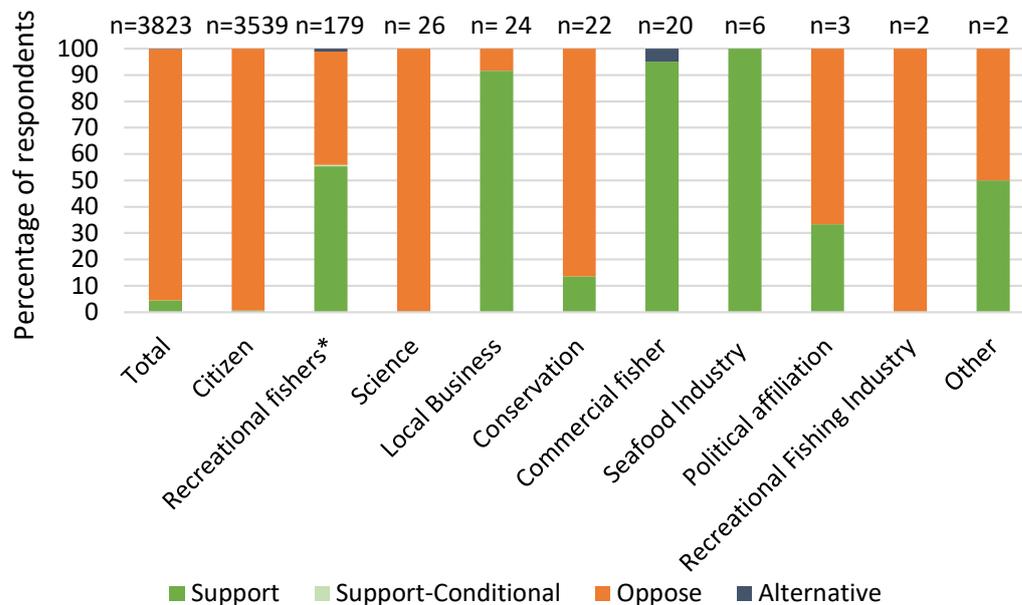


Figure 7. Breakdown in percent of responses to the proposal to decrease the Clinton Wetlands SZ.

Table 11. Number of respondents views on the Clinton Wetlands SZ proposal grouped by sector.

Sector	Support	Support-Conditional	Oppose	Alternative	Total
Citizen	22 (1%)	0 (0%)	3517 (99%)	0 (0%)	3539
Recreational fishers*	99 (55%)	1 (1%)	77 (43%)	2 (1%)	179
Science	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	26 (100%)	0 (0%)	26
Local Business	22 (92%)	0 (0%)	2 (8%)	0 (0%)	24
Conservation	3 (14%)	0 (0%)	19 (86%)	0 (0%)	22
Commercial fishers	19 (95%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	20
Seafood Industry	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6
Political affiliation	1 (33%)	0 (0%)	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	3
Recreational Fishing Industry	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	2
Other	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	2
Total	173	1	3646	3	3823

* An additional 90 recreational fishers responded as 'neutral' in the MRFAC survey. This equates to 33% of the combined total response from recreational fishers.

Common themes that emerged from submissions in relation to this proposal

Themes associated with support of this amendment included:

- Unspecified support (no. respondents = 177)
- Improve regional economy (no. respondents = 3).

Themes associated with opposition to this amendment included:

- Negative outcomes for biodiversity and conservation (no. respondents = 3472)
- Unspecified opposition (no. respondents = 96)
- Negative impacts on fish stocks (no. respondents = 42)
- Does not meet scientific design principles (no. respondents = 29)
- Negative impacts on tourism (no. respondents = 1)
- Contravenes the Marine Parks Act 2007 (no. respondents = 1).

5.3.7. Proposal to decrease the size of Cape du Couedic SZ.

Overall feedback on the proposal

A total of 3781 respondents provided relevant feedback to this question while 12 respondents provided answers that were classified as "other".

The proposal to reduce the size of Cape du Couedic SZ was:

- supported by 4% (150) of respondents
- opposed by 96% (3630) of respondents
- <1% (1) suggested alternative arrangements (Figure 8).

Feedback by sector

Commercial fishers, recreational fishers, local business and seafood industry indicated majority support for this proposal. Citizens, science and conservation groups indicated majority opposition to the proposal (Figure 8, Table 12).

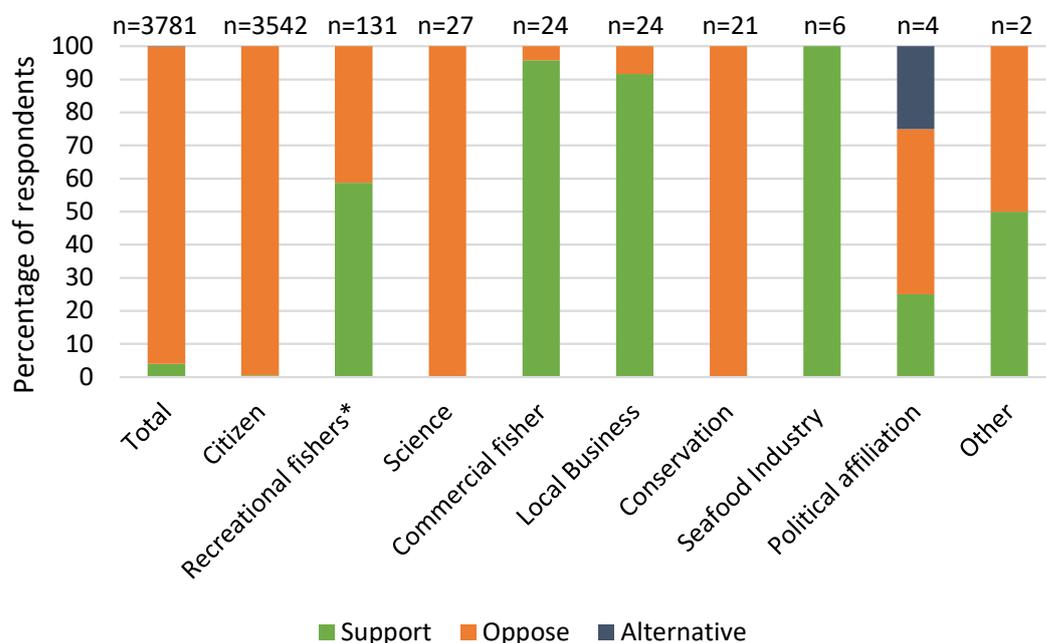


Figure 8. Breakdown in percent of responses to reduce the Cape du Couedic SZ.

Table 12. Number of respondents views on the Cape du Couedic SZ proposal grouped by sector

Sector	Support	Oppose	Alternative	Total
Citizen	20 (1%)	3522 (99%)	0 (0%)	3542
Recreational fishers*	77 (59%)	54 (41%)	0 (0%)	131
Science	0 (0%)	27 (100%)	0 (0%)	27
Commercial fishers	23 (96%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	24
Local Business	22 (92%)	2 (8%)	0 (0%)	24
Conservation	0 (0%)	21 (100%)	0 (0%)	21
Seafood Industry	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6
Political affiliation	1 (25%)	2 (50%)	1 (25%)	4
Other	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	2
Total	150	3630	1	3781

* An additional 125 recreational fishers responded as 'neutral' in the MRFAC survey. This equates to 49% of the combined total response from recreational fishers.

Common themes that emerged from submissions in relation to this proposal

Themes associated with support of this amendment included:

- Unspecified support (no. respondents = 121)
- Improve regional economy (no. respondents = 28)
- Do not agree with current SZ zoning (no. respondents = 1)
- Improve fishing opportunities (no. respondents = 1).

Themes associated with opposition to this amendment included:

- Negative outcomes for biodiversity and conservation (no. respondents = 3479)
- Unspecified opposition (no. respondents = 78)
- Does not meet scientific design principles (no. respondents = 27)
- Contravenes the Marine Parks Act 2007 (no. respondents = 1).

Themes with alternative management arrangements included:

- Rezone to support recreational fishing (no. respondents = 2).

5.3.8. Proposal to reshape the Isles of St. Francis SZ.

Overall feedback on the proposal

A total of 3792 respondents provided valid feedback to this question while 32 respondents provided answers that were classified as "other" as their responses did not specifically address the question.

The proposal to reshape the Isles of St. Francis SZ was:

- supported by 4% (168) of respondents
- opposed by 95% (3615) of respondents
- <1% (9) suggested alternative arrangements (Figure 9).

Feedback by sector

Recreational fishers, commercial fishers, local business and the seafood industry sectors indicated majority support for this proposal. Citizens, science and conservation sectors indicated majority opposition to the proposal (Figure 9, Table 13).

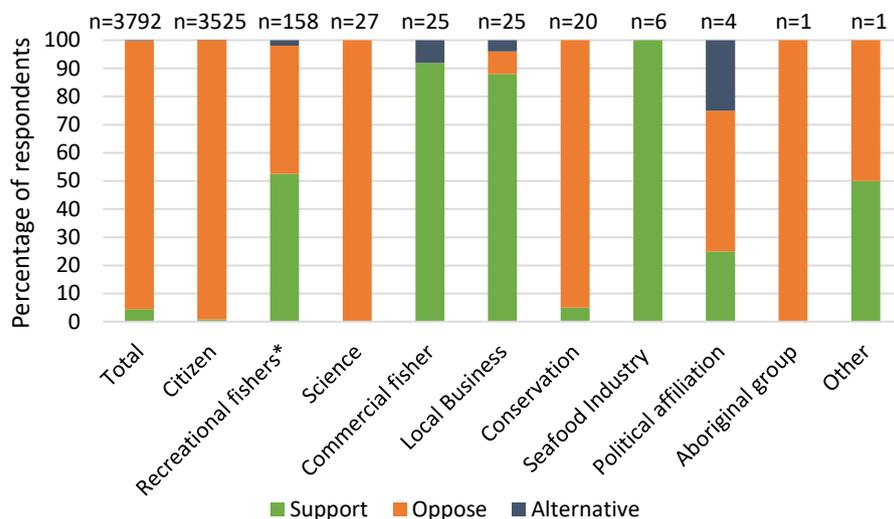


Figure 9. Breakdown in percent of responses to the proposal to reshape the Isles of St. Francis SZ.

Table 13. Number of respondents views on the Isles of St. Francis SZ proposal grouped by sector.

Sector	Support	Oppose	Alternative	Total
Citizen	31 (<1%)	3492 (99%)	2 (<1%)	3525
Recreational fishers*	83 (52%)	72 (46%)	3 (2%)	158
Science	0 (0%)	27 (100%)	0 (0%)	27
Commercial fishers	23 (92%)	0 (0%)	2 (8%)	25
Local Business	22 (88%)	2 (8%)	1 (4%)	25
Conservation	1 (5%)	19 (95%)	0 (0%)	20
Seafood Industry	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6
Political affiliation	1 (25%)	2 (50%)	1 (25%)	4
Representative of Indigenous group	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1
Other	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1
Total	168	3615	9	3792

* An additional 135 recreational fishers responded as 'neutral' in the MRFAC survey. This equates to 46% of the combined total response from recreational fishers.

Common themes that emerged from submissions in relation to this proposal

Themes associated with support of this amendment included:

- Unspecified support (no. respondents = 151)
- Improve regional economy (no. respondents = 19)
- Positive outcomes for biodiversity and conservation (no. respondents = 1).

Themes associated with opposition to this amendment included:

- Negative outcomes for biodiversity and conservation (no. respondents = 3488)
- Unspecified opposition (no. respondents = 81)
- Does not meet scientific design principles (no. respondents = 32)
- Reduction to fishing opportunities (no. respondents = 9)
- Contravenes the Marine Parks Act 2007 (no. respondents = 1)
- Negative impact on tourism (no. respondents = 10).

Themes with alternative management arrangements included:

- Rezone boundaries (no. respondents = 3).

5.3.9. Proposal to allow shore based fishing at Coorong Beach South SZ.

Overall feedback on the proposal

A total of 3841 respondents provided valid feedback to this question while 11 respondents provided answers that were classified as “other” as their responses did not specifically address the question.

The proposal to allow shore based recreational line fishing at Coorong Beach was:

- supported by 6% (249) of respondents
- opposed by 93% (3582) of respondents
- <1% (10) suggested alternative arrangements (Figure 10).

Feedback by sector

Recreational fishers, local businesses, commercial fishers, seafood and recreational fishing sectors indicated majority support for this proposal. Citizens, science and conservation sectors indicated majority opposition to the proposal (Figure 10, Table 14).

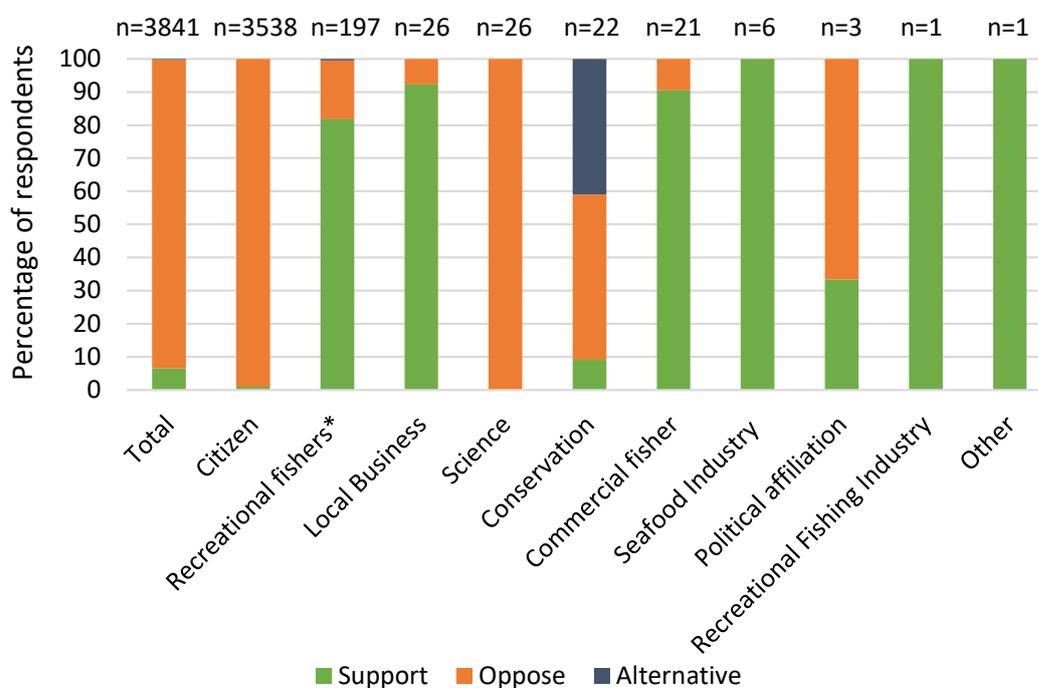


Figure 10. Breakdown in percent of responses to the proposal to allow shore based fishing at Coorong Beach South SZ.

Table 14. Number of respondents views on the Coorong Beach SZ proposal grouped by sector.

Sector	Support	Oppose	Alternative	Total
Citizen	34 (1%)	3504 (99%)	0 (0%)	3538
Recreational fishers*	161 (82%)	35 (17%)	1 (1%)	197
Local Business	24 (92%)	2 (8%)	0 (0%)	26
Science	0 (0%)	26 (100%)	0 (0%)	26
Conservation	2 (9%)	11 (50%)	9 (41%)	22
Commercial fishers	19 (90%)	2 (10%)	0 (0%)	21
Seafood Industry	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6
Political affiliation	1 (33%)	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	3
Recreational Fishing Industry	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1
Other	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1
Total	249	3582	10	3841

* An additional 66 recreational fishers responded as 'neutral' in the MRFAC survey. This equates to 25% of the combined total response from recreational fishers.

Common themes that emerged from submissions in relation to this proposal

Themes associated with support of this amendment included:

- Unspecified support (no. respondents = 228)
- Improve recreational fishing opportunities (no. respondents = 6)
- Positive outcomes for the regional economy (no. respondents = 4)
- Do not agree with current SZ zoning (no. respondents = 1).

Themes associated with opposition to this amendment included:

- Unspecified opposition (no. respondents = 3521)
- Negative outcomes for biodiversity and conservation (no. respondents = 29)
- Does not meet scientific design principles (no. respondents = 28)
- Disturbance to shorebirds (no. respondents = 5)
- Contravenes the Marine Parks Act 2007 (no. respondents = 1).

Themes with alternative management arrangements included:

- Rezone to minimise disturbance to shorebirds (no. respondents =2).



5.3.10. Question 12 “other feedback”

The YourSAy survey provided an opportunity to provide further comment on the proposed changes. These answers can be viewed in Appendix H.

5.3.11. Access to consultation responses

The full list of responses from the YourSAy discussion board can be read in Appendix I. The full list of responses to the YourSAy survey can be read in Appendix J. All responses have been included verbatim.

All submissions via email not marked as confidential will be made available on request. Requests should be made to DEWMarine@sa.gov.au.