

# Karnup

DISTRICT STRUCTURE PLAN



## First Nations Workshop 2 – Outcomes Report

Prepared for the City of Rockingham by CDP Town Planning & Urban Design  
and 361 Degrees Strategic Engagement and Communications

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Context

In 2024, the City of Rockingham (CoR), in partnership with CDP Town Planning & Urban Design (CDP) and 361 Degrees Strategic Engagement and Communications (361 Degrees), facilitated a stakeholder engagement program to inform the development of the Karnup District Structure Plan (KDSP). As part of the consultation, a briefing with the City’s Aboriginal Advisory Group was held in February 2024 and a First Nations Workshop delivered in September 2024. *(For additional context and outcomes, refer to the KDSP Consultation and Outcomes Vision Report.)*

Using the KDSP Vision and key themes (as outlined) that emerged from this engagement, the Project Team is now exploring critical design considerations in greater depth. By further interrogating the six identified themes, the Project Team is refining its understanding of key considerations to achieve practical and functional outcomes to deliver the KDSP Vision and themes. These insights are guiding the development of two spatial plan options that will be presented to Council.

To further incorporate First Nations perspectives, particularly regarding identifying the spatial elements that will guide the DSP design options such as mapping landscape features of cultural significance, the Project Team hosted an additional three-hour workshop with 13 participants on Wednesday, 5 February 2025, at Mary Davies Library and Community Centre.

### Key themes that emerged from stakeholder and community engagement in 2024:

1. Balancing environmental preservation with thoughtful development.
2. Community-focused neighbourhoods with diverse and sustainable housing.
3. Enhancing local economy with community hubs and nature-based tourism.
4. Prioritising safe, accessible and eco-friendly transportation network.
5. Preserving rural character with enhanced community amenities and infrastructure.
6. Integrating Aboriginal cultural inclusion and environmental conservation.

*(For additional detail, refer to the KDSP Consultation and Outcomes Vision Report.)*

### KDSP Vision:

‘A community amongst the trees’ – a vibrant community that values and protects its natural environment, wildlife and rural setting through thoughtful development. Neighbourhoods blend with the landscape, offering diverse housing choice, including for families and multi-generational living. Green spaces, pathways and public transport connect local employment, businesses, eco-tourism, community, recreation facilities and healthcare. Safe, accessible routes for walking, cycling and eco-friendly transport enhance connectivity. A place that recognises and honours its Aboriginal culture and heritage with input from local Aboriginal knowledge holders.”

## 1.2. Engagement Design

### Workshop objectives:

- Build on engagement undertaken to date.
- Provide a shared understanding of the Karnup District Structure Plan (KDSP) process to date – what’s happened since we last met?
- Identify the spatial elements that will inform the development of design options for the KDSP.
- Provide an opportunity to dive deeper into understanding key considerations important to First Nations stakeholders.

### Outputs:

- Identifying key issues and opportunities for developing design options.

Developed through a **co-design process** between CoR, CDP and 361 Degrees, the **First Nations Workshop#2** was designed and facilitated to seek constructive feedback whilst also managing stakeholder expectations about their role and level of influence at this stage of the planning process. In designing the workshop, it was recognised that while some participants had attended previous engagement sessions, others were new to the process.

A brief **presentation** was provided with background information about the project, including its objectives, current status and future planning considerations. The presentation was concise, clear and designed to offer a solid foundation for subsequent discussions. **Q&As** were encouraged throughout the session.

A significant portion of the workshop was then dedicated to a **facilitated plenary discussion** to explore considerations important to First Nations stakeholders. This method allowed participants to share stories and provide input and concerns through an informal and relaxed open forum.

## 1.3. Engagement Recruitment

The City co-ordinated direct invitations to 26 First Nations peoples, who had attended or were invited to attend the First Nations Workshop#1 in September 2024 and or lived locally or represented the Gnaala Karla Booja (GKB) Aboriginal Corporation. Most participants had grown up in, and still had a strong connection to, the project area and the Baldivis/Karnup area more generally.

*(Refer to Appendix C for invitation to the workshop.)*

*Image: First Nations Workshop 2 participants*



## 2. Engagement Outcomes

The comments captured from this session have been summarised in **Appendix A** based on notes recorded during the session. This section provides a detailed overview of key themes and sentiments expressed in these discussions.

### Key outcomes

- The entire KDSP area holds deep cultural significance and should be viewed as a cohesive whole, rather than divided into separate, less important parts.
- Protect groundwater, wetlands and native bushland, focusing on biodiversity and cultural preservation.
- Establish a Noongar-managed Cultural Centre as an accessible hub for education, storytelling and heritage preservation.
- Develop a multi-modal transport network with efficient public transport, natural walking trails and separated pedestrian pathways, ensuring connectivity and safety.
- Prioritise sustainable, climate-resilient and affordable housing that maintains the rural character and is accessible to all.
- Recognise cultural heritage through mapping and the use of Noongar names for roads, parks, and public spaces.
- Establish a Reference Group for ongoing consultation and involve cultural knowledge holders.
- Adopt “Dark sky” principles to minimise light pollution, safeguard wildlife and rural ambience, and support eco-tourism opportunities.
- Incorporate traditional ecological knowledge to guide the selection, planting and maintenance of local native plant species.

### 2.1.1. Environment

Protecting the **natural environment** was identified as a top priority due to its critical **ecological functions** and **cultural significance** to Noongar people. Participants called for a balanced, culturally informed and holistic planning approach that restores and protects the interconnected natural systems and heritage of the landscape.

Participants emphasised that **lakes, waterways, wetlands and lands with high water tables** are essential for maintaining **biodiversity** and sustaining the community’s **connection to Country**. They raised concerns that development on these sensitive areas could irreversibly disrupt natural water flows, damage the hydrology and harm **native vegetation and wildlife**. Any future planning must adopt a **holistic approach that restores and protects these natural water flows**, thereby safeguarding the integrity of the entire landscape.

Equally important was preserving **existing vegetation and bushland**, including natural bushland and mature trees, to safeguard both environmental integrity and cultural heritage. Incorporating **locally sourced native plants for landscaping and revegetation**, collecting and propagating local seed sources, and incorporating **traditional ecological knowledge** into environmental management practices is also paramount to improving environmental management. To mitigate development impacts, proposals such as a “sponsor a tree” program requiring developers to allocate a specified number of trees per square metre was suggested.

Concerns about **light pollution** were also raised, with advocacy for the City to explore **“dark sky” principles** to ensure that outdoor lighting, while providing necessary safety, does not **disturb local wildlife** such as birds and frogs or detract from the natural rural ambience. But also provide future **eco tourism opportunities**.

### 2.1.2. Urban design, community spaces and amenities

Fostering **community interaction through thoughtful development** was a recurring theme throughout the discussion.

A significant emphasis was placed on establishing a **Noongar-managed Cultural Centre**, which should be aligned with the specific Aboriginal heritage, stories and connections to Country within the area. Ideally **located in the northeast corner** of the designated DSP area (subject to **cultural mapping** and the identification of **significant sites**) the centre must be **easily accessible** via public transport, well-connected to key services and prominently positioned to raise awareness and encourage visitation by locals and tourists to the area. Serving as a **hub for education, storytelling and preserving local Noongar history and cultural practices**, participants highlighted the Cultural Centre should be considered a planning priority rather than an afterthought.

**Shared community facilities**, such as school ovals and recreational spaces, were suggested as a potential solution to create smarter use and management of active open spaces as well as facilitating an integrated, more **community-focused development**. Equally, shared spaces would **minimise land clearing** whilst maximising the **multifunctionality of public areas** and fostering **collective community ownership**. This approach would not only conserve valuable land but also create versatile hubs that **serve a diverse range of community needs**. Examples such as Baldivis Primary School's shared oval and community event spaces like Thomas Oval were mentioned to highlight the potential for amenities to serve multiple groups beyond their primary uses.

### 2.1.3. Movement

Discussions focused on creating a **multi-modal, accessible and environmentally conscious movement network** that would support the needs of future residents and visitors while prioritising **sustainable modes of travel** and **minimising the impact on the natural environment**.

Participants called for **efficient, convenient and accessible public transport** options, such as free bus services within the DSP area and a dedicated shuttle bus, to ensure that **connectivity** would extend seamlessly from future train station(s)/transport hubs to key nodes, including a Cultural Centre, the district centre, shopping centres and employment areas.

Developing **walking trails** was also seen as essential, to **reduce reliance on private vehicles** while **linking key destinations**. In line with a vision for a more **natural, community-focused design**, these trails were envisioned to **follow the natural contours of the land** rather than conforming to a rigid, grid-like layout common to new developments. Integrating **yarning circles** or at least interpreting them through design and incorporating other resting areas along these trails was proposed to create **inviting spaces for storytelling, socialising and deeper engagement with the landscape**. Moreover, retaining existing **trees and vegetation** within the movement network and parks, was considered important for **preserving the area's natural character**, providing **shade** and enhancing the overall **visual appeal**.

Recommendations were made to clearly **separate pedestrian pathways from faster-moving modes of transport**, such as e-scooters and commuter cycling, to ensure the **safety and comfort** of slower-moving path users, particularly the elderly, disabled and young families.

#### 2.1.4. Residential

**Sustainability and climate resilience** were key priorities in housing design. Participants recommended that residential designs **strategically position houses to maximise natural benefits** and incorporate **smart home incentives**. They envisioned homes that respect the **rural character** of the area while **minimising environmental impact** through features such as passive solar orientation, natural ventilation to reduce dependence on air conditioning, rainwater tanks, solar panels and energy-efficient building practices such as design elements like smaller window sizes to reduce heat gain.

There was a clear preference to **move away from the typical ‘cookie-cutter’ suburban model**, that exists in surrounding residential areas. Instead, participants advocated for a **design that blends an efficient grid layout with organic, natural pathways and pedestrian-friendly walking trails**; an approach that aligns with First Nations peoples deep **connection to the land**, how they once **travelled through the area** and their ongoing desire to **maintain its natural beauty**. Integrating this housing design with **pedestrian-focused infrastructure** and **broader community amenities**, such as schools, parks, commercial centres and cultural hubs, was seen as essential to fostering a **connected community**.

The need for **accessible affordable housing** was also discussed to cater to a broad range of income levels while being fully accessible to the elderly, people with a disability and other vulnerable groups.

#### 2.1.5. Governance

Participants discussed the need for more **inclusive and culturally respectful planning processes** that genuinely **value and incorporate Aboriginal knowledge and heritage**, highlighting the importance of ongoing and transparent engagement from early high-level planning to detailed technical studies.

There was consensus that **all participants** in the session should be invited to help **survey the area** to identify **traditional land uses** and **ecological features**. This was considered the most effective way to capture information about the DSP area and its cultural heritage. Participants also emphasised the need to involve **diverse Aboriginal voices**, from groups like the Bindarup people spanning Mt Clarence/Mt Brown to the Harvey area, to **ensure that all culturally significant boundaries and histories are recognised**.

It was proposed that the group of participants from the workshop be used as a **Reference Group for future consultation**, with two representatives from the **Gnaala Karla Booja Aboriginal Corporation** to join as well. Encouraging participation from **younger generations** was also mentioned as an important factor in planning future developments.

#### 2.1.6. Heritage

The discussion highlighted how the whole area holds a deep and interconnected **cultural significance that should be recognised as a cohesive whole**, rather than divided into areas of more or less importance. People shared that the land is filled with **history** including **traditional travel routes**, important **landmarks** and **stories** passed down through generations that remind everyone of **long-standing connections to the area**.

Participants recalled **traditional pathways** that stretched from Mandurah, through Pinjarra and Kwinana, passing places like the Paganoni property near the Serpentine River, Baldivis Road and meeting spots that were central to community life. **Special sites** such as Devil’s Elbow, the canals leading to the Serpentine River and elements tied to the Wagyl Dreaming were mentioned as key elements of the area’s heritage. In addition, **sacred places** like white and red ochre pits, scar trees and traditional ways of handling burials (such as wrapping the dead in tree bark and placing them under old trees or in caves) were seen as essential to remember and respect.



## 4. Appendices

### APPENDIX A: First Nations Community Workshop

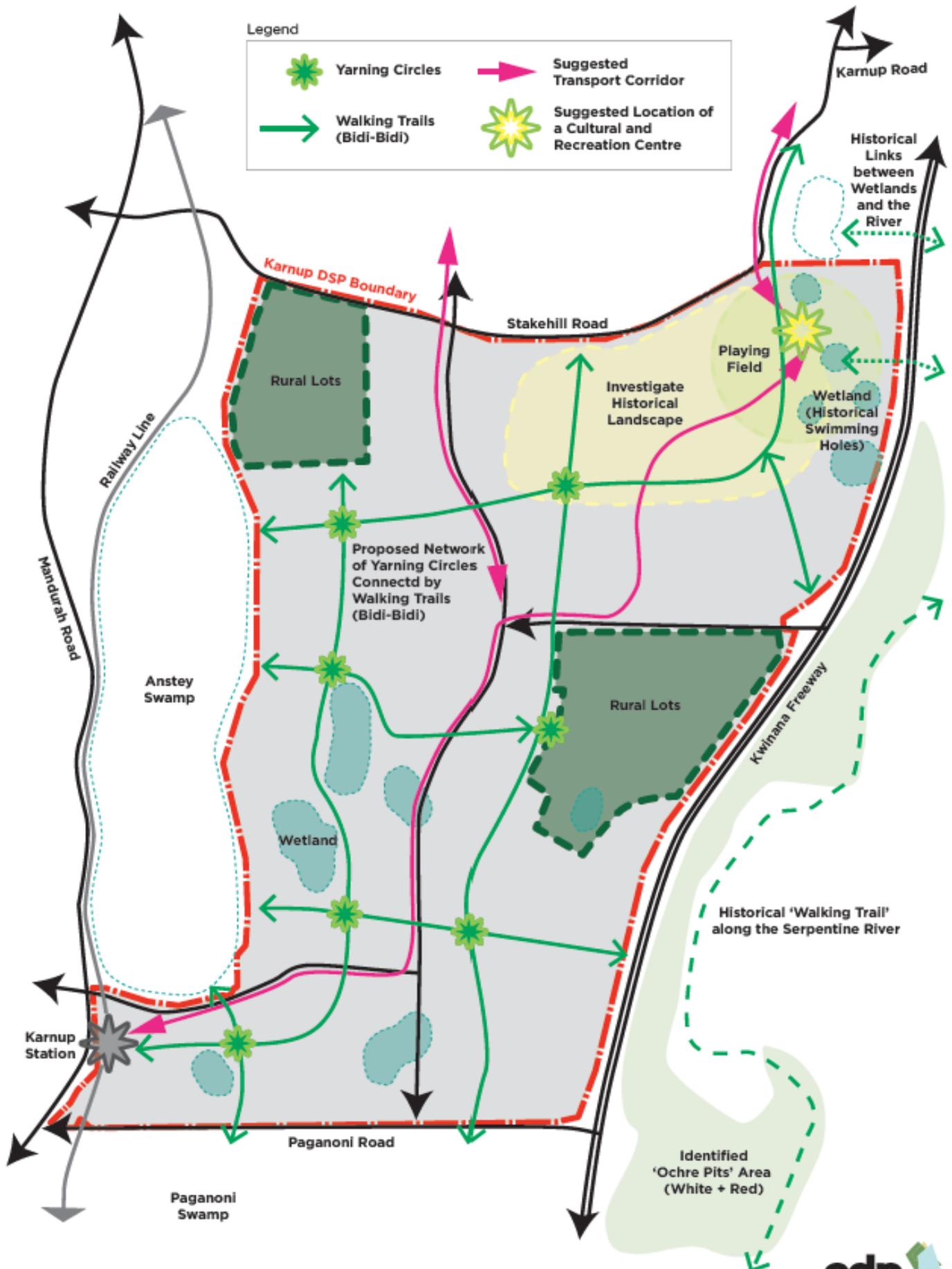
Environment	
Theme	Specific Comments
<b>Water</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Yellow plot” (Proposed specialised node location) is water land; building houses there could destroy the water table and affect vegetation, animals and the broader ecosystem.</li> <li>• Additional concerns include a high water table near Karnup Station and a nearby fresh water spring.</li> <li>• The historical connections between the wetlands, waterways and vegetation were discussed, with participants highlighting the importance of maintaining these natural corridors.</li> <li>• Concerns were raised about past disruptions to the natural water flows and the need to restore and protect these systems.</li> <li>• Participants wanted to ensure that the planning process considers the holistic, interconnected nature of the landscape and its features.</li> </ul>
<b>Vegetation, flora, fauna</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before its conversion to a pine plantation, the area featured native woodlands, natural bushland and kangaroos.</li> <li>• It was advised to plan around trees because their roots actively seek water and can impact building foundations.</li> <li>• It was emphasised that there is a need to assess tree root systems when planning new developments.</li> <li>• Challenges of retaining trees were noted, especially on private lots where homeowners may remove them. It was suggested that trees should be prioritised in public spaces like parks, where they can be better protected and maintained.</li> <li>• Concerns were raised about certain tree species, like "widow maker" gum trees, which can be problematic and should be avoided in residential areas.</li> <li>• Ensure that significant vegetation, including trees and native plants, are preserved and incorporated into the planning.</li> <li>• Participants emphasised the importance of using native, locally-sourced plant species for landscaping and revegetation efforts.</li> <li>• The need to collect and propagate local seed sources was mentioned to ensure the use of appropriate native vegetation.</li> <li>• Incorporating traditional ecological knowledge about plant species and their uses was seen as important.</li> </ul>
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A “sponsor a tree” program was suggested, requiring developers to sponsor a specified number of trees per square metre to mitigate environmental impacts.</li> <li>• Bibra Lake was cited as an example of what not to do in protecting water tables; blocked water channels have contributed to declining turtle populations.</li> <li>• Discussions also touched on light pollution and “dark sky” principles—ensuring that lighting for safety does not disturb local wildlife (birds, frogs, etc.) or diminish the natural rural ambience.</li> </ul>
Urban design, community spaces & amenities	
<b>Natural parks and community meeting places</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The design of natural parks around existing lakelands should consider users with disabilities, the elderly and pregnant women.</li> <li>• Proposed layouts include non-grid, naturally flowing pathways with “yarn circle” meeting points to encourage community interaction.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporating “stopover” points along walking trails—drawing on traditional methods of movement and rest—was raised as a means to foster community engagement and storytelling.</li> </ul>
<b>Lighting and safety considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While appropriate lighting is necessary for safety, it must be balanced to avoid disturbing nature (birds, frogs, etc.).</li> </ul>
<b>Shared community facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was significant discussion around the location and role of a Noongar-managed Cultural Centre. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The cultural centre should be closely aligned with the specific Aboriginal heritage, stories, and connections to the land in that particular area.</li> <li>○ It should be located in the southwest corner of the DSP area, subject to cultural mapping and identification of significant sites and narratives/investigation of historical landscape.</li> <li>○ Ensure the cultural centre is easily accessible (public transport connected to Karnup train stations) and well-connected to other key amenities and services in the area.</li> <li>○ It needs to be visible to both the local community and visitors to the area. Prominent positioning is important for raising awareness and encouraging visitation.</li> <li>○ The centre should serve as a hub for education, storytelling, and the preservation of indigenous history and cultural practices.</li> <li>○ Participants felt the cultural centre should be a priority in the planning process, with concerns that it often gets overlooked or placed as an afterthought.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The idea of shared school ovals and other recreational facilities was discussed, with the potential for these to be used by the broader community outside of school hours. This was seen as a way to maximise the use of public infrastructure and create a more integrated, community-focused development. An example cited was a primary school with a small oval that backs onto bushland and two larger shared ovals nearby.</li> <li>• Event spaces (such as Thomas Oval, remembered fondly as a place to catch tadpoles) should be maintained for community use. It was discussed how shared facilities could serve multiple schools and community groups, reducing redundancy while promoting a sense of collective ownership.</li> </ul>
<b>Movement</b>	
<b>Public transport and accessibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve public transport, including free bus services and a shuttle history bus.</li> <li>• Connectivity should extend from the train station to key nodes such as the cultural centre, shopping centres, and future employment areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Walking trails</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design a pedestrian-friendly environment and reduce reliance on private vehicles.</li> <li>• Walking trails envisioned as a way to connect key destinations within the development, such as the Cultural Centre, schools, parks and commercial areas.</li> <li>• Separate pedestrian pathways from faster-moving modes of transport, such as e-scooters and bicycles to ensure the safety and comfort of slower-moving walkers, particularly the elderly, disabled and young families.</li> <li>• Network of walking trails and pathways required to promote active lifestyles, community and connection to the natural environment.</li> <li>• Rather than a rigid, grid-like layout, there was a preference for more organic, natural-feeling walking trails that follow the contours of the land to create a more immersive, meandering experience that allows people to connect with the landscape.</li> <li>• Participants suggested incorporating "yarning circles" and other resting areas along the walking trails, providing opportunities for people to gather, socialise</li> </ul>

	<p>and experience the landscape. These spaces were seen as important for creating a more inclusive, community-oriented environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to retain existing trees and vegetation along the walking trails to maintain the natural character of the area and provide shade and visual interest for pedestrians.</li> </ul>
<b>Residential</b>	
<b>Housing design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing affordable housing options was seen as a key priority, with participants wanting to ensure the development caters to a range of income levels.</li> <li>• Accessibility for the elderly, disabled, and other vulnerable groups was highlighted as an important consideration in the housing design.</li> <li>• Need for ongoing engagement with the community, particularly younger generations, to understand their preferences and vision for the residential areas.</li> <li>• Ensure housing is designed with sustainability and climate change adaptation in mind: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Consider strategic positioning of houses.</li> <li>○ Offer incentives for smart houses.</li> <li>○ Emphasise sustainable development that respects the rural character of the area while minimising environmental impact.</li> <li>○ Incorporate passive solar orientation.</li> <li>○ Utilise natural ventilation to reduce reliance on air conditioning.</li> <li>○ Include features such as rainwater tanks and solar panels.</li> <li>○ Employ energy-efficient building practices.</li> <li>○ Design with smaller window sizes to reduce heat gain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid the "cookie-cutter" suburban developments and instead have housing that is more responsive to the local environment.</li> <li>• Participants discussed the challenge of balancing an efficient grid layout for housing with the desire for more organic, natural pathways and walking trails.</li> <li>• There was a need to find a way to integrate the housing design with the pedestrian-focused infrastructure and preserve the natural character of the area.</li> <li>• Participants wanted the residential areas to be well-connected to the broader community amenities, such as schools, parks, commercial centres and the cultural centre.</li> <li>• Show a preference for locating trees and greenery in public spaces rather than on private lots, where they may be more vulnerable to removal.</li> </ul>
<b>Heritage and cultural narratives</b>	
<b>Holistic cultural significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The entire area holds deep cultural significance and should be viewed as a cohesive whole, rather than divided into separate, less important parts.</li> <li>• The land was described as having important historical connections, travel routes, and stories that span generations and need to be recognised.</li> <li>• Grassroots stories were shared about historical land ownership and the connection of people to the land.</li> </ul>
<b>Traditional routes and sacred sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional travel routes from Mandurah through Pinjarra and Kwinana, past sites like the Paganoni property near the Serpentine River, around Baldvis Road, and on to established community meeting places were discussed. There were references to culturally significant locations such as Devil's Elbow, canals leading to the Serpentine River, and the importance of the Wagyl Dreaming.</li> <li>• Sacred features such as white and red ochre pits, scar trees, and the traditional practices of burials (e.g., wrapping the dead in tree bark and placing them at the base of old trees or in caves) were highlighted.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Cultural mapping and naming</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop culturally informed mapping that documents sacred sites (such as ochre pits, scar trees and registered campsites).</li> <li>• Trevor Walley commented that an additional Registered Site (Campsite) had been identified and provided information to the City which has been referred to the Heritage Consultants.</li> <li>• Test pitting and heritage surveys were proposed to pinpoint areas of cultural significance, with a suggestion to involve an expert specialising in bones and bone fragments.</li> <li>• It was considered important to incorporate Noongar language and grassroots family names in the naming of streets, reserves, ovals and other public spaces (e.g., Walley, Nannups, Coomer, Woods).</li> <li>• <i>It was noted that the City is undertaking a separate project for Cultural Heritage Mapping across the Rockingham area.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Traditional burial practices</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional burial practices (e.g., wrapping the dead in tree bark and placing them in natural settings such as trees and caves rather than digging deep graves) need to be understood and respected.</li> <li>• GKB's role is to negotiate for land (including cemetery sites) from the very beginning. An area suggested for cemeteries is currently classified as a contaminated site, which remains poorly understood.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Governance and representation</b></p>	
<p><b>Consultation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to the fragmented nature of land ownership, it was acknowledged that conducting comprehensive vegetation and heritage surveys is challenging. Future planning phases should incorporate improved access for surveys and involve Aboriginal community representatives in identifying traditional land uses and ecological features (such as wetlands and historical native bushland).</li> <li>• Participants conveyed scepticism that their extensive knowledge and connection to the land would be given appropriate weight and consideration in the planning process based on past experiences.</li> <li>• There was consensus that all participants in the session should be invited to help survey the area, ensuring broad community involvement.</li> <li>• The inclusion of diverse Aboriginal voices (e.g., Bindarup people from Mt Clarence/Mt Brown through to the Harvey area) was stressed to ensure that all culturally significant boundaries and histories are recognised.</li> <li>• Ongoing, transparent stakeholder engagement from initial high-level planning through detailed technical studies was emphasised, with a recommendation for future workshops to actively involve Aboriginal knowledge holders, community elders and younger generations to ensure intergenerational representation.</li> <li>• It was proposed that the GKB have two representatives on a Reference Group that includes everyone from this discussion, reinforcing culturally safe and informed decision-making.</li> </ul>

**APPENDIX B: Map reflecting key cultural considerations within the DSP area as identified by participants and suggested design principles.**



## **APPENDIX C: Invitation to First Nations Community Workshop 2**

Good afternoon

Thank you to those who attended last September's First Nations workshop, and for your valuable input to inform the development of the Vision and Key Themes for the Karnup District Structure Plan (DSP) Project.

I'm pleased to advise that at its meeting in November 2024, Council adopted a Project Vision and Key Themes which will facilitate further preparation of the DSP. A full copy of the Outcomes Report, which included input from the First Nations workshop, can be viewed at the following link: [Karnup DSP Consultation Outcomes and Vision Report](#)

We are now moving into the next stage of the project, being the preparation of Design Options for the DSP.

We would like to invite you to an upcoming workshop to inform the preparation of these Options. The details of the workshop are:

- **Location:** Mary Davies Library and Community Centre, 17 Settlers Avenue, Baldivis
- **Date:** *Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> February 2024*
- **Time:** *9am – 12.00 midday*

At the workshop held in September 2024, there were a number of significant cultural and heritage locations and environmental values that were of importance to the Group. The design team now needs to better understand these locations, to inform the next stage of developing the high level structure plan options for Karnup. Therefore, the team would like to work with the Group to undertake cultural and environmental mapping for the DSP area and surrounds at this workshop. At the end of this email, I've included a list we would like to identify.

For catering purposes, please let me know if you would like to attend the workshop by no later than Thursday 20<sup>th</sup> January 2024 by emailing me at [sally.birkhead@rockingham.wa.gov.au](mailto:sally.birkhead@rockingham.wa.gov.au).

The City will arrange for payment to be made to those who attend for the duration of the workshop.

We greatly value your contribution to the preparation of the DSP, and look forward to seeing you there.

If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards

Sally

### **List of Considerations we would value your input on:**

- Lakes and waterways. Noting that many of these also have environmental values and have already been mapped for that reason, it would be very valuable for the design team to understand (a) are there any culturally important wetlands/waterways not already mapped, (b) any with special cultural importance that make their retention/interpretation essential in your view?
- Freshwater holes. Related to the above, are you able to identify any freshwater holes on a plan, so these can be considered in the planning?
- Bushland – conservation to protect biodiversity. Please identify any locations where the cultural values associated with remnant bush are particularly high – maybe areas where the amount of 'bush food' remains good. This will help in the prioritisation of areas for retention. Note - there are

also a number of environmental approval processes that would also have to be gone through before bush can be cleared, if clearing is necessary to achieve other development goals.

- Trees. Are you aware of and can you map any individual trees that have specific significance? For example, scar trees.
- East-west and north-south connections. Please identify known existing routes, song lines on a plan. Mention was also made of 'Old Mandurah Road' being an historical walking trail – any parts of this trail that are within the study area need to be identified.
- Sacred sites. It is important to be able to spatially locate any sacred sites on a map.
- Burial site/s. Where is this located?
- Red ochre pit. Where is this located?

There may be other items you are aware of that are not included in this list – if so, please bring your knowledge to the workshop so that it can be mapped appropriately. If necessary, the information can be kept confidential (ie: not identified specifically on plans released to the public) however unless we know where the important places are, we can't work around them where that is necessary (eg: for the alignment of future new roads or development sites).

I have attached a copy of the current Opportunities and Constraints map which may assist you in preparing for the workshop.