

The logo for the Shire of Dardanup, featuring a stylized mountain range with a blue and green gradient.

Shire of Dardanup

# **APPENDICES**

# **BOOK 1**

# **ORDINARY COUNCIL**

# **MEETING**

To Be Held

Wednesday, 27 May 2020

Commencing at 5.00pm

At

eMeeting via

[www.dardanup.wa.gov.au](http://www.dardanup.wa.gov.au)

# CUSTOMER SERVICE CHARTER

**Administration Centre – Eaton**

1 Council Drive | PO Box 7016

EATON WA 6232

Tel: 9724 0000 | Fax: 9724 0091

[records@dardanup.wa.gov.au](mailto:records@dardanup.wa.gov.au)

[www.dardanup.wa.gov.au](http://www.dardanup.wa.gov.au)

Adopted by Council: 23/07/2014

Resolution: 224/14

# Customer Service Charter

## The Shire of Dardanup's Commitment to You

We value you as our customers, and have introduced this Charter as an expression of our firm commitment to providing a high standard of service, and ensuring consistency and sustainability in service delivery.

Our Customer Service Charter reflects our commitments in the quality of service which is provided to you.

Our charter will be regularly reviewed and adapted to meet the changing needs of our customers.

## Our Mission

“Provide effective leadership in encouraging balanced growth and development of the Shire while recognizing the **diverse needs of our communities.**”

Our mission is to provide services and representation that meets the needs of our customers.

Our Customer Service Charter states our recognition of the diversity that exists within our community and the commitment to our service standards.

Our aim is to be acknowledged as an organisation which shows leadership and commitment to high quality customer service.

## Our Community Focus

Our activities will be aligned to the Shire's Strategic Plan.

We will engage the community on all aspects relating to the future of the Shire of Dardanup.

We seek comments and suggestions for delivering our services in a more efficient manner.

We aim towards best practice in every aspect of our business.

We will ensure that the Shire of Dardanup's natural, cultural and physical assets are managed for the overall benefit of the community.

Our decision making process will be fair and transparent and outcomes will be conveyed to stakeholders to ensure certainty and transparency.

We will proactively distribute news and information relating to current issues, activities and initiatives.

## Our Accountability and Responsibility

We will ensure accurate and adequate record keeping.

Maintain Occupational Health and Safety policy and procedures.

Undertake customer surveys and convey the outcomes of those surveys to our community.

## Our Customer Service Commitments:

We will display behaviour, actions and responsibilities reflecting community values and corporate standards.

We will provide a fair and unbiased customer services experience.

We will be positive, constructive and friendly with our customers.

We will provide prompt, reliable and accurate information when requested.

We will be innovative with our use of technology to ensure we deliver easily accessible services and information to our customers.

We will inform you of the agency that may be able to help you if your enquiry falls outside council's control.

## We will Achieve our Commitment to Service Standards:

### In General:

Advise you of the progress of your request at least every 15 working days, until the matter is resolved.

Promptly answer all telephone calls during working hours.

Introduce ourselves over the phone by name and Section, and provide a direct contact number for future communications when necessary.

Reply to telephone enquiries on the same day or the next working day, as appropriate.

Take personal responsibility for your enquiry to reduce the transfer of calls and inform you of any delays if you are "on hold".

Actively seeking your feedback on our services to ensure they meet your needs

## In Person:

Promptly attend to you at all times in a professional, polite and attentive manner.

Listen attentively in order to understand your needs.

Attend to your initial enquiry by one of our Customer Service Officers.

Aim to attend and complete your request at the time of your visit.

When enquiries of a technical or specialist nature are made in person, ensure that the appropriate employee is called, if available, or that contact is made within 24 hours to arrange an appointment.

Ensure all Employees who have face-to-face contact with customers wear a name badge for ease of communication.

Endeavour to have an employee that is available in each section at all times during working hours.

Always be appropriately dressed.

Always try to resolve your request at the first contact.

## In writing, (including emails):

Acknowledge your written request within 5 working days of receipt.

Acknowledge receipt of your email upon reading it and advise a response to the request will be made within 10 working days.

Advise you of the contact details and the name of the employee who will be responsible for actioning the request.

Whenever possible provide a completion date when requests require in-depth research which will take longer than 10 working days.

Write to you in clear, concise language that is easily understood.

If the issue is complex we will keep you informed of our progress.

If the issue is non complex, standard information will be sent out within 24 hours of the request being received.

## We invite you to:

Attend Council and Committee meetings.

Meet and talk with Shire staff and hear about our projects and programs.

Make an appointment to speak with the relevant officer to discuss your concerns/issues.

## How You can Help Us

Maintaining a respectful and polite manner with the Shire's staff.

Respect the rights of other customers.

Provide accurate and complete details in any request you make, preferably in writing if the matter is complex.

Work with us to solve problems.

**Take note of the Officer's** name and section in case you wish to contact them in the future.

Understanding that not all requests and enquiries can be immediately dealt with by our Officers, as many matters may require broader input by multiple areas within the Shire.

Help us to recognise our people by telling us when you have received excellent customer service.

Tell us if we fall short in our service in any aspect so we know how to improve our services.

## Freedom of Information

We have a formal procedure for dealing with Freedom of Information requests. We will provide this procedure at the first instance when a Freedom of Information request is made.

## Comments and Complaints

We have a formal procedure for dealing with Complaints that is in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4269 and Council policy.

All complaints will be dealt with as they arise in accordance with the policy.

Commitment - Complaints are to be handled with a commitment to efficient and fair resolution of complaints by staff in the organisation at all levels, including the Chief Executive Officer. This is shown by acknowledging consumers' rights to complain and actively solicits feedback from consumers.

Fairness - The complaints handling process recognises the need to be fair to both the complainant and the organisation or person against whom the complaint is made. Anonymous complaints will not be considered as legitimate and therefore in fairness will not be dealt with.



## Contacting Us

Eaton : Shire of Dardanup – Administration Centre Eaton  
1 Council Drive  
EATON WA 6232

Phone: 9724 0000  
Fax: 9724 0091

Or

Dardanup: Shire of Dardanup – Dardanup Office  
3 Little Street  
DARDANUP WA 6236

Phone: 9728 1422  
Fax: 9728 1082

Postal: Chief Executive Officer  
Shire of Dardanup  
PO Box 7016  
EATON WA 6232

Email: [records@dardanup.wa.gov.au](mailto:records@dardanup.wa.gov.au)

Web: [www.dardanup.wa.gov.au](http://www.dardanup.wa.gov.au)

If you are deaf, or have a hearing impairment or a speech impairment:

Contact us through the National Relay Service:

TTY users phone 133 677 then ask for 08 9724 0000.

Speak and Listen users phone 1300 555 727 then ask for 08 9724 0000.

Internet relay users connect to the NRS ([www.relayservice.com.au](http://www.relayservice.com.au)) and then ask for 08 9724 0000.

If you need an interpreter:

Please contact TIS National on 131 450 and ask to be connected to the Shire of Dardanup on 08 9724 0000.

RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL									
<b>OVERALL RISK EVENT: Review of Customer Service Charter</b> <b>RISK THEME PROFILE:</b> 4 - Document Management Processes									
<b>RISK ASSESSMENT CONTEXT:</b> Operational									
CONSEQUENCE CATEGORY	RISK EVENT	PRIOR TO TREATMENT OR CONTROL			RISK ACTION PLAN (Treatment or controls proposed)	AFTER TREATMENT OR CONTROL			
		CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	INHERENT RISK RATING		CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	RESIDUAL RISK RATING	
HEALTH	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
FINANCIAL IMPACT	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
SERVICE INTERRUPTION	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
LEGAL AND COMPLIANCE	No noticeable regulatory or statutory impact. There is no legislation guiding the requirement of a Customer Service Charter	Insignificant (1)	Rare (1)	Low (1 - 4)	Not required.	Insignificant (1)	Rare (1)	Low (1 - 4)	
REPUTATIONAL	Ensuring that the Customer Service Charter is current and reviewed is good practice and shows a commitment to community of high standards adopted by the Council.	Minor (2)	Unlikely (2)	Low (1 - 4)	Not required.	Insignificant (1)	Rare (1)	Low (1 - 4)	
ENVIRONMENT	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.

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# Customer Service Charter

## The Shire of Dardanup's Commitment to You

We value you as our customers, and provide this Charter as an expression of our firm commitment to providing a high standard of service. The Shire of Dardanup is committed to ensuring service is delivered consistently and sustainably.

Our Customer Service Charter reflects our commitments in the quality of service which is provided to you.

## Our Vision

“Provide effective leadership in encouraging balanced growth and development of the Shire while recognising the diverse needs of the community.

- Council's values for serving the community are: **friendly service; continuous improvement; people concern; and teamwork.**
- Council's values which guide the conduct of management and employees are: **Respect, Excellence, Supportive and Trust.**

Our Customer Service Charter states our recognition of the diversity that exists within our community and the commitment to our service standards.

Our aim is to be acknowledged as an organisation which shows leadership and commitment to high quality customer service.

## VERSION HISTORY

ADOPTED/AMENDED	DATE	RESOLUTION
Adopted by Council	23/07/2014	224/14
Amended by Council	27/05/2020	TBC

## **Our Community Focus**

Our activities will be aligned to the Shire's Strategic Community Plan.

We will engage the community on all aspects relating to the future of the Shire of Dardanup.

We seek comments and suggestions for delivering our services in a more efficient manner.

We aim towards best practice in every aspect of our business.

We will ensure that the Shire of Dardanup's natural, cultural and physical assets are managed for the overall benefit of the community.

Our decision making process will be fair and transparent and outcomes will be conveyed to stakeholders to ensure certainty and transparency.

We will proactively distribute news and information relating to current issues, activities and initiatives.

## **Our Accountability and Responsibility**

We will ensure accurate and adequate record keeping.

We will maintain Occupational Health and Safety policy and procedures.

We will undertake customer surveys and convey the outcomes of those surveys to our community.

## **Our Customer Service Commitments:**

We will display behaviour, actions and responsibilities reflecting community values and corporate standards.

We will provide a fair and unbiased customer services experience.

We will be positive, constructive and friendly with our customers.

We will provide prompt, reliable and accurate information when requested.

We will be innovative with our use of technology to ensure we deliver easily accessible services and information to our customers.

We will inform you of the agency that may be able to help you if your enquiry falls outside council's control.

## **We will Achieve our Commitment to Service Standards:**

### **In General:**

We will respect our customers.

We will provide prompt, friendly, courteous and efficient customer service and at all times remain professional.

We will be realistic about what we can do and in what timeframes.

We will provide you with accurate and consistent information.

We will show respect for your privacy in your dealings with us and the confidentiality of information discussed.

Advise you of the progress of your request at least every 15 working days, until the matter is resolved.

Promptly answer all telephone calls during working hours.

Reply to telephone enquiries on the same day or the next working day, as appropriate.

Take personal responsibility for your enquiry to reduce the transfer of calls and inform you of any delays if you are "on hold".

Actively seek your feedback on our services to ensure they meet your needs

### **In Person:**

Promptly attend to you at all times in a professional, polite and attentive manner.

Listen attentively in order to understand your needs.

Attend to your initial enquiry by one of our staff members.

Aim to attend and complete your request at the time of your visit.

When enquiries of a technical or specialist nature are made in person, ensure that the appropriate employee is called, if available, or that contact is made within 24 hours to arrange an appointment.

Ensure all Employees who have face-to-face contact with customers wear a name badge for ease of communication.

Endeavour to have an employee that is available in each section at all times during working hours.

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Advise you of the contact details and the name of the employee who will be responsible for actioning the request.

Whenever possible provide a completion date when requests require in-depth research which will take longer than 10 working days.

Write to you in clear, concise language that is easily understood.

If the issue is complex we will keep you informed of our progress.

If the issue is non complex, standard information will be sent out within 24 hours of the request being received.

## **Via the internet or social media**

We will maintain our website with relevant and up-to-date information that is easily understood and accessible.

We will post interesting, engaging, relevant and up-to-date information on our social media platforms that encourages interaction and feedback.

We will respond to enquiries and posts on our social media platforms in a timely and professional manner.

We will keep up to date with online services and community engagement tools and trends.

We will continue to review the Shire's web-based and social media platforms to further engage and connect with our community and provide additional online self service facilities and tools.

## **We invite you to:**

Attend Council and community based meetings.

Meet and talk with Shire staff and hear about our projects and programs.

Make an appointment to speak with the relevant officer to discuss your concerns/issues.

## **How You can Help Us**

Maintaining a respectful and polite manner with the Shire's staff.

Respect the rights of other customers and our staff.

Consider if the staff member you are speaking to is the appropriate person to deal with your matter.

Provide accurate and complete details in any request you make, preferably in writing if the matter is complex.

Work with us to solve problems.

Take note of the Officer's name and section in case you wish to contact them in the future.

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Fax: 9728 1082

**Postal:** Chief Executive Officer  
Shire of Dardanup  
PO Box 7016  
EATON WA 6232

**Email:** [records@dardanup.wa.gov.au](mailto:records@dardanup.wa.gov.au)

**Web:** [www.dardanup.wa.gov.au](http://www.dardanup.wa.gov.au)

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# (Appendix ORD: 12.2A)

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- 
- Fiona Moriarty  
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## We Want a Rates Freeze in the Shire of Dardanup

## (Appendix ORD: 12.2A)



295 have signed. Let's get to 500!

---



[Fiona Moriarty](#) started this petition to [Shire of Dardanup](#)

Rate payers in the Shire of Dardanup have experienced increases to their rates far above the national inflation rate over the last decade.

We understand our Shire has proposed further rate increases for the next four years.

We demand a long term freeze on rates,

We expect the Council to do everything possible to achieve this. Including but not limited to ;

- Substantial reduction of Employee Costs by a minimum of ten percentage points,
- Contract out essential works to local businesses such as road maintenance and sell heavy machinery and equipment so reducing overheads and staff costs
- Reduce by minimum of thirty percent the proposed Council Offices building plans including removal of rentable office space which could add to local vacancy rates and takes possible tenants away from local landlords
- Pull back on funding of all special interest group activities such as free films and classes
- Scrap non essential public space improvements,
- Reduce all councillor allowances,
- Remove employee perks such as cars and fuel, maintaining fewer vehicles reserved only for essential shire purposes.
- All funds already on deposit for non essential building plans should be reallocated to keep rates frozen for the long term,

### Updates

Keep your supporters engaged with a news update. Every update you post will be sent as a separate email to signers of your petition.

[Post an update](#)

1. 20 hours ago  
250 supporters
2. 7 days ago  
Fiona Moriarty started this petition

### Reasons for signing

# (Appendix ORD: 12.2A)



Please enter a comment.

We were unable to post your comment. Please try again.

I'm signing because...

Post

Cancel



[JOANNE WILKINSON](#) · 6 days ago

[I'm signing this petition as our rates are already at an all time high and the percentage that is proposed to increase is... Read more](#)

- 
- 2

Share

[Tweet](#)



**Delete this comment**

This comment will be deleted permanently. Are you sure you want to delete it?

[Delete](#)[Cancel](#)



[Samantha Belton](#) · 6 days ago

[Cheaper rates would be nice!](#)

- 
- 1

Share

[Tweet](#)

# (Appendix ORD: 12.2A)



## Delete this comment

This comment will be deleted permanently. Are you sure you want to delete it?

[Delete](#) [Cancel](#)

## View all reasons for signing

[Report a policy violation](#)

## Share this petition

**294 have signed.** Let's get to 500!

Shire of Dardanup : Rates Freeze for Shire of Dardanup

[Share on Facebook](#)

Shared on Facebook

- Send an email to friends
  - Send a message via WhatsApp
  - [Tweet to your followers](#)
  - Send an SMS
  - [https://www.change.org/p/shire-of-dardanup-rates-freeze-for-shire-of-dardanup?recruiter=875873466&utm\\_source=share\\_petition&utm\\_medium=copylink&utm\\_campaign=share\\_petition&utm\\_term=45bbeb3d0e94442b80a95c3721db](https://www.change.org/p/shire-of-dardanup-rates-freeze-for-shire-of-dardanup?recruiter=875873466&utm_source=share_petition&utm_medium=copylink&utm_campaign=share_petition&utm_term=45bbeb3d0e94442b80a95c3721db)
- Tap and hold the link to copy it

Sponsor an ad to show this petition to more potential supporters

[Promote this petition](#)

[Share this petition](#)



## Today: Fiona is counting on you

Fiona Moriarty needs your help with “**Shire of Dardanup : Rates Freeze for Shire of Dardanup**”. Join Fiona and 308 supporters today.

[Sign this petition](#)



## Today: Fiona is counting on you

Fiona Moriarty needs your help with “**Shire of Dardanup : Rates Freeze for Shire of Dardanup**”. Join Fiona and 308 supporters today.

[Sign this petition](#)



## Fiona – two things you can do today to help reach victory

- 1 Share with your friends to add their support.
- 2 Chip in to show this petition to other Change.org signers.

[Chip in](#)

**change.org**

Recipient: Shire of Dardanup

Letter: Greetings,  
Rates Freeze for Shire of Dardanup

# Signatures

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>
Fiona Moriarty	Ferguson, Australia	2020-03-16
Laura Giumelli	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-16
Kelly O'Connor	Australia	2020-03-16
Lucy Nankervis	Australia	2020-03-16
Tim Rowley	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-16
Kathy Houden	Australia	2020-03-16
Lisa Sampey	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-16
Annette Webster	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-16
Jeannette Everitt	Dardanup West, Australia	2020-03-16
Taneta Kerr	Australia	2020-03-16
Karen Italiano	Paradise, Australia	2020-03-16
Emma Webster	Dardanup west, Australia	2020-03-16
Susan Wells	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-16
Pat Fraser	Burekup, Australia	2020-03-16
lisa ferris	Australia	2020-03-16
Corinne White	Australia	2020-03-16
Brooke Cochrane	Burekup, Australia	2020-03-16
Nathan Willis	Bunbury, Australia	2020-03-16
Thomas Morton	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-16
Sheridan Tynan	Byford, Australia	2020-03-16



## (Appendix ORD: 12.2A)

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>
Courtney Brennan	Perth, Australia	2020-03-16
LISA PIENAAR	Australia	2020-03-16
Melanie Lloyd	Australia	2020-03-16
Ronald Wooding	Burekup, Australia	2020-03-16
Rob Allen	Dardanup west, Australia	2020-03-16
Eleisha Burgess	Secret Harbour, Australia	2020-03-16
Karen GIBSON	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-16
Graham Butler	Australia	2020-03-16
Genna McGregor	Brunswick, Australia	2020-03-16
Deb Smyth	Perth, Australia	2020-03-16
Adam Miled	Perth, Australia	2020-03-16
Sue Buckley	Marrickville, Australia	2020-03-16
Rich Brookes	Burekup, Australia	2020-03-16
Megan Damiani	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-16
Helen Frame	Australia	2020-03-16
Phill Trott	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-16
Shaun Stammers	Coodanup, Australia	2020-03-16
david frame	warnbro, Australia	2020-03-16
Jodie Stanford	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-16
Anthony Matthews	Australia	2020-03-16
Raelene Goodenough	Australia	2020-03-16
Sharri Dye	Australia	2020-03-16

## (Appendix ORD: 12.2A)

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>
Danelle Allpike	Wellington Mill, Australia	2020-03-16
Robyn Whitehill	Margaret River, Australia	2020-03-16
Joanne Dean	Burekup, Australia	2020-03-16
Debbie Dean	Ferguson, Australia	2020-03-16
Judith Steele	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-16
Ross Deewan	Yokine, Australia	2020-03-16
Shirley Wells	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-16
Jenny Trigwell	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-16
Wendy Clarke	Australia	2020-03-16
Elmarie Mienie	Crooked Brook, Australia	2020-03-16
Pauleen Mason	Perth, Australia	2020-03-16
Louise Brookes	Australia	2020-03-16
Brian Boyens	Beckenham, Australia	2020-03-16
Joanne McDonald	Australia	2020-03-16
Jannine Robinson	Bunbury, Australia	2020-03-16
JOANNE WILKINSON	Australia	2020-03-16
Debbie Teale	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-16
Ryan Shannon	Subiaco, Australia	2020-03-16
Vincent Hutchinson	Australia	2020-03-16
Samantha Belton	Australia	2020-03-16
Lisa Lankester	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-16
Nyria Brinkhoff	Joondanna, Australia	2020-03-16

**(Appendix ORD: 12.2A)**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>
amanda smith	Australia	2020-03-16
Jenni Doherty	Australia	2020-03-16
Dougal Herd	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-16
Lisa Thompson	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-16
Mary Hay	Australia	2020-03-16
Patricia Bridge	Ferguson, Australia	2020-03-16
Ash Bridge	Ferguson, Australia	2020-03-16
Graeme Mitchell	Perth, Australia	2020-03-16
Natasha Earle	Dardanup West, Australia	2020-03-16
Chloe Bark	Burekup, Australia	2020-03-16
Heather Smedley	Ferguson, Australia	2020-03-16
Suzanne Hynes	Australia	2020-03-16
Anthony Lankester	South Fremantle, Australia	2020-03-16
Darci Mills	Australia	2020-03-16
Paige Szabadics	Dardanup, Washington, US	2020-03-16
Maureen Perks	Australia	2020-03-16
Taryn Nieuwenhuyze	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-16
Tahita Brown	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-16
Mark Crispin	Burekup, Australia	2020-03-16
Linda Davies	Australia	2020-03-16
Nic Wallis-Smith	Beaconsfield, Australia	2020-03-16
Rebecca Delaporte	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-16

## (Appendix ORD: 12.2A)

Name	Location	Date
Max Kerr	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-16
Dave Borg	Millbridge, Australia	2020-03-16
Sherryl McDonald	Wellington Mills, Australia	2020-03-16
Nick Baillard	Henty, Australia	2020-03-16
Vanessa Wooding	Cannington, Australia	2020-03-16
Todd Broome	Australia	2020-03-17
Verleesha Booth	Australia	2020-03-17
Penny Melville	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-17
Jenny Seccull	Australia	2020-03-17
Deb Powell	Perth, Australia	2020-03-17
Maxine Griffiths	Australia	2020-03-17
Jo-Anne Pope	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-17
Trevor Turner	Perth, Australia	2020-03-17
Campbell Usher	Perth, Australia	2020-03-17
Geraldine T	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-17
Anita de Montigny	Australia	2020-03-17
adrie devitt	Perth, Australia	2020-03-17
Petrina Graco	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-17
Tashlin Jeffries	Australia	2020-03-17
Angela Brett	Australia	2020-03-17
Lesley Devereux	Australia	2020-03-17
Deb Archdeacon	Australia	2020-03-17

## (Appendix ORD: 12.2A)

Name	Location	Date
Joanne Watson	Wellington Mill, Australia	2020-03-17
Tim Han	Australia	2020-03-17
LOUISE MARSH	EATON, Australia	2020-03-17
Ian Barlow7	Wellington Mills, Australia	2020-03-17
Emma Reynolds	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-17
Yvonne McWhirter	Perth, Australia	2020-03-17
Belinda Depiazzi	Perth, Australia	2020-03-17
Graeme Hill	Wellington Mill, Australia	2020-03-17
Rob Doherty	Perth, Australia	2020-03-17
yvonne migala	Australia	2020-03-17
Dorothy Dye	Australia	2020-03-17
Antoinette Spamer	Australia	2020-03-17
Alison Fosbery	Kojonup, Australia	2020-03-17
Erica James	Bunbury, Australia	2020-03-17
Chantelle Glen	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-17
Kevin Gray	Perth, Australia	2020-03-17
Linda Smith	Australia	2020-03-17
David Doherty	Bunbury, Australia	2020-03-17
Ethan Yem	Brisbane, Australia	2020-03-17
Finn Rodda	Canberra, Australia	2020-03-17
yasin kuscü	Sydney, Australia	2020-03-17
Tong Tong	Brisbane, Australia	2020-03-17

## (Appendix ORD: 12.2A)

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>
Natalya Dobias	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-17
Andrew Allpike	Wellington Mill, Australia	2020-03-17
cynthia innes	Fremantle, Australia	2020-03-17
Robin Evernden	Bunbury, Australia	2020-03-17
lesley rowe	exeter, Australia	2020-03-17
Kerry Lowe	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-17
Fabio Mazzone	Coburg North, Australia	2020-03-17
Ken Gardiner	Perth, Australia	2020-03-17
Dean Diprose	Gisborne, Australia	2020-03-17
Charmaine Self	Burekup, Australia	2020-03-17
Brad Telini	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-17
Shenae Telini	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-17
Robyn Jones	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-17
Jayden Edwards	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-17
Nathan Heaton	Millbridge, Australia	2020-03-17
RACHEL ADDISON	Australia	2020-03-17
Gavin Penn	Perth, Australia	2020-03-17
Kathy Lord	Henty, Australia	2020-03-17
Valerie Brandstater	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-17
Barry Gibbs	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-17
Anke Mees	Australia	2020-03-17
Karen Jand	Perth, Australia	2020-03-17

## (Appendix ORD: 12.2A)

Name	Location	Date
Jo Pletts	Perth, Australia	2020-03-17
Troy Noble	Australia	2020-03-17
Russell Croker	Iford, UK	2020-03-17
Belinda Valli	Dalyellup, Australia	2020-03-17
alice killerich	Australia	2020-03-17
Elizabeth Eastman	Wellington Mills, Australia	2020-03-17
Joshua Caruk	Melbourne, Australia	2020-03-17
Keith Higham	Australia	2020-03-17
Michelle Brace	Lewis Ponds, Australia	2020-03-17
Heather Keley	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-17
Russell Harvie	Wellington Mill, Australia	2020-03-17
JAMES DONALDSON	Wellington Mill, Australia	2020-03-17
biggie cheese biggestfan69	East Melbourne, Australia	2020-03-17
Nyalra Crimson	Perth, Australia	2020-03-17
Michelle Lilley	South Bunbury, Australia	2020-03-17
Brigitte Milligan	Wellington Mill, Australia	2020-03-17
Richard Howell	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-17
Melainee Frost	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-18
Kynan Baldwin	Melbourne, Australia	2020-03-18
Tarkan Boztay	Melbourne, Australia	2020-03-18
Simone Frost	Australia	2020-03-18
Maya Jenkins	Maiden Gully, Australia	2020-03-18

## (Appendix ORD: 12.2A)

Name	Location	Date
Braam Du Toit	Brisbane, Australia	2020-03-18
caitlin allen	Strathfield, Australia	2020-03-18
Gueinderjit kaur -	Yarraville, Australia	2020-03-18
Brian Allen	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-18
Ros Edmonds	Australia	2020-03-18
Wendy Vogel	Wellington Mills, Australia	2020-03-18
Lyn Vandenbroek	Australia	2020-03-18
Christine Elston	Dardanup West, Australia	2020-03-18
Glenda Coenen	Australia	2020-03-18
Chris Mangano	Perth, Australia	2020-03-18
Tahlia Moyle	Bunbury, Australia	2020-03-18
rob foster	Australia	2020-03-18
Elizabeth Manase	Auckland, New Zealand	2020-03-18
Christine Houghton	Australia	2020-03-18
Your dad Bruh	Poland	2020-03-18
Carol Wilson	Wellington Mill, Australia	2020-03-18
Hayley Trunfio	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-18
Kylie Campbell Clause	Ferguson, Australia	2020-03-19
Jennie Drummond	Ferguson Vslkey, Australia	2020-03-19
Toni Crilly	Perth, Australia	2020-03-19
Theresa Shambrook	Perth, Australia	2020-03-19
Tracee Snell	Paradise, Australia	2020-03-19



## (Appendix ORD: 12.2A)

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>
Christopher Stefanis	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-19
John Noordhoek	Perth, Australia	2020-03-19
Michelle Hay	Dardanup West, Australia	2020-03-19
Tess Luhrs	Perth, Australia	2020-03-19
Patricia Thomas	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-19
Alex Jenkins	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-19
James Szabadics	Crooked Brook, Australia	2020-03-20
Carmen Jones	Tauranga, New Zealand	2020-03-21
ryan wallace	Australia	2020-03-22
Rohan Crowd	Australia	2020-03-22
Bruce Kendall	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Khambia Clarkson	Marshalltown, New Zealand	2020-03-22
Anne Clark	Bellenden Ker, Australia	2020-03-22
Shereen Potts	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Sophie Graco	Australia	2020-03-22
Karen Mentiplay	Australia	2020-03-22
Dominica Zalejski	Australia	2020-03-22
Sandra Dare	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Toni Stange	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Samantha Foxon	Millbridge, Australia	2020-03-22
jade brown	Australia	2020-03-22
Val Rogers	Australia	2020-03-22

## (Appendix ORD: 12.2A)

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>
Tina Angelinovich	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Kelsey Crosier	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-22
Kim Wesley	Wellington Mill, Australia	2020-03-22
Dennis Hill	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-22
Vimbai Madondo	Millbridge, Australia	2020-03-22
Vicky maz	Millbridge, Australia	2020-03-22
sonya kendrick	Castle Hill, Australia	2020-03-22
Sharon Scott	Australia	2020-03-22
Kimberley Bunter	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Benjamin Shaw	Australia	2020-03-22
Katherine Goy	Australia	2020-03-22
Katrina O'Leary	Australia	2020-03-22
Trinity Edwards	Dardanup, Australia	2020-03-22
Trudi Haywood	Millbridge, Australia	2020-03-22
Angie Smith	Australia	2020-03-22
URSULA FITTON	EATON, Australia	2020-03-22
Amy Elphick	Bunbury, Australia	2020-03-22
Timothy Godfrey	Perth, Australia	2020-03-22
Rowena Rogers	Millbridge, Australia	2020-03-22
Chloe Fowler	Dardanup west, Australia	2020-03-22
Ben Jefferis	Perth, Australia	2020-03-22
Julian Hatch	Ferguson, Australia	2020-03-22

## (Appendix ORD: 12.2A)

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>
Kaide Gibson	Doubleview, Australia	2020-03-22
liana scarlett	Australia	2020-03-22
Dean Brooks	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Dale Fowler	Perth, Australia	2020-03-22
Sally Dhue	Perth, Australia	2020-03-22
Naomi Amat	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Paul Shooter	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Darren Blackwell	EATON, Australia	2020-03-22
Georgea Blackwell	Perth, Australia	2020-03-22
Jenifer Sugianto	Surabaya, Indonesia	2020-03-22
Ahamat Lloyd Amat	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Teneale Fitzgerald	Australia	2020-03-22
Rowie Sutton	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Noel Hayward	Australia	2020-03-22
Jen Aitken	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Anthony Trask	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Laetitia Storey	Bunbury, Australia	2020-03-22
Simone Hughes	Bunbury, Australia	2020-03-22
Kelly Hancey	Busselton, Australia	2020-03-22
Lianne Betts	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Jan Hart	Australia	2020-03-22
Josie Jefferis	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22

## (Appendix ORD: 12.2A)

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>
Trishna Shrestha	Sydney, Australia	2020-03-22
Louise Bell	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Ryan Griffiths	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Bernard Hynes	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Chanelle Armstrong	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Jittima Manmuan	Sydney, Australia	2020-03-22
Robyn Frost	Perth, Australia	2020-03-22
Anisha Shrestha	Sydney, Australia	2020-03-22
Palak Joshi	Adelaide, Australia	2020-03-22
Josephine Fitzpatrick	Dardanup West, Australia	2020-03-22
Tom Depiazzi	Glendalough, Australia	2020-03-22
Jacob Williams	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Natalie Gadecki	Success, Australia	2020-03-22
Andrea Valentine	Australia	2020-03-22
Jane Bailey	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Latisha White	Australia	2020-03-22
Scott White	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Jasmin Richardson	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Cheryl Rourke	Australia	2020-03-22
Geoff Gibbs	Wollongong, Australia	2020-03-22
Sahara Coatsworth	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Kylie Lockhart	Crooked Brook, Australia	2020-03-22

## (Appendix ORD: 12.2A)

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>
Louise Blewett	MILLBRIDGE, Australia	2020-03-22
Stacey Hart	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Darrel Anderson	Bunbury, Australia	2020-03-22
Anthea Morta	Millbridge, Australia	2020-03-22
Pete Tedd	Australia	2020-03-22
Dee Burns	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22
Dee Spriggs	Perth, Australia	2020-03-22
Lana Ginns	Australia	2020-03-22
Jacqueline Smith	Australia	2020-03-22
Shannon Stephenson	Exmouth, Australia	2020-03-22
Rachel Jones	Eaton, Australia	2020-03-22

RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL									
<b>OVERALL RISK EVENT:</b> Petition – A Rate Freeze for the Shire of Dardanup <b>RISK THEME PROFILE:</b> Choose an item. 3 - Failure to Fulfil Compliance Requirements (Statutory, Regulatory) Choose an item. 6 - Engagement Practices Choose an item. <b>RISK ASSESSMENT CONTEXT:</b> Strategic									
CONSEQUENCE CATEGORY	RISK EVENT	PRIOR TO TREATMENT OR CONTROL			RISK ACTION PLAN (Treatment or controls proposed)	AFTER TREATMENT OR CONTROL			RESIDUAL RISK RATING
		CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	INHERENT RISK RATING		CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	RESIDUAL RISK RATING	
HEALTH	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
FINANCIAL IMPACT	Risk that long-term Rates Freeze may severely impact future budgets, and Council's operations including delivery of services.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Moderate (5 - 11)	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
SERVICE INTERRUPTION	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
LEGAL AND COMPLIANCE	Risk of non-compliance with Council Resolution 30-20 which requested the CEO to prepare a report on the petition.	Minor (2)	Unlikely (2)	Low (1 - 4)	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
REPUTATIONAL	Risk that Council's reputation may be negatively impacted if no report is provided to Council addressing the Rates Freeze Petition.	Minor (2)	Unlikely (2)	Low (1 - 4)	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
ENVIRONMENT	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.

RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL									
<b>OVERALL RISK EVENT:</b> Construction of the new Eaton Skate Park and Pump Track									
<b>RISK THEME PROFILE:</b>		Choose an item. Choose an item.							
10 - Management of Facilities, Venues and Events									
13 - Project/Change Management									
<b>RISK ASSESSMENT CONTEXT:</b> Project									
CONSEQUENCE CATEGORY	RISK EVENT	PRIOR TO TREATMENT OR CONTROL			RISK ACTION PLAN (Treatment or controls proposed)	AFTER TREATMENT OR CONTROL			RESIDUAL RISK RATING
		CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	INHERENT RISK RATING		CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	RESIDUAL RISK RATING	
HEALTH	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
FINANCIAL IMPACT	There's a possibility that there may not be adequate grant funding available for the project.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Moderate (5 - 11)	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
SERVICE INTERRUPTION	There is a possibility that the new Eaton Skate Park may not be constructed due to lack of grant funding that may result in a skate park not being available to the public in Eaton.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Moderate (5 - 11)	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
LEGAL AND COMPLIANCE	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
REPUTATIONAL	There is a possibility of negative public reaction if the new Eaton Skate Park cannot be constructed.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Moderate (5 - 11)	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
ENVIRONMENT	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.



Department of Planning,  
Lands and Heritage



Your ref: New Job  
Our ref: 00079-2020  
Enquiries: Jennifer But  
Email: jennifer.but@dplh.wa.gov.au  
Case: 2000329  
Ph: 6552 4448

10 February 2020

Chief Executive Officer  
Shire of Dardanup  
PO Box 7016  
EATON WA 6232

Dear *Sir/Madam*

**Lot 5 on Deposited Plan 411396, Picton East**

As a result of a freehold subdivision, the above lot (print enclosed) was ceded to the Crown subject to section 152 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005* for the purpose of "Conservation of Flora and Fauna".

Please advise whether Council is willing to accept the management of the proposed reserve.

Should you have any enquiries please contact me on any of the above details.

Yours faithfully

Jennifer But  
Assistant State Land Officer  
Lodgement  
Land Use Management

Encl.



**LG E L104228**

**P173762**

**5054**

5.9574 ha

UCL  
P411396  
5  
1.6750 ha

BOYANUP-PICTON RD

P4113

4

4.1808

E  
2000 mm

Scale : 1:1500 (MGA)

MGA : SW=379921.921,6307906.41 Zone 50 / NE=380354.687,6308170.236 Zone 50

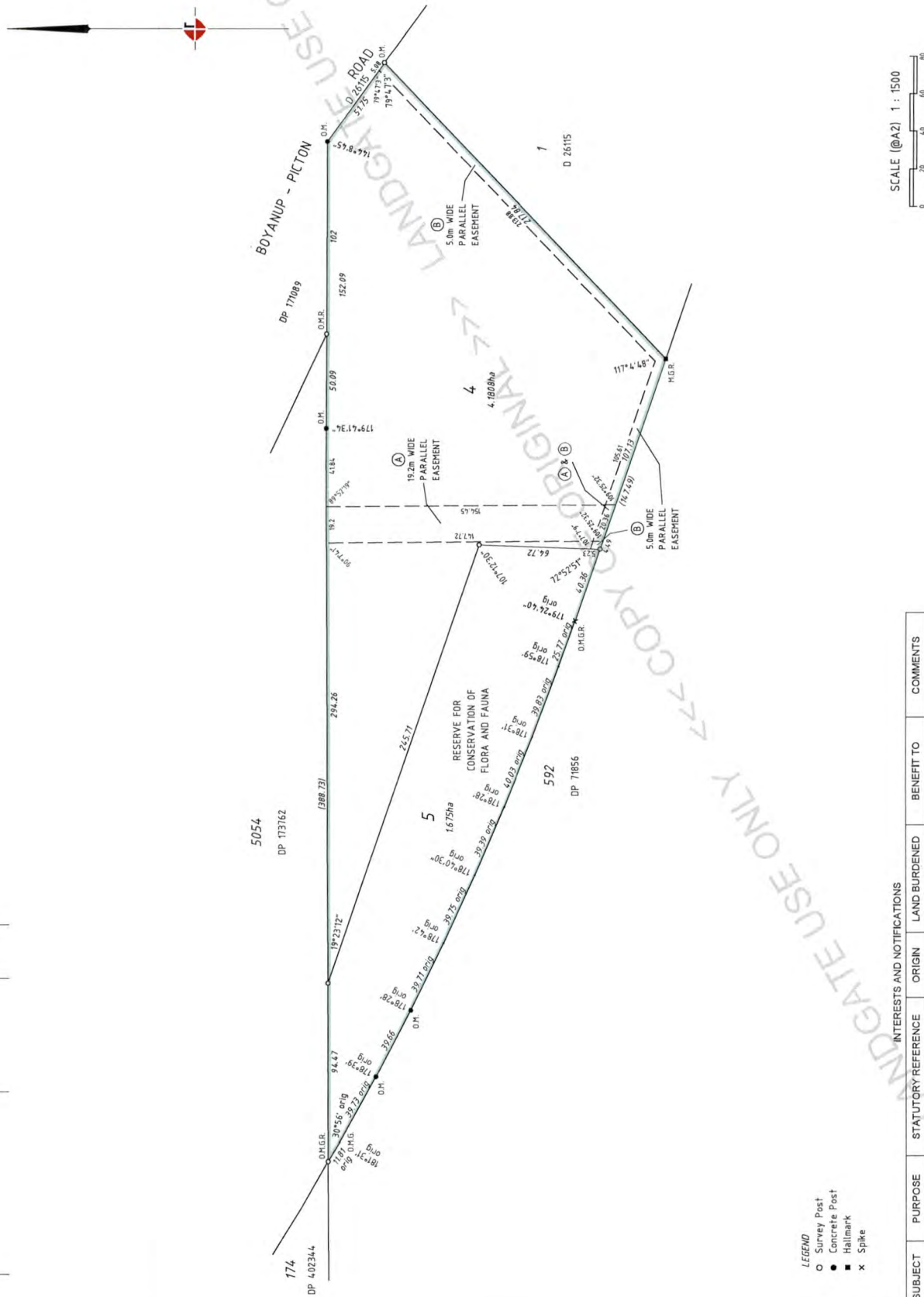
Lat/Long : -33°21'40.937", 115°42'33.630" / -33°21'32.546", 115°42'50.498" H 176mm by W 288mm

Printed : 11:41 Mon 10/Feb/2020

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VER.	AMENDMENT	DATE	TYPE	FREEHOLD	S.S.A.	NO
PURPOSE		SUBDIVISION				
PLAN OF		LOTS 4 AND 5				
FORMER TENURE		LOT 520 ON DP 301384 C/T 1254-709				
LOCAL AUTHORITY		SHIRE OF DARDANUP				
LOCALITY		PICTON EAST				
D.O.L. FILE		D.O.L. FILE				
FIELD RECORD		139825				
<p><b>SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE - Reg. 54</b></p> <p>I, L.B. KOK hereby certify that this plan is accurate and is a correct representation of the - (a) "survey" and/or (b) "calculations from measurements recorded in the field records, [*] delete if inapplicable) undertaken for the purposes of this plan and that it complies with the relevant written law(s) in relation to which it is lodged. Digitally signed by L.B. KOK Date: 2017.11.15 10:41:11 +0800"</p>						
LICENSED SURVEYOR	DATE					
15-November-2017	314692	ASSESS NO.				
I.S.C.		FEE PAID				
R.JUST		EXAMINED				
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PLANNING COMMISSION		DATE				
FILE		150564				
Delegated under S.16 P&D Act 2005		DATE				
22-Nov-2017						
<p><b>IN ORDER FOR DEALINGS</b></p> <p>SUBJECT TO Energy Operators (Powers) Act 1979 Sec 195 &amp; 196 of the LAA Sec 152 of the P&amp;D Act</p>						
FOR REGISTRAR OF TITLES		APPROVED				
DATE		24-10-2019				
INSPECTOR OF PLANS AND SURVEYS (S. 18 Licensed Surveyors Act 1969)						



SCALE (@A2) 1 : 1500  
ALL DISTANCES ARE IN METRES

**Thompson** surveying consultants  
6/18 Casuarina Drive, Bunbury  
PO Box 1719  
BUNBURY WA 6231  
PH (08) 9721 4000  
PLB 3 APR, 2017 Fax (08) 9721 3770  
eMail info@thompsonsurveying.com.au  
DWG15425DP

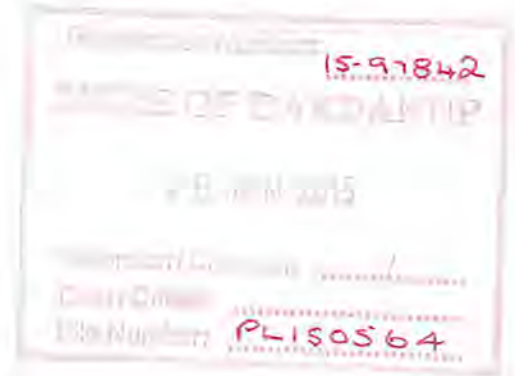
INTERESTS AND NOTIFICATIONS						
SUBJECT	PURPOSE	STATUTORY REFERENCE	ORIGIN	LAND BURDENED	BENEFIT TO	COMMENTS
(A)	EASEMENT	ENERGY OPERATIONS (POWERS) ACT 1979	DOC 0256533	LOT 4	ELECTRICITY NETWORKS CORPORATION	
(B)	EASEMENT	SEC 195 & 196 OF THE L.A.A.	DOC 0228713	LOT 4	DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, HERITAGE & THE PUBLIC AT LARGE	PUBLIC ACCESS
LOT 5	RESERVE FOR CONSERVATION OF FLORA AND FAUNA	VESTS IN GROUND UNDER SEC 52 OF THE P. & D. ACT	THIS PLAN			LOT 5 IS TO BE VESTED IN THE CONSERVATION AND PARKS COMMISSION OF WA

- LEGEND**
- Survey Post
  - Concrete Post
  - Hallmark
  - x Spike

HELD BY LANDGATE IN DIGITAL FORMAT ONLY



DEPOSITED PLAN  
**411396**  
SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS  
VERSION 1



Your Ref : O-14-112068  
 Enquiries : Daniel Naude (Ph 9791 0585)

Chief Executive Officer  
 Shire of Dardanup  
 P O Box 7016  
 EATON WA 6232

### Approval Subject To Condition(s) Freehold (Green Title) Subdivision

Application No : 150564

#### *Planning and Development Act 2005*

Applicant	: Thompson Surveying Consultants P O Box 1719 BUNBURY WA 6231
Owner	: Koppers Wood Products Pty Ltd Level 5, 53 Walker Street NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060
Application Receipt	: 26 August 2014

Lot Number	:
Diagram / Plan	: 301384
Location	:
C/T Volume/Folio	: 1254/709
Street Address	: Lot 520 Boyanup-Picton Road, Picton
Local Government	: Shire of Dardanup

The Western Australian Planning Commission has considered the application referred to and is prepared to endorse a deposited plan in accordance with the plan date-stamped **26 August 2014** once the condition(s) set out have been fulfilled.

This decision is valid for **three years** from the date of this advice, which includes the lodgement of the deposited plan within this period.



The deposited plan for this approval and all required written advice confirming that the requirement(s) outlined in the condition(s) have been fulfilled must be submitted by **23 January 2018** or this approval no longer will remain valid.

### **Reconsideration - 28 days**

Under section 151(1) of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, the applicant/owner may, within 28 days from the date of this decision, make a written request to the WAPC to reconsider any condition(s) imposed in its decision. One of the matters to which the WAPC will have regard in reconsideration of its decision is whether there is compelling evidence by way of additional information or justification from the applicant/owner to warrant a reconsideration of the decision. A request for reconsideration is to be submitted to the WAPC on a Form 3A with appropriate fees. An application for reconsideration may be submitted to the WAPC prior to submission of an application for review. Form 3A and a schedule of fees are available on the WAPC website: <http://www.planning.wa.gov.au>

### **Right to apply for a review - 28 days**

Should the applicant/owner be aggrieved by this decision, there is a right to apply for a review under Part 14 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*. The application for review must be submitted in accordance with part 2 of the *State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004* and should be lodged within 28 days of the date of this decision to: the State Administrative Tribunal, 12 St Georges Terrace, Perth, WA 6000. It is recommended that you contact the tribunal for further details: telephone 9219 3111 or go to its website: <http://www.sat.justice.wa.gov.au>

### **Deposited plan**

The deposited plan is to be submitted to the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate) for certification. Once certified, Landgate will forward it to the WAPC. In addition, the applicant/owner is responsible for submission of a Form 1C with appropriate fees to the WAPC requesting endorsement of the deposited plan. A copy of the deposited plan with confirmation of submission to Landgate is to be submitted with all required written advice confirming compliance with any condition(s) from the nominated agency/authority or local government. Form 1C and a schedule of fees are available on the WAPC website: <http://www.planning.wa.gov.au>

### **Condition(s)**

The WAPC is prepared to endorse a deposited plan in accordance with the plan submitted once the condition(s) set out have been fulfilled.

The condition(s) of this approval are to be fulfilled to the satisfaction of the WAPC.



The condition(s) must be fulfilled before submission of a copy of the deposited plan for endorsement.

The agency/authority or local government noted in brackets at the end of the condition(s) identify the body responsible for providing written advice confirming that the WAPC's requirement(s) outlined in the condition(s) have been fulfilled. The written advice of the agency/authority or local government is to be obtained by the applicant/owner. When the written advice of each identified agency/authority or local government has been obtained, it should be submitted to the WAPC with a Form 1C and appropriate fees and a copy of the deposited plan.

If there is no agency/authority or local government noted in brackets at the end of the condition(s), a written request for confirmation that the requirement(s) outlined in the condition(s) have been fulfilled should be submitted to the WAPC, prior to lodgement of the deposited plan for endorsement.

Prior to the commencement of any subdivision works or the implementation of any condition(s) in any other way, the applicant/owner is to liaise with the nominated agency/authority or local government on the requirement(s) it considers necessary to fulfil the condition(s).

The applicant/owner is to make reasonable enquiry to the nominated agency/authority or local government to obtain confirmation that the requirement(s) of the condition(s) have been fulfilled. This may include the provision of supplementary information. In the event that the nominated agency/authority or local government will not provide its written confirmation following reasonable enquiry, the applicant/owner then may approach the WAPC for confirmation that the condition(s) have been fulfilled.

In approaching the WAPC, the applicant/owner is to provide all necessary information, including proof of reasonable enquiry to the nominated agency/authority or local government.

The condition(s) of this approval, with accompanying advice, are:

CONDITION(S):

1. Arrangements being made to the satisfaction of the Western Australian Planning Commission and to the specification of Western Power for the provision of an underground electricity supply to proposed Lot B shown on the approved plan of subdivision. (Western Power)



2. Arrangements being made to the satisfaction of the Western Australian Planning Commission and to the specifications of Western Power for the provision of necessary electricity easement(s) to the lot(s) shown on the approved plan of subdivision/plan dated 26 August 2014 (attached). (Western Power)
3. Arrangements being made to the satisfaction of the WAPC and to the specification of Western Power for the removal, relocation and/or replacement of electricity supply infrastructure, including plant and/or equipment located on or near the lots shown on the approved plan of subdivision. (Western Power)
4. Proposed Lot A shown on the approved plan of subdivision being shown on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan) as reserve(s) for 'Conservation of Flora and Fauna', in accordance with the conditions of Clearing Permit 5029/2 issued by the Department of Environment Regulation for the subject land, and vested in the Crown under Section 152 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, such land to be ceded free of cost and without any payment of compensation by the Crown. (Department of Parks and Wildlife)
5. Prior to the commencement of subdivision works an environmental management plan for Lot A, incorporating, but not limited to, bush fire, revegetation, weed, pest and dieback management requirements is to be prepared and approved, in consultation with Department Fire and Emergency Services, to ensure the protection and management of the sites environmental assets with satisfactory arrangements being made for the implementation of the approved plan. (Department of Parks and Wildlife).
6. A fence restricting access to Lot A is to be constructed to the specifications of the Department of Parks and Wildlife to protect the native vegetation and associated environmental values on Lot A. (Department of Parks and Wildlife)
7. Easement(s) in accordance with Sections 195 and 196 of the *Land Administration Act 1997* for the benefit of Lot A are to be placed on the certificate(s) of title of proposed Lot B specifying access rights. Notice of this easement(s) is to be included on the diagram or plan of survey (deposited plan).

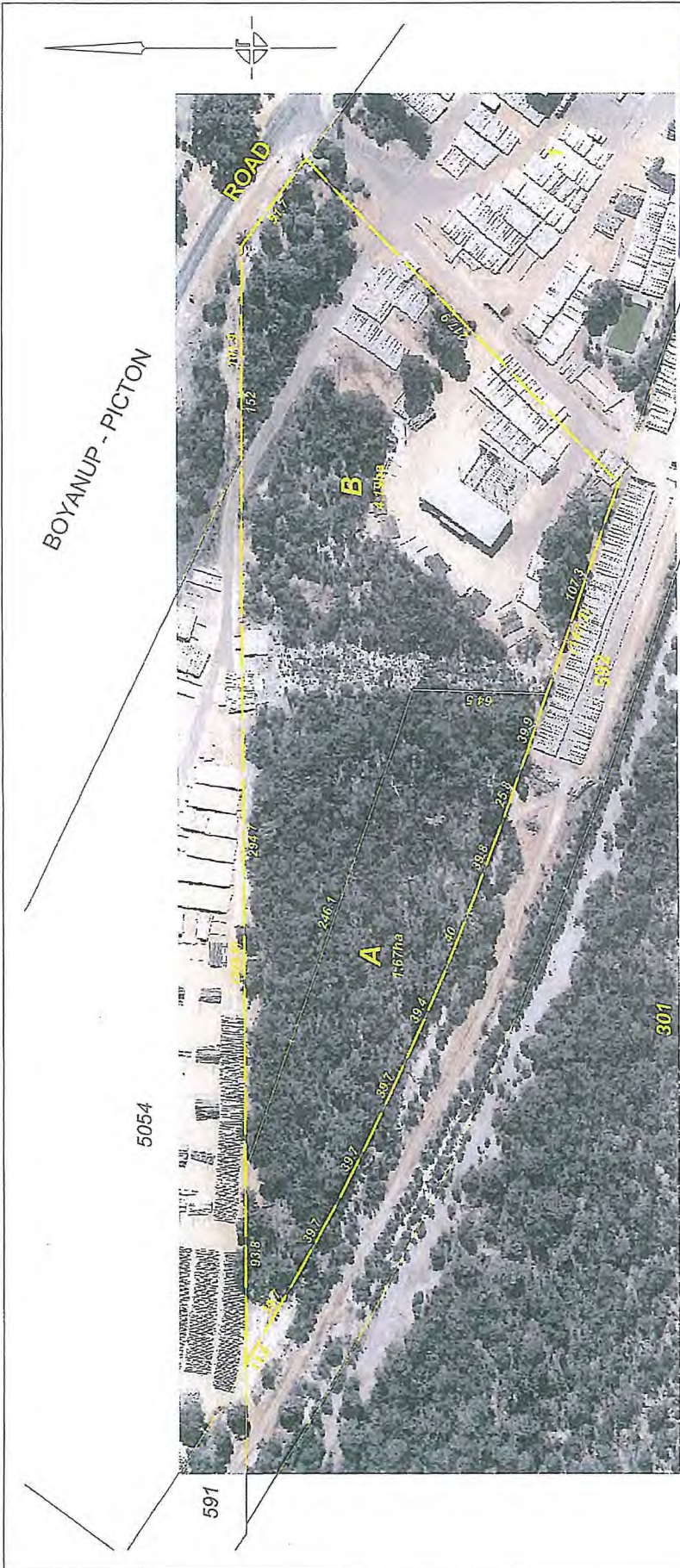
ADVICE:

- i. In relation to Lot A, a gated accessway will be required for service access and management.
- ii. In relation to Condition 7, the WAPC would be supportive of this easement being extinguished once the land is incorporated into the proposed conservation estate to the south once access arrangements for maintenance purposes for the estate have been formalised. The easement will permit vehicular access to Lot A.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "T. Hillyard". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath.

Tim Hillyard  
Secretary  
Western Australian Planning Commission  
23 January 2015



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING  
BUNBURY OFFICE

26 AUG 2014

FILE 150564

A 37533  
5376

— Current Bdy's  
— Proposed Bdy's

TOTAL AREA: 5.86ha  
No. Current Lots: 1  
No. Proposed Lots: 2

NOTE: ALL AREAS AND DIMENSIONS  
ARE APPROXIMATE AND ARE SUBJECT  
TO CADASTRAL SURVEY

Date of LandGate Aerial Photography: November 2013

Land is flat

File No.	15425v1	Date:	11/10/2014	CLIENT:	KOPPERS
Scale (@A3)	Vert: N/A	Checked		PROJECT:	SUBDIVISION OF LOT 520 ON D.P. 301384, BOYANUP - PICTON ROAD, PICTON EAST
Computer Reference	Hor: 1:2000	Revised	AK	TITLE:	APPLICATION SKETCH
	15425v1APP	Revisions:	0	VERT:	N/A
				HOR:	N/A
Drg No. DWG15425v1APP Pb Sheet 1 of 1					
<p><b>COPYRIGHT</b></p> <p>This drawing is the property of THOMPSON SURVEYING CONSULTANTS and shall not be copied or reproduced in whole or in part, for any purpose, without the written consent of THOMPSON SURVEYING CONSULTANTS.</p>					
<p><b>BSI</b></p> <p>ISO 9001 FS 520415</p>					
<p><b>Thompson</b> surveying consultants</p> <p><i>Innovators in Surveying</i> Since 1852 Licensed Surveyors, Project Managers &amp; Engineering Surveyors A.C.N. 008 938 903 ABN 59 166 330 334 Unit 6, 48 Casuarina Drive, Bunbury PO Box 1719 BUNBURY WA 6231 Phone: (08) 9721 4000 Fax: (08) 9721 2720 email: info@thompsonsurveying.com.au</p>					





Department of Planning,  
Lands and Heritage



Our ref: 00090-2020

Case: 2000378

Enquiries: Jennifer But

Ph: 6552 4448

Email: [jennifer.but@dplh.wa.gov.au](mailto:jennifer.but@dplh.wa.gov.au)

13 February 2020

Chief Executive Officer  
Shire of Dardanup  
PO Box 7016  
EATON WA 6232

Dear *Sir/Madam*

**Lot 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003 on Deposited Plan 417241, Crooked Brook**

As a result of a freehold subdivision, the above lot (print enclosed) was ceded to the Crown subject to section 152 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005* for the purpose of "Drainage".

In accordance with section 3.53 of the *Local Government Act 1995*, the proposed reserve is considered an unvested facility and consequently under the control of the Local Government Authority. The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage are in the process of formalising tenure over the abovementioned land and now seek your confirmation that Council is willing to accept the management of the proposed reserve.

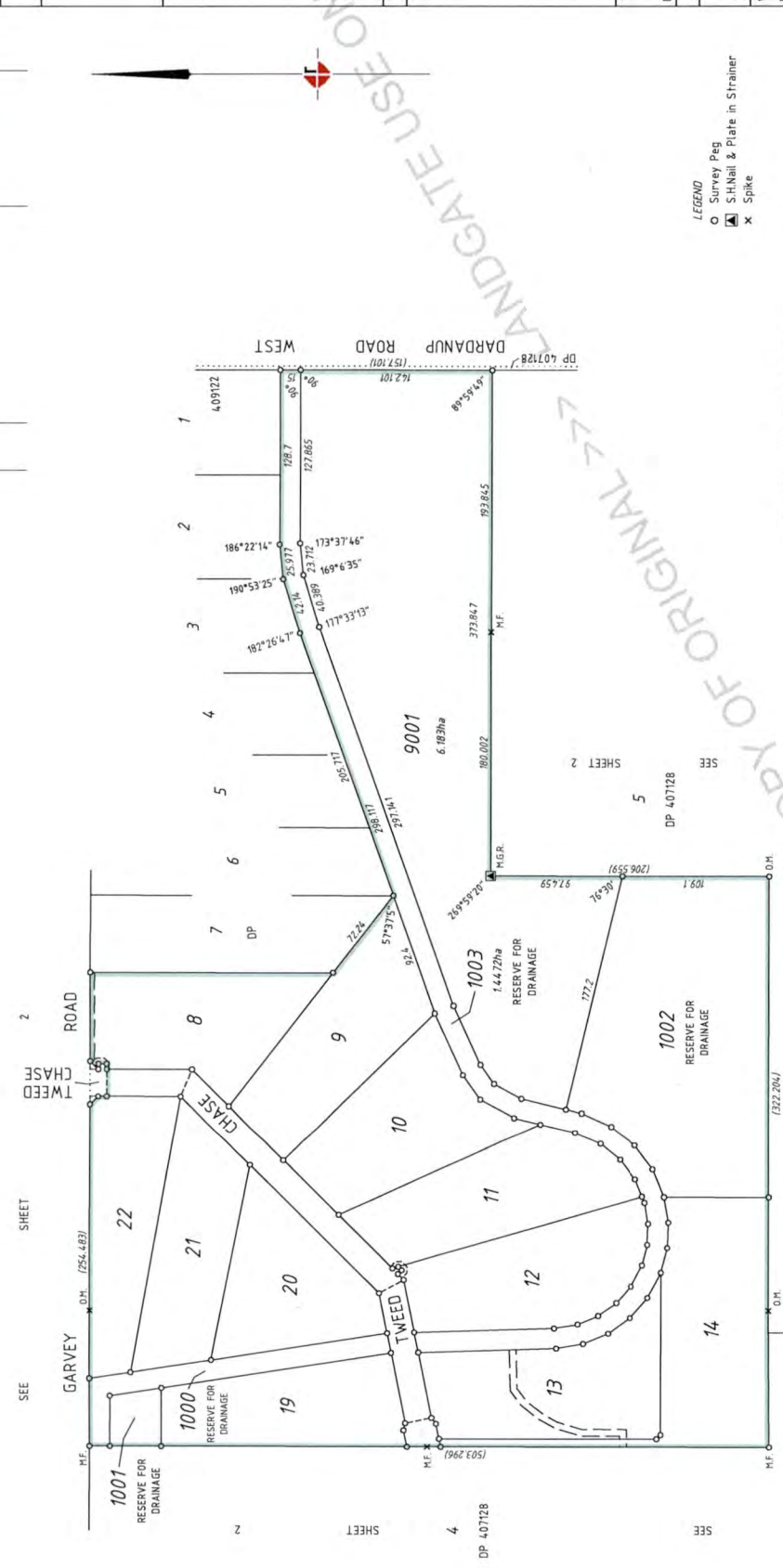
Should you have any enquiries please contact me on any of the above details.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jennifer But".

Jennifer But  
Assistant State Land Officer  
Lodgement  
Land Use Management

Encl.



VER.	AMENDMENT	DATE	DATE
TYPE	SUBDIVISION	TYPE	TYPE
PURPOSE	PLAN OF	FORMER TENURE	LOCAL AUTHORITY
LAND BURDENED	ROAD AND EASEMENT	LOT 9000 ON DP 409122	SHIRE OF DARDANUP
INTERESTS AND NOTIFICATIONS	LOT 8-14, 19-22, 1000-1003 & 9001	C/T 2942-360	CROOKED BROOK
PURPOSE	FORMER TENURE	LOCAL AUTHORITY	D.O.L. FILE
STATUTORY REFERENCE	LOT 9000 ON DP 409122	SHIRE OF DARDANUP	FIELD RECORD
SUBJECT	LOT 9000 ON DP 409122	LOCAL AUTHORITY	137228
PURPOSE	LOT 9000 ON DP 409122	LOCAL AUTHORITY	
STATUTORY REFERENCE	LOT 9000 ON DP 409122	LOCAL AUTHORITY	
SUBJECT	LOT 9000 ON DP 409122	LOCAL AUTHORITY	

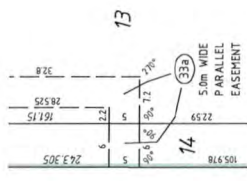
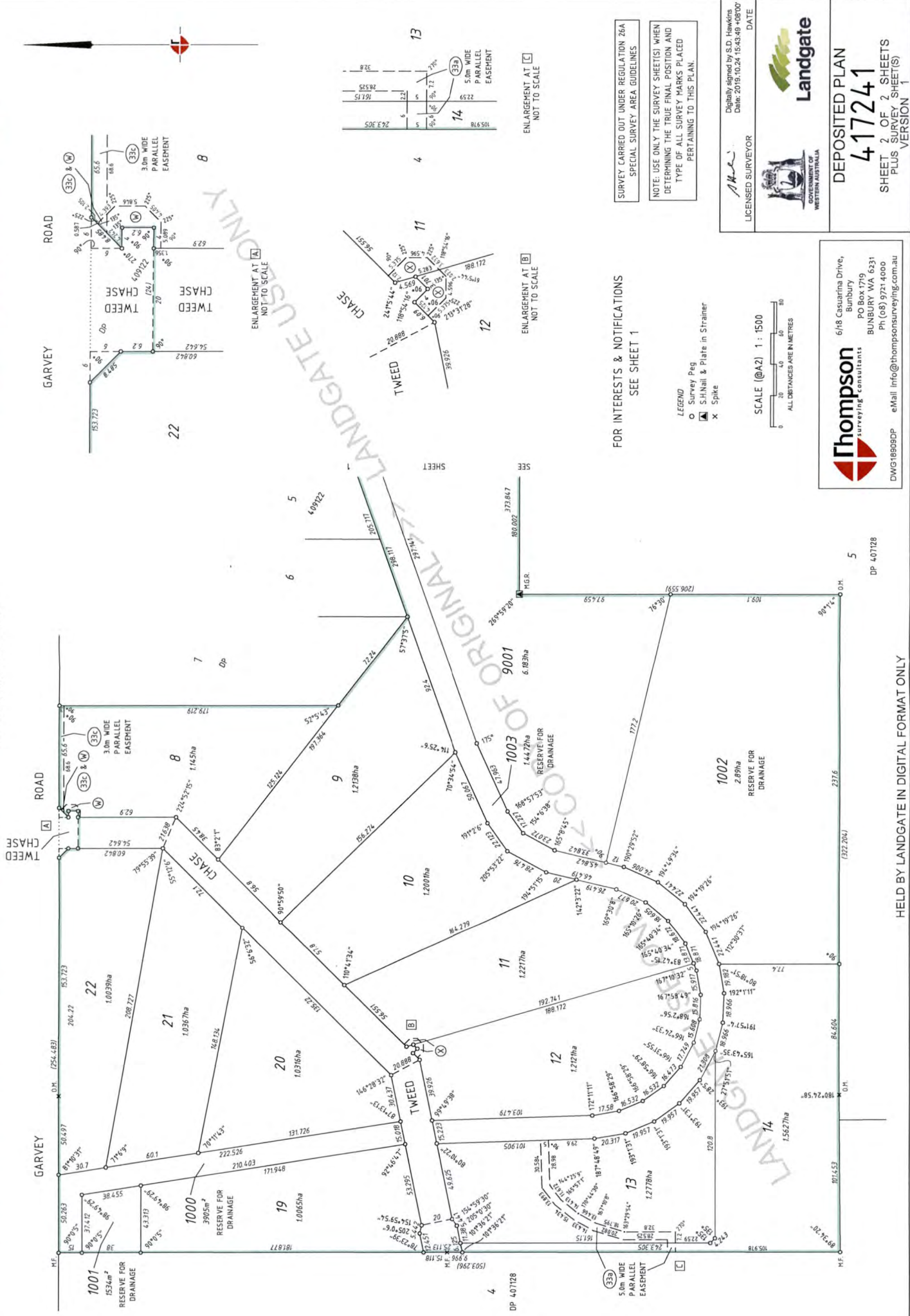
SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE - Reg. 54	SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE - Reg. 54	SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE - Reg. 54	SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE - Reg. 54
I. S.D. HAWKINS	I. S.D. HAWKINS	I. S.D. HAWKINS	I. S.D. HAWKINS
hereby certify that this plan is accurate and is a correct representation of the -	hereby certify that this plan is accurate and is a correct representation of the -	hereby certify that this plan is accurate and is a correct representation of the -	hereby certify that this plan is accurate and is a correct representation of the -
(a) measurements from measurements recorded in the field records	(a) measurements from measurements recorded in the field records	(a) measurements from measurements recorded in the field records	(a) measurements from measurements recorded in the field records
(b) calculations from measurements recorded in the field records	(b) calculations from measurements recorded in the field records	(b) calculations from measurements recorded in the field records	(b) calculations from measurements recorded in the field records
(c) delete if inapplicable	(c) delete if inapplicable	(c) delete if inapplicable	(c) delete if inapplicable
undertaken for the purposes of this plan and that it complies with the relevant written laws) in relation to which it is lodged.	undertaken for the purposes of this plan and that it complies with the relevant written laws) in relation to which it is lodged.	undertaken for the purposes of this plan and that it complies with the relevant written laws) in relation to which it is lodged.	undertaken for the purposes of this plan and that it complies with the relevant written laws) in relation to which it is lodged.
Digitally signed by I. S.D. Hawkins	Digitally signed by I. S.D. Hawkins	Digitally signed by I. S.D. Hawkins	Digitally signed by I. S.D. Hawkins
Date: 2019.10.24 15:43:36	Date: 2019.10.24 15:43:36	Date: 2019.10.24 15:43:36	Date: 2019.10.24 15:43:36
LICENSED SURVEYOR	LICENSED SURVEYOR	LICENSED SURVEYOR	LICENSED SURVEYOR
DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE
24.10.2019	24.10.2019	24.10.2019	24.10.2019
DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE
25.10.2019	25.10.2019	25.10.2019	25.10.2019
EXAMINED	EXAMINED	EXAMINED	EXAMINED
E. Milewska	E. Milewska	E. Milewska	E. Milewska
DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE
29-Nov-2019	29-Nov-2019	29-Nov-2019	29-Nov-2019
IN ORDER FOR DEALINGS	IN ORDER FOR DEALINGS	IN ORDER FOR DEALINGS	IN ORDER FOR DEALINGS
SUBJECT TO	SUBJECT TO	SUBJECT TO	SUBJECT TO
SEC 16B(1)(2), 167, 162, 165 OF THE P&D ACT	SEC 16B(1)(2), 167, 162, 165 OF THE P&D ACT	SEC 16B(1)(2), 167, 162, 165 OF THE P&D ACT	SEC 16B(1)(2), 167, 162, 165 OF THE P&D ACT
SEC 70A OF THE TLA	SEC 70A OF THE TLA	SEC 70A OF THE TLA	SEC 70A OF THE TLA
FOR INSPECTOR OF PLANS AND SURVEYS	FOR INSPECTOR OF PLANS AND SURVEYS	FOR INSPECTOR OF PLANS AND SURVEYS	FOR INSPECTOR OF PLANS AND SURVEYS
APPROVED	APPROVED	APPROVED	APPROVED
REG. 26A(4)	REG. 26A(4)	REG. 26A(4)	REG. 26A(4)
DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE
29.11.2019	29.11.2019	29.11.2019	29.11.2019

INTERESTS AND NOTIFICATIONS	LAND BURDENED	BENEFIT TO	COMMENTS
<p>33c) SHEET 2 (ELECTRICITY SUPPLY)</p> <p>33b) SHEET 2 (ELECTRICITY SUPPLY)</p>	<p>LOT 8</p> <p>LOT 9</p>	<p>ELECTRICITY NETWORKS CORPORATION</p>	<p>WESTERN POWER, NOISE COMPLIANT</p>
<p>33b) SHEET 2 (ELECTRICITY SUPPLY)</p> <p>33a) SHEET 2 (ELECTRICITY SUPPLY)</p>	<p>LOTS 13 &amp; 14</p>	<p>SHIRE OF DARDANUP</p>	<p>SHIRE OF DARDANUP, FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN, NOISE COMPLIANT</p>
<p>33b) SHEET 2 (ELECTRICITY SUPPLY)</p> <p>33a) SHEET 2 (ELECTRICITY SUPPLY)</p>	<p>LOTS 8-14 &amp; 19-22</p> <p>LOTS 11 &amp; 12</p> <p>LOTS 8-14 &amp; 19-22</p>	<p>THIS PLAN</p> <p>THIS PLAN</p> <p>THIS PLAN</p>	<p>SHIRE OF DARDANUP, FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN, NOISE COMPLIANT</p> <p>SHIRE OF DARDANUP, FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN, NOISE COMPLIANT</p> <p>SHIRE OF DARDANUP, FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN, NOISE COMPLIANT</p>



**Thompson** surveying & consultants  
 6/18 Casuarina Drive, Bumbury  
 PO Box 1719, BUNBURY WA 6231  
 PLB 19 SEP 2019 PH (08) 9721 4000  
 DWG18090DP eMail: info@thompsonsurveying.com.au

FOR HEADING SEE SHEET 1



ENLARGEMENT AT A  
NOT TO SCALE

ENLARGEMENT AT B  
NOT TO SCALE

FOR INTERESTS & NOTIFICATIONS  
SEE SHEET 1

- LEGEND
- Survey Peg
  - ▲ S.H. Nail & Plate in Strainer
  - × Spike

SCALE (@A2) 1 : 1500  
ALL DISTANCES ARE IN METRES

SURVEY CARRIED OUT UNDER REGULATION 26A  
SPECIAL SURVEY AREA GUIDELINES

NOTE: USE ONLY THE SURVEY SHEET(S) WHEN  
DETERMINING THE TRUE FINAL POSITION AND  
TYPE OF ALL SURVEY MARKS PLACED  
PERTAINING TO THIS PLAN.

LICENSED SURVEYOR  
DATE

Digitally signed by S.D. Hawkins  
Date: 2019.10.24 15:43:48 +08'00'

**Landgate**  
GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

**DEPOSITED PLAN**  
**417241**

SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS  
PLUS SURVEY SHEET(S)  
VERSION 1

**Thompson**  
surveying consultants

6/18 Casuarina Drive,  
Bunbury  
PO Box 1719  
BUNBURY WA 6231  
Ph (08) 9721 4000  
eMail info@thompsonsurveying.com.au

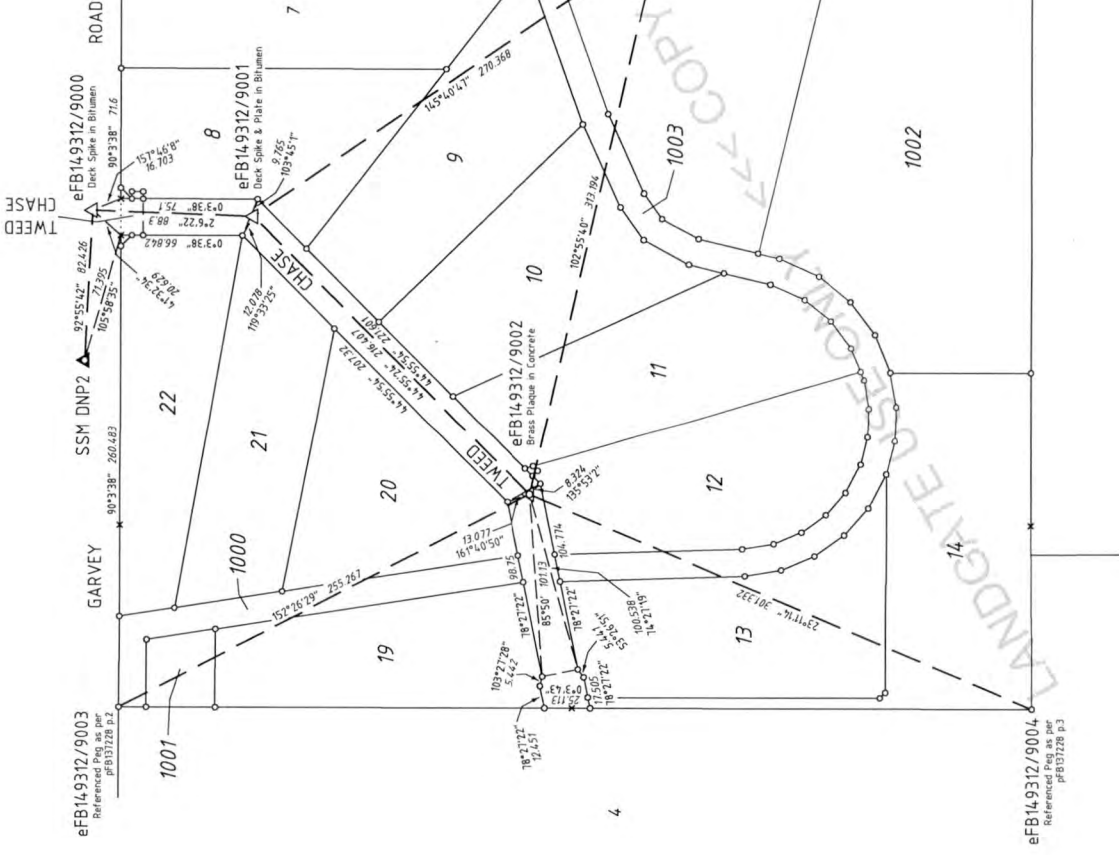
DWG18909DP

FOR SURVEY INFORMATION ONLY  
SURVEY INFORMATION COMPRISES SURVEY SHEET A

SURVEY SHEET

ALL BEARINGS AND DISTANCES ON THIS SHEET  
ARE THE RESULT OF LEAST SQUARES ADJUSTMENTS  
CARRIED OUT ON RAW FIELD OBSERVATIONS

GRID DATUM IS P.C.G.'94  
(PERTH COASTAL GRID)  
SURVEY CARRIED OUT UNDER REGULATION 26A  
SPECIAL SURVEY AREA GUIDELINES



I, S.D. HAWKINS  
hereby certify that this plan is accurate and is a  
correct representation of the -  
(a) measurements from measurements recorded in  
the field records,  
(b) calculations from measurements recorded in  
the field records,  
(c) delete if (inapplicable)  
undertaken for the purposes of this plan and that  
it complies with the relevant written law(s) in  
relation to which it is lodged.

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE - Reg. 55E(4)  
The marks shown on these plans of survey were  
in place on  
04-09-2019

Digitally signed by S.D. Hawkins  
Date: 2019.10.24 15:46:01  
+0800  
M.H.  
LICENSED SURVEYOR

DATE

- LEGEND
- ▲ Standard Survey Mark (S.S.M.)
  - △ Permanent Survey Mark (P.S.M.)
  - ▽ Permanent Control Mark (P.C.M.)
  - ⊗ Temporary Control Mark (T.C.M.)
  - Peg, unless stated otherwise
  - ▲ Nail
  - ▲ Nail & Plate
  - × Spike
  - Drill Hole
  - Deck Spike
  - ⊗ Deck Spike & Plate



SCALE (@A2) 1 : 2000  
ALL DISTANCES ARE IN METRES

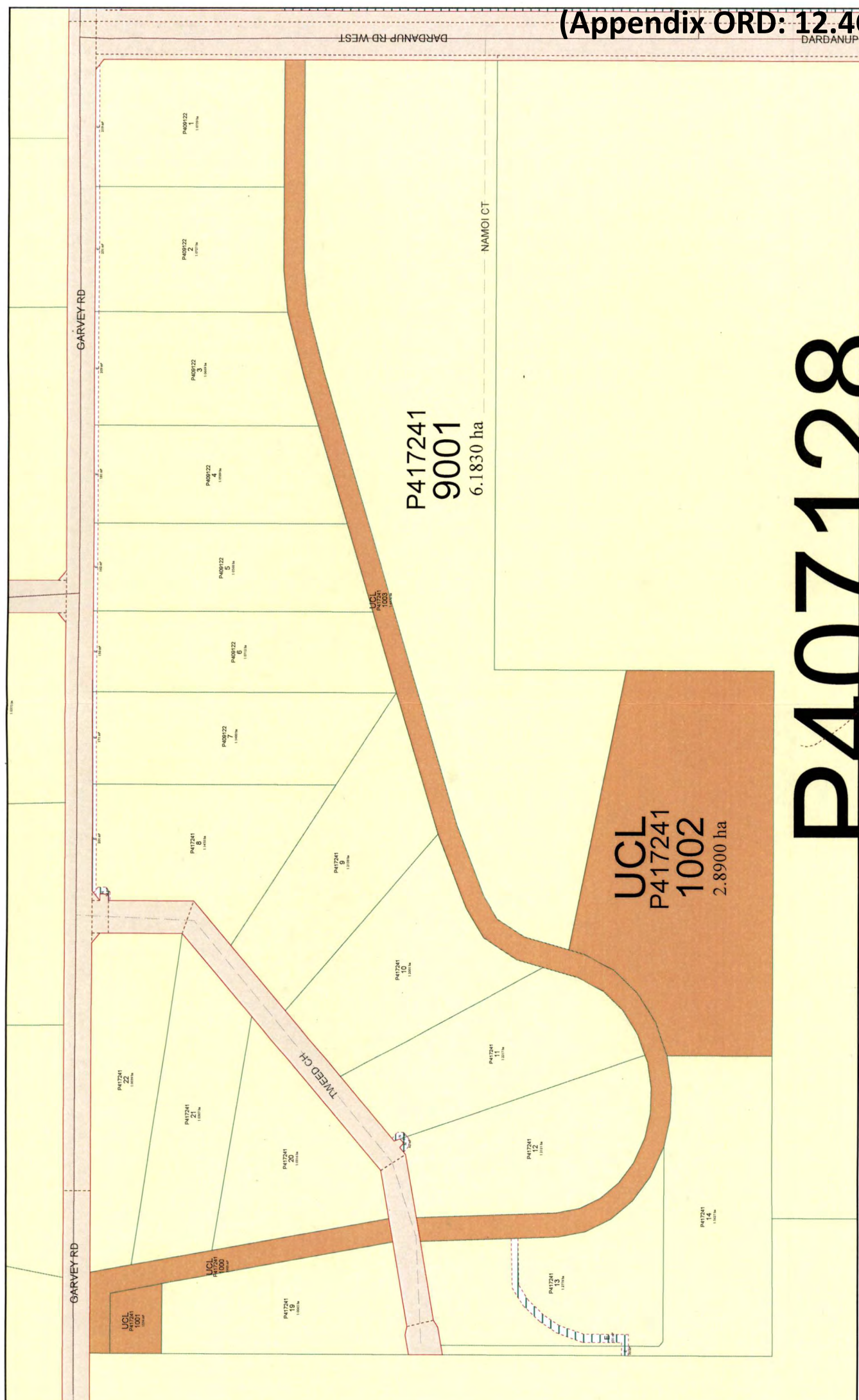
**Thompson**  
surveying consultants

6/18 Casuarina Drive,  
Bunbury  
PO Box 1719  
BUNBURY WA 6231  
Ph (08) 9721 4000  
eMail info@thompsonsurveying.com.au

DWG: 18090DP

**Landgate**  
GOVERNMENT OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

DEPOSITED PLAN  
**417241**  
SURVEY SHEET A  
VERSION 1



**P417241  
9001**  
6.1830 ha

**UCL  
P417241  
1002**  
2.8900 ha

**P4107128**

Scale : 1:3000 (Geographical)

MGA : SW=381247.9E,6301684.8N Zone 50 / NE=382105.5E,6302324.4N Zone 50

Lat/Long : 115°43'21.975" , -33°25'03.440" / 115°43'55.474" , -33°24'43.018" H 176mm by W 288mm

Printed : 14:38 Wed 12/Feb/2020

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This product is for information purposes only and is not guaranteed. The information may be out of date and should not be relied upon without further verification from the original documents. Where the information is being used for legal purposes then the original documents must be searched for all legal requirements.



Department of Planning,  
Lands and Heritage



Land Use Management

File: L00480-2017 Job: 172888

Enquiries: Valerie Ke

Ph: 6552 4761  
Fax: 6552 4417

Email: [Valerie.Ke@dplh.wa.gov.au](mailto:Valerie.Ke@dplh.wa.gov.au)

2 December 2019

Chief Executive Officer  
Shire of Dardanup  
3 Little Street  
DARDANUP WA 6236

Dear Sir/Madam

**LOT 277 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 55435 AND LOT 6250 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 34443, BUREKUP, SHIRE OF DARDANUP**

As a result of a freehold subdivision, the above lots (print enclosed) were ceded to the Crown subject to section 152 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005* for the purpose of Pedestrian Access Way.

In accordance with section 3.53 of the *Local Government Act 1995*, the proposed reserve is considered an unvested facility and consequently under the control of the Local Government Authority. The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage are in the process of formalising tenure over the abovementioned land and now seek your confirmation that Council is willing to accept the management of the proposed reserve.

Should you have any enquiries please contact me on any of the above details.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Valerie Ke'.

**Valerie Ke**  
**State Land Officer**  
**Case Delivery**

Position Number 00012923

DP 34443 (01)

USE ONLY, COPY OF ORIGINAL, NOT TO SCALE

Retrieved: 6/10/2017 1:20 PM

Page: 1

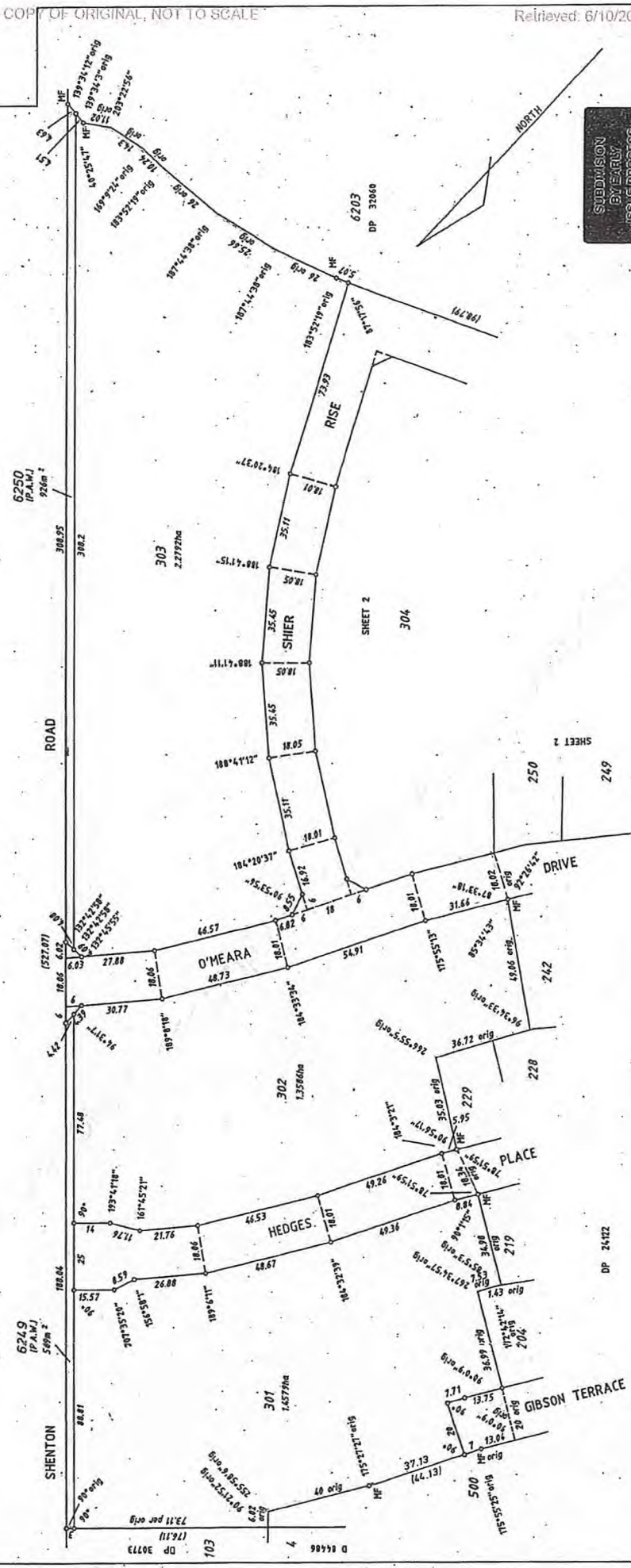
ED/YER	AMENDMENT	BY	SIGNATURE	DATE

LOT	FORMER PT/TENURE	ON PLAN/DIAGRAM	TITLE
303	PT 2	DP 32060	2221/976
305	PT 2	DP 32060	2221/976
	PT 102	DP 30773	2222/941
	PT 102	DP 30773	2222/941

SUBJECT	PURPOSE	STATUTORY REFERENCE	ORIGIN	LAND BURDENED	INTERESTS AND NOTIFICATIONS	COMMENT
ON SHEET 2	EASEMENT (DRAINAGE)	SECTION 27A T.P. & D.ACT	THIS PLAN	LOT 305	SHIRE OF DARDANUP	
ON SHEET 2	EASEMENT (UNDERGROUND POWER)	SECTION 27A T.P. & D.ACT	THIS PLAN	LOT 305	WESTERN POWER CORP.	
LOTS 6249 & 6250	RESTRICTIVE COVENANT	SECTION 194D OF T.L.A.	DOC L1535916	LOTS 247-250		
	P.A.N	VESTS IN CROWN UNDER SECTION 20A OF TP & D ACT	THIS PLAN	LOTS 247-250		



SUBMISSION BYE-LAW ISSUE PROCESS

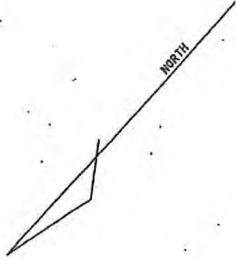
<p>TYPE: PRELIMINARY</p> <p>PROPOSED: SUBDIVISION</p> <p>PLAN OF: LOTS 247 TO 250, &amp; LOTS 301 TO 305 &amp; 6249-6250 ROADS AND EASEMENTS</p> <p>DISTRICT: LEONORA T</p> <p>DOLA FILE: 87400, 81857, 80319, 86213</p> <p>LOCAL AUTHORITY: SHIRE OF DARDANUP</p>	<p>FORMER TENURE: SEE TABLE</p> <p>ON: BORDEN 1837</p> <p>FIELD BOOK: 87400, 81857, 80319, 86213</p> <p>DATE: 18/02/03</p>	<p>SCALE: 1:1000</p> <p>ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES</p> <p>SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE - Reg 54</p> <p>JAN WESLEY SMITH</p> <p>Surveyor's Certificate - Reg 54</p> <p>I, JAN WESLEY SMITH, being duly sworn, depose and say that this is a correct representation of the survey of the land and easements described in the plan and lodged with the Registrar of Titles on the 18th day of February 2003, and that the instrument which formed the basis of the plan is a true copy of the original instrument.</p> <p>Signature: [Signature]</p> <p>Witness: [Signature]</p> <p>DEPOSITED BY: [Signature]</p> <p>DATE: 18/02/03</p>	<p>LOGGED: DATE 19/01/2003</p> <p>FILE NO: 3268</p> <p>ADDRESS: 571174</p> <p>WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PLANNING COMMISSION</p> <p>FILE: 12753</p> <p>DATE: 18/02/03</p>	<p>TYPE OF VALIDATION</p> <p>FILE AMEND: [Signature]</p> <p>FILE AMEND: [Signature]</p> <p>FILE AMEND: [Signature]</p> <p>FILE AMEND: [Signature]</p> <p>FILE AMEND: [Signature]</p>	<p>IN ORDER FOR DEALINGS</p> <p>PROJECT NO: SEC. 20.A.A. 27.A. of T.P. &amp; D. Act</p> <p>FILE NO: SEC. 13.6.D. of T.P. &amp; D. Act</p> <p>DATE: 18/02/03</p>
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DEPOSITED PLAN  
34443

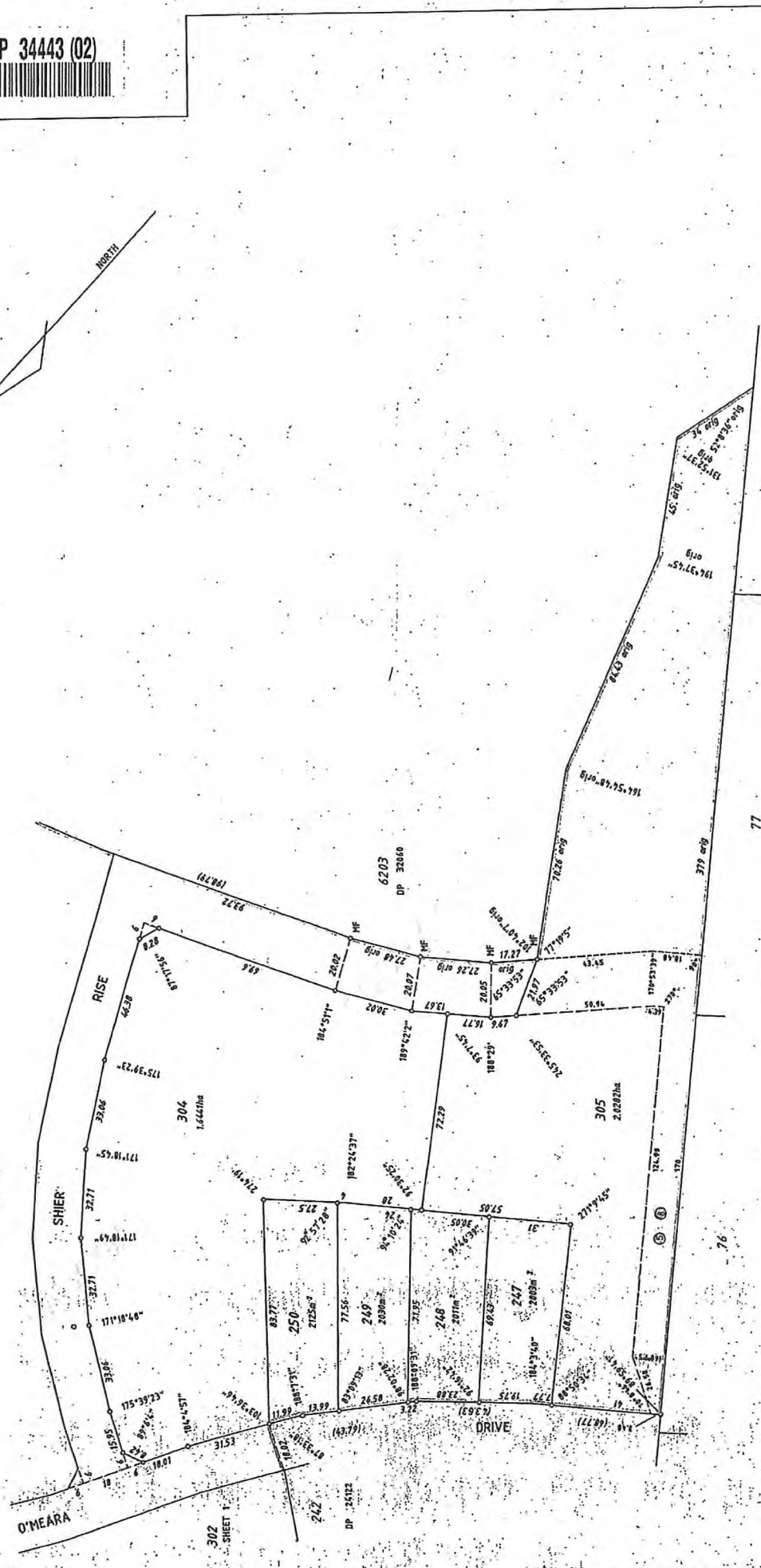
APPROVED  
21-01-2003

DP 34443 (02)



FOR HEADING SEE SHEET 1

303 SHEET 1



D 4007

77

78

SCALE: 1:1000  
ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES

DEPOSITED PLAN  
**34443**

APPROVED BY: [Signature]  
DATE: 24/11/2015

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PLANNING COMMISSION

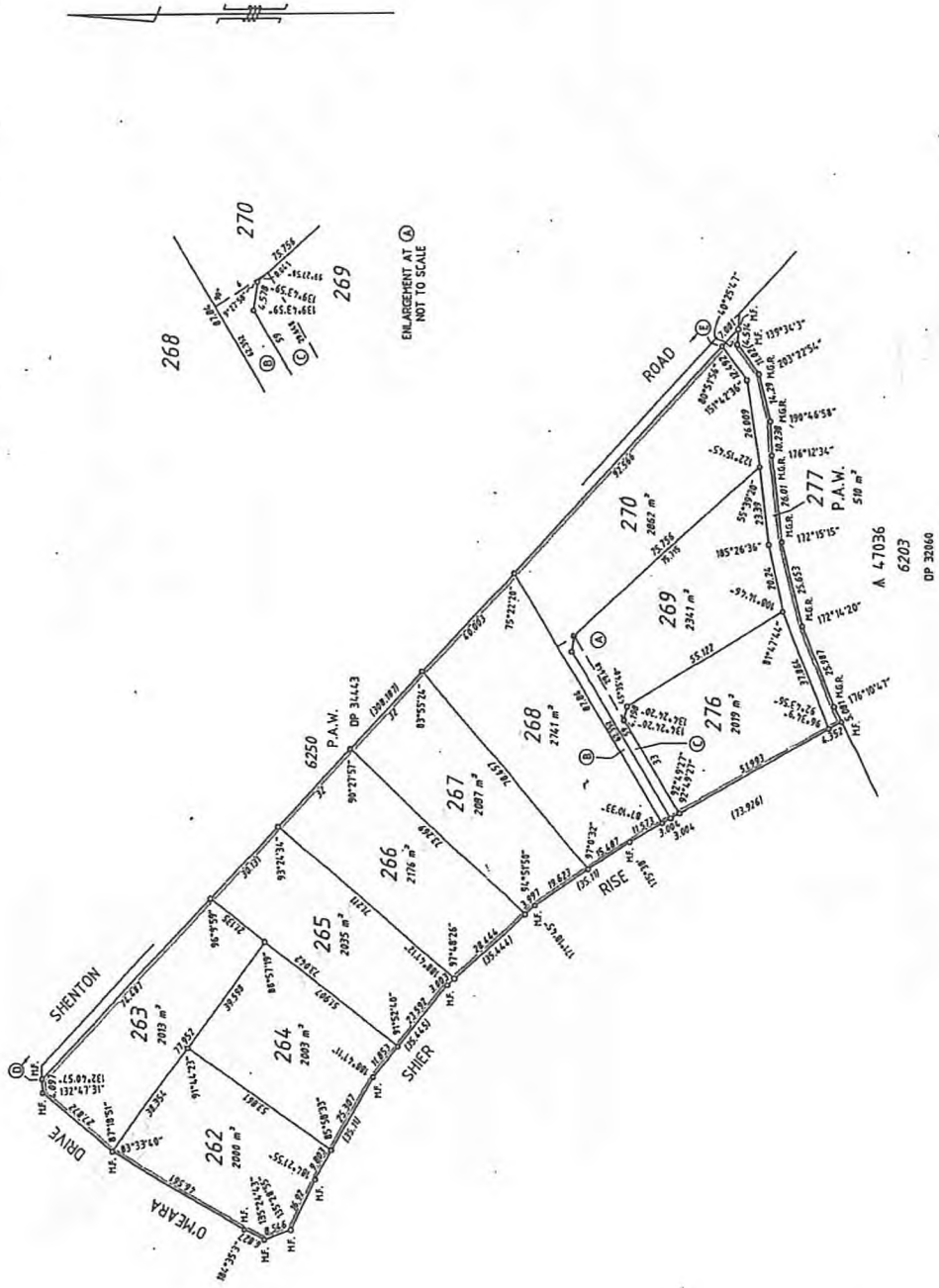
FILE: 11215  
SUBDIVISION: 11215  
DATE: 11/12/2003

SHEET 2 OF 2  
DATE: 11/12/2003





TYPE	FREEHOLD
PURPOSE	SUBDIVISION
PLAN OF	
DATE	19/6/07
SIGNATURE	
BY	
AMENDMENT	2 NOW LODGED
EDVER	1/2
SURVEY SHEET BEING SHEET	
DATE	19/6/07
SIGNATURE	
BY	
AMENDMENT	2 NOW LODGED
EDVER	1/2
SURVEY SHEET BEING SHEET	
DATE	19/6/07
SIGNATURE	
BY	
AMENDMENT	2 NOW LODGED
EDVER	1/2
SURVEY SHEET BEING SHEET	



**SPECIAL SURVEY AREA SUBDIVISION**

SURVEY CARRIED OUT UNDER REGULATION 26A  
SPECIAL SURVEY AREA GUIDELINES

INTERESTS AND NOTIFICATIONS						
SUBJECT	PURPOSE	STATUTORY REFERENCE	ORIGIN	LAND BURDENED	BENEFIT TO	COMMENTS
①	HIGHWAY OF CARBONWAY	SEC 10K OF THE T.L.A.	THIS PLAN	LOT 278	LOT 268	
②	RESTRICTIVE COVENANT	SEC 10K OF THE T.L.A.	THIS PLAN	LOT 249	LOT 270	
③	RESTRICTIVE COVENANT	SEC 10K OF THE T.L.A.	DPK 200188	LOTS 243, 246, 248 & 270	SHIRE OF BURBANK	RESTRICTION OF ACCESS
④	PEDESTRIAN ACCESS	VESTED IN CROWN UNDER SEC 75L OF THE P.S. & D. ACT	THIS PLAN	LOTS 262-270 & 276		HOME GATE ACCESS WITHIN 1000 METRES TO THE SOUTH
⑤	NOTIFICATION	SEC 70A OF THE T.L.A.	DPK 200188	LOTS 262-270 & 276		

DP 55435 (01)

**THOMPSON CONSULTING SURVEYORS**  
 5/10, ROB  
 10-MAY-07  
 1874-0503  
 \$684.00  
 2320058  
 264-2007  
 15 June 2007

APPROVED BY  
 WESTERN AUSTRALIAN  
 PLANNING COMMISSION  
 FILE 132397  
 29.06.07  
 29.06.07  
 29.06.07

DEPOSITED PLAN  
**55435**  
 ORIGINAL  
 SHEET 1 OF 2  
 EDITION 1 OF 2

DP 55435 (02)

FOR HEADING SEE SHEET 1  
SURVEY INFORMATION ONLY

FINAL SURVEY SHEET

ALL READINGS AND DISTANCES ON THIS SHEET  
ARE THE RESULT OF LEAST SQUARES ADJUSTMENTS  
CARRIED OUT ON RAW FIELD OBSERVATIONS

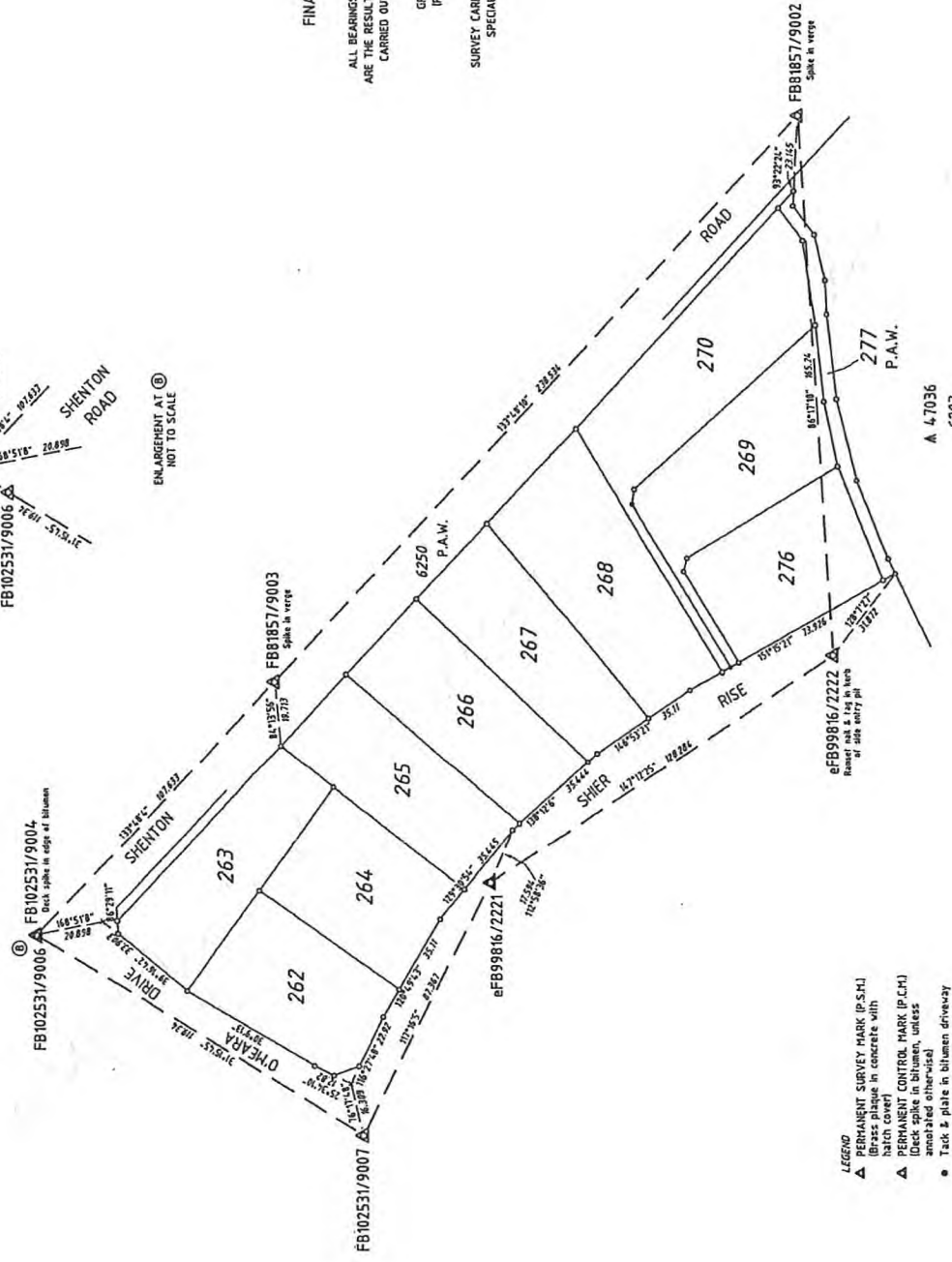
GRID DATUM IS P.C.G. 94  
(PERTH COASTAL GRID)

SURVEY CARRIED OUT UNDER REGULATION 26A  
SPECIAL SURVEY AREA GUIDELINES

<p><b>Landgate</b> Western Australia Land Information Authority</p>	<p>SCALE 1:1000 @A3) ALL DIMENSIONS</p>
	<p>APPROVED BY <i>Mark Le...</i> S.D. Reg. No. 16851 1997</p>
<p>DEPOSITED PLAN <b>55435</b> <b>ORIGINAL</b></p>	<p>DATE 16/06/07</p>
<p>FILE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PLANNING COMMISSION</p>	<p>APPROVED UNDER SEC. 18 P. &amp; D. ACT 2005</p>
<p>SHEET 2 OF 7</p>	<p>EDITION 1.1 VERSION 4.2</p>



ENLARGEMENT AT C  
NOT TO SCALE



SURVEY SHEET AUDITED  
DATE: 16/6/07  
DOCKET: 01768-2005-02

- LEGEND
- ▲ PERMANENT SURVEY MARK (P.S.M.)  
hatch cover
  - ▲ PERMANENT CONTROL MARK (P.C.M.)  
annulated otherwise
  - Tack & plate in bitumen driveway
  - x Spike

DWG11442P

RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL								
<b>OVERALL RISK EVENT:</b> Management Order Requests <b>RISK THEME PROFILE:</b>		1 - Asset Sustainability Practices Choose an item.						
3 - Failure to Fulfill Compliance Requirements (Statutory, Regulatory) 7 - Environment Management		Operational						
CONSEQUENCE CATEGORY	RISK EVENT	PRIOR TO TREATMENT OR CONTROL			RISK ACTION PLAN (Treatment or controls proposed)	AFTER TREATMENT OR CONTROL		
		CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	INHERENT RISK RATING		CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	RESIDUAL RISK RATING
HEALTH	Mosquito breeding may occur in standing water if drainage is left unmanaged.	Minor (2)	Unlikely (2)	Low (1 - 4)	Not required.	Insignificant (1)	Rare (1)	Low (1 - 4)
FINANCIAL IMPACT	By not accepting management of the drainage reserve the existing infrastructure is likely to be more costly to repair if it fails. It is noted that the footpaths are already being maintained at the Shire's cost.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Moderate (5 - 11)	In order to manage this risk it is recommended that Council accepts management of the drainage reserves and the public access ways to ensure appropriate maintenance of it.	Insignificant (1)	Unlikely (2)	Low (1 - 4)
SERVICE INTERRUPTION	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
LEGAL AND COMPLIANCE	The drainage reserves have been created in accordance with an endorsed structure plan at subdivision stage. If the Shire does not accept the management order the Shire will not have the necessary access to the land to ensure the vegetation and infrastructure is properly maintained.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Moderate (5 - 11)	In order to manage this risk it is recommended that Council accepts management of the drainage reserves and the public access ways which will ensure that the Shire will have access to the land parcels involved.	Insignificant (1)	Rare (1)	Low (1 - 4)
REPUTATIONAL	Community perception may be that the Shire is	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Moderate (5 - 11)	In order to manage this risk it is recommended that Council accepts	Insignificant (1)	Rare (1)	Low (1 - 4)

**(Appendix ORD: 12.4E)**

CONSEQUENCE CATEGORY	RISK EVENT	PRIOR TO TREATMENT OR CONTROL			RISK ACTION PLAN (Treatment or controls proposed)	AFTER TREATMENT OR CONTROL		
		CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	INHERENT RISK RATING		CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	RESIDUAL RISK RATING
	responsible for the management of the land.				management of the reserve to ensure appropriate maintenance.			
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>	Unmanaged crown land could look untidy, create a fire risk and the drainage system may not operate correctly if left unmanaged.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Moderate (5 - 11)	In order to manage this risk it is recommended that Council accepts management of the reserve to ensure appropriate maintenance.	Insignificant (1)	Rare (1)	Low (1 - 4)



Department of  
**Local Government, Sport  
and Cultural Industries**

# **National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse**

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**Department of Local Government, Sport  
and Cultural Industries**

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Information Paper

3 February 2020

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# 1. SUMMARY - WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT: ROYAL COMMISSION AND REDRESS

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The Western Australian Government (the State), through the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries (DLGSC), has been consulting with the WA local government sector and other key stakeholders on the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse (in 2018) and the National Redress Scheme (in 2019).

The consultation throughout 2019 has focused on the National Redress Scheme (the Scheme) with the aim of:

- raising awareness about the Scheme;
- identifying whether WA local governments are considering participating in the Scheme;
- identifying how participation may be facilitated; and
- enabling advice to be provided to Government on the longer-term participation of WA local governments.

Following this initial consultation and feedback gathered, the State Government considered a range of options regarding WA local government participation in the Scheme and reached a final position in December 2019.

DLGSC, supported by the Departments of Justice and Premier and Cabinet, will again engage with WA local governments in early 2020, to inform of the:

- State's decision and the implications for the sector (see [Section 4](#));
- Support (financial and administrative) to be provided by the State; and
- Considerations and actions needed to prepare for participation in the Scheme from 1 July 2020 (see [Section 5](#)).

DLGSC's second phase of engagement with WA local governments is summarised in the table below:

Description and Action	Agency	Timeline
Distribution of Information Paper to WA Local Governments	DLGSC	3 February 2020
WALGA hosted webinar	DLGSC / DPC	18 February 2020
Metro and Country Zone meetings	WA LG's / DLGSC	19 to 24 February 2020
State Council meeting – Finalisation of Participation arrangements	WALGA	4 March 2020
WALGA hosted webinar – Participation arrangements	DLGSC/ DPC	Mid-March 2020

Further information about the Royal Commission is available at [Appendix A](#) and the National Redress Scheme at [Appendix B](#) of this Information Paper.

The information in this Paper may contain material that is confronting and distressing. If you require support, please [click on this link](#) to a list of available support services.

## 2. CURRENT SITUATION - WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION IN THE NATIONAL REDRESS SCHEME

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The WA Parliament passed the legislation required to allow for the Government and WA based non-government institutions to participate in the National Redress Scheme. The *National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2018* (WA) took effect on 21 November 2018.

The WA Government commenced participating in the Scheme from 1 January 2019.

The State Government's Redress Coordination Unit within the Office of the Commissioner for Victims of Crime, Department of Justice:

- Acts as the State Government's single point of contact with the Scheme;
- Coordinates information from State Government agencies to the Scheme; and
- Coordinates the delivery of Direct Personal Responses (DPR) to redress recipients (at their request) by responsible State Government agencies to redress recipients.

### CURRENT TREATMENT OF WA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE SCHEME

Under the *National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse Act 2018* (Cth), Local Governments may be considered a State Government institution.<sup>1</sup>

There are several considerations for the State Government and Local Governments (both individually and collectively) about joining the Scheme.

The State Government considers a range of factors relating to organisations or bodies participation in the Scheme, before their inclusion in the declaration as a State Government institution. These factors include the capability and capacity of the agencies or organisations to:

- Respond to requests for information from the State Government's Redress Coordination Unit within prescribed timeframes;
- Financially contribute to the redress payment made by the Scheme on behalf of the agency or body; and
- Comply with the obligations of participating in the Scheme and the Commonwealth legislation.

A decision was made at the time of joining the Scheme to exclude WA local governments from the State Government's declaration. This was to allow consultation to occur with the local government sector about the Scheme, and for fuller consideration to be given to the mechanisms by which the sector could best participate in the Scheme.

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<sup>1</sup> Section 111(1)(b).



### 3. CONSULTATION TO DATE WITH WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR

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The Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries (DLGSC) has been leading an information and consultation process with the WA local government sector about the Scheme. The Departments of Justice and Premier and Cabinet (DPC) have been supporting DLGSC in the process, which aimed to:

- Raise awareness about the Scheme;
- Identify whether local governments are considering participating in the Scheme;
- Identify how participation may be facilitated; and
- Enable advice to be provided to Government on the longer-term participation of WA local governments.

DLGSC distributed an initial *Information and Discussion Paper* in early January 2019 to WA local governments, the WA Local Government Association (WALGA), Local Government Professionals WA (LG Pro) and the Local Government Insurance Scheme (LGIS). Between March and May 2019, DLGSC completed consultations that reached 115 out of 137 WA local governments and involved:

- an online webinar to 35 local governments, predominantly from regional and remote areas;
- presentations at 12 WALGA Zone and LG Pro meetings; and
- responses to email and telephone enquiries from individual local governments.

It was apparent from the consultations that the local government sector had, at the time, a very low level of awareness of the Scheme prior to the consultations occurring, and that little to no discussion had occurred within the sector or individual local governments about the Scheme. Local governments were most commonly concerned about the:

- Potential cost of redress payments;
- Availability of historical information;
- Capacity of local governments to provide a Direct Personal Response (apology) if requested by redress recipients;
- Process and obligations relating to maintaining confidentiality if redress applications are received, particularly in small local governments;
- Lack of insurance coverage of redress payments by LGIS, meaning local governments would need to self-fund participation and redress payments.

#### LGIS Update (April 2019) – National Redress Scheme

LGIS published and distributed an update regarding the considerations and (potential) liability position of the WA local government sector in relation to the National Redress Scheme.

### WALGA State Council Resolution

The WALGA State Council meeting of 3 July 2019 recommended that:

1. *WA local government participation in the State's National Redress Scheme declaration with full financial coverage by the State Government, be endorsed in principle, noting that further engagement with the sector will occur in the second half of 2019.*
2. *WALGA continue to promote awareness of the National Redress Scheme and note that local governments may wish to join the Scheme in the future to demonstrate a commitment to the victims of institutional child sexual abuse.*

It is understood that this recommendation was made with knowledge that it is ultimately a State Government decision as to whether:

- Local governments can participate in the Scheme as part of the State's Government's declaration; and
- The State Government will fund local government redress liability.

## 4. WA GOVERNMENT DECISION - FUTURE PARTICIPATION OF WA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE NATIONAL REDRESS SCHEME

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Following the initial consultation process, a range of options for local government participation in the Scheme were identified by the State Government including:

1. WA Local governments be **excluded** from the State Government's declaration of participating institutions.

This means that: local governments may choose not to join the Scheme; or join the Scheme individually or as group(s), making the necessary arrangements with the Commonwealth and self-managing / self-funding all aspects of participation in the Scheme.

2. WA Local governments be **included** in the State Government's declaration of participating institutions.

There were three sub-options for ways local government participation as a State Government institution could be accommodated:

- a. Local governments cover all requirements and costs associated with their participation;
- b. The State Government covers payments to the survivor arising from local governments' participation, with costs other than payments to the survivor (including counselling, legal and administrative costs) being funded by local governments; or
- c. An arrangement is entered into whereby the State Government and local governments share the requirements and costs associated with redress – for example, on a capacity to pay and deliver basis.

The State Government considered the above options and resolved via the Community Safety and Family Support Cabinet Sub-Committee (December 2019) to:

- Note the consultations undertaken to date with the WA local government sector about the National Redress Scheme;
- Note the options for WA local government participation in the Scheme;
- Agree to local governments participating in the Scheme as State Government institutions, with the State Government covering payments to the survivor; and
- Agree to the DLGSC leading further negotiations with the WA local government sector regarding local government funding costs, other than payments to the survivor including counselling, legal and administrative costs.

## KEY ASPECTS OF THE STATE'S DECISION

For clarity, the State's decision that means the following financial responsibilities are to be divided between the State Government and the individual local government that has a Redress application submitted, and then subsequently accepted by the Scheme Operator as a Redress claim.

### State Government

The State Government will cover the following:

- Redress monetary payment provided to the survivor;
- Costs in relation to counselling, legal and administration (including the coordination of requests for information and record keeping); and
- Trained staff to coordinate and facilitate a Direct Personal Response or DPR (Apology) to the survivor if requested (on a fee for service basis with costs covered by the individual local government – see below).

### Individual Local Government

The individual local government will be responsible for:

- Costs associated with gathering their own (internal) information if requested in a Redress application;
- Providing the State with the necessary information to participate in the Scheme; and
- Costs associated the delivery of a DPR (based on a standard service fee, plus travel and accommodation depending on the survivor's circumstance). \*

\* note – The State's decision includes that all DPR's will be coordinated and facilitated by the Redress Coordination Unit (Department of Justice) on every occasion, if a DPR is requested by the survivor.

This decision was made on the basis that:

- State Government financial support for local government participation in the Scheme, as set out, will ensure that redress is available to as many WA survivors of institutional child sexual abuse as possible.
- The demonstration of leadership by the State Government, as it will be supporting the local government sector to participate in the Scheme and recognising the WALGA State Council resolution of 3 July 2019, is consistent with the local government sector's preferred approach.
- Contributes to a nationally consistent approach to the participation of local governments in the Scheme, and particularly aligns with the New South Wales, Victorian and Tasmanian Governments' arrangements. This provides opportunity for the State Government to draw on lessons learned through other jurisdictions' processes.
- Ensures a consistent and quality facilitation of a DPR (by the State) if requested by the survivor.
- State Government financial support for any local government redress claims does not imply State Government responsibility for any civil litigation against local governments.

## **(Appendix ORD: 12.5A)**

Noting the State's decision, a range of matters need to be considered and arrangements put in place to facilitate local governments participating with the State Government's declaration and meeting the requirements of the Scheme. Those arrangements will:

- provide for a consistent response to the Scheme by WA Government institutions, and for WA survivors accessing the Scheme; and
- mitigate concerns raised by local governments during consultations about complying with the processes and requirements of the Scheme.

## 5. CONSIDERATIONS FOR WA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

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Following the State's decision, a range of matters need to be considered by each local government and in some cases, actions taken in preparation for participating in the Scheme, these include:

### CONFIDENTIALITY

- Information about applicants and alleged abusers included in RFIs (Requests for Information) is sensitive and confidential and is considered protected information under *The National Redress Act*, with severe penalties for disclosing protected information.
- Individual local governments will need to consider and determine appropriate processes to be put in place and staff members designated to ensure information remains confidential.

### APPLICATION PROCESSING / STAFFING

- The timeframes for responding to an RFI are set in *The Act* and are 3 weeks for priority application and 7 weeks for non-priority applications. This RFI process will be supported by the State (DLGSC and the Redress Coordination Unit).
- Careful consideration should be given to determining which position will be responsible for receiving applications and responding to RFIs, due to the potentially confronting content of people's statement of abuse.
- Support mechanisms should be in place for these staff members, including access to EAP (Employee Assistance Program) or other appropriate support.
- The need for the appointed position and person(s) to have a level of seniority in order to understand the magnitude of the undertaking and to manage the potential conflicts of interest.
- The responsible position(s) or function(s) would benefit from being kept confidential in addition to the identity of the person appointed to it.

### RECORD KEEPING

- The Redress Coordination Unit (Department of Justice) is the state record holder for Redress and will keep copies of all documentation and RFI responses. Local Governments will be required to keep their own records regarding a Redress application in a confidential and secure manner, and in line with all requirements of the *State Records Act 2000*.
- Consider secure storage of information whilst the RFI is being responded to.

### REDRESS DECISIONS

- Decisions regarding redress applicant eligibility and responsible institution(s) are made by Independent Decision Makers, based on the information received by the applicant and any RFI responses. The State government does not have any influence on the decision made.
- There is no right of appeal.

### MEMORIALS

- Survivors (individuals and / or groups) from within individual communities may ask about the installation of memorials. The State Government's view is to only consider memorialising groups, however locally, this is a decision of an individual local government.

## 6. NEXT STEPS – PREPARATION FOR WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION IN THE SCHEME

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In addition to the second-phase information process outlined in section 1, the State will develop:

1. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) - to be executed between the State and WALGA following the (WALGA) State Council meeting on 4 March 2020.

The MOU will capture the overall principles of WA local governments participating in the Scheme as State Government institutions and being part of the State's declaration; and

2. Template Service Agreement – that will be executed on an 'as needed' basis between the State and an individual local government, if a redress application is received.

DLGSC and the Department of Justice will work with WALGA / LGPro and all local governments to prepare for participation in the Scheme including:

- Identifying appropriate positions, staff and processes to fulfil requests for information;
- Ensuring local governments have delegated authority to an officer to execute a service agreement with the State if needed;

The State will prepare a template Council report, where all WA local governments will be asked to delegate authority to an appropriate officer in advance, able to execute a service agreement if required. This is necessary as priority requests for information under the Scheme, are in a shorter turnaround time than Council meeting cycles and therefore, cannot be undertaken at the time.

- Ensuring local government have established appropriate processes and can fulfil Scheme obligations (particularly in terms of confidentiality, record keeping etc); and
- Gathering the necessary facility and service information from all individual local governments to commence participation in the Scheme. This information will be provided to the Commonwealth, loaded into the Scheme database and used to facilitate an individual local government's participation in the National Redress Scheme.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The contents of this Information and Discussion Paper includes extracts from the following identified sources. Information has been extracted and summarised to focus on key aspects applicable to the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries' key stakeholders and funded bodies:

- The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse – Final Report.

To access a full version of the Royal Commission's Findings and the Final Report, please follow the link at <https://www.childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au/>

- Western Australian State Government response to the Royal Commission (27 June 2018).

To access a full version of the State Government's detailed response and full report, please follow the link at

[https://www.dpc.wa.gov.au/ProjectsandSpecialEvents/Royal-Commission/Pages/The-WA-Government-Response-to-Recommendations-\(June-2018\).aspx](https://www.dpc.wa.gov.au/ProjectsandSpecialEvents/Royal-Commission/Pages/The-WA-Government-Response-to-Recommendations-(June-2018).aspx)

- More information on the National Redress Scheme can be found at [www.nationalredress.gov.au](http://www.nationalredress.gov.au).
- The full National Redress Scheme - Participant and Cost Estimate (July 2015) Report at <https://www.dlgsc.wa.gov.au/resources/publications/Pages/Child-Abuse-Royal-Commission.aspx>

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Please contact:

Gordon MacMile  
Director Strategic Coordination and Delivery  
Email: [gordon.macmile@dlgsc.wa.gov.au](mailto:gordon.macmile@dlgsc.wa.gov.au)

Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries  
246 Vincent Street, LEEDERVILLE WA 6007  
PO Box 329, LEEDERVILLE WA 6903  
Telephone: (08) 9492 9700  
Website: [www.dlgc.wa.gov.au](http://www.dlgc.wa.gov.au)

## APPENDIX A

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### ROYAL COMMISSION INTO INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES TO CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE – FURTHER INFORMATION

The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse (the Royal Commission) was established in January 2013, to investigate systemic failures of public and private institutions<sup>2</sup> to protect children from child sexual abuse, report abuse, and respond to child sexual abuse. The Royal Commission's Terms of Reference required it to identify what institutions should do better to protect children in the future, as well as what should be done to:

- achieve best practice in reporting and responding to reports of child sexual abuse;
- eliminate impediments in responding to sexual abuse; and
- address the impact of past and future institutional child sexual abuse.

The Western Australian Government (State Government) strongly supported the work of the Royal Commission through the five years of inquiry, presenting detailed evidence and submissions and participating in public hearings, case studies and roundtables.

The Royal Commission released three reports throughout the inquiry: *Working with Children Checks (August 2015)*; *Redress and Civil Litigation (September 2015)* and *Criminal Justice (August 2017)*. The Final Report (Final Report) of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse incorporated the findings and recommendations of the previously released reports and was handed down on 15 December 2017. To access a full version of the Royal Commission's Findings and the Final Report, follow the link at <https://www.childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au/>

The Royal Commission made 409 recommendations to prevent and respond to institutional child sexual abuse through reform to policy, legislation, administration, and institutional structures. These recommendations are directed to Australian governments and institutions, and non-government institutions. One specific recommendation was directed at Local Government, while many others will directly or indirectly impact on the organisations that Local Government works with and supports within the community.

Of the 409 recommendations, 310 are applicable to the Western Australian State Government and the broader WA community.

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<sup>2</sup> \* For clarity in this Paper, the term 'Institution' means any public or private body, agency, association, club, institution, organisation or other entity or group of entities of any kind (whether incorporated or unincorporated), however described, and:

- Includes for example, an entity or group of entities (including an entity or group of entities that no longer exist) that provides, or has at any time provided, activities, facilities, programs or services of any kind that provide the means through which adults have contact with children, including through their families
- Does not include the family.

## THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION

The State Government examined the 310 applicable recommendations and provided a comprehensive and considered response, taking into account the systems and protections the State Government has already implemented. The State Government has accepted or accepted in principle over 90 per cent of the 310 applicable recommendations.

The State Government's response was released on 27 June 2018 fulfilling the Royal Commission recommendation 17.1, that all governments should issue a formal response within six months of the Final Report's release, indicating whether recommendations are accepted; accepted in principle; not accepted; or will require further consideration. The WA Government's response to the Royal Commission recommendations can be accessed at:

<http://www.dpc.wa.gov.au/childabuseroyalcommission>

The State Government has committed to working on the recommendations with the Commonwealth Government, other states and territories, local government, non-government institutions (including religious institutions) and community organisations.

The State Government's overall approach to implementation of reforms is focused on:

- Stronger Prevention (including Safer Institutions and Supportive Legislation)
  - Create an environment where children's safety and wellbeing are the centre of thought, values and actions;
  - Places emphasis on genuine engagement with and valuing of children;
  - Creates conditions that reduce the likelihood of harm to children and young people.
- Reliable Responses (including Effective Reporting)
  - Creates conditions that increase the likelihood of identifying any harm;
  - Responds to any concerns, disclosures, allegations or suspicions of harm.
- Supported Survivors (including Redress).

Many of the recommendations of the Royal Commission have already been addressed through past work of the State Government, and others working in the Western Australian community to create safe environments for children. This work is acknowledged and where appropriate, will be built upon when implementing reforms and initiatives that respond to the Royal Commission's recommendations.

## APPENDIX B

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### NATIONAL REDRESS SCHEME - FURTHER INFORMATION

The Royal Commission's *Redress and Civil Litigation (September 2015)* Report recommended the establishment of a single national redress scheme to recognise the harm suffered by survivors of institutional child sexual abuse.

The National Redress Scheme (the Scheme):

- Acknowledges that many children were sexually abused in Australian institutions;
- Recognises the suffering they endured because of this abuse;
- Holds institutions accountable for this abuse; and
- Helps people who have experienced institutional child sexual abuse gain access to counselling and psychological services, a direct personal response, and a redress-payment.

The National Redress Scheme involves:

- People who have experienced institutional child sexual abuse who can apply for redress;
- The National Redress Scheme team — Commonwealth Government staff who help promote the Scheme and process applications;
- Redress Support Services — free, confidential emotional support and legal and financial counselling for people thinking about or applying to the Scheme;
- Participating Institutions that have agreed to provide redress to people who experienced institutional child sexual abuse; and
- Independent Decision Makers who will consider applications and make recommendations and conduct reviews.

The National Redress Scheme formally commenced operation on 1 July 2018 and offers eligible applicants three elements of redress:

- A direct personal response from the responsible institution, if requested;
- Funds to access counselling and psychological care; and
- A monetary payment of up to \$150,000.

Importantly, the Scheme also provides survivors with community based supports, including application assistance; financial support services; and independent legal advice. The Scheme is administered by the Commonwealth Government on behalf of all participating governments, and government and non-government institutions, who contribute on a 'responsible entity pays' basis.

Institutions that agree to join the Scheme are required to adhere to the legislative requirements set out in the *National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse Act 2018* (Cth).

More information on the Scheme can be found at [www.nationalredress.gov.au](http://www.nationalredress.gov.au) or the [National Redress Guide](#).

## SURVIVORS IN THE COMMUNITY

Throughout the five years of its inquiry, the Royal Commission heard detailed evidence and submissions, and held many public and private hearings, case studies and roundtables. Most notably, the Royal Commission heard directly from survivors of historical abuse.

The Royal Commission reported that survivors came from diverse backgrounds and had many different experiences. Factors such as gender, age, education, culture, sexuality or disability had affected their vulnerability and the institutions response to abuse.

The Royal Commission, however, did not report on the specific circumstances of individuals with the details of survivors protected; the circumstances of where and within which institutions their abuse occurred is also protected and therefore unknown. Further, survivors within the WA community may have chosen to not disclose their abuse to the Royal Commission.

Accordingly, it is not known exactly how many survivors were abused within Western Australian institutions, including within Local Government contexts. Within this context of survivors in the community, who may or may not be known, consideration needs to be given to how all institutions, including local governments, can fulfil the Royal Commission's recommendation in relation to redress.

The Royal Commission's *Redress and Civil Litigation (September 2015)* Report recommended the establishment of a single national redress scheme to recognise the harm suffered by survivors of institutional child sexual abuse. This report also recommended that Governments around Australia remove the limitation periods that applied to civil claims based on child sexual abuse, and consequently prevented survivors – in most cases – pursuing compensation through the courts.

As a result of reforms made in response to these recommendations, WA survivors now have the following options to receive recognition of their abuse:

1. Pursuing civil court action(s) against the perpetrator and/or the responsible institution. The *Civil Liability Legislation Amendment (Child Sexual Abuse Actions) Act 2018* (WA) took effect on 1 July 2018, removing the limitation periods that previously prevented persons who had experienced historical child sexual abuse from commencing civil action.
2. Applying to the National Redress Scheme, which provides eligible applicants with a monetary payment, funds to access counselling and an apology. Note, to receive redress the responsible institution(s) will need to have joined the Scheme.

## (Appendix ORD: 12.5A)

### TREATMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY OTHER JURISDICTIONS

At the time of the State Government joining the Scheme, only two jurisdictions had made a decision about the treatment of local governments. All jurisdictions have since agreed to include local governments within their respective declarations, with the exception of South Australia (SA). The SA Government is still considering their approach.

It is understood that all jurisdictions, with the exception of SA, are either covering the redress liability associated with local government participation in the Scheme or entering into a cost sharing arrangement. The table below provides a summary of other jurisdictions' positions.

Jurisdiction	Position
Commonwealth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No responsibility for local governments.</li><li>The Commonwealth Government has indicated preference for a jurisdiction to take a consistent approach to the participation of local governments in the Scheme.</li></ul>
Australian Capital Territory (ACT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ACT has no municipalities, and the ACT Government is responsible for local government functions.</li><li>ACT has therefore not been required to explore the issue of local government participation in the Scheme.</li></ul>
New South Wales (NSW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In December 2018, the NSW Government decided to include local councils as NSW Government institutions and to cover their redress liability.</li><li>The NSW Office for Local Government is leading communications with local councils about this decision.</li><li>NSW's declaration of participating institutions will be amended once preparation for local council participation is complete.</li></ul>
Northern Territory (NT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The NT Government has consulted all of the Territory's local governments, including individually visiting each local government.</li><li>NT is in the process of amending Territory's declaration of participating institutions to include local governments.</li></ul>
Queensland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Queensland is finalising a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Local Government Association of Queensland to enable councils to participate in the Scheme as State institutions.</li><li>The MOU includes financial arrangements that give regard to individual councils' financial capacity to pay for redress.</li></ul>
South Australia (SA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Local governments are not currently included in the SA Government's declaration</li><li>The SA Government is still considering its approach to local governments.</li></ul>
Tasmania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Local Governments have agreed to participate in the Scheme and will be included as a state institution in the Tasmanian Government's declaration.</li><li>A MOU with local governments is being finalised, ahead of amending Tasmania's declaration.</li></ul>
Victoria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Victorian Government's declaration includes local governments.</li><li>The Victorian Government is covering local governments' redress liability.</li></ul>
Western Australia (WA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The WA Government has excluded local governments from its declaration, pending consultation with the local government sector.</li></ul>

## TIMEFRAME TO JOIN THE SCHEME

Institutions can join the Scheme within the first two years of its commencement. This means that institutions can join the Scheme up to and including 30 June 2020 (the second anniversary date of the Scheme). The Commonwealth Minister for Social Services may also provide an extension to this period to allow an institution to join the Scheme after this time. However, it is preferred that as many institutions as possible join the Scheme within the first two years to give certainty to survivors applying to the Scheme about whether the institution/s in which they experienced abuse will be participating.

If an institution has not joined the Scheme, they are not a participating institution. However, this will not prevent a person from applying for redress. In this circumstance, a person's application cannot be assessed until the relevant institution/s has joined the Scheme. The Scheme will contact the person to inform them of their options to either withdraw or hold their application. The Scheme will also contact the responsible institution/s to provide information to aid the institution/s to consider joining the Scheme.

## THE SCHEME'S STANDARD OF PROOF

The Royal Commission recommended that 'reasonable likelihood' should be the standard of proof for determining eligibility for redress. For the purposes of the Scheme, 'reasonable likelihood' means the chance of the person being eligible is real and is not fanciful or remote and is more than merely plausible.

When considering a redress application, the Scheme Operator must consider whether it is reasonably likely that a person experienced sexual abuse as a child, and that a participating institution is responsible for an alleged abuser/s having contact with them as a child. In considering whether there was reasonable likelihood, all the information available must be taken into account.

Where a participating institution does not hold a record (i.e. historical information), the Scheme Operator will not be precluded from determining a person's entitlement to redress. The information to be considered by the Scheme Operator includes:

- The information contained in the application form (or any supplementary information provided by a person by way of statutory declaration);
- Any documentation a person provided in support of their application;
- The information provided by the relevant participating institution/s in response to a Request for Information from the Operator, including any supporting documentation provided; and
- Any other information available including from Scheme holdings (for example where the Scheme has built up a picture of relevant information about the same institution during the relevant period, or the same abuser).

It should be noted that the 'reasonable likelihood' standard of proof applied by the Scheme is of a lower threshold (or a lower standard of proof) than the common law standard of proof applied in civil litigation – the 'balance of probabilities'. Please see 11.7 of the Royal Commission's *Redress and Civil Litigation Report (2015)* for additional information on the difference between the two.

### MAXIMUM PAYMENT AND SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

The amount of redress payment a person can receive depends on a person's individual circumstances, specifically the type of abuse the person experienced.

A person may only make one application for redress. The maximum redress payment payable under the scheme to an applicant is \$150,000 in total.

The payment of redress is made by the institution(s) found responsible for exposing the individual to the circumstances that led to the abuse.

There may be instances where one or more institutions are found to be jointly responsible for the redress payment to a person, and instances where a person may have experienced abuse in one or more different institutions. In such situations, the redress payable by an institution will be apportioned in accordance with the Scheme's assessment framework - see <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2018L00969> and method statement - see <http://guides.dss.gov.au/national-redress-guide/4/1/1>

Prior payments made by the responsible institution for the abuse to the applicant (e.g. ex-gratia payments) will be taken into account and deducted from the institutions' redress responsibility.

### EFFECT OF AN APPLICANT ACCEPTING AN OFFER OF REDRESS

Accepting an offer of redress has the effect of releasing the responsible participating institution/s and their officials (other than the abuser/s) from civil liability for instances of sexual abuse and related non-sexual abuse of the person that is within the scope of the Scheme. This means that the person agrees to not bring or continue any civil claims against the responsible participating institution/s in relation to any abuse within the scope of the Scheme.

If a responsible participating institution/s is a member of a participating group, the person will be releasing the other associated institutions and officials within that group from any civil liability for instances of sexual abuse and related non-sexual abuse of the person that is within the scope of the Scheme.

Accepting an offer of redress also has the effect of preventing a responsible participating institution from being liable to contribute to damages that are payable to the person in civil proceedings (where the contribution is to another institution or person).

In accepting the offer of redress, a person will also be consenting to allow the participating institution/s or official/s to disclose the person's acceptance of redress offer in the event that a civil claim is made. The Scheme must provide a copy of the person's acceptance of offer to each responsible institution for their records once received.

Note – the acceptance of an offer of redress does not exclude the pursuance or continuance of criminal proceedings against the abuser(s).



## (Appendix ORD: 12.5B)

**Instruction: If there is more than one risk event per category. Eg. Two for Health. You must copy and paste a row into the table.**

### RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL

OVERALL RISK EVENT:		Participation in the National Redress Scheme						
RISK THEME PROFILE:		<p><b>Note:</b> Multiple risk themes can be selected. Please add more if there are not enough fields.</p> <p>Choose an item. Choose an item.</p>						
RISK ASSESSMENT CONTEXT:		Strategic						
CONSEQUENCE CATEGORY	RISK EVENT	PRIOR TO TREATMENT OR CONTROL			RISK ACTION PLAN (Treatment or controls proposed)		AFTER TREATMENT OR CONTROL	
		CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	INHERENT RISK RATING		CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	RESIDUAL RISK RATING
HEALTH	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
FINANCIAL IMPACT	The financial and administrative coverage offered by the State will only be afforded to WA local governments that join the Scheme as a State Government institution.	Major (4)	Unlikely (2)	Moderate (5 - 11)	Shire of Dardanup participation in the National Redress Scheme as a State Government Institution.	Minor (2)	Unlikely (2)	Low (1 - 4)
SERVICE INTERRUPTION	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
LEGAL AND COMPLIANCE	Non-participation in the scheme would be a divergence from the Commonwealth, State, WALGA and the broader local government sector's position.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Moderate (5 - 11)	Shire of Dardanup participation in the National Redress Scheme as a State Government Institution.	Insignificant (1)	Rare (1)	Low (1 - 4)
REPUTATIONAL	Non-participation in the scheme could result in potential reputational damage at a State, sector and community level.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Moderate (5 - 11)	Shire of Dardanup participation in the National Redress Scheme as a State Government Institution	Insignificant (1)	Rare (1)	Low (1 - 4)
ENVIRONMENT	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.

# (Appendix ORD: 12.6A)



Department of Biodiversity,  
Conservation and Attractions



*We're working for  
Western Australia.*

Your ref:

Our ref: 2019/000420

Enquiries: Paul Roberts

Phone: 9771 7942

Email: [Paul.Roberts@dbca.wa.gov.au](mailto:Paul.Roberts@dbca.wa.gov.au)

Mr Andre Schonfeldt  
Chief Executive Officer  
Shire of Dardanup  
PO Box 7016  
EATON WA 6232

Dear Mr Schonfeldt

## **PROPOSED GREATER BUNBURY REGIONAL PARK DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) is coordinating the preparation of a draft management plan for the proposed Greater Bunbury Regional Park under the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*.

The creation of two regional parks (Preston River to Ocean Regional Park and Leschenault Regional Park) was an election commitment of the State Government and is a key part of [Plan For Our Parks](#), which aims to create five million hectares of new national and marine parks and reserves across Western Australia.

The regional parks consist of lands that have been identified as Regional Open Space under the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme and managed by a range of agencies, local governments and private landholders including the Shire of Dardanup. [Establishment plans](#) were prepared for both parks by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. The proposed management plan for the regional parks will provide strategic guidance to all local and State government agencies managing lands in the parks.

A Community Advisory Committee, established to provide advice to DBCA and other land managers, has recommended that the two parks be amalgamated into one regional park, which the draft management plan has adopted. DBCA is also undertaking consultation with representatives from the Gnaala Karla Booja Native Title Working Group to identify a Noongar name for the regional park, with 'Greater Bunbury' being utilised as a temporary name.

An inter-agency working group involving agencies and local governments with land management responsibilities within the park has been closely assisting and reviewing the preparation of the draft management plan throughout 2019. The Shire of Dardanup has been represented by Mr Nathan Ryder, Manager Operations, in this process.

DBCA is now formally seeking the Shire's endorsement of the attached *Greater Bunbury Regional Park Draft Management Plan 2020*.

**Regional and Fire Management Services Division**  
**South West Region**  
PO Box 1693, Bunbury, Western Australia 6230  
[dbca.wa.gov.au](http://dbca.wa.gov.au)

## (Appendix ORD: 12.6A)

Following agency approvals, the draft management plan will be forwarded to DBCA's executive, the Conservation and Parks Commission and the Minister for Environment for endorsement and approval to release the plan for a minimum two-month public submissions period before being finalised.

The final management plan will be prepared based on comments received on the draft and will be referred to the Shire again for endorsement. The final plan will guide the management of the proposed regional park for 10 years.

If you have any queries about the management plan, please contact Regional Parks Coordinator, Aminya Ennis at [aminya.ennis@dbca.wa.gov.au](mailto:aminya.ennis@dbca.wa.gov.au) or 9725 4300, or Planning Officer Paul Roberts on the above email or (08) 9771 7942.

DBCA looks forward to continuing to work with the Shire and other management agencies to achieve the establishment and ongoing management of the regional park.

Yours sincerely



Bob Hagan  
Regional Manager

27 March 2020

CC Mr Nathan Ryder, Manager Operations, Shire of Dardanup

Att Greater Bunbury Regional Park Draft Management Plan 2020



# Greater Bunbury Regional Park

Draft management plan  
2020



# (Appendix ORD: 12.6A)

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions  
17 Dick Perry Avenue  
KENSINGTON WA 6151

Phone: (08) 9219 9000  
Fax: (08) 9334 0498  
dbca.wa.gov.au

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June 2020

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ISBN 978-1-925978-07-0 (online)

This management plan was prepared by the Conservation and Parks Commission through the agency of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.

Questions regarding this management plan should be directed to:

Planning Unit  
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions  
Locked Bag 104  
Bentley Delivery Centre WA 6983

Phone: (08) 9219 9000

The recommended reference for this publication is:

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (2020) Greater Bunbury Regional Park draft management plan, 2020. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth.

This document is available in alternative formats on request.

Please note: URLs in this document which conclude a sentence are followed by a full point. If copying the URL please do not include the full point.

## **Front cover photos**

Main: Aerial view of the park and Collie River from the Elbow (bottom left) to the Junction (top right).

*Photo – Shem Bisluk/DBCA*

Top left: The critically endangered curlew sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*). *Photo – Georgina Steytler*

Top right: Visitors enjoying a walk within the park. *Photo – Hendersons Photographics/South West Catchments Council*

Header photo: Aerial view northwards across Shearwater Tuart Forest and Maidens Reserve towards Bunbury.

*Photo – Shem Bisluk/DBCA*

# Greater Bunbury Regional Park draft management plan 2020

Conservation and Parks Commission

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions

City of Bunbury

Shire of Capel

Shire of Dardanup

Shire of Harvey

Department of Communities

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Western Australian Planning Commission

Water Corporation

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DRAFT

## VISION

*Ngalang Boodja Danjoo – Our land, together. Greater Bunbury Regional Park protects Noongar culture and coastal plain plants, animals and landforms for present and future generations to learn about, respect, care for and enjoy. This path we leave to those who follow us: walk slowly together to a place of pretty rocks and water – Dabakarn Koorliny Danjoo Quobba Keip Boya.*

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## INVITATION TO COMMENT

This draft management plan has been released for a two-month period to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on how the park is proposed to be managed during the next 10 years.

To ensure your submission is as effective as possible:

- be clear and concise
- refer your points to the page numbers or specific sections in the plan
- say whether you agree or disagree with any of or all the management arrangements – clearly state your reasons, particularly if you disagree
- give sources of information where possible
- suggest alternatives for those aspects of the plan with which you disagree.

The management plan will be reviewed in light of the submissions, according to the criteria outlined below. A summary of public submissions will be made available along with the final management plan.

The draft management plan may be modified if a submission:

- (a) provides additional information of direct relevance to management
- (b) indicates a change in (or clarifies) government legislation or management policy
- (c) proposes strategies that would better achieve management objectives
- (d) indicates omissions, inaccuracies or a lack of clarity.

The draft management plan may not be modified if a submission:

- (a) clearly supports proposals in the plan or makes general or neutral statements
- (b) refers to issues beyond the scope of the plan
- (c) refers to issues that are already noted within the plan or already considered during its preparation
- (d) is one among several widely divergent viewpoints received on the topic but the approach in the plan is still considered the best option
- (e) contributes options that are not feasible (generally due to conflict with legislation or government policy)
- (f) is based on unclear or factually incorrect information.

The plan can be viewed and submissions made online at [dbca.wa.gov.au/haveyoursay](http://dbca.wa.gov.au/haveyoursay).

Alternatively, you can write to:

**Planning Unit**  
**Parks and Wildlife Service**  
**Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions**  
**Locked Bag 104**  
**Bentley Delivery Centre WA 6983**



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# Management context

## 1. Purpose of the plan

The purpose of the *Greater Bunbury Regional Park Management Plan* (the plan) is to provide for the protection and enhancement of the conservation, recreation and landscape values of the Greater Bunbury Regional Park (the 'regional park' or 'park') (Map 1). The plan aims to conserve the special features of the park and sustainably manage the park's natural and cultural values while allowing an appropriate level of use by the community.

The plan has been prepared by the Conservation and Parks Commission through the agency of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) in accordance with section 8F(2), section 54(1) and other relevant sections of the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (CALM Act). The plan:

- provides a statutory framework for the management of lands within the park vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission (section 19[1][a] of the CALM Act) and managed by DBCA (DBCA-managed lands) on behalf of the Conservation and Parks Commission
- guides DBCA in coordinating the management of land within the regional park in accordance with sections 8F(1) and 33(1)(ab) of the CALM Act, including the involvement of other managing agencies
- provides guidance to other land management agencies for the integrated planning and management of their lands in the regional park
- provides guidance to the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) in the assessment of development proposals on lands within the park to ensure that proposed land use is not detrimental to park values and management.

Local governments and State Government agencies that control land within the park include the City of Bunbury (CoB), Shire of Capel (SoC), Shire of Dardanup (SoD), Shire of Harvey (SoH), Department of Communities (DoC), Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER), WAPC and the Water Corporation (WC).

Once this plan is gazetted, it will prevail<sup>1</sup> over historic management plans for areas of the park such as Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park and Morangarel Nature Reserve (DPaW 2016), Manea Park (Jennings 1999), Shearwater (Usher Dalyellup) Tuart Forest (Ecoscape 2002) and Wardandi Flora Reserve (Shire of Harvey 2012), and is also complementary to the *Forest Management Plan 2014-23* (CCWA 2013). Other subsidiary masterplans or management plans remain in place for specific sites or reserves in the park, such as [Eaton Foreshore](#) and Ridley Place Foreshore Park, that are identified by a management agency as being current.

### What is a regional park?

Regional parks are areas of Regional Open Space (ROS) identified within the Western Australian (WA) planning framework as having regionally significant conservation, landscape or recreation values, as specified under section 8E of the CALM Act. The [Greater Bunbury Region Scheme](#) (GBRS) is the statutory document that provides for the creation of the Greater Bunbury Regional Park, through the reservation<sup>2</sup> of ROS.

A regional park is a land management system that provides the opportunity for a coordinated planning and management approach by different land management agencies and private landowners. Under section 8E(2) of the CALM Act, a regional park may consist of lands with a variety of tenures and purposes including:

<sup>1</sup> Where there is any inconsistency between the plans.

<sup>2</sup> Reserved land with respect to ROS refers to land reserved under a Region Scheme for a public purpose ('planning reserves'), as distinct from reserved land held by the Crown that is owned by or vested in a public authority under the *Land Administration Act 1997* ('Crown reserves') or other relevant legislation such as the CALM Act for 'conservation reserves'. 'Reserves' in this plan will generally refer to 'Crown reserves' or sometimes 'conservation reserves' where relevant.

- CALM Act lands under section 5(1) of the CALM Act (such as national and conservation parks and nature reserves)
- private or alienated lands (where the agreement of the landowner is obtained) or other Crown lands vested in local government authorities or State Government agencies other than the Conservation and Parks Commission, as per section 8D of the CALM Act.

### Legislative and policy framework

A variety of legislation and policies/guidelines<sup>3</sup> apply to the management of the park (mentioned throughout this plan), although key pieces of legislation include:

- CALM Act
- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (Biodiversity Conservation Act)
- *Greater Bunbury Region Scheme*
- *Local Government Act 1995*
- *Land Administration Act 1997*
- *Planning and Development Act 2005*
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)
- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.

## 2. Location, reservation and regional setting

Greater Bunbury Regional Park comprises a mosaic of lands around Bunbury and the Leschenault Estuary within the local government areas of the City of Bunbury, Shire of Capel, Shire of Dardanup and Shire of Harvey (Map 1). While two proposed regional parks were originally embodied in the *Preston River to Ocean Regional Park Establishment Plan* (WAPC 2011) and the *Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan* (WAPC 2017a), these two proposed regional parks were indicative and in the process of preparing this plan a decision has been made to amalgamate all parts of the two proposed parks into one regional park.

The park covers an area of about 3,168ha and is fragmented into three general parts (Table 1), although there are also many distinct areas that make up these parts of the park (Maps 2a and 2b). The park does not include the waters/waterways of the Leschenault Estuary and Inlet<sup>4</sup> or the Preston, Collie and Brunswick rivers.



View eastwards over the Preston River to Ocean bushbelt from Shearwater Tuart Forest towards Tuart Brook/Five Mile Brook, Hay Park and Manea Park.  
Photo – Shem Bisluk/DBCA

Table 1. Summary of the park

Feature	Description		
	Leschenault part	Preston River to Ocean	Preston River Link
Location	East and northeast of Bunbury mainly along the foreshores of the Leschenault Estuary and Inlet and the Collie and Brunswick rivers including the lands within the Leschenault Peninsula	South of Bunbury about 5km from the city centre and mainly within the City of Bunbury	Southeast of Bunbury along the foreshores of the Preston River
Area (ha)	2,148	878	142
Tenure	Crown reserves vested in and managed by DBCA, City of Bunbury, Shire of Dardanup, Shire of Harvey and DWER, unmanaged Crown reserves and unallocated Crown land	Crown reserves vested in and managed by the City of Bunbury, Shire of Capel, Water Corporation and Aqwest,	Crown reserves vested in and managed by the City of Bunbury, unmanaged Crown reserves and UCL, as

<sup>3</sup> Policies and guidelines applicable to the management of the park can be found on managing agency, Conservation and Parks Commission and other relevant websites. If there is any inconsistency between this plan and new or revised legislation and policy, then park management will be in accordance with the relevant new or revised legislation or policy.

<sup>4</sup> The Leschenault Estuary and Leschenault Inlet were originally one continuous estuarine system before ‘The Cut’ was created in 1951 through the sand dunes opposite the mouth of the Collie River, and when the Preston River was realigned and the Bunbury Inner Harbour was completed in 1975 the water body was separated into two parts (WAPC 2017a).

Feature	Description		
	Leschenault part	Preston River to Ocean	Preston River Link
	(UCL), as well as freehold land owned by the City of Bunbury, Shire of Harvey, DBCA, WAPC, DWER, Water Corporation, Main Roads WA and privately-owned land	unmanaged Crown reserves and UCL, as well as freehold land owned by the WAPC, DoC - Housing Authority, Water Corporation and privately-owned land	well as freehold land owned by the City of Bunbury, WAPC, DWER, South West Development Commission, Main Roads WA and privately-owned land
Park boundary	Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park boundary extends to the low water mark next to the coast (CALM 1998). However, the coastal side of lots 3 and 4 on Plan 3957 on the Leschenault Peninsula, most of the remaining Leschenault Estuary including Turkey Point and the Collie and Brunswick rivers extend to the mean high-water mark	Crown reserve 670 within Maidens Reserve lies next to the coast and extends to the high-water mark at the coast	The boundary of this part of the park extends to the mean high-water mark along the Preston River as far south as the South Western Highway
Biogeographic region and catchment	The park extends about 11km inland and eastwards up the Collie River from its mouth into the Leschenault Estuary, and another 7km northwards along the Brunswick River from where it meets the Collie River. The park forms an almost continuous link along the foreshores of the estuary and the rivers	The park extends over a 7km contiguous east-west natural vegetation corridor stretching from the Preston River in the east to the coast in the west	The park provides a link between the Leschenault Estuary and the Preston River to Ocean parts of the park

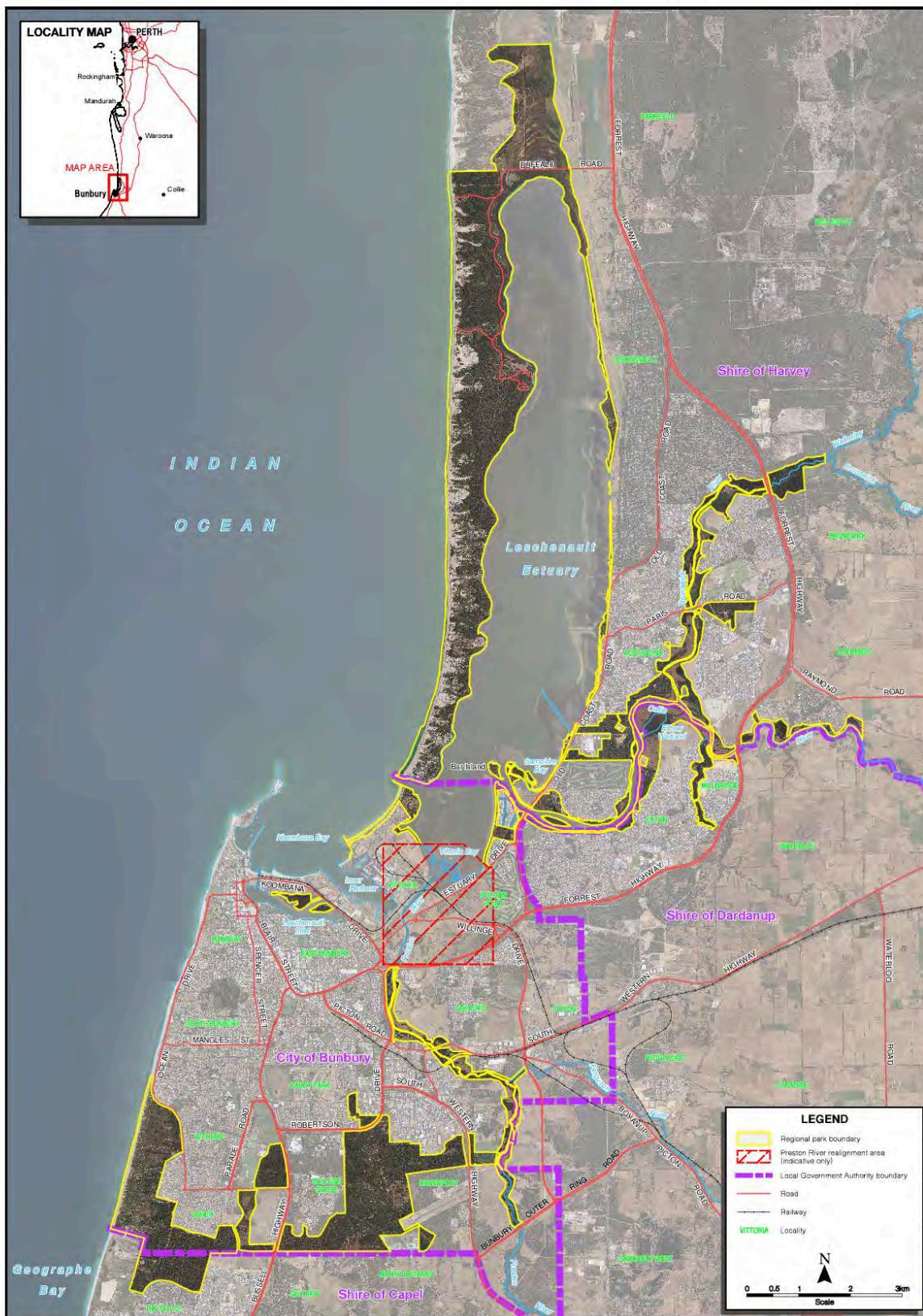
The realignment of the Preston River as part of the planned expansion of the Bunbury Port outlined within the [Bunbury Port Inner Harbour Structure Plan 2009](#), was to include additional areas of ROS into the Preston River Link. A revised structure plan is being prepared, which may result in additional areas of ROS being included in the park once the planning, approvals and implementation of the Bunbury Port expansion and Preston River realignment is complete.

### 3. Park values

Table 2. Summary of key values of the park

<b>Natural values</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>regionally significant landforms and sequences</li> <li>regionally significant wetlands</li> <li>threatened native plant species of State and national significance (KPI)</li> <li><a href="#">threatened ecological communities</a> (TECs) and other vegetation of regional, State and national significance (KPI)</li> <li>threatened native animal species of international, national and State significance</li> <li>regionally significant habitats (tuart forests and woodlands, waterbird feeding and breeding areas)</li> <li>regional ecological linkages</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural heritage values</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>registered Aboriginal sites of archaeological, mythological, ceremonial, cultural and spiritual significance (KPI)</li> <li>traditional cultural and ecological knowledge</li> <li>heritage sites associated with early exploration, shipping and settlement</li> </ul>
<b>Recreation, tourism and community values</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a diversity of recreational experiences, opportunities and sites/facilities in coastal, riverine and forest/woodland environments such as bushwalking, cycling, picnicking, camping, birdwatching, nature appreciation, beach four-wheel driving, fishing, swimming and boating</li> <li>scenic values of the Leschenault Peninsula, rivers, estuary, ocean, tuart forests, banksia woodlands and Maidens Reserve</li> <li>highly engaged and interested urban community consisting of volunteers (KPI), community groups, visitors (KPI), neighbours and residents</li> </ul>
<b>Other values</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>underlying groundwater aquifers of the Bunbury Groundwater Area are a significant drinking water source for the greater Bunbury region</li> <li>water, powerline, road and other infrastructure provide essential services to the community</li> <li>knowledge about natural, cultural, recreation and landscape values of the park and the impacts on them</li> </ul>

Map 1. Greater Bunbury Regional Park overview



### 4. Land tenure and boundaries

#### Boundaries

The boundaries of the regional park are based on the *Preston River to Ocean Regional Park Establishment Plan* (WAPC 2011) and the *Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan* (WAPC 2017a). Park boundaries are shown on Maps 1, 2a and 2b.

Several small anomalies at the ROS/urban interface have been identified across the park, where the boundaries set at the time of the GBRs coming into effect do not match final cadastral boundaries of adjoining subdivisions. These boundary anomalies will be corrected through an omnibus amendment to the GBRs.

#### Land tenure

Land in the park consists of Crown reserves administered under the *Land Administration Act 1997* with Management Orders granted to several State government agencies and local government authorities. Crown reserves may also be vested under other Acts (such as the CALM Act). The park also includes freehold land owned by State government agencies, local government authorities, private organisations or individuals. There are also unmanaged Crown reserves and UCL. Existing land tenure is shown in Appendix 2 and on Maps 2a and 2b.



Parts of the park within Eaton Foreshore and Pelican Point (left), Alexander Island (centre) and Clifton Community Reserve and Point Douro (right) adjoin the lower Collie River as it enters the Leschenault Estuary. Photo – Shem Bisluk/DBCA

Appendix 2 describes the intended future vesting and management of most parts of the park that are managed by State government agencies or local government authorities. There are some lands in the park where identification of future management is dependent on future land-use planning processes and assessments.

The tenure arrangements for Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park (Class A reserve 42470), Morangarel Nature Reserve (Class A reserve 38393), Mangrove Cove reserve (Class C reserve 5275) and Class C reserve 40564 that are already vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission and managed by DBCA will not change. Although only a portion of Mangrove Cove reserve is within the regional park boundaries, this management plan applies to and provides a statutory management framework for the remainder of this reserve that is managed by DBCA.

Lands to be vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission will be afforded the purpose of ‘conservation park’ or ‘conservation of flora and fauna’ (for a nature reserve), depending on their natural values, connections to other DBCA-managed lands and current use.

Lands to be vested in the local government authorities will be afforded an appropriate purpose to reflect current or future approved uses.

#### Crown reserves, unallocated Crown land and Crown owned freehold

Some Crown reserves, UCL and freehold lands managed by agencies and local governments will transfer to the Conservation and Parks Commission for management by DBCA as conservation reserves<sup>5</sup>, particularly several areas of the park south of Bunbury and adjoining the Collie and Brunswick Rivers. However, many lands will remain managed by agencies and local governments. In these cases, management will be in accordance with this plan.

Land reserved for utilities or services, such as pumping infrastructure managed by the Water Corporation, will retain its existing reserve purpose and tenure arrangements. Access for maintenance purposes will not be restricted.

<sup>5</sup> Conservation reserves are Crown reserves that are protected for conservation under sections 5 and 6 of the CALM Act and are generally nature reserves, national parks or conservation parks.



Lots 3 and 4 on Plan 3957 on the Leschenault Peninsula (between the two parcels of the Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park) are Crown freehold managed by DBCA and have been identified in the *Forest Management Plan 2014-23* (CCWA 2013) and the *Swan Coastal Plain South Management Plan 2016* (DPaW 2016) for addition to the Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park.

### Road reserves

Gazetted road reserves managed by local government authorities and managing agencies occur throughout the park, some of which contain roads or tracks that enable access to the park. Liaison will occur between local government authorities, DBCA, WAPC, Main Roads WA and the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) to close road reserves or portions of road reserves within the park that are considered unnecessary. Closed road reserves will be amalgamated into adjoining reserves within the park.

The unused road reserve on the Leschenault Peninsula that bisects lots 3 and 4 on Plan 3957 should be added to the Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park, following the addition of Lots 3 and 4 to the conservation park (see above).

### Private property

Privately-owned freehold land occurs within the park along the Preston River, in the Tuart Brook/Five Mile Brook area, Buffalo Road area and in pockets along the Brunswick and Collie rivers to the mouth of the Collie River and the Leschenault Estuary.

Private property within the regional park is reserved ROS in the GBRS and may be acquired by the WAPC or ceded to the State of WA as a planning condition on subdivision. This plan does not propose any changes to the management of privately-owned freehold land held by organisations, authorities or individuals within the park, although private landowners may decide to consider the content and principles set out in this plan as part of managing their land. However, if land is acquired by the WAPC or ceded to the State of WA, it will be vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission or the relevant local government, and management will be in accordance with this plan.

Access by park visitors is not available to areas of private property owned by organisations or individuals in the park.

### Inclusion of other lands into the park

Criteria for determining potential additions to the regional park include that an area of land:

- consolidates the regional park and has a low perimeter to area ratio
- is identified as having regionally significant values
- is reserved for ROS in the GBRS
- provides a physical link to another area of the park
- provides a park boundary that helps in the efficient and effective management of the park.

Land acquisition proposals may depend on several factors including relevant State and local government agency use and agreement, native title resolution, Statewide priorities, the values/assets of the land, owner willingness to sell, land prices and available funding, and that negotiations and land transfers can take considerable time and resources to complete.

Management objective: To protect park values through progressing formal land tenure arrangements consistent with the purpose of the park.

#### Management strategies

1. Adopt the boundary of the park as shown on Maps 2a and 2b. The boundary will be modified should additional lands be included in the park or ROS boundaries amended. (**WAPC, DPLH, DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH**)<sup>6</sup>
2. Ensure that management is consistent with the land category, Management Order, vesting, purpose and classification of reserves. (**WAPC, DPLH, DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH**)
3. Liaise with DPLH to create or transfer reserves for vesting in the relevant managing agency using Appendix 2 as a guide. (**DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, DoC, DPLH**)
4. Liaise with local government authorities, WAPC and DPLH to close gazetted road reserves within the park that are considered unnecessary. (**DBCA**)

<sup>6</sup> Each management strategy in the plan includes management responsibility, with principal or lead responsible bodies shown in **bold**.

### 5. Park management

Parts of the regional park are managed by different managing agencies (Appendix 2, Maps 2a and 2b), and ongoing management of the park will be in accordance with the strategies outlined in this plan. DBCA is responsible for managing areas of the park vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission and for the overall coordination of management through the preparation of this plan. The local government authorities, Water Corporation, DWER, DoC and WAPC will manage areas of the park vested in or held by these entities, in accordance with the strategies outlined in this plan. Changes to the GBRS and acquisition of private land within the park, in coordination with DBCA, will remain the responsibility of the WAPC.



View eastwards from The Cut towards the Collie River mouth, Pelican Point, Point Douro and Bar and Alexander islands. Photo – Shem Bisluk/DBCA

Community engagement and support from managing agencies is needed for this plan to be implemented efficiently and effectively. Management decisions will involve input and negotiation between the managing agencies. DBCA will refer strategic and policy issues to the Conservation and Parks Commission for consideration as needed. Where appropriate, working parties comprising representatives from DBCA, local government and other relevant agencies will be established to facilitate the preparation of detailed subsidiary plans for the park and ongoing communication on operational matters.

Local Noongar involvement will be important to facilitate maintenance of management practices and customary activities. There is a strong interest by Noongar people to be involved in the ongoing planning and management of DBCA-managed lands and to conduct customary activities on DBCA-managed lands. By working with Noongar people to care for the land, there will be great benefits for the preservation of heritage, conservation of the environment and cross-cultural awareness.

#### Land-use planning

##### Within the park

Under the GBRS, approval of the WAPC is needed for certain developments on land reserved for ROS (WAPC 2008).

Proposed operations and disturbance activities<sup>7</sup> within the park should be assessed for their impact on park values but the specific requirements for assessment and/or approval will depend on the managing agency, the relevant legislation that might apply and/or the type of proposed activity. Proposed disturbance activities (excluding mining) on all DBCA-managed lands will be assessed using DBCA's online [Disturbance Approval System](#).

##### Adjacent to the park

Many impacts and management issues affecting the park result from surrounding land uses and activities. Planning for areas surrounding the park is determined at the State and local level. At the State level, the WAPC is responsible for administering the GBRS. At the local level, local planning schemes provide detailed land-use planning zones, reservations and development provisions for each local government in the region.

Structure plans are endorsed by the WAPC under the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015 to guide and provide a framework for future land use and subdivision. There are several existing structure plans that apply to portions of the park, such as at Five Mile Brook and the eastern side of the Brunswick, Collie and Preston Rivers (Kingston, Treendale, South Treendale, Millbridge and South Moorlands), which guide land use and subdivision within and adjacent to the park.

<sup>7</sup> Disturbance activities are those activities that may disturb or otherwise impact on vegetation or the environment within the park.

## Interim management arrangements

Prior to the transfer of relevant lands to the appropriate agencies, there is a need to develop and implement interim management arrangements between managing agencies. DBCA will coordinate the collaborative interim management of regional park lands identified to be vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission through the preparation of this plan and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs).

The management of private land held by organisations or individuals is the responsibility of the owner. Any interim management arrangements that may be considered for private lands would be voluntary.

## Park management zones

Management zones are a land-use planning framework for protecting the park and minimising existing and potential conflicts between uses and activities by identifying areas of conservation, recreation and other values, and determining appropriate uses, facilities and activities. Management zones provide broad guidance on public use and management activities that are appropriate in certain areas of the park and indicate which management objectives have priority in each area.

The proposed management zones for the regional park are described in Appendix 3 and represented on Maps 4a and 4b. Management zones also relate to the degree of visitor and recreational use, and zones have been integrated with the recreation planning of sites, facilities and activities through visitor management settings (Section 18, Appendix 3). Proposed management zones may change as tenure and management arrangements are finalised/agreed for specific areas of the park. The management zones and recreation settings framework does not affect the tenure arrangements or management of the service and utility reserves in the park.

The management zones and recreation settings framework does not direct the management of privately-owned freehold land held by individuals or organisations in the park. However, where the land is acquired by the WAPC or ceded to the State of WA, management will be in accordance with the plan's park management zones.

Management objective: To ensure the appropriate, efficient and effective management of the park.

### Management strategies

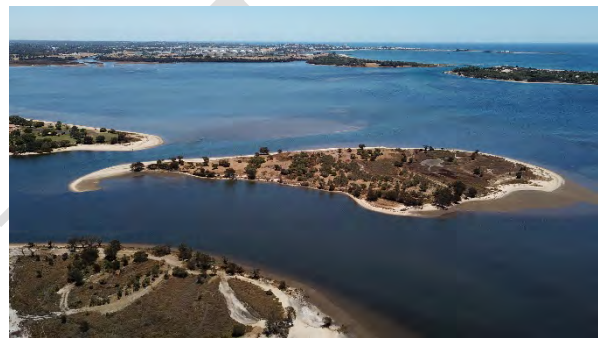
1. Prepare MOUs or management agreements for interim park management for areas controlled by State or local government authorities or private landholders as needed. (all agencies)
2. Ensure that park management is as consistent as possible with the management zones in Appendix 3 and Maps 4a and 4b. **(DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, DoC, WC, DWER)**
3. Where appropriate, request conditions on planning proposals, developments and operations to protect and enhance the values of the park. **(DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, DWER, WC, DoC, WAPC)**
4. Assess all planned operations and disturbance/development activities within the park that have the potential to impact park values. **(DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DWER, WAPC)**

# Natural environment

## 6. Geology, landforms and soils

The southern area of the park extends over a 7km contiguous corridor stretching from the coast in the west to Preston River in the east. The northern area of the park encompasses a west-east corridor up to 8km wide, extending from the coast, around the Leschenault Estuary, eastwards along the lower Collie River and northwards along Brunswick River. There are also four islands within the park: Snake and Alexander islands in the Collie River, Bar Island located at the mouth of the Collie River, and Anglesea Island in the Leschenault Inlet.

The park is in the low-lying Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion (Section 8), which is characterised by a generally subdued topography formed from erosional and depositional processes relating to changes in sea levels during the Pleistocene and Holocene periods. These processes resulted in the accumulation of dunal and shoreline deposits (consisting of sands, limestones, silts, clays and gravels of marine, estuarine, river [alluvial] and wind-blown [aeolian] origin) arranged in a sequence of four main geomorphological systems or landforms parallel to the coastline. Each geomorphological system has distinctive geology, topography, drainage, soils and vegetation. These properties formed the foundation for mapping the systems' soil associations (or units) (Churchward and McArthur 1980).



Bar Island at the entrance to the Collie River between Pelican Point and Point Douro. In the background is the Preston River mouth (left) and The Cut (right). Photo – Shem Bisluk/DBCA

### Geomorphology and soils

The four main geomorphological systems of decreasing age (east to west) are: Pinjarra Plain, Bassendean Dune System, Spearwood Dune System and Quindalup Dune System (McArthur and Bettenay 1974). Estuarine deposits of Pleistocene age also occur (Vasse and Yoongarillup formations). The geomorphology and soil associations (or units) for the park have been described by several sources including McArthur and Bettenay (1974), Churchward and McArthur (1980), V & C Semeniuk Research Group (2009) and the park's establishment plans (WAPC 2011 and 2017a).

#### Pinjarra Plain

The Pinjarra Plain or Guildford formation is characterised by alluvial sediments and occurs on the eastern side of the coastal plain in the northern area of the park. The riverine deposits are associated with the Pinjarra Plain and the beds and floodplains of the rivers are distinct from the surrounding land and consist mainly of red earths and duplex soils and loams.

#### Bassendean dunes

The Bassendean Dune System is the Pleistocene desert dunes of quartz sand, or an accumulation of beach sands along an ancient shoreline to the west of the Darling Range. It is the first (most easterly) and oldest of the three aeolian dune systems and varies in thickness from a few centimetres to several metres. In the northern area of the park the Bassendean sands (Bassendean unit) are represented in small areas inland adjacent to the rivers, and in the southern area occur throughout most of Manea and Loughton parks.

### Spearwood dunes

The Spearwood Dune System is the Pleistocene coastal dunes (now leached yellow sands and limestone). The Spearwood sands (also known as Karrakatta sands) are evidence of the dominance of the aeolian over the alluvial influence. In College Grove, the Spearwood Dunes overlie Bassendean Dunes. Their interfaces on the east and west side of the ridge are marked by the vegetation change from tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) and peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa*) to slender banksia (*Banksia attenuata*) woodland. The western area extends from Parade Road to its interface with the younger Quindalup Dunes. There are two ridges of Spearwood, one in Usher (18m [Australian Height Datum](#) [AHD]) and one in the Shearwater area (26m AHD). From there it slopes gradually to the swale at the base of the steep lee slope of the Quindalup Dunes. In this swale two small wetlands have formed an unusual ecological niche. Limestone occurs on the two ridges and in the southern part of the two wetlands, where it seems to have formed a floor that continues under the Quindalup Dune System toward the beach.

### Quindalup dunes

The Quindalup Dune System (also known as the Safety Bay Sands) is the Holocene coastal dunes and make up the coastal area of the park. The dunal area in the Leschenault Peninsula acts as a barrier protecting the Leschenault Estuary from the ocean. The Quindalup unit is mainly cream and white medium-grained calcareous sand, which becomes increasingly unconsolidated and mobile toward the coast. An example is the large blow-out (locally known as the 'Sand Bowl') in the south-west corner of the park near Maidens Reserve on land owned by the Water Corporation.

### Estuarine deposits

The Vasse formation is located at the northern extremity of the Leschenault Estuary at or near sea level, and consists of estuaries, swampy depressions and poorly drained flats. The soils are mixed layers of recent estuarine deposits and occur as layers of clay, shells, marine algae and coarse calcareous sands (Vasse unit). The Yoongarillup Plain, which occurs between Mandurah and Bunbury, is formed from fossiliferous marine and estuarine limestones in the Tamala Limestone overlain by a relatively thin layer of quartz sand (Yoongarillup unit) – it is a strip of low, undulating ground between the Spearwood and Quindalup dune systems (Semeniuk 1990, Gozzard 2007), with minor ridges, swales and depressions with swamps or lakes. The plain also includes the Hay Park playing fields and remnant vegetation within the park. The Hay Park remnant bushland contains black and grey calcareous soils. Salinity in southern parts of Bunbury is affecting existing vegetation and supporting samphire.

### Acid sulfate soils

Acid sulfate soils (ASS) are naturally occurring soils, sediments or organic substrates commonly occurring in low-lying wetlands, swamps, estuaries, salt marshes and tidal flats. These soils contain iron sulfide minerals mainly as the mineral pyrite or their oxidation products. In an undisturbed state, ASS are typically waterlogged or exist in highly anaerobic conditions, are benign, not acidic and often go unnoticed and cause no problems. However, if the soils are disturbed, drained, excavated or exposed to air by a lowering of the water table, the sulfides oxidise and produce sulphuric acid, iron precipitates and concentrations of dissolved heavy metals such as aluminium, iron, cadmium and arsenic in the soil. These highly acidic soils and water can have a variety of harmful impacts to the environment (including being toxic to many native plants and animals) and infrastructure. [Acid sulfate soil risk mapping](#) covers the park.

Management objective: To protect and conserve geological features, landforms and soils.

#### Management strategies

1. Identify and protect the important geological, landform and soil features vulnerable to erosion and other environmental damage through the planning and assessment of sites and management operations, managing access and the provision of fencing, signs and information, where relevant and appropriate. (DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC)
2. Rehabilitate coastal areas to stabilise dunes as needed. (DBCA, CoB)
3. Where dewatering or the excavation of more than 100m<sup>3</sup> of soil is proposed during activities in the park, determine the ASS risk classification for the site in question and if deemed required, undertake ASS investigations, management planning and works in accordance with DPLH and DWER policy. (DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DWER, WAPC)

## 7. Hydrology

### Surface water

The regional park transitions from the coastal (marine) formations to estuarine and to freshwater river landscapes further inland. The Leschenault Estuary is the receiving body for most of the surface water within and adjacent to the park that drains through the Preston River, Brunswick River and lower Collie River catchments. It is also the receiving body for the land uses (such as agricultural and urban land uses) and activities within the almost 2,000km<sup>2</sup> Leschenault Catchment.

DBCWA is responsible for managing wetlands (areas of seasonally, intermittently or permanently waterlogged or inundated land) and waterways on CALM Act lands (except wetlands that are estuary peripheral or are located within a floodplain with direct connection to a waterway, which are the responsibility of DWER), and coordinates mapping of WA's wetlands. Significant wetlands in the regional park, exclusive of the waters/waterways of the Leschenault Estuary and Inlet or the Preston, Collie and Brunswick rivers (Section 2), are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Significant wetlands in the park

Wetland name	Park area	Management category
[Leschenault] Estuary – Peripheral – northern and western sides (includes Cathedral Avenue wetlands and Knapps Channel wetland)	Leschenault Peninsula C.P. & proposed additions, Leschenault Estuary Cathedral Ave foreshore	Conservation
Leschenault Peninsula (Estuary – Peripheral – eastern side)	Leschenault Peninsula C.P. & proposed additions	Conservation
'Brunswick River' wetlands (river floodplain)	Brunswick River foreshore reserves - east of Forrest Hwy	Conservation
'Brunswick River' wetlands (river floodplain/foreshore)	Foreshore reserves eastern and western sides of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	Conservation
'Twin Rivers/The Junction' wetlands (river floodplain)	The Junction/Twin Rivers	Conservation
'Meadow Landing' wetlands	Meadow Landing	Conservation & Resource Enhancement
'Millars Creek' wetland (creek foreshore)	Millars Creek	Conservation
Elbow/Eelup wetland (includes river floodplain)	Eelup/Elbow wetland & south Collie River foreshore	Conservation
Collie River foreshore (river floodplain)	Pratt Road Reserve, Watson Reserve & Leicester Reserve	Conservation
Egret wetland (or Australind Egret Swamp)	Australind reserves – Morangarel Nature Reserve	Conservation
'Point Douro' wetlands (Estuary – Peripheral)	Point Douro	Conservation
'Clifton Community Reserve' wetland (Estuary – Peripheral)	Clifton Community Reserve & foreshore	Conservation
'Mangrove Cove' wetlands (Estuary – Peripheral)	Mangrove Cove	Conservation
Preston River foreshore	Preston River Link	Conservation & Resource Enhancement
'Loughton Park' wetland	Loughton Park	Conservation
'Manea Park' wetlands	Manea Park	Conservation
'Rifle Range' wetlands	Manea Park	Conservation & Resource Enhancement
Unnamed wetland	Manea Park	Conservation
'Hay Park' wetlands	Hay Park	Conservation
'Five Mile Brook' wetlands	Tuart Brook/Five Mile Brook	Resource Enhancement

Egret wetland was an important breeding site for the great egret, little egret and rufous night heron in the 1980s (Jaensch *et al.* 1988). It is also one of the 100 wetlands that have been monitored under the State Salinity Strategy's *South West Wetlands Monitoring Program* (Lane *et al.* 2017). The mudflats at Point Douro and other areas around the Leschenault Estuary and Inlet provide important habitat for international migratory birds and other waterbirds to use for feeding roosting and breeding (Section 9).

### Flooding

Parts of the park around the Leschenault Estuary and along the Collie, Brunswick and Preston rivers and Eedles Gully lie within floodplain, floodway and/or flood fringe within the extent of a 1 in 100-year annual exceedance probability of flooding (WAPC 2017b). DWER provides advice on development applications and subdivision proposals on floodplains, local government implements floodplain management strategies through land and development controls and building regulations, and Water Corporation maintains flood mitigation works including the flood protection embankments (levee banks) along the Preston River, parts of which are in the Preston River link part of the park. Tuart Brook/Five Mile Brook is important for stormwater management and flood mitigation in South Bunbury.

### Erosion

Active and unmanaged erosion of the riverbanks and associated sedimentation has the potential to adversely impact the ecological health of waterways or infrastructure in the regional park. Waterways can become shallower with sediment build-up, which can increase the flooding risk (DoW 2010). Transported sediments can also contain significant loads of nutrients, heavy metals and organochlorines, which impact the water quality of the waterways and estuary (DoW 2010).

The coastline<sup>8</sup> within the park will also be exposed to predicted future increases in storms as a result of climate change, which is likely to exacerbate coastal erosion processes.



Elbow wetland. Photo – Jonnie Cobby/DBCA

The [Peron Naturaliste Partnership](#), City of Bunbury, Shires of Harvey, Dardanup and Capel and other partners are preparing a collaborative Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP) for the Greater Bunbury region that includes the Leschenault Inlet, Leschenault Estuary and the Preston, Collie and Brunswick rivers. This CHRMAP will provide guidance on the management of inundation and erosion risk including potential treatment options for parts of the park. A Collie River Masterplan is being facilitated by the Shires of Dardanup and Harvey in consultation with City of Bunbury, DWER and other key stakeholders, which will identify and address the erosion issues facing the Collie River.

### Groundwater

The groundwater aquifers generally underlying the regional park (from the surface) are the Superficial, Leederville and Yarragadee aquifers (DoW 2009a). The Superficial aquifer is an unconfined aquifer (generally water table groundwater) consisting of mainly sands of the Bassendean Sand, Tamala Limestone and Safety Bay Sand formations that is up to 20m thick and is recharged by direct infiltration of rainfall (DoW 2008a, DoW 2009a).

The Leederville aquifer is a confined aquifer, with the formation that acts to confine the deeper Yarragadee aquifer. The Leederville aquifer is recharged by direct infiltration of rainfall on the Blackwood Plateau, where the formation outcrops (DoW 2008a, DoW 2009a).

The Yarragadee aquifer is generally confined except where it outcrops in areas of the Blackwood Plateau and in an area south of Bunbury (near the Bunbury Water Reserve) where the Leederville Formation and the Bunbury Basalt are absent. The Yarragadee aquifer is recharged by direct infiltration of rainfall where the formation outcrops on the Blackwood Plateau (DoW 2008a, DoW 2009a). This recharge is considered to be in the Nannup area. Some recharge also occurs through the superficial formations between Bunbury and Capel.

The park is mostly in the proclaimed Bunbury Groundwater Area, with the northern tip of the park (north of the Leschenault Peninsula) in the proclaimed South West Coastal Groundwater Area (DoW 2009a). A monitoring program undertaken by DWER supports the *South West Groundwater Areas Allocation Plan* so that water resources can be managed to maintain their integrity for consumptive use while protecting the social, cultural and natural values that are dependent on the resource (DoW 2009a). Groundwater level trends for the Yarragadee Aquifer show declines of up to 2m during the last 10 years (DoW 2009a). Reductions in water levels in the aquifer becomes most apparent at the surface in areas where the aquifer is shallow or overlain by the Superficial aquifer

<sup>8</sup> The coastline is the seaward extent of ephemeral vegetation on an accreting/stable coast (DoT 2018a).

(such as in southern areas of the park) (DoW 2009a). Therefore, this area of the regional park (such as Hay Park) is particularly susceptible to the effects of Yarragadee abstraction (Del Borrello 2008).

### Groundwater-dependent ecosystems

Surface water features such as wetland and river systems may be strongly connected to, and dependent on, groundwater, and in the regional park these areas include the Brunswick River and lower Collie River floodplains (Hyde 2006) and Hay Park and Manea Park wetlands.

The Hay Park and Manea Park wetlands have been identified as areas that contain groundwater-dependent ecosystems and have determined ecological water requirements (DoW 2008b, Del Borrello 2008, Loomes *et al.* 2008). Management objectives for these areas are to:

- protect TECs and rare and priority native plant species
- maintain the structure and distribution of wetland vegetation
- maintain species richness and diversity
- prevent or reduce weed invasion
- maintain and/or enhance canopy condition (Loomes *et al.* 2008).

Threatened native plant and animal species, TECs, wetlands and watercourses and associated bed and banks may be linked to groundwater-dependent ecosystems and considered in managing groundwater abstraction (DoW 2009b). If a licence application to take water near these sites is submitted, an assessment to determine any adverse effects to these sites may be needed (DoW 2009b).

### Salinity

Sea water intrusion into groundwater is an issue in the southern area of the regional park. Saline intrusion is caused by over-abstraction of groundwater, with sea water being drawn eastwards into coastal groundwater aquifers. Water levels in the Yarragadee aquifer in the East Bunbury area have declined below sea level, which increases the likelihood of the sea water interfaces moving inland (DoW 2010). This sea water intrusion can impact wetland ecosystems, groundwater-dependent ecosystems and users of the resource.

The risk of intrusion of the sea water interface around the Bunbury area is known to be high (DoW 2009a). The City of Bunbury receives potable water from shallow groundwater bores close to the coast that draw on the Yarragadee aquifer (DoW 2010). The bores are subject to the effects of inland movement of the saltwater interface.

Management objective: To protect and conserve hydrological values and processes, particularly wetlands, and minimise the impacts of altered hydrology on park values.

#### Management strategies

1. Identify and protect hydrological values vulnerable to environmental damage, where relevant and appropriate. **(DBC, CoB, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DWER)**
2. Investigate and implement riverbank stabilisation and coastal hazard management techniques and approaches to manage and reduce impacts to infrastructure and the natural environment, from sea level rise and associated erosive forces, where relevant and appropriate. **(DBC, CoB, SoD, SoH, DWER)**

## 8. Native plants and vegetation

### Vegetation

The regional park is in the Swan Coastal Plain region of the [Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia](#), which corresponds to Beard's (1980) 'Drummond' subdistrict within the 'Darling Botanical District' of the Southwestern Botanical Province of WA. Of the 38 percent of pre-European vegetation remaining in the Swan Coastal Plain region, 10.2 percent of current extent is protected within conservation reserves.

Seven vegetation complexes (Hedde *et al.* 1980) occur in the park, all of which are poorly reserved and four are extensively cleared and considered to be vulnerable (Table 4).



Table 4. Vegetation complexes

Vegetation complex	Significance criteria <sup>1</sup>	A. Pre-1750 extent (ha)	B. Current extent (ha)	C. % remains	D. Pre-1750 extent in reserves <sup>2</sup> (ha)	E. Current extent in reserves (ha)	F. % current extent protected as proportion of pre-1750 extent	Area in the park (ha)
Bassendean Complex - Central & South	1, 3	87,476	23,533	26.9	1,849	1,624	1.86	110
Karrakatta Complex - Central & South	1, 3	53,081	12,465	23.48	2,124	2,054	3.87	427
Quindalup Complex	1	54,574	32,983	60.44	4,817	4,566	8.37	1,295
Southern River Complex	1, 3	58,782	10,828	18.42	947	691	1.18	361
Swan Complex	1, 3	15,194	2,056	13.53	97	56	0.37	332
Vasse Complex	1	15,692	4,929	31.41	2,483	2,052	13.08	194
Yoongarillup Complex	1	27,978	9,946	35.55	4,206	3,676	13.14	274

<sup>1</sup> Significance criteria: 1 = Poorly reserved <15% of pre-1750 extent in conservation reserve system (column F), 3 = Extensively cleared <30% of pre-1750 extent remaining is the threshold level below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level and can therefore be considered vulnerable (column C).

<sup>2</sup> reserves = conservation reserves.

Nineteen vegetation types have been mapped for the park (below, Maps 3a and 3b), which have been produced from vegetation attributes at a 1:50,000 scale that have been applied to the DAFWA (2007) soil landscape mapping from limited field inspections. There are several areas in the park that are cleared of native vegetation.

### Quindalup dunes – Quindalup complex

The Quindalup dune vegetation of the park is the southern-most substantial area of this landform vegetation remaining uncleared and in public vesting on the Swan Coastal Plain. Distinct vegetation occurs within exposed coastal foredunes, consolidated dunes and dune swales.

#### Exposed coastal foredunes

Exposed coastal foredunes includes parabolic dunes with blow-outs and exposed coastal heath. The vegetation includes coloniser species on foredunes such as hairy spinifex (*Spinifex hirsutus*), beach spinifex (*S. longifolius*), sea rocket (*Cakile maritima*), sea spinach (*Tetragonia decumbens*) and *Carpobrotus* species, which intergrade into species including coastal daisybush (*Olearia axillaris*), rigid wattle (*Acacia cochlearis*), dysentery bush (*Alyxia buxifolia*), *Acanthocarpus preissii*, thick-leaved fan-flower (*Scaevola crassifolia*), coast sword-sedge (*Lepidosperma gladiatum*), berry saltbush (*Rhagodia baccata*) and stunted peppermint.

#### Consolidated dunes

The consolidated dune vegetation has peppermint and tuart trees. In exposed locations, mallee peppermint is dominant occasionally with mallee tuart. Both species become tall trees and co-dominant in sheltered areas. The dominant understory species include coastal daisybush, *Spyridium globulosum*, coast hop-bush (*Dodonaea aptera*), rigid wattle, southern diplolaena (*Diplolaena dampiera*), *Exocarpos sparteus*, *Jacksonis furcellata*, *Acanthocarpus preissii*, snakebush (*Hemiandra pungens*), thick-leaved fan-flower, panjang (*Acacia lasiocarpa*) over herbs, sedges and grasses such as *Conostylis aculeata*, large flowered bogrush (*Schoenus grandiflorus*), *Austrostipa flavescens*, *Lepidosperma squamatum* and *Bromus arenarius*.



Quindalup dune vegetation in Maidens Reserve. Photo – Andrew Webb/DBCA

### Quindalup dune swales damplands

Keighery *et al.* (2002a) describes how some interdunal swales have developed into damplands due to organic-rich sands and impeded drainage. These features can support species more typically associated with wetlands such as swamp banksia (*Banksia littoralis*), orange wattle (*Acacia saligna*), bare twigrush (*Baumea juncea*) and kidney weed (*Dichondra repens*). DAFWA (2007) maps one of these features for the regional park, although most of this feature does not have dampland features.

The Quindalup dune vegetation of the park supports several range-end populations of Swan Coastal Plain species. The Quindalup dunes within the park is one of only two locations in WA where tuart occurs as a mallee form and is the only known location where tuart occurs in contiguous woodland and mallee vegetation units (Keighery *et al.* 2002b).

### Spearwood dunes – Karrakatta complex central and south

The Spearwood landform of the park includes wetland and upland vegetation.

### Wetland vegetation – Quindalup/Spearwood dune interface sumplands and lakes

Seasonally wet swales occur at the junction of the Quindalup and Spearwood dunes. Two examples of this vegetation type are known for the park and are associated with lime marl soils and near permanent moisture. They are dominated by species associated with moist soils such as orange wattle, *Chorizema diversifolium*, *Logania vaginalis*, *Adriana quadripetala*, swamp banksia, *Leucopogon australis*, coast saw-sedge (*Gahnia trifida*), *Ficinia nodosa*, *Myoporum caprarioides*, bare twigrush and *Centella asiatica*. An area of near-permanent surface water in the largest of these swales supports *Schoenoplectus pungens*, which in the Bunbury area is a rarely encountered sedge only known from a handful of otherwise degraded sites.

### Wetland vegetation – calcareous silts

This is an ancient area of marine/estuarine deposition with varying depths of organic-rich soils over underlying limestone. The lowest lying parts of this area have calcareous silt soils and are dominated by *Melaleuca* species such as mohan (*M. viminea*), swamp paperbark (*M. raphiophylla*) and banbar (*M. teretifolia*) over sedges such as coast saw-sedge and pithy sword-sedge (*Lepidosperma longitudinale*) and herbs including beaded samphire (*Salicornia quinqueflora*), creeping brookweed (*Samolus repens*) and the grass *Sporobolus virginicus*.

The remainder of the area has slight rises of alluvial/organic-rich soils overlying the limestone and has a diverse, mainly wetland vegetation but also some small upland areas. Overstorey species can include flooded gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*), swamp paperbark, moonah (*M. preissiana*), swamp banksia and in the dryer areas tuart and marri (*Corymbia calophylla*). The understory species of these rises is diverse and varied. The critically endangered grass *Austrostipa jacobsoniana* is known from these vegetation types.

### Upland vegetation – Spearwood tuart forest over peppermint

This form of upland Spearwood vegetation is only in the Shearwater Tuart Forest where it occurs at the base of the Quindalup dune, surrounds the dune interface swales and extends over the Mosedale dune to about Parade Road. This forest is dominated by relatively dense tuart over peppermint and often slender banksia. The understory is dominated by species of near-coastal locations, such as berry saltbush, *Spyridium globulosum*, southern diplolaena, *Eremophila glabra*, coast sword-sedge and *Acanthocarpus preissii*. The soils are yellow spearwood sands with outcropping limestone on the crest of the Mosedale dune.

### Upland vegetation – Spearwood jarrah, banksia, marri woodland

This type of Spearwood vegetation within the park is found at Leschenault (north of the Bunbury golf course) and in the Shearwater Tuart Forest east of Parade Road extending to the top of the College Grove dune. Within the Shearwater Tuart Forest, the change-over of these upland vegetation types at



Mature tuart tree in Shearwater Tuart Forest.  
Photo – Paul Roberts/DBCAs

Parade Road is noticeable. Tuart becomes scattered and the secondary tree layer becomes dominated by jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), slender banksia and marri. Peppermint is rarely dominant, and the understory very rarely includes near coastal species. The understory is typically dominated by *Hibbertia hibbertioides*, stalked guinea flower (*Hibbertia racemosa*), *Bossiaea eriocarpa* and woody pear (*Xylomelum occidentale*). The Leschenault occurrence of this vegetation lacks tuart. Both the Leschenault and the Shearwater examples of this vegetation support several understory species typical of the Spearwood landform that distinguishes this banksia vegetation from that of the Bassendean Dune landform. These species include large flowered bogrush, *Daviesia divaricata*, *Synaphea spinulosa*, sand lily (*Corynotheca micrantha*), *Orthroanthus laxus* and *Lasiopetalum membranaceum* (which is Priority 3 listed).

### Bassendean dunes – Bassendean complex central and south/Southern River

The Bassendean landform within the park is only found in Manea Park, Loughton Park and Wardandi Flora Reserve and adjacent Crown reserves. It is predominantly the ‘*Southern River Complex*’ (Heddle *et.al.* 1980), which is where Bassendean sands overlies Pinjarra Plain alluvium. In areas, the alluvial soil can be exposed or very close to the surface and the vegetation in these situations may be representative of the Pinjarra Plain landform, despite the entire area being mapped as the Bassendean landform.

### Upland vegetation – banksia and/or marri woodlands



Banksia woodland in Manea Park. Photo – Paul Roberts/DBCA

The elevated rises of Bassendean sand are dominated by a slender banksia and jarrah low open forest, often with holly-leaved banksia (*Banksia ilicifolia*). Less elevated rises and lower slopes near wetlands where subsoil moisture influences the vegetation have marri as a co-dominant. Understory species of these vegetation types include yellow buttercups (*Hibbertia hypericoides*), stalked guinea flower, *Bossiaea eriocarpa*, *Eriostemon spicatum*, *Phyllanthus calycinus*, *Melaleuca thymoides*, *Lyginea barbata*, *Hypolaena exsulca*, *Phlebocarya ciliata*, *P. filiformis* and *Dasyopogon bromeliifolius*. Populations of several priority-listed species are found in this vegetation.

### Wetland vegetation – dampland wetlands

Dampland wetlands are those that have waterlogged sandy soils in winter/spring but rarely experience surface inundation. The vegetation is dominated by a moonah low woodland occasionally with holly-leaved banksia and Christmas tree or moodja (*Nuytsia floribunda*) over an understory including *Kunzea glabrescens*, *Hypocalymma angustifolia*, *Pericalymma elliptica*, *Adenanthos obovatus*, *Euchilopsis linearis*, grass tree or balga (*Xanthorrhoea preissii*), *Dasyopogon bromeliifolius*, *Phlebocarya ciliata*, *Bacteria australis*, *Anarthria prolifera* and *Hypolaena exsulca*. The priority-listed *Acacia flageliformis* occurs in these wetlands.

### Wetland vegetation – seasonally inundated wetlands

These wetlands are poorly drained and seasonally inundated. They are characterised by organic-rich Bassendean sands impeding drainage and/or have impeded drainage because of underlying alluvial soils. Several different types of these wetlands are within Manea Park and Loughton Park and they are generally dominated by moonah, swamp paperbark, occasionally with mohan over shrubs such as variable-leaved hakea (*Hakea varia*), *Kunzea recurva*, grey honeymyrtle (*Melaleuca incana*), west-coast astartea (*Astartea affinis*), *Pimelea lanata*, orange stars (*Hibbertia stellaris*), *Eutaxia virgata* and the sedges bare twigrush, *Cyathochaeta avenacea*, pithy sword-sedge, *Meeboldina roycei* and occasionally coast saw-sedge. The vulnerable tall donkey orchid (*Diuris drummondii*) and the endangered grass *Austrostipa bronweneae* occur in these wetlands.

### Wetland vegetation – Pinjarra Plain wetlands

While not mapped as the Pinjarra Plain landform, several wetlands within the park have alluvial soils and support vegetation typical of the Pinjarra Plain landform. These wetlands are only in Manea Park and most of them have been historically cleared for agriculture. Those that remain are dominated by mohan, swamp paperbark and robin redbreast bush (*Melaleuca lateritia*) over variable-leaved hakea, *Chaetanthus aristatus*, coast saw-sedge, *Meeboldina* species and a diverse range of annually renewed herbs. Several priority-listed annually renewed herbs

are within these wetlands such as floating bog-rush (*Schoenus natans*), *Blennospora doliformis*, jumping jacks (*Styliidium longitubum*), *Angianthus drummondii* and stalked water ribbons (*Aponogeton hexapetalus*).

### Estuarine

#### Low-lying coastal saltmarsh

Fringing the Leschenault Estuary and on Anglesea Island is a mainly seasonally and tidally inundated area supporting a closed herbland of beaded samphire. Other herbaceous dominants include shrubby samphire (*Tecticornia halocnemoides*), *T. indica*, *Suaeda australis*, creeping brookweed, *Frankenia pauciflora* and *Sporobolus virginicus*. Overstory species are rare but can include swamp sheoak (*Casuarina obesa*) and swamp paperbark, and in places particularly at Anglesea Island and Mangrove Cove the white mangrove (*Avicennia marina*) is dominant. The Priority 1 grass *Puccinellia vassica* is centred on this vegetation and the park is the only area where this species is still known to occur.

#### Slight rise coastal saltmarsh

This vegetation type is within the seasonally and tidally inundated areas of the Leschenault Estuary and is found on slight rises that intermingle with and fringe the 'low-lying coastal saltmarsh' vegetation type. The vegetation is generally dominated by the same herbaceous species as found in the 'low-lying coastal saltmarsh' but will also include sedges such as sea rush (*Juncus kraussii*), knotted club rush (*Ficinia nodosa*) and coast saw-sedge. This vegetation generally has an overstory that is often saltwater paperbark (*Melaleuca cuticularis*), swamp paperbark, mohan, swamp sheoak and sometimes flooded gum.

#### Near estuarine wetlands

This seasonally inundated wetland vegetation is very comparable to vegetation of 'slight rise coastal saltmarsh' vegetation type but differs in that it appears to be separated from tidal inundation.

### Riverine

#### Riverine vegetation

Riverine vegetation includes all the river channels and associated pools of the park. River fringing trees will include marri, flooded gum, swamp paperbark, peppermint and often swamp sheoak.

The lower reaches of the Collie and Brunswick Rivers have a saline influence and swamp paperbark, swamp sheoak and flooded gum are the main trees over an understory that is generally a closed sedgeland of species such as pithy sword-sedge, sea rush and coast saw-sedge, often with beaded samphire and creeping brookweed.

Outside of the saline influence, swamp sheoak is rare and the understory is often degraded. Where present, the understory may include west-coast astartea, *Taxandria linearifolia*, wonnich (*Callistachys lanceolata*), grey honeymyrtle, robin redbreast bush and bracken (*Pteridium esculentum*). Sedges in these areas can include *Lepidosperma tetraquetrum*, spreading sword-sedge (*Lepidosperma effusum*), *Baumea rubiginosa*, *B. preissii*, sheath twigrush (*Baumea vaginalis*), bare twigrush (*Baumea juncea*), marsh club-rush (*Bolboschoenus caldwellii*) and *Juncus* and *Carex* species.

Particularly in the upper fresher reaches of the rivers, understory species such as *Acacia urophylla*, lemon-scented darwinia (*Darwinia citriodora*), *Trymalium odoratissimum subsp. odoratissimum*, *Bolboschoenus medianus* (P1) and *Calycopeplus oligandrus* can be found. These are significant species on the Swan Coastal Plain as they typically occur on the Darling Plateau and/or they are species that are otherwise very poorly known for the Swan Coastal Plain.

### Threatened and priority ecological communities

There are eight threatened ecological communities (TECs) and seven priority ecological communities (PECs) in the park (Table 5). The 'Clay pans of the Swan Coastal Plain' TEC listed under the EPBC Act is recognised as four TECS listed under the Biodiversity Conservation Act. Two PECs are also TECs listed under the EPBC Act. Three PECs can be components of other TECs or PECs.

Table 5. Threatened and priority ecological communities in the park

Ecological community		WA status	National status
Shrublands on dry clay flats (SCP10a)	Collectively referred to as 'Clay pans of the Swan Coastal Plain'	EN	CR
Herb rich saline shrublands in clay pans (SCP07)		VU	

Herb rich shrublands in clay pans (SCP08)		VU	
Dense shrublands on clay flats (SCP09)		VU	
Shrublands on calcareous silts of the Swan Coastal Plain (SCP18)		VU	
Relictual white mangrove community (Leschenault Inlet)		P1	
Tuart ( <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> ) woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain		P3	CR
Banksia dominated woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region		P3	EN
Subtropical and temperate coastal saltmarsh		P3	VU
Quindalup <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> and/or <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> woodlands (FCT30b) <sup>9</sup>		P3	
Southern Swan Coastal Plain <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> - <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> woodlands (FCT25)		P3	
Southern <i>Banksia attenuata</i> woodlands (FCT21b)		P3	

'Clay pans of the Swan Coastal Plain' communities occur where clay soils low in the landscape form an impermeable layer close to the surface, and wetlands form that rely on rainfall and local surface drainage to fill and then dry to impervious pans in summer. A suite of perennial plants that propagate by underground bulbs, tubers or corms (geophytes), and annual herbs flower sequentially as the clay pans dry out during summer, producing a floral display for more than three months. The clay pans have very high species richness, many local endemic taxa and are the most floristically diverse of the Swan Coastal Plain wetlands. In the park, these TECs are restricted to several small patches totalling about 24ha in Hay Park, Manea Park and Loughton Park.

The 'Tuart woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain' community covers about 14 percent of the park and mainly occurs in the Shearwater Tuart Forest, Maidens Reserve and Leschenault Peninsula.

The 'Banksia dominated woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain' community covers a third of the park and more than 75 percent of the Preston River to Ocean part of the park. The community mainly occurs on well drained, low nutrient soils on sandplain landforms, particularly deep Bassendean and Spearwood sands. The community consists of (i) a distinctive canopy commonly dominated by one or more *Banksia* species, (ii) occasional emergent trees of marri, tuart and jarrah, and (iii) a highly species-rich and locally endemic shrub and herbaceous understorey.

The 'Subtropical and temperate coastal saltmarsh' community occurs around the edge of most of Leschenault Estuary (including a sizable area of the park within freehold Lots 7 and 14 on Plan 232713, north of Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park) as well as Bar Island and Point Douro. This TEC is restricted to coastal areas under regular or intermittent tidal influence and consists mainly of salt-tolerant vegetation (halophytes) including grasses, herbs, sedges, rushes and shrubs generally to less than 0.5m in height.



Above left 'Subtropical and temperate coastal saltmarsh' threatened ecological community. Photo – Andrew Webb/DBCA

Above right 'White mangrove' priority ecological community. Photo – Andrew Webb/DBCA

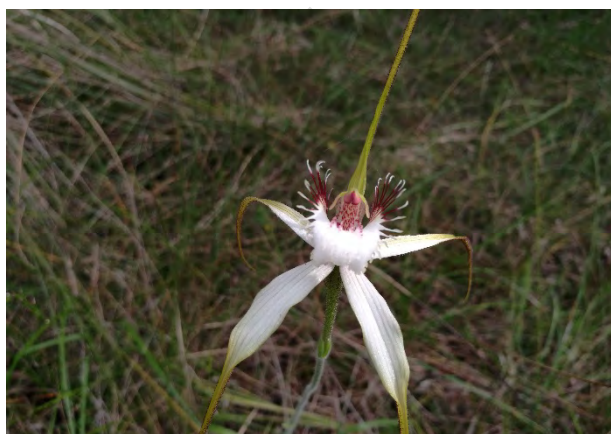
The 'Shrublands on calcareous silts of the Swan Coastal Plain' community is confined to one small patch of Hay Park. The habitat of this community is classified as a dampland, as it experiences seasonal waterlogging. The community consists of open low shrubs with a rich annual flora and is described in more detail in the 'wetland vegetation – calcareous silts' vegetation type.

<sup>9</sup> Gibson *et al.* (1994) defined 30 floristic community types (FCT) within the southern Swan Coastal Plain, some of which are recognised as threatened or priority ecological communities.

The Priority 1 ‘relictual white mangrove community (Leschenault Inlet)’ occurs at Mangrove Cove and Anglesea Island in the Leschenault Inlet and in the upper (northern) Leschenault Estuary. In this latter area, this community occurs on high tidal flats and the steep dune shores along the eastern Leschenault peninsula, where they are supported by a salinity regime that varies from brackish to hypersaline. The community occurs as scrub, heath, shrubland, open shrubland and open heathland, with *Avicennia* forming single columnar-trunked shrubs less than 1m high and up to 3-4m high, or multi-stemmed radially branched shrubs 2-4m high. This community is the most southerly occurrence of the white mangrove in WA (Semeniuk *et al.* 2000), with the nearest white mangroves occurring more than 500km to the north at the Abrolhos Islands. The extent of mangroves in the upper Leschenault Estuary has slowly increased and may be linked to the slowly increasing sedimentation of the estuary (DoW 2007).

## Plants

There are 289 native vascular taxa<sup>10</sup> and three native non-vascular taxa that have been recorded within the park. More than 200 native flowering plants have been recorded within the Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park (CALM 1998). The most taxa-rich of the 66 native plant families are Fabaceae (legumes, peas and wattles – 31 taxa), Cyperaceae (sedges – 27 taxa), Orchidaceae (orchids – 22 taxa) and Myrtaceae (eucalypts and paperbarks – 16 taxa), which reflects similar floristic trends across the southern Swan Coastal Plain (Gibson *et al.* 1994).



*Caladenia speciosa* is a Priority 4 orchid that occurs in the park. Photo – Andrew Webb/DBCA

## Plants of conservation significance

Native plant species of conservation significance within the park include:

- three species listed as [threatened](#) under section 19(1) of the Biodiversity Conservation Act: the critically endangered *Austrostipa jacobsoniana*, the endangered *Austrostipa bronwenae* and the vulnerable tall donkey orchid
- 21 [priority](#) native plant species<sup>11</sup>, including two Priority 1 species, three Priority 2 species, eight Priority 3 species and eight Priority 4 species
- regionally significant species (mainly range-end species) including coast hop-bush, snakebush, panjang, large flowered bogrush, *Calycopeplus oligandrus*, *Scaevola anchlussifolia*, *Clematis linearifolia*, *Thomasia cognata*, *Guichenotia ledifolia*, *Synaphea spinulosa* and *Roepera fruticulosa*.

[Recovery plans](#), [Wildlife Management Program No. 33](#) and other conservation plans provide guidance on the management of native plants of conservation significance in the park.

Management objective: To conserve the habitat and populations of native plants, including populations of threatened plants and ecological communities.

### Management strategies

1. Implement relevant strategies for protection and recovery of populations of threatened species and ecological communities present in the park, as required. (DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC)
2. Undertake habitat restoration or enhancement in degraded areas. (all management agencies)

### Key performance indicator

Performance measure	Target	Reporting
Selected threatened plant populations and ecological community occurrences	Less than five percent decrease in the number of occurrences or populations of selected threatened plants and ecological communities from 2020 levels	Every five years, or as per recovery plans if applicable

<sup>10</sup> A plant or animal taxon is a classificatory group of any rank, such as a family, genus, species or any infraspecific category.

<sup>11</sup> Priority 1 and 2 native plant species are still considered to be under threat even though they are not listed as ‘threatened’ under the Biodiversity Conservation Act.

## 9. Native animals and habitats

### Native animals

There are 199 native animal taxa recorded in the park, including:

- 13 native mammal taxa from nine animal families including five bats (Vespertilionidae), two kangaroos and wallabies (Macropodidae), two possums (Phalangeridae and Pseudocheiridae), one bandicoot (Peramelidae), one dasyurid (Dasyuridae) and one rodent (Muridae)
- 131 bird taxa from 36 animal families including 12 sandpipers (Scolopacidae), 11 parrots and cockatoos (Psittacidae), eight hawks and eagles (Accipitridae), eight ducks, geese and swans (Anatidae) and eight plovers, dotterels and lapwings (Charadriidae)
- 14 reptiles from six animal families including eight skinks (Scinidae), one gecko (Gekkonidae), three front-fanged venomous snakes (Elapidae), one non-venomous snake (Boidae) and one iguanian lizard (Agamidae)
- five amphibians from two animal families including four ground-dwelling frogs (Myobatrachidae) and one burrowing frog (Limnodynastidae)
- 36 spider species have been recorded in the park including seven orb-weaving spiders (Araneidae) and six wolf spiders (Lycosidae).

### Animals of conservation significance

Native animal species of conservation significance within the park include:

- 14 species listed as [threatened](#) under the Biodiversity Conservation Act:
  - four critically endangered species – western ringtail possum or *ngwayir* (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*), curlew sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*), great knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*) and eastern curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*)
  - five endangered species – Australasian bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*), red knot (*Calidris canutus*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*), Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), lesser sand plover (*Charadrius mongolus*)
  - five vulnerable species – forest red-tailed black cockatoo or *karak/yiibi* (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*), greater sand plover (*Charadrius leschenaultia*), western quoll or *chuditch* (*Dasyurus geoffroii*), fairy tern (*Sternula nereis*) and Carter's freshwater mussel (*Westralunio carteri*)
- 29 migratory species listed under the Biodiversity Conservation Act
- one species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent native animals) listed under the Biodiversity Conservation Act – brush-tailed phascogale or *wambenger* (*Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger*)
- two other specially protected species listed under the Biodiversity Conservation Act – New Zealand fur-seal or long-nosed fur-seal (*Arctocephalus forsteri*) and peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)
- 14 species listed as threatened under the EPBC Act
- 31 species listed as 'Migratory species' under the EPBC Act
- nine species listed as threatened under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species
- 28 migratory birds are listed under the Bonn Convention, 25 are listed under the China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement, 26 are listed under the Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement and 23 are listed under the Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
- eight priority animal species including one Priority 3 species and seven Priority 4 species.

[Recovery plans](#) provide guidance on the management of threatened and priority animal species in the park.

### Habitats

Leschenault Estuary is one of the largest waterbodies and important waterbird habitats in the wetland network used by waterbirds in southern WA. Tidal flats, sandbars, bare shorelines and wet saltmarsh areas are important habitats for most species, including migratory waterbird species (Raines *et al.* 2000).



The critically endangered curlew sandpiper is also listed under several migratory bird agreements. Photo – Georgina Steytler



The critically endangered western ringtail possum. Photo – Kim Williams/DBCA

Much of the park contains suitable habitat for the critically endangered western ringtail possum, including high-quality habitat patches in the Belvidere, Shearwater Tuart Forest, Tuart Brook/Five Mile Brook, Maidens Reserve and Hay Park areas and along the Collie, Brunswick and Preston rivers (Shedley and Williams 2014).

Habitat in the park for Baudin's cockatoo, Carnaby's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo includes eucalypt woodland that provides nesting hollows used for breeding and vegetation that provides feeding, roosting and watering habitat.

Key regional ecological linkages that are regionally significant sequences of ecological communities within and between the major landform elements include the Maidens/Preston River linkage, McLarty/Kemerton/Twin Rivers/Preston River/Gwindinup linkage, Collie River linkage, Brunswick River linkage, Leschenault/Eaton linkage and Leschenault/Kemerton linkage (EPA 2003). These strong ecological linkages within and to areas outside of the park are important in maintaining biodiversity and ecological systems, buffering the park from undesirable impacts and in helping to integrate the park within the broader urban and peri-urban landscapes. Opportunities should be taken to strengthen

regional ecological linkages, such as links from Manea Park to the Preston River, and DBCA will liaise with relevant agencies as needed in relation to the establishment and management of these linkages.

Management objective: To conserve the habitat and populations of native animals, including populations of threatened and other significant animal species.

#### Management strategies

1. Implement relevant strategies for the protection and recovery of threatened animal species and populations within the park, as required. (DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC)
2. Undertake habitat restoration or enhancement to support threatened animal populations. (DBCA)



# Management issues

## 10. Fire Management

Most of the regional park lies within either the Bunbury or Eaton-Australind gazetted fire districts, where the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) has responsibility for bushfire suppression. Outside of gazetted fire districts, DBCA is responsible for suppression on all CALM Act lands and local government authorities are responsible for suppression on remaining lands within the park. Pre-suppression on UCL and unmanaged Crown reserves within gazetted town sites is the responsibility of DFES and outside of gazetted town sites is DBCA responsibility. Pre-suppression and post-suppression on remaining lands in the park are the relevant land managers' responsibilities.

Most of the regional park contains flammable vegetation that is [bushfire prone](#) and able to support a bushfire or is vulnerable to bushfire attack and is subject to [State Planning Policy 3.7](#), which directs how land-use planning for new developments is to address bushfire risk management in WA. Most of the park is bounded by private properties (Map 1) and there is often minimal to no physical separation (firebreaks or access) between the park vegetation and urban development making fire mitigation actions and bushfire suppression operations more complex.

Many native plants depend upon fire for regeneration and the germination of seeds. However, no single fire management regime is suited for all species and ecosystems, and some species and communities can be sensitive to fire or the effects of other treatments.

Bushfire mitigation aims to reduce the risk and severity of bushfire impacts through:

- prescribed burning and other treatments<sup>12</sup> to reduce the amount of combustible fuel
- asset protection by using appropriate building designs and materials, and setbacks
- engaging and educating communities to maintain firebreaks and create fire resilient properties.

DBCA's fire management objective is to implement appropriate fire regimes to improve ecosystems and biodiversity while balancing the need to protect lives and community assets. DBCA mitigates bushfire risk, protects lives and property and maintains biodiversity on DBCA-managed lands within the regional park through the implementation of an [annual burn program](#) that involves an extensive planning, consultation and approval process to ensure that all risks and priorities are considered.

Community engagement is key in reducing the impact of bushfires on private properties.

Management objective: To protect lives, property and natural and cultural values from the impacts of bushfires.

### Management strategies

1. Develop an appropriate fire management plan for the park, for inclusion in the annual indicative burn program, that identifies risks, priorities, and environmental and cultural values of the park. (DBCA, DFES, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, WAPC)
2. Undertake fire mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery measures within the park in consultation with the community, key stakeholders, DFES and land managers in accordance with the requirements of the *Emergency Management Act 2005*, *Bush Fires Act 1954* and other relevant legislation. (DBCA, DFES, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, WAPC)

### Key performance indicator

<sup>12</sup> Other treatments could include mechanical methods (such as mulching, pruning, ploughing or slashing), chemical methods (such as spraying weeds and grasses before they emerge or mature) and grazing.

Performance measure	Target	Reporting
Fire management plan for the park that proposes fire prevention, preparedness, response and recovery measures to reduce the risk of bushfire to life, community and park values and maintain ecologically appropriate fire regimes	Fire management plan for the park is developed, and implemented in accordance with the plan	Every five years

## 11. Weeds and pest animals

### Weeds

Environmental weeds are native and introduced plants that invade natural ecosystems and negatively affect the survival of native plants and animals through reducing biodiversity, competing with native species for space, light, nutrients and water, disrupting ecosystem processes, altering fire regimes, changing and reducing native animal habitat and resources, and landscape and scenic values.



Wetland infested with arum lily. Photo – Jenny Kikeros/DBCA Herbarium volunteer

There are 77 weed species that have been recorded in the park. The most taxa-rich of the 28 weed plant families are Poaceae (grasses – 21 taxa), Fabaceae (legumes, peas and wattles – 10 taxa) and Asteraceae (daisies – 7 taxa). Weed invasions have been reported for the Leschenault Estuary (Pen *et al.* 2000), Manea Park (70 species, Bischoff 2003), Maidens Reserve/Shearwater Tuart Forest (55 species, Ecoscape 2002), Wardandi Flora Reserve (Shire of Harvey 2012), Eelup/Elbow wetland and Leicester Reserve (Shire of Dardanup 2008), Millars Creek (Waters 2017), Collie River (Leschenault Catchment Council 2008) and Brunswick River (Leschenault Catchment Council 2006). Weeds are a major issue

across many parts of the park (Table 6), particularly in open and/or previously cleared/grazed areas, along boundaries, along waterways and drainage lines, or in areas of disturbance such as along roads and tracks, and recreation sites.

Table 6. Weeds in the park

Particular weeds of concern within the park include:	
Sydney golden wattle ( <i>Acacia longifolia</i> )	blackberry ( <i>Rubus ulmifolius</i> )
lantana ( <i>Lantana camara</i> )	madeira or potato vine ( <i>Anredera cordifolia</i> )
bridal creeper ( <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> )	narrow leaf cotton bush ( <i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i> )
arum lily ( <i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i> )	pampas grass ( <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> )
lupin ( <i>Lupinus cosentinii</i> )	watsonia ( <i>Watsonia bulbifera</i> )
cape tulip ( <i>Homeria flaccida</i> )	perennial veldt grass ( <i>Ehrharta calycina</i> )
annual veldt grass ( <i>E. longiflora</i> )	bulrush ( <i>Typha orientalis</i> ) <sup>13</sup>
Weeds invading and replacing estuarine shoreline vegetation (Pen <i>et al.</i> 2000) include:	
couch ( <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> )	kikuyu ( <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> )
saltwater couch ( <i>Paspalum vaginatum</i> )	buffalo grass ( <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> )
pigface ( <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> )	

DBCA applies the regionally-based [Weed Prioritisation Process](#), which involves the prioritisation of weed species for control through a ‘species-led’ approach, an ‘asset-protection-based’ approach and other social, cultural, economic, good neighbour and resource considerations, including plants that are [declared pests](#) under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*, [Weeds of National Significance](#) or are on the [National Environmental Alert List](#).

### Pest animals

Pest animals are those species that have the potential to cause significant environmental, social and economic impacts on local communities, visitors and natural values within the park (Table 7) through direct effects such as predation, habitat destruction, competition for food and territory, and introduction of disease, and through

<sup>13</sup> Bulrush is a native species (Keighery and McCabe 2015) and can become a weed in suitable habitat within the park.

environmental degradation, for instance from overgrazing. Pest animals can be either native species that are impacting on natural values (for instance, from unsustainable populations) or introduced species that have become established as wild or naturalised populations. Native animals are protected under the Biodiversity Conservation Act, which places limits on the control of pest species on private and other lands, and a range of fauna licences may be needed for management of pest animals.

Table 7. Pest animals and control options in the park

<b>Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)</b>
Fox <a href="#">baiting</a> is generally unsuitable within the park (except where baits are tethered and in areas away from the public) due to proximity to urban areas and high use by the community including for dog walking. Other control techniques such as foothold trapping and den management (SWCC 2015) may be suitable for fox control.
<b>Feral cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)</b>
Trapping and targeted shooting. In addition to requirements under the <i>Cat Act 2011</i> and any Local Laws, feral cat control must minimise the potential risks of harm to owned (domestic) cats through notifications, identification (including microchip scanning) and other means in accordance with policies and standard operating procedures.
<b>European rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)</b>
Rabbit control may be best achieved through (i) existing biological control such as the Rabbit Haemorrhagic Disease Virus (or ‘calicivirus’) and myxomatosis, (ii) warren fumigation and/or ripping, and/or (iii) rabbit-proof fencing at specific sites to protect important natural values.
<b>Little corellas (<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>), galahs (<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>)</b>
Control measures for <a href="#">corellas and other flocking cockatoos</a> should be well planned, based on an understanding of the behaviour of the birds, varied frequently, integrated with different methods and be persistent, and may include scaring techniques, trapping and targeted shooting. The City of Bunbury and Shire of Harvey have corella control programs in place.
<b>Feral European honeybee (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)</b>
Park managers seek the support of the public in detecting and reporting occurrences of feral honeybee nests within the park. Where feral honeybee nest sites are found, they can be removed by apiarists or by other means as a first priority before other management options are used such as fumigation or nest destruction, depending on the availability and suitability of options in each case.
<b>Mosquitos (<i>Aedes camptorhynchus</i> and <i>A. vigilax</i>)</b>
Mosquito management programs include monitoring of tides and weather (which can affect mosquito borne virus activity and breeding patterns), trapping, pre-treatment surveillance, runnels, <a href="#">larviciding</a> , post-treatment surveillance, adulticiding (or fogging), and public awareness/notification. During spring and early summer, tides and mosquito larvae are monitored prior to implementing a targeted control program on the samphire saltmarshes, including floating bait dispensers and spraying (by helicopter) to limit adult mosquito numbers. Monitoring continues from September to April. Treatments may still be needed in late summer-autumn while water levels are lower. Runnels, which are installed in tidal areas at Mangrove Cove, Point Douro, Bar Island and Knapp’s/Crimp Channel wetland, provide access for fish to feed on larvae and help the draining of tidal waters. Runnels may deteriorate over time and need maintenance. Monitoring and treatment on seasonal wetlands are also undertaken as needed. Control activities on CALM Act lands may require lawful authority and disturbance assessment by DBCA, and in nature reserves and high conservation value wetlands approval of the Conservation and Parks Commission.
<b>Western grey kangaroo (<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>)</b>
Monitoring of kangaroos and their impacts may be needed to provide a trigger for management control. Potential control approaches include exclusion fencing, reducing numbers through targeted shooting or relocation, fencing and revegetation of open grazing areas (SWCC 2015).
<b>House sparrow (<i>Passer domesticus</i>), rainbow lorikeet (<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>) and ferret (<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>)</b>
Park managers seek the support of the public in securing captive animals in enclosures and detecting and reporting any occurrences of these species within or near the park.

Pest animal control is a partnership and managing agencies should work wherever possible with the community, especially with neighbours and biosecurity groups, to share in the control and optimise the benefits across the landscape from works undertaken. The priorities and programs for pest animal (as well as weed) control are developed in collaboration with local government authorities, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD), landowners and local Recognised Biosecurity Groups such as the [Leschenault Biosecurity Group](#) and the Peel Harvey Biosecurity Group.

Management objective: To minimise the negative impacts of weeds and pest animals on the park.

Management strategies

1. Prepare and implement weed and pest animal control plans for the park that consider prioritising control on an ‘asset-protection-based’ and ‘species-led’ approach and other considerations including staff awareness and training, where relevant and appropriate. (DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DWER, WAPC)

2. Limit the opportunity for weeds to be introduced and established by (i) applying appropriate hygiene practices to machinery entering the park, (ii) minimising disturbance of soil during operations, and (iii) restricting the importation of soil to only those sources with strict soil quarantine, where relevant and appropriate. **(DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DWER, WAPC)**
3. Maintain monitoring and management programs for mosquitos through the Leschenault and Geographe Mosquito Management Groups and provide for minimal environmental impact mosquito control methods and programs, where appropriate. **(DoH, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, DBCA)**
4. Work with relevant agencies, adjacent land managers, other organisations, community groups, visitors and volunteers to facilitate effective, coordinated management of weeds and pest animals, where relevant and appropriate. **(DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DWER, WAPC)**

### Key performance indicator

Performance measure	Target	Reporting
Control plans that prioritise the control of weeds and pest animals	Weeds and pest animal control plans for the park are developed, and implemented in accordance with the plans	Every five years

## 12. Plant and animal diseases

Phytophthora Dieback refers to the disease caused by soil-borne plant pathogens from the genus *Phytophthora*. *Phytophthora cinnamomi* is considered the most significant plant disease in the regional park because many of the plant families most at risk from *P. cinnamomi*, such as Proteaceae, Myrtaceae, Ericaceae and Fabaceae (Shearer *et al.* 2004) are present within the park, and *P. cinnamomi* can irreversibly change the composition of many plant and animal communities (Shearer *et al.* 2009). Although much of the park has not been surveyed for Phytophthora, *P. nicotianae* has been recorded in Manea Park, *P. multivora* has been recorded at the nearby Edith Cowan University campus, and Phytophthora Dieback has been recorded in Manea Park, at Australind on unmanaged R33247 and WAPC freehold Lot 31 on Plan 232758, and along the Brunswick River at Wellesley on R43511, R45532 and Lot 500 on Diagram 74316.

Phytophthora Dieback can be introduced and spread by vectors such as motor vehicles, earth-moving equipment, humans (through walking), bicycles, horses and rehabilitation planting through the movement of infested soil and plant matter. As *Phytophthora* species are all soil-borne pathogens, measures to reduce the spread of *P. cinnamomi* will be beneficial in reducing the spread of other *Phytophthora* species, other soil-borne pathogens and some weed species.

Phytophthora Dieback is best managed as part of an integrated disease management strategy for the whole park. Factors triggering consideration of *P. cinnamomi* surveys may be proposed tracks/facilities or observed expansion of disease extent.

Honey fungus (*Armillaria luteobubalina*) has been found in the Maidens area (Hart Simpson and Associates 1994) and is a major plant pathogen in coastal dune vegetation, including tuart forests and banksia woodlands of the Spearwood Dune System.

Marri is susceptible to cankers<sup>14</sup> caused by the endemic fungus *Quambalaria coyrecup*, which results in high disease incidence and mortality of trees (Paap *et al.* 2018).

[Diseases in native animals](#) can contribute to poor population health, reduced fertility and local decline of populations, and appropriate hygiene is required for native animal management activities and is also important in caring for or applying first aid to sick or injured wildlife.



Boot cleaning station in Manea Park. Photo – Paul Roberts/DBCA

<sup>14</sup> Cankers are a formed where fungi invade trunks, branches or twigs of trees through wounds or areas of stress and form gum staining, bark cracking or shedding, or lesion symptoms leading to the death of areas of tree tissue.

Management objective: To minimise the impact and spread of plant and animal diseases.

#### Management strategies

1. Prepare and implement Phytophthora Dieback guidance for the park. (DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC)
2. Consider appropriate hygiene measures (including hygiene management plans and training) for management operations (including use of contractors) and proposed developments based on risk. (DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, WAPC)
3. Provide information, interpretation and education material that promotes an understanding and appreciation of the threat that diseases pose to the park's native plant and animals, and to staff and wildlife carers handling or coming into contact with wildlife. (DBCA)

## 13. Climate change

The temperate climate of the regional park is characterised as 'Mediterranean' with hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters, and is controlled by the eastwards passage of anticyclones and associated troughs (Oma 1989). Climatic data recorded from the Bunbury weather station (Site No. 009965) for 1995-2019 shows that the mean minimum temperature ranges from 7.1°C in July to 15.8°C in February and the mean maximum temperature ranges from 17.3°C in July to 30.0°C in February (Bureau of Meteorology 2019). The mean annual rainfall (1995-2019) of 726.1mm falls mainly between May and September, with the highest mean rainfall in July (142.5mm) (Bureau of Meteorology 2019).

Climate can significantly affect the physical and environmental values of the park and increase the pressures on individual species, communities and ecosystems. The seasonal climate variations from year-to-year and climate cycles are important factors in determining vegetation patterns, their condition and vulnerability to other climate induced impacts such as bushfires, cyclonic summer rainfall, windstorms and drought, as well as habitat conditions for native animals.

Climate change projections for the south-west of WA (CSIRO and BoM 2015) show continuing trends of:

- decreasing winter, spring and annual rainfall
- increasing mean, maximum and minimum temperatures in all seasons
- increasing extreme temperatures, frequency of hot days and duration of warm spells
- increasing intensity of extreme rainfall events and time spent in drought
- increasing mean sea level rise
- harsher fire-weather climate.

Predictions of the impact of climate change are many and varied, and include:

- an overall reduction in biodiversity, notably of endemic species
- changes in the distribution and range of native and introduced species and ecosystems and their functioning, notably biodiversity that are: (i) sensitive to changes in water availability, quality and/or temperature, (ii) sensitive to changes in micro-climates through heat stress or changes in air and soil moisture, (iii) unable to disperse effectively to appropriate habitat, (iv) unable to survive and adapt to an increase in the frequency and intensity of fire, and (v) subject to predators increasing in number and range
- a rise in sea level, coupled with declining inward freshwater flows, is likely to alter habitats for estuarine and terrestrial species through: (i) an increase in extent of marine waters and hence a decline in brackish and freshwater habitats, (ii) inundation that will destroy or degrade habitats for terrestrial species, and (iii) decreasing estuarine habitats through deoxygenation and increased algal blooms
- declining surface freshwater flows are likely to lead to a progressive shift from aquatic to terrestrial species and habitats, producing: (i) loss of biodiversity specific to surface water dependent wetlands, (ii) a loss of aquatic refuges in headwater streams during summer, (iii) a decrease in connectivity between pools and freshwater sources and increase in barriers to dispersal, (iv) altered nutrient cycling and associated effects, and (v) a loss of cold water species
- the potential loss of groundwater resources is likely to lead to declines in groundwater-dependent species
- possible phenological shifts in growth and reproduction timing and cycles (including flowering and migration) due to altered environmental triggers
- changes in habitat conditions in space and time lead to the emergence of novel ecosystems, which will favour some native species but threaten others, including a potential increase in, and southwards incursion by, some invasive pest species
- possible shifts in levels of genetic variation in populations and associated spatial patterns.

These impacts of climate change will be exacerbated where they interact with other pressures upon biodiversity, notably ecosystem degradation and destruction, altered fire regimes and invasive pest species, and the associated loss of species habitats. Certainty around the accuracy and precision of climate change predictions and their associated effects on biodiversity is low and so flexible management strategies will be essential to ensure resilience of ecosystems and species habitats.

Coastal erosion and inundation are some of the most significant long-term threats to the park's coastal areas (Section 7), which are west-facing sandy beaches that are exposed to south-westerly swells and the north-westerly storms.

Management objective: To minimise the effects of climate change on park values.

Management strategies

1. Consider the results of climate change information, as it become available, and incorporate this into adaptive management strategies at the regional, community and species level. **(DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DWER)**
2. Continue existing fire, pest and weed management programs to increase the park's ability to cope with future disturbances, including climate change, where relevant and appropriate. **(DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DWER, WAPC)**

## 14. Pollution, contamination and waste management

Potential pollution from within the park or surrounding lands may impact on park values, including from:

- surface water pollution – for example chemicals, nutrients or weeds from industrial areas; nutrients carried in sediments through the stormwater system; and garden fertilisers, herbicides and pesticides used in urban areas
- groundwater pollution – for example seepage from septic, and nutrients and chemicals from agricultural and industrial activities
- marine pollution – for example fuel and oil spills, litter (such as plastics and fishing line), bilge and ballast discharge from ships, and sewage
- land pollution – for example illegal dumping of urban, visitor, industrial and agricultural waste including rubbish, scrap or soil; and inappropriately disposed solid and liquid waste generated by visitors at camping areas or from recreational activities.

### Contaminated sites

There are 14 sites in the regional park that have been reported as a known or suspected contaminated site in accordance with the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003* and are subject to Contaminated Sites Regulations 2006. Seven of these sites are confirmed contaminated sites identified on DWER's 'Contaminated Sites Database' and seven sites are other reported sites listed on the 'Reported Sites Register'.

### Waste management

Illegal dumping of rubbish is a significant management issue in some areas of the park. The management of rubbish and wastes will focus on:

- the enforcement of relevant local laws or the application of the *Litter Act 1979* or CALM Act and regulations relating to rubbish dumping
- where appropriate, minimising and/or maintaining rubbish disposal facilities consistent with relevant managing agency policies and local laws
- providing visitors with appropriate information and education about waste management, and encouraging them to take their rubbish home where bins are not provided
- minimising unmanaged access into the park through the provision of boundary fencing (Section 4).

Management objective: To minimise the production and impacts of pollution and waste on park values.

Management strategies

1. Identify and report any potential contamination sites in accordance with the requirements of the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*. **(DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, WAPC, DWER)**

2. Investigate, remediate and monitor confirmed contaminated sites where necessary, in accordance with the requirements of the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*. (DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, WAPC, DWER)
3. Assess and implement site design and management measures to reduce littering in the park, where relevant and appropriate. (DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, WAPC, DWER)
4. Provide interpretive and education material to inform park visitors and neighbours about the adverse impacts of pollution and inappropriate litter or waste disposal, where appropriate. (DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC)

## 15. Rehabilitation

There are many areas in the park that have environmental degradation resulting from grazing, weed infestation, previous bushfires, unauthorised access, recreational activities or development, and utilities and service corridors, which have modified vegetation communities and some park edges and significant patches have little to no native vegetation.

Areas within the park that may be potential candidates for rehabilitation projects include:

- cleared areas north of Eelup/Elbow wetland, to create ecological connections to the Collie River
- cleared area on the river at The Junction/Twin Rivers
- degraded areas within Point Douro
- degraded areas within Manea Park
- riparian areas along the Collie and Brunswick Rivers
- degraded dunal and woodland areas within Shearwater Tuart Forest and Maidens Reserve
- degraded dunal areas within the Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park.

Management objective: To rehabilitate or restore degraded areas in the park to enhance ecosystem functionality and help protect park values.

Management strategies

1. Undertake rehabilitation or restoration in accordance with best practice principles and standards, and coordinate works with other management operations including protecting treatment areas from threatening processes. (DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH)
2. Consider the participation of volunteers, school groups and local communities in rehabilitation works. (DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH)

# Cultural heritage

## 16. Noongar cultural heritage

Noongar people are the traditional owners of the south-west, which includes the regional park. There are fourteen Noongar language (dialect) groups across the south-west, with each group relating to specific geographic areas with ecological distinctions. The park is located within four of these groups – *Pinjarup*, *Wadandi*, *Kaneang* and *Wilmen*, although the spelling and boundaries of these groups may vary.

Noongar people have inhabited the south-west for up to 50,000 years (Dortch and Dortch 2001, Turney *et al.* 2001) and have developed a close association with their *boodja* (land or country).

Within the park:

- four registered Aboriginal heritage sites and four sites that are not registered ('other heritage place') occur within the Leschenault part of the park
- one registered Aboriginal heritage site and one 'other heritage place' occur within the Preston River to Ocean part of the park
- two registered Aboriginal heritage sites and eight 'other heritage places' occur within the Preston River link.

The Leschenault Estuary and Preston, Collie and Brunswick rivers (and their tributaries) are mythological sites associated with the Waugal that is believed to have created many of the rivers in the south-west, including the Collie, Brunswick and Preston rivers, and is still present in all these sources of water. When approaching pools or places for swimming or fishing where the Waugal was known to reside, propitiatory rituals such as offering articles of food, singing and throwing sand into the water are conducted so that no harm would befall those who approached.

Manea Park was a hunting and camping area traditionally used by elder Noongar people, who would access the Preston River and adjacent swamplands for fresh water supplies and food, and woodland areas in Dalyellup, Shearwater and Manea Park were important corridors used for hunting and accessing the coast for fishing (WAPC 2011).

A range of other Aboriginal heritage sites are described across the park including artefacts/scatters, camps, modified tree, ceremonial, man-made structures, skeletal material or burial sites. However, it is likely that registered sites only represent a small proportion of the actual Aboriginal heritage sites within the regional park. Aboriginal heritage sites are protected, whether known or not, and large areas within the park have not been the subject of formal heritage surveys. DBCA has a Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement (NSHA) with Gnaala Karla Booja (GKB) native title group which establishes a uniform and efficient Aboriginal heritage survey regime for land clearance and the protection of sites/objects. Rivers, estuaries, foreshores and wetlands should be a focus of cultural heritage management, and due diligence should be exercised during any on-ground works (such as fencing and revegetation) given the potential for archaeological sites to exist. The State Government's [Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines](#) guides management actions to ensure Aboriginal heritage sites are not adversely impacted.



The Junction/Twin Rivers where the Brunswick River (left) meets the Collie River (centre and right).  
Photo – Lorna Charlton/DBCA



### Native title

The only [registered native title claim](#) that covers the park is for GKB ([National Native Title Tribunal](#) number WI2015/005), who are represented by the [South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council](#) (SWALSC) native title representative body. The [South West Native Title Settlement](#) (SWNTS) provides Noongar people with recognition as traditional owners of the south-west of WA, establishes the Noongar Land Estate and six Noongar Regional Corporations, implements a standard heritage process, and provides a range of economic and community development outcomes, in exchange for the surrender of native title and resolution of native title claims. Under Indigenous Land Use Agreements specific areas of DBCA-managed lands will be identified to be jointly managed under the CALM Act by Joint Management Bodies established under Joint Management Agreements.

### Customary activities

The CALM Act (and associated regulations), with the Biodiversity Conservation Act, allow Noongar people to access DBCA-managed lands to conduct traditional activities, subject to regulations. Amendments to the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage By-laws 1981 and the Country Areas Water Supply By-laws 1957 also enable Noongar people to legally do certain customary activities in Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSAs). Such traditional customary purposes may be for medicinal, artistic, ceremonial or other cultural purposes. However, certain customary activities, such as hunting, may be inappropriate in places where it is evident there is a real and significant risk to public safety, the protection of native plants and animals or other uses, users or values, as outlined in DBCA's [Guide to Aboriginal customary activities](#).

### Working relationships with Noongar people

The CALM Act has a management objective “*to protect and conserve the value of the land to the culture and heritage of Aboriginal people*” and establishes legal frameworks to enable joint management of lands and waters between DBCA and other parties. The SWNTS provides for a cooperative and joint management framework for all CALM Act land within the settlement area and establishes a formal governance arrangement for DBCA and Noongar people to work together.

[Reconciliation Australia](#) promotes and facilitates respect, trust and positive relationships between the wider Australian community and Aboriginal people through its *Reconciliation Action Plans* program. Management agencies in the regional park have developed and are implementing reconciliation action plans (RAPs). A region-wide [Bunbury-Geographe Reconciliation Action Plan Reflect](#) has been developed for the City of Bunbury and the Shires of Capel, Dardanup and Harvey.

Some of the ways that the cultural ties between Noongar people and *boodja* can be better appreciated, cross-cultural awareness enriched and working relationships strengthened is through:

- Noongar naming of reserves and other park features/places
- appropriate signage and cultural interpretation at key sites around the park
- developing walk trails that tell stories of Aboriginal Dreaming, the significance of key sites and other aspects of Noongar culture.

Employment of Noongar people is another way of creating greater cross-cultural awareness upon which to build better working relationships between managing agencies and Noongar people. It is also an important mechanism for developing expertise among Noongar people which can lead to long-term employment.

There is considerable and growing interest in [Aboriginal tourism in WA](#), and there are opportunities to capitalise on this interest given the closeness of the regional park to urban areas, which can deliver tourism and other social and economic benefits to Noongar people (Government of Western Australia 2011).

Management objectives: To identify and protect significant Noongar places and values. To involve Noongar people in managing the park. To improve understanding of the Noongar heritage values of the park.

Management strategies:

1. Protect, maintain, manage and where possible record and monitor known or identifiable sites of Noongar cultural heritage significance in accordance with the requirements of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*. (DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DWER, DPLH, WAPC)
2. Maintain and build cooperative management arrangements with Noongar people for lands within the park, consistent with legislation, policy and the SWNTS. (DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DWER, WAPC)

3. Where appropriate, undertake cross-cultural awareness, Aboriginal heritage site identification and other relevant Noongar cultural heritage training for relevant managing agency staff. (DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DWER, DPLH)

### Key performance indicator

Performance measure	Target	Reporting
Protection of Aboriginal heritage sites	No disturbance of registered Aboriginal heritage sites because of park management operations without formal approval and consultation through the GKB/SWALSC NSHA process.	Annually

## 17. Other cultural heritage

A range of other cultural heritage sites occur within the park associated with the initial exploration and settlement in the early years of the Swan River Colony and the subsequent development of the greater Bunbury region including:

- the twin peaks of the Maidens (Heritage Place No. 5741) were identified as significant landmarks and ocean navigational references by English and French maritime explorers from the late 1790s
- Bunbury's first settlers were John and Helen Scott who arrived in 1838 and established a farm at Eelup<sup>15</sup> (Heritage Place No. 6617) at the request of landowner Governor James Stirling
- Thomas Little also arrived in 1838 and built a homestead at Belvidere (Heritage Place No. 17632) on the Leschenault Peninsula that was bought by Charles Robert Prinsep, which was originally part of land granted to William Hudson in 1831 (Wooltorton 2013)
- William Kernott Shenton established a house on the banks of the Collie River in the 1830s (Shire of Harvey Municipal Inventory)
- Point Lautour, at the junction of the Collie and Brunswick rivers, was named after Colonel Peter Augustus Lautour who held the first land grant in the Leschenault area in 1830 (Shire of Harvey Municipal Inventory)
- the Australind Memorial (Heritage Place No. 11964) on the eastern shore of Leschenault Estuary commemorates the vision of the Australind Settlement
- the wooden whaler 'North America', which was carrying whale oil and provisions, was shipwrecked at Mangrove Cove (Heritage Place No. 5660) in 1843
- in 1849 William Forrest built the Forrest Homestead (Heritage Place No. 381) at Picton, which lies adjacent<sup>16</sup> to the Preston River Link part of the park. In 1851 Forrest built a water mill and mill race (Heritage Place No. 5676) to produce flour for the district
- the wooden brig 'Annie M Young', which was transporting jarrah and other cargo, was shipwrecked along the North Beach (Turkey Point) foreshore (Heritage Place No. 5658) in 1876
- a memorial to convict John Boyle O'Reilly, who escaped custody in 1869 and hid in the dunes in Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park before boarding the American whaler 'Gazelle' and escaping to America, and other convicts that worked in the district stands at the entrance to Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park (Heritage Place No. 3163)
- Picton Inn (Heritage Place No. 382), which lies adjacent<sup>17</sup> to the Preston River Link part of the park, was built in about 1850 and serviced the needs of travellers using the Preston River ford
- Thomas Walter's Turkey Point holiday resort opened in 1918 (Heritage Place No. 5637) and was a popular local holidaying destination up to the 1950s, involving boating across Leschenault Estuary at the time to access tea rooms, accommodation, and recreation facilities
- the Preston River to Ocean bushbelt (City of Bunbury Municipal Inventory) (Heritage Place No. 5670) listed as a result of increasing population and residential development.



The twin peaks of the Maidens are a part of the Preston River to Ocean bushbelt. Photo – Shem Bisluk/DBCA

<sup>15</sup> The spelling for this corresponds to the Heritage listing but is equivalent to Elaap.

<sup>16</sup> The registered site extends into the park.

<sup>17</sup> The registered site extends into the park.

Management objective: To identify and protect other cultural heritage values of significance.

Management strategies

1. Protect, maintain, manage and where possible record and monitor known or identifiable other sites of cultural heritage significance. **(DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DWER, DPLH, WAPC)**
2. Ensure that other cultural heritage values of the park inform and guide management actions, where relevant and appropriate. **(DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DWER, DPLH)**

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# Visitor use

## 18. Visitor use and planning

The regional park is of high recreational value as it provides a range of nature-based recreation opportunities associated with coastal, riverine and bushland environments within and close to urban populations of the greater Bunbury region. This plan will encourage visitor use while ensuring that the level and type of use are sustainable and minimise conflict with other park visitors and values.

Visitation to the regional park is likely to be high given the proximity of the park to urban areas. More than 247,700 visits alone were recorded for Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park in 2017–18, which increased from 93,270 visits in 2011–12. Visitor numbers to the park are expected to continue to increase with residential developments in the greater Bunbury region and with greater awareness of the regional park’s attributes. Much of the recreational use of the park is likely to be by local communities, which are increasingly valuing and using the open spaces and facilities of local park areas.



The boat ramp at Ridley Place provides access through the park to the Leschenault Estuary for various boating activities. Photo – Shire of Harvey

Existing recreation sites and opportunities in the park are shown on Maps 4a and 4b. The most popular recreation activities in the park include bushwalking, cycling, nature observation, fishing, picnicking, dog walking and scenic driving (Table 8).

Table 8. Recreation activities in the park

<b>Boating</b>
DoT is responsible for safety and navigation on waters surrounding the park, and the <a href="#">Bunbury-Busselton Boating Guide</a> provides guidance for boating. Formal boat ramps occur at Ridley Place in the Leschenault Estuary and Eaton Foreshore, Pelican Point and ‘The Elbow’/Eastwell Road along the Collie River (with floating jetty). The disturbance of estuarine sediments from boating access is an issue along the Estuary side of the Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park, and boat landing/access is restricted to non-motorised boats. The jetty at Tuart Grove is proposed to be removed (for boat access). Boating may also contribute to riverbank and foreshore erosion.
<b>Bushwalking</b>
Bushwalking trails include the dual-use Tuart Walk/Dalyellup-Usher trail, Maidens Reserve walk trail network, <a href="#">Pultenaea Loop</a> (Manea Park), <a href="#">Mangrove Cove boardwalk</a> , <a href="#">Eaton Foreshore Walk</a> through to Watson Reserve, Collie River foreshore walk (north side), Leschenault Estuary trail, Brunswick River foreshore walk (north western side), Millars Creek, John Boyle O’Reilly walk, Belvidere Interpretive Walk and Harris Track. More bushwalking trails may be proposed for the park in conjunction with future detailed recreation area/site or urban development planning.
<b>Camping</b>
Designated camping facilities are at <a href="#">Belvidere campground</a> and The Cut campground (accessed by boat, or by walking or cycling on the management access track from Belvidere). Informal camping is not allowed in the park. <a href="#">Campfires and firewood</a> collection can have detrimental effects on the natural environment. Hot ash and coals from beach campfires, as well as glass and other rubbish thrown into campfires, can be a visitor risk, and campfire escapes are a cause of bushfires. Gas barbecues are provided at major recreation sites in the park, but some campfires are allowed in fire rings at Belvidere and The Cut, except when fire bans apply.
<b>Cycling</b>

Cycling occurs in areas of the park also used for bushwalking such as the dual-use Tuart Walk and Pultenaea Loop. The *Bunbury-Wellington 2050 Cycling Strategy* (DoT 2018b) outlines potential cycling opportunities in the region including proposed new or improved existing facilities along the eastern side of Leschenault Estuary, the western side of Leschenault Estuary, a bridge<sup>18</sup> across The Cut to facilitate a future cycling loop around Leschenault Estuary, along the Collie, Brunswick and Preston rivers, along Millar's Creek between Collie River and Forrest Highway, and Five Mile Brook. Local government authorities also have local bike plans identifying local priorities for bicycle networks. The South West Mountain Bike Master Plan (WestCycle 2015) identifies the Maidens Reserve and the edges of the Collie and Preston rivers as potential areas for future mountain bike trail development. Sandy soils and sensitive environments in many areas of the park may require some trails to be hardened.

### Day-use

Day-use sites across the park provide a range of facilities such as barbecues, toilets, tables, playgrounds and shelters, as well as opportunities for a range of activities such as nature appreciation, lookouts, interpretation and bushwalking. There is potential for new or upgraded facilities for many park areas and sites. Parts of Maidens Reserve have potential for a regional-level attraction including a lookout facility at the old trigonometrical station.

### Dogs and cats

Dogs are allowed on the ocean beaches below the high-water mark in Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park provided they are kept on a leash. Local government authorities are responsible for administering and enforcing the *Dog Act 1976*, which requires dogs to be on leash at all times in public places. The exception is within local government proclaimed Dog Exercise Areas, where dogs are permitted off-leash. Off-leash Dog Exercise Areas in the park occur at Loughton Park (middle section), Pelican Point foreshore and Maidens Reserve beach in the City of Bunbury, reserve 25417 (Watson reserve), reserve 43641 (Leicester Reserve) and reserves 24359 and part 25417 (Eaton Foreshore, only between 7.00pm to 10.00am) in the Shire of Dardanup, and reserves 31576<sup>19</sup> and 43714 (Clifton Community Reserve) in the Shire of Harvey. It is proposed to change the off-leash areas of Leicester Reserve (outside of eastern landscaped areas), bushland areas of Watson Reserve and bushland areas of Clifton Community Reserve to on-leash dog areas. Several Dog Exercise Areas also occur next to or near the park<sup>20</sup>.

Local governments are also able to designate dog-prohibited areas under the *Dog Act 1976* on lands and waters that are under their control, care and management, and the park area within Hay Park is the only area where dogs are prohibited. Prohibited areas proposed in future conservation reserves to be managed by DBCA in the park because of conservation values are Point Douro, Loughton Park bushland areas, Elbow/Eelup wetland and nearby river foreshore and Crown reserve 52873 at north Treendale.

The *Cat Act 2011* requires all cats to be sterilised, microchipped, tagged and registered, and provides for local governments to make local laws under this Act and administer and enforce the Act and Cat Regulations 2012. Local governments can designate cat prohibited areas in accordance with local laws. Cat prohibited areas in the park include Maidens Reserve, Manea Park, Hay Park and Loughton Park.

### Events and group activities

In general, many organised group activities may be an acceptable use of the park, provided they:

- are sensitively located to maintain natural and cultural values
- are properly planned and managed
- do not interfere with other forms of recreation or other activities
- are safe for participants and spectators
- are not resource-demanding on managing agencies.

Special events that present opportunities for nature-based recreation may be permitted in the park, subject to the policies of, and approval from, relevant managing agencies and other authorities (such as Department of Health and DWER).

### Fishing

Fishing platforms are located at Turkey Point (The Cut) and the Elbow. Recreational fishing (freshwater and coastal) is managed under the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994* by DPIRD and is allowed within the park unless specified. Access for fishing can cause environmental degradation to riverbanks, foreshores and dune systems and existing informal access along rivers may need to be consolidated. Vehicle access to Buffalo and Belvidere beaches for recreational and commercial fishing may continue provided (i) there is ongoing cooperation between fishing groups and DBCA, (ii) the fragile dune systems are protected, (iii) conflict between the users of the beaches are minimised, and (iv) relevant activity codes are adhered to. Vehicle access to the Maidens Reserve beach for commercial fishing may continue in accordance with City of Bunbury's local laws and policies.

### Horseriding

Horse use will continue to be permitted at City of Bunbury lands in accordance with *Reserve areas set aside for the riding of horses* Council Policy. Horseriding in areas of the park will vary with the relevant managing agency and will be reviewed on an ongoing basis. For example, horseriding in the park within Shire of Harvey managed lands near Cathedral Avenue

<sup>18</sup> Implementation of a bridge would trigger the need for significant investment in a major re-development of the existing site at The Cut to cater for the resultant change in accessibility and visitor numbers.

<sup>19</sup> Part of R31576 (Lot 5117 on Plan 9821 and Lot 500 on Plan 66272) is a 'dog on-leash' area.

<sup>20</sup> See relevant local government authorities for details of these areas.

can continue, while horse access within proposed conservation reserves to be managed by DBCA, including Manea Park, will not be permitted.

### Nature appreciation

Many people use areas in the park for nature appreciation activities. Several [birdwatching](#) sites occur in the park including Point Douro and Leicester Reserve. Inappropriate interaction with wildlife can put visitors and wildlife at risk. Issues include disruption of wildlife activities such as feeding (including through poor rubbish management), breeding and/or nesting, direct injury such as nest trampling (via people, horses and dogs), or changes to habitat. Adverse effects can be minimised through the provision of information, restricting vehicle access on beaches, and the appropriate siting/design of facilities.

### Remotely piloted aircraft

The Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) is responsible for regulating [remotely piloted aircraft](#) or drones, model aircraft and rockets under the Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998 regardless of land tenure<sup>21</sup>. Areas where drones are not allowed to fly are identified on CASA's '[Drone safety apps](#)', which includes an area around the Bunbury Airport. The use of drones, model aircraft and rockets on and over the park must comply with CASA regulations, Biodiversity Conservation Regulations (which provide separation distances from prescribed animals) and local government policy and directions. The use of remotely piloted aircraft for commercial or surveying purposes over DBCA-managed lands requires a licence or lawful authority in accordance with CALM Act regulations.

### Running and navigation activities

Orienteering, rogaining, cross-country running<sup>22</sup> and geocaching are appropriate within some parts of the park, with lawful authority, where they do not conflict with the protection of the natural and cultural environment, with other park visitors or management operations. The placement of geocaches must adhere to the [geocache hiding guidelines](#).

### Sandboarding

Regulation 32 of the CALM Regulations and City of Bunbury local laws prohibits sandboarding on DBCA-managed and City-managed land respectively without lawful authority, and sandboarding will continue to not be allowed in the park because of the environmental damage that is occurring or may potentially occur.

### Scenic driving and motorised recreation

Four-wheel drive vehicles can access Turkey Point and Buffalo and Belvidere beaches. Continued four-wheel drive access along the beach at Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park can be maintained provided that the activity does not damage the fragile dune system, harm other areas with conservation and heritage values or cause conflict with other users of the beach. Four-wheel drivers must only access the beach between the high and low-water marks. Four-wheel drive and other vehicles are not allowed to access the beach next to or through Maidens Reserve.

### Swimming and other water activities

Swimming occurs at Mindalong Beach, Turkey Point, Eaton Foreshore, Watson Reserve and Buffalo and Belvidere beaches. Some of these swimming sites also attract surfers and other water users. A beach for nude bathing is located along Mindalong Beach about 400m south of the Mindalong Beach steps for a distance further south of 200m.

## Recreation planning

Planning for visitor use within the park is necessary to manage the 'recreational development criteria' of visitor risk, social benefit, equity, public demand, potential economic benefit and environmental impacts caused by human activity, and needs to consider urban growth and development including the associated potential for increased pressure on the park. Recreation plans help ensure that a variety of recreation opportunities are offered in the park, help coordinate recreation developments and allocate appropriate facilities and services to those areas of the park best able to sustainably accommodate them. Changes in recreational development criteria may result in adjustments to prioritised recreation planning, sites and activities and the way visitor impacts are managed during the life of the plan.



Lookout overlooking Collie River in the Shire of Dardanup's Pratt Road Reserve. Photo – Paul Roberts/DBCA

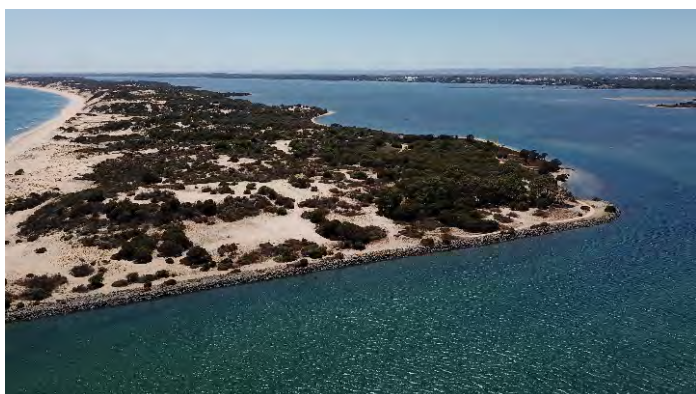
Recreation plans reflect the management zones and land uses (Section 5, Appendix 3). Generally, access to the 'Conservation and Protection' zones of the park will be limited, with an emphasis on the enjoyment of nature, interpretation and habitat protection. The 'Natural Environment Use' zones will have greater access, primarily by walking trails and cycle paths, and the provision of some facilities is anticipated. The 'Recreation' zones will be

<sup>21</sup> Information on safety rules for flying drones in Australia is available at [casa.gov.au/drones](http://casa.gov.au/drones).

<sup>22</sup> 'Cross-country running' includes, for the purposes of CALM regulation 50, trail running.

the most intensively used and modified sections of the park, which will have an emphasis on providing well-designed recreation facilities without detracting from the natural or cultural values of the park.

Risks to visitors within the park include falling tree limbs, slips/trips and falls, mosquito, snake and tick bites, coastal and inland water risks, and bushfire. Parts of the regional park may be relatively remote or difficult to access by emergency services such as the Leschenault Peninsula. Many visitor risks can be overcome through attention to personal safety (such as the registration of trip details with friends or family, and behaving responsibly while undertaking recreation activities that involve risk), appropriate building and maintenance of facilities, and appropriate risk warning information and signage. Where illegally built structures in the park, such as rope swings and bike jumps, pose safety risks they will be removed by management agencies.



The Cut at the southern end of the Leschenault Peninsula.  
Photo – Shem Bisluk/DBCA

There is considerable scope for recreational development across the park for the improvement or expansion of sites, new sites and facilities, while managing and minimising environmental impacts. Tourism sites in the park include Mangrove Cove, Maiden’s Reserve, Eaton Foreshore, Leschenault Estuary and Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park, and there is potential for further tourism development at Mangrove Cove, Maiden’s Reserve, Turkey Point and The Cut, Ridley Place and the trails network. For some areas, there may be limited use and few plans for recreation, but recreation plans may evolve during the life of the plan as nearby urban populations expand and pressure

on or demand for areas for recreational use of the park increase. A potential upgrading of The Cut’s campground and day-use area to allow four-wheel drive vehicles access to and egress from the site via the beach only will protect the dunes and meet an existing demand for use of the site but will require proper planning and structures such as fencing and gates to restrict vehicle movement, and in time renewal of facilities. The potential upgrading and use of Turkey Point for recreation is linked to future plans for Bunbury Port expansion (Section 2). It will be important for recreation proposals to be referred to a range of key stakeholders that have responsibilities or interests in certain areas such as DWER, Water Corporation, relevant local governments, neighbours and local communities.

**Management objective:** To provide and manage a range of safe, quality and minimal-impact recreation sites, facilities and activities.

### Management strategies

1. Provide, maintain and/or improve a range of recreation sites, facilities and activities consistent with recreational development criteria and in consultation with key stakeholders, where relevant and appropriate. **(DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH)**
2. As needed, develop and implement recreation plans for specific areas within the park that are consistent with a Recreation Masterplan for the park. **(DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH)**
3. Assess, mitigate, manage and/or monitor visitor risks associated with recreation, works, proposed development and maintenance programs and proposals, where appropriate. **(DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, DoC, WC)**
4. Where appropriate, ensure new paths allow for emergency and management vehicle access. **(DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, DoC, WC)**
5. Consider changes to recreation activities, including dog exercise areas, in consultation with managing agencies. **(DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC)**
6. Consider proposals for cultural and other ecotourism opportunities in the park. **(DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH)**

### Key performance indicator

Performance measure	Target	Reporting
Number of visits (as measured by DBCA) to selected recreation sites	Level of visitation at selected recreation sites to be maintained or increased from 2020 levels	Every five years

## 19. Visitor information, interpretation and education

Visitor information, education and interpretation raises awareness about the park and its values (such as informing the public of attractions, facilities and recreation opportunities within the park), promotes support for its management, and encourages community involvement and appropriate behaviours so that adverse impacts on the environment are minimised. Communication is also vital to managing visitor risk so that visitors have safe and enjoyable park experiences. Interpretation is provided at sites within Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park and Manea Park and at the Eco Museum (on the Leschenault Estuary eastern foreshore), Tuart Walk and other recreation sites. The park provides opportunities for education programs and activities for schools including DBCA's *Bush Ranger* program, which is active at several schools in the Bunbury area.

DBCA's *Regional Parks Sign Manual* will provide guidance on the provision of signage for the regional park to help ensure that signs are designed and located appropriately and guide the development of the regional park's branding (colour, style and logo) to enhance public recognition of the park. Local government authorities and other land management agencies will be encouraged to adopt the regional park's signs system and logo for signs in areas of the park under their control.

Management objective: To increase the community's awareness, understanding and appreciation of the park and its management through the provision of appropriate information, signage, interpretation and education products.

### Management strategies

1. Provide up-to-date and high-quality information, interpretation and education products and services to visitors, tourism industry, volunteers, educational bodies and local communities to promote the appreciation and understanding of key themes, values and management issues of the park, where relevant and appropriate. **(DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH)**
2. Develop and implement a communication plan and interpretation plan for the regional park that examines appropriate information, interpretation and education opportunities for visitors. **(DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH)**
3. Wherever possible, implement a consistent regional park sign system or park branding based on DBCA's *Regional Parks Sign Manual*. **(DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH)**

## 20. Park access and accessibility

The provision and management of access to the park is an important part of this plan given that:

- uncontrolled access can degrade the natural environment and affect other visitors
- the park is close to urban areas
- the park has a high level of accessibility and demand for access
- the park is popular with visitors.

Accessibility to the park and recreation sites is proposed to be at least maintained at current levels, but may need to be improved, modified or restricted in some areas. Access within the park, which will be a key component of recreation planning (Section 18), will need to consider:

- ensuring that the park is accessible to all
- facilitating access to recreation sites
- providing access for management
- ensuring that access is provided and maintained to appropriate standards to reduce visitor risk
- ensuring existing access is best located to satisfy access needs
- ensuring that where access is provided, the park environments can sustain the levels and types of access.



Pedestrian and vehicle access at Buffalo Beach. Photo – Lorna Charlton/DBCA

Fences and other barriers play a role in helping to prevent access by unauthorised vehicles and activities (such as horseriding, camping and boat launching), and will be built and maintained around parts of the park to help compliance. The provision of roads between adjacent development and the park can also help with managing access and providing a buffer to the park.



### Parking

Limited parking is provided at many sites within the regional park, mainly at sites associated with recreational access and facilities, although the provision, quality and size of parking varies significantly. Parking may need to be developed or upgraded at some sites such as Shearwater Tuart Forest and Manea Park to improve accessibility to the park particularly for recreation. Four key issues relating to parking are:

- providing safe and convenient parking to facilitate access
- reducing the undesirable effects of uncontrolled and informal parking and access
- reducing the level of anti-social behaviour such as vandalism at parking areas in the park
- appropriate positioning of parking facilities to avoid environmentally sensitive areas.

Access, including parking, throughout the park will be addressed in further recreation planning (Section 18).

### Management access

Managing agencies often access roads and tracks to conduct operations such as pest animal baiting, fire management, native plant and animal monitoring, weed control, rehabilitation, evacuation and other purposes, and during these times some access may need to be temporarily, permanently or seasonally closed to the public for management purposes. Where possible, maintenance vehicles will use existing access, although there may also be a need to build additional access in some areas for management purposes such as to improve fire management or provide boundary access. Access that is exclusively for management purposes will be signposted and/or physically closed by a gate, drain or natural barrier. Access tracks that are no longer needed for management purposes may be closed and rehabilitated to deter unauthorised use.

### Access for all

The park should be accessible to and inclusive of everyone in the community including people of all ages, abilities and cultural backgrounds to access, use and enjoy the park's natural areas and the associated facilities, services and information provided by managing agencies.

Several sites within the park have universal access such as the Tuart Walk, Buffalo Beach pathways and dual-use paths at Eaton Foreshore and Old Coast Road. Accessibility and the provision of universally accessible and inclusive facilities, services and information will be considered in recreation planning (Section 18).



Tuart Walk sealed pathway provides universal access through Shearwater Tuart Forest. Photo – Shem Bisluk/DBCA

**Management objective:** To provide and maintain safe and structured access that facilitates visitor enjoyment and appreciation of, and minimises impacts on, the park.

#### Management strategies

1. Provide, maintain, monitor or otherwise manage safe and appropriate access in the park that is consistent with protecting park values and minimising environmental and visitor impacts, where relevant and appropriate. **(DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH)**
2. Maintain licensed four-wheel drive vehicle access only at Turkey Point and Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park on ocean beaches between low-water and high-water marks, subject to review by the relevant managing agency. **(DBCA, CoB)**
3. Prohibit the use of unauthorised vehicles, quad bikes or any other 'off-road vehicles' as defined under the *Control of Vehicles (Off-road Areas) Act 1978* and vehicles driving off roads and tracks in the park, except where formal approval is obtained from the relevant managing agency. **(DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, WAPC)**
4. Maintain formal boating access at current sites and levels within the park, subject to review by the relevant managing agency. **(DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH)**
5. Where appropriate, ensure facilities, services and events are accessible and inclusive for all in accordance with Australian Standards. **(DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH)**

## 21. Commercial operations

Commercial concessions, such as licences and leases for commercial operations, provide opportunities for private businesses to offer tourism and recreation opportunities, facilities and services to the public. Appropriate concessions can also generate income to help offset regional park management costs and can significantly enhance public access and enjoyment of the park. Licences allow commercial operators to enter and use the park to conduct activities such as guided walks and tours, whereas leases allow the lessee to occupy land for commercial services that need exclusive rights of access and substantial infrastructure.

Concessions need to be carefully designed, assessed and managed to ensure that they do not detract from the conservation and landscape values of the park, and are consistent with the plan's objectives and guiding principles and the relevant land manager's policy, planning and other requirements. Leases and licences pertaining to land managed by a particular land manager need approval from that land manager. Some proposals, especially if they result in a permanent development, may need GBRS development approval. Advertising within the park also needs the approval of the relevant land manager.

Expression of interest processes for proponents of commercial concessions within the park will be publicly competitive and consistent with State and local government processes. Leases for recreation clubs and associations are not subject to the same processes.

Any leases within public water catchments must be consistent with DWER's water quality protection policies and any Drinking Water Source Protection Plans (Section 25). The Water Corporation reserves the right to licence its landholdings for commercial uses subject to all normal approvals processes.

### Concessions for visitor services

#### Existing concessions

There are 99 commercial tour operators licensed to conduct a range of recreational activities in Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park, although the number of operators that run tours or activities in the area may be much less.

#### New concessions

Visitor demand for commercial services in the park is low, which may reflect the early planning phase for the park. However, there is the potential for commercial concessions for visitor services to be developed in the future, providing they are consistent with the provisions of this plan.

#### Mobile traders

Mobile food vans, coffee vans, flowers and other mobile trader businesses operate at some sites around the park such as Pelican Point, Eaton Foreshore to Watson Reserve and Leschenault Estuary foreshore at Ridley Place and Christina Street. Although there is not a large demand, these businesses may continue to operate in the park, subject to the issuing of an appropriate licence/permit by the relevant managing agency.

#### Community and Special Events

There may be occasional requests for the use of parts of the park for community and special events such as car rallies, rowing regattas, running events, exercise classes, filming, fund raising, festivals and weddings or private/other gatherings (Section 18). The appropriateness of such events within the park is affected by whether they are sensitively located, properly planned and managed, interfere with other visitors and resource-demanding on the managing agency, and will be assessed and approved by the relevant land manager. Gatherings requiring sole use of a site will need a booking with the relevant land manager. A concession arrangement (bond) may be needed between the event organiser and the managing agency for the right to use a site and to cover the operational and administrative costs incurred by the managing agency.

Management objective: To extend the range of services, facilities and experiences available through the involvement of private enterprise, consistent with other management objectives and the protection of park values.

Management strategies

1. Evaluate, grant proposals for, and manage licences, commercial tourism leases and events consistent with State, DBCA and other land manager policy and guidelines, licence/lease conditions, plan objectives and guiding principles, the purpose of the park, and the protection of values, where relevant and appropriate. **(DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC)**
2. Where appropriate, allow for activities of community organisations and clubs that are consistent with land tenure purposes. **(DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC)**
3. Seek sources of potential income such as commercial opportunities, sponsorship, merchandising and product development, and concessions, where appropriate and consistent with the purpose of reserves. **(DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH)**
4. Support, and liaise with local Noongar people and the [Western Australian Indigenous Tourism Operators Council](#) to foster and develop Noongar enterprises that meet the objective of protecting and conserving the natural and cultural values of the park such as cultural tours. **(DBCA, WATOC, GKB, CoB, SoD, SoH)**

## 22. Working with the community

Working with the community is an integral part of park operations. Community participation helps promote community awareness, appreciation and support for the protection and conservation of biodiversity and natural and cultural values as well as for park management and programs. Community participation expands park managers’ work capabilities, knowledge and skills base, and fosters communication links, sense of place, understanding and value of the park within the community.



The Friends of Manea Park community volunteers. Photo – Hendersons Photographics/South West Catchments Council

Neighbours and residents who live near the park can have a great impact on the park (positively and negatively), and it is important to seek the cooperation and involvement of nearby landowners to protect park values. This can be done through educational programs and communication strategies that promote responsible use of the park and inform the community of management roles and responsibilities, as well as through joint venture on-ground works.

The Regional Park Community Advisory Committee provides a forum at which issues affecting the park are discussed. The committee, which was established in 2019, consists of community members, and representatives from DBCA, local government and other agencies. The committee’s role is to provide advice in implementing this plan and subsidiary plans for the park.

Management objective: To facilitate community participation in park management.

### Management strategies

1. Maintain the Regional Park Community Advisory Committee in accordance with a Terms of Reference and Code of Conduct. **(DBCA)**
2. Coordinate the activities of volunteers in the park in liaison with community groups, including recording the number of registered volunteers and the amount of volunteer hours contributed, where relevant and appropriate. **(DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH)**
3. Inform the community, groups and volunteers of management actions, programmes and developments within the park, where relevant and appropriate. **(DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH)**

### Key performance indicator

Performance measure	Target	Reporting
Number of volunteers registered with DBCA and LGAs, and number of volunteer hours contributed to park management	Maintenance or increase in the numbers of volunteers and number of volunteer hours contributed to park management from 2020 levels	Every five years

# Management operations and other uses

## 23. Mineral and petroleum exploration and development

### Mining

The park has known mineral deposits and potential for a range of heavy mineral sands, although there are no tenements that cover the regional park<sup>23</sup>. Any applications for mining within the park will be processed under the *Mining Act 1978*.

### Basic raw materials

There are different legislative requirements for mining or extraction of basic raw materials (BRM) (such as sand, limestone, clay, gravel and hard rock), depending on land tenure. Where BRM occurs on Crown land, mining for commercial purposes requires a mining lease issued under the Mining Act, which is administered by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS). BRM that occurs on private (freehold) land is not covered by the Mining Act and requires an extractive industry licence and planning approval under the *Planning and Development Act 2005*.

Extractive industry proposals in areas with native vegetation are subject to the provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* for clearing applications. Proposals for extracting BRM from the regional park are likely to be deemed as having a significant effect on the environment and therefore are likely to be referred by the decision maker to the EPA for consideration.

Most requirements for BRM in the park will be from local government authorities, Main Roads WA or DBCA for use on roads, recreation sites and other purposes. BRM should be preferentially sourced from outside the park. When this is not feasible, BRM may be sourced from within the regional park for use within the park boundary.

Management objective: To minimise the impact of mineral and petroleum exploration and development, including BRM extraction, on park values.

#### Management strategies

1. Review and provide advice on the effect of exploration or development proposals on park values and seek to avoid or minimise these impacts. (DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DWER, WAPC)
2. Refer or recommend referral of exploration or development proposals with the potential to have a significant environmental impact on the park to the EPA for consideration of assessment under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. (DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DPLH, DWER, WAPC)
3. Should proposals for mining or the extraction of BRM be approved, ensure adequate provisions are made to manage impacts and to protect the remaining areas of the park, where relevant and appropriate. (DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DPLH, DWER, WAPC)

## 24. Use of native plants and animals

### Firewood collection

Firewood collection is not allowed within the regional park, except on DBCA-managed lands for 'customary activities' purposes (Section 16). Approved public [firewood collection](#) is only allowed from gazetted firewood

<sup>23</sup> To view various resources datasets, including operating mines, mining tenements and mineral deposits see DMIRS's [GeoVIEW.WA](#) online interactive mapping system.

areas in nearby areas of State forest under the conditions of a fee payable permit issued by DBCA. Commercial firewood operations are managed through contracts administered by the Forest Products Commission. Unlawful removal of firewood (including dead wood) occurs in the park, and this can lead to damage or loss of vegetation cover and habitat integrity, soil compaction and the spread of plant diseases. Firewood is supplied at Belvidere campground fireplaces and occasionally at The Cut. Visitors are encouraged to bring and use their own gas fuel cookers or the gas barbecues provided, unless a total fire ban has been declared.

### Wildflowers and other native plants

Commercial picking of native plants is not permitted in DBCA-managed conservation reserves. The collection of native seed may occur within the park with an appropriate [flora licence](#), where community groups, farmers, mining companies and nurseries use native seed for revegetation, rehabilitation and propagation projects.

### Native animals

Under the Biodiversity Conservation Act, DBCA is responsible for the regulation of commercial gain associated with protected native animals in WA on all private property and Crown lands. DBCA administers the taking, farming, killing, processing, transport and sale of native animals, including the commercial harvesting of kangaroos and emus, and the keeping and breeding of birds (aviculture), reptiles and amphibians as a hobby, in accordance with an appropriate [fauna licence](#).

### Beekeeping

There are no beekeeping sites within the park. Given the proximity of the park to residential areas and the current and potentially high visitation to the park, no permits will be granted for beekeeping within the park.

Management objective: To facilitate the sustainable use of native plants and animals.

#### Management strategies

1. Manage the taking and public or commercial use of native plants and animals in accordance with relevant legislation, policies and guidelines, and licensing systems. (DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, DoC, WC, DWER, WAPC)
2. Allow the taking or removal of forest produce, with conditions if necessary, in accordance with a licence issued by DBCA for (i) removal of exotic plants, (ii) removal for therapeutic, scientific or horticultural purposes, and (iii) essential works. (DBCA)
3. Exclude beekeeping activities from the park. (DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, DoC, WC, DWER, WAPC)

## 25. Water resources

Through the *Water Agencies (Powers) Act 1984*<sup>24</sup>, DWER leads water resource management in WA by coordinating cross-government efforts to protect and manage water resources. Other water legislation also supports the sustainable management of water resources.

### Water abstraction

The *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act) provides for the regulation, management, use and protection of water resources through a licensing system for taking water and a permit system for activities that may damage, obstruct or interfere with water flow or the beds and banks of watercourses and wetlands in proclaimed rivers, surface water management areas and irrigation districts. Proclaimed areas covering the park are the Collie River Irrigation District, Brunswick River and Tributaries and Preston River and Tributaries surface water areas, and the Bunbury and South West Coastal groundwater areas (Section 7). The Bunbury Groundwater Area is an important source of drinking water for the greater Bunbury area. DWER's approach to allocation and licensing is set out in the *South West Groundwater Allocation Plan* (DoW 2009a) and the subarea reference sheets (DoW 2009b), and background information and challenges to managing the region's water resources are set out in the *South West Regional Water Plan 2010–2030* (DoW 2010).

Proponents of proposals for water abstraction from surface or underground waters of the park need a licence from DWER. To be licensed, the proponent also needs approval from the land manager to access the land for abstracting water. For access to CALM Act lands, DBCA may, after consultation with the Conservation and Parks

<sup>24</sup> [Water resources management legislation](#) in WA is under review and may change during the life of this plan.

Commission and approval from the Minister for Environment, issue a permit to authorise access. Where infrastructure is needed, a lease may also be issued.

### Water protection

The *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947*<sup>25</sup> and associated by-laws protect the State's Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSA)<sup>26</sup> such as proclaimed catchment areas, water reserves and pollution areas. The only PDWSA within the park is the 'Bunbury Water Reserve', which covers Maidens Reserve, Shearwater Tuart Forest, Tuart Brook/Five Mile Brook, Hay Park and part of Manea Park (at College Grove). The *Bunbury Water Reserve Drinking Water Source Protection Plan* (DoW 2008a) establishes the level of protection needed within the Bunbury Water Reserve.

Water Corporation manages two water supply bores in Bunbury Water Reserve within Shearwater Tuart Forest, which supply water to Dalyellup. Each bore has a 300m radius Wellhead Protection Zone (WPZ), which are declared around wellheads in public drinking water source areas to protect the groundwater from immediate contamination risks. Aqwest manages a water supply bore that has a WPZ partly extending over Hay Park. Within WPZs, by-laws may prohibit, restrict or approve defined land uses and activities to prevent water source contamination or pollution. Water Corporation infrastructure associated with the drinking water bores supplying the Dalyellup area (including the access road to bores and the Treatment Plant) is located within Shearwater Tuart Forest. Formalisation of access arrangements may need to be considered for these specific areas. The Water Corporation, Aqwest and DWER should be notified of any planned developments or works that will cross pipeline easements or affect public drinking water source wellheads and their buffer zones, and approval is to be gained before starting works.

Under the *Waterways Conservation Act 1976* (WWC Act), waterways in need of coordinated management can be declared as 'management areas'. DWER administers the WWC Act and actively licences a range of activities within the declared management areas and waterways within parts of the regional park, including retaining wall construction licences, dewatering licences, reclamation licences, dredging licences, disposal licences, and private boat ramp licences (outside DoT management area).

### Wastewater treatment

Access to the Bunbury Wastewater Treatment plant, located on reserve 37116 and managed by the Water Corporation, is through Shearwater Tuart Forest. The buffer area (or separation distance) for the wastewater treatment plant is implemented through a special control area (SCA) in the GBRS (SCA No. 4 *Wastewater Treatment Plant Odour Buffer area*) which extends north to Reserve 670 (Maidens Reserve) and east to Ocean Drive. The Water Corporation is to be consulted about any planned developments or works within this buffer area that will affect the wastewater treatment plant.

Management objective: To minimise the impact of water resource use on park values.

#### Management strategies

1. Where appropriate, assess the potential impact from new or upgrading of existing water resource use proposals, and recommend appropriate conditions and refer proposals to DWER. (DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DPLH, WAPC)
2. Ensure permits for the extraction of water are consistent with the objectives of this plan. (DWER, DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DPLH)
3. Liaise with relevant water resource stakeholders and monitor activities to ensure that water use complies with conditions of approval. (DWER)
4. Ensure water resource use operations consider the responsible management of fire, weeds, pest animals and diseases. (DWER, WC, Aqwest)

## 26. Utilities and services

Public utilities provide essential community infrastructure, but the building and subsequent maintenance of infrastructure and associated access can have significant visual and environmental impacts. The impact of utilities or services and associated infrastructure can be minimised by:

<sup>25</sup> As well as the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909*.

<sup>26</sup> PDWSAs may have constraints placed on land use, development, public access and land/water-based activities.

- avoiding the placement of new and relocated infrastructure within the park, but when this is unavoidable, the use of already degraded areas, pre-existing corridors or co-location with existing infrastructure is preferred
- where necessary, relocating infrastructure to existing utility corridors or sites to ensure minimal impact, or encouraging alternative low-impact methods of providing services
- accommodating requests for the placement of temporary radio masts, subject to assessment of potential impacts
- removing infrastructure (except where it is considered to have other value) and rehabilitating the site, if utilities and services are no longer needed (Section 15)
- where there is no other viable alternative, seek an alternative appropriate land category/managing authority or excise the land containing utility and service infrastructure from the park.

This plan does not restrict access for providers to maintain existing utilities and services or associated infrastructure, however permission is needed from the relevant land manager for access. The maintenance of existing infrastructure must consider sensitive sites such as wetlands, significant habitat areas and places of cultural significance. Access can lead to the spread of weeds and disease and therefore appropriate hygiene practices must be employed.

The provision of new recreation facilities will be limited to locations where they do not conflict with the operational requirements of infrastructure providers.

### Specific infrastructure<sup>27</sup>

The Picton to Marriott Road 132kV powerline crosses the Collie River and the park in the Roelands area. The Picton to Bunbury Harbour 132kV powerline crosses the Preston River link. High voltage overhead powerlines traverse the park in Shearwater Tuart Forest (to access the Bunbury Wastewater Treatment plant), Preston River Link, Turkey Point, Pelican Point, Australind reserves, Leicester Reserve and Wardandi Reserve. Some underground power cabling also occurs in the park. Overhead powerlines generally have a significant impact on landscape value. Wherever possible, mains power lines should be placed underground or in such a way that there is minimal visual impact. Where feasible, power supplies for facilities in the park should be from alternative renewable energy sources such as solar power.

The Dampier to Bunbury underground gas pipeline crosses the park and the Collie River in the Roelands area. [Dampier Bunbury Pipeline](#) operate the pipeline under an access arrangement approved by the Economic Regulation Authority.

Road infrastructure (roads or tracks) within the park may be located on road reserves or within other Crown reserves managed by local government authorities or other managing agencies. Road infrastructure not only provides access but also helps provide a buffer between existing or future, residential or industrial development and the park.

Telecommunication infrastructure is generally not considered appropriate within the park unless there is a considerable benefit to the park, or they comprise a historical land use. Development proposals for telecommunications infrastructure are to comply with WAPC's [State Planning Policy 5.2 - Telecommunications infrastructure](#).

The park also contains a range of other infrastructure such as boat ramps, lighting, bores, training walls and stormwater pipes and basins. The ongoing maintenance and management responsibility for these will vary depending on the type and purpose of the infrastructure.

### Leases

Cristal Pigment (Tronox) have a Crown lease on the portions of Lot 350 on Plan 72934 Australind that are within the regional park, for the manufacture of titanium dioxide products and associated processes. The lease was renewed in January 2012 for a term of five years with the option of four more terms of five years. Infrastructure that Cristal will continue to access includes pipelines, water treatment and paint exposure testing facilities on the lease, monitoring bores within the WAPC freehold land to the north and UCL to the east, and a noise monitoring station within the WAPC freehold land to the north.

<sup>27</sup> Utilities and services associated with water are covered in Section 25.

There are no current leases for primary production on Crown reserves managed by DBCA, local governments or other managing agencies, although primary production does occur on private property in the park including freehold land held by the Shire of Harvey. New primary production leases for the agistment of animals may be considered in certain cleared and degraded areas of the park as a method of minimising fire fuel loads (Section 10) and keeping weeds under control (Section 11) until areas are rehabilitated or future land use is confirmed.

### Servicing and maintenance of the park

Some parts of the park and their facilities/infrastructure may need regular monitoring and maintenance, and responsibilities for this will vary depending on the type of infrastructure and park area. Where agencies responsible for the maintenance and management of facilities/infrastructure are not the land management agency, relevant access approvals will need to be obtained from land management agencies.

Management objective: To minimise the impact of utilities and services in the park and provide safe, cost-effective park services.

#### Management strategy

1. Liaise with infrastructure providers, development proponents and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that an environmental management and rehabilitation program accompanies utilities or services and associated infrastructure proposals in the park including consideration of appropriate conditions, monitoring and rehabilitation, where relevant and appropriate. **(DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DWER, DPLH, WAPC)**

## 27. Plan implementation

### Term of the plan

Once finalised, this plan will guide the management of the regional park for 10 years from the date the plan is gazetted. During this time, amendments to the management plan may be made in accordance with section 61 of the CALM Act, which includes public notification of plan amendments under section 57 of the CALM Act.

If the plan is not reviewed and replaced by the end of the 10-year period, this plan will remain in force until a new plan is approved, as specified under section 55(2) of the CALM Act.

### Subsidiary plans and implementation programs

More detailed subsidiary plans or other guidance will be prepared to guide implementation of this plan. Subsidiary plans that may be (or already have been) prepared include:

- Fire management plan (Section 10)
- Weed control plan (Section 11)
- Pest animal control plan (Section 11)
- Recreation master and/or site plans (Section 18)
- Communication plan, which includes an interpretation plan (Section 19).

Annual operations or works plans will be prepared by managing agencies to guide the implementation of this plan for the areas of the park that agencies manage. Managing agencies, as well as the Regional Park Community Advisory Committee and other relevant stakeholders (which may include the community), will be consulted where major projects in the park are proposed.

Park managers will implement the plan for areas that they control where possible in light of available staff, contractors, finances and other resources. Funding for the acquisition of private property proposed for inclusion in the park rests with the WAPC.

### Improvement in knowledge

Improved management of the park and its values can result from a better understanding of values and management issues, which can be gained through research and adaptive management. There is significant interest in the park and its values from environmental, scientific and educational institutions and communities, and these groups are encouraged to be involved in research projects that provide valuable scientific knowledge for park management. Important knowledge can also be gained from operational observations and trials by park managers and can be used to improve management practices in an adaptive management framework.



Management objectives: To manage the park according to the priorities developed for implementation. To increase knowledge and understanding of park values and management issues to inform and improve management.

### Management strategies

1. Ensure that annual operations plans or works plans consider the priorities identified in this plan and any subsidiary plans. **(DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DWER, WAPC)**
2. Prepare subsidiary plans or other guidance where needed to guide operational activities. **(DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DWER)**
3. Consult with managing agencies, the Regional Park Community Advisory Committee and other relevant stakeholders where major projects in the park are proposed. **(DBCA, CoB, SoC, SoD, SoH, WC, DoC, DWER)**
4. Support, encourage, record and where necessary undertake research and monitoring that facilitates management, establishes baseline information and contributes to management objectives, and adapt future management where appropriate. **(DBCA, CoB, SoD, SoH, DWER)**

## 28. Performance assessment and monitoring

Defining KPIs in management reflects the need for park managers to take an outcome-based approach from which the effectiveness of management can be assessed. KPIs in this plan do not cover all objectives or strategies but have been selected to give a strategic indication of how well the key values of the park are being maintained. KPIs have been identified for the following sections of the plan (Appendix 1):

- Native plants and ecological communities (Section 8)
- Fire (Section 10)
- Weeds and pest animals (Section 11)
- Noongar cultural heritage (Section 16)
- Visitor use and planning (Section 18)
- Working with the community (Section 22).

KPIs underpin the audit process of this plan. The Conservation and Parks Commission has responsibility for assessing the implementation and success of this plan in accordance with section 19(1)(g)(iii) of the CALM Act.

Management objective: To monitor and report on the implementation of this plan to track its effectiveness in meeting its objectives.

### Management strategies

1. Monitor the KPIs and collate and report findings to the Conservation and Parks Commission as needed. **(DBCA)**
2. Assess and report on the overall effectiveness of park management based on the KPIs. **(Conservation and Parks Commission)**

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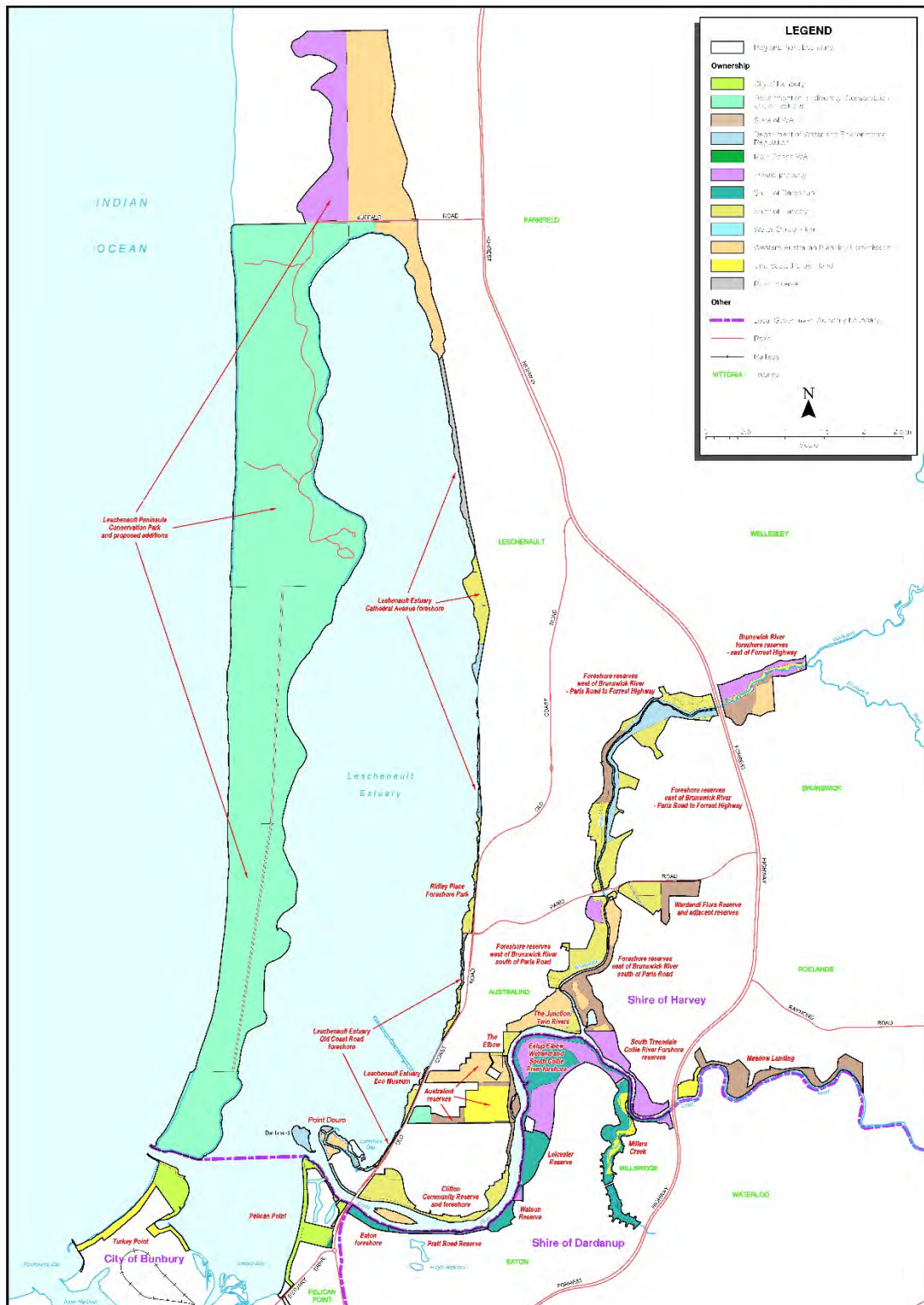
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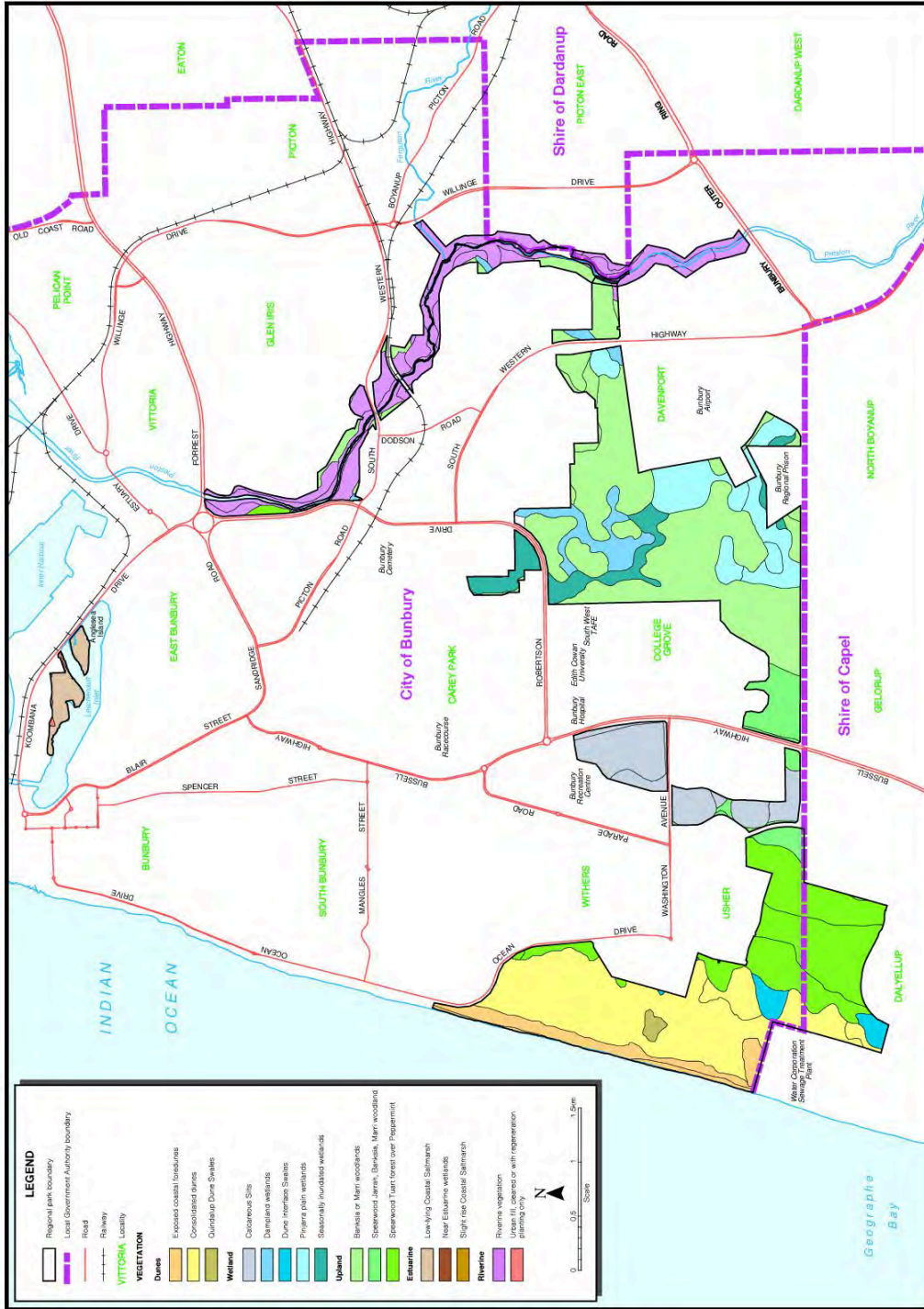
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Map 2b. Landownership (pre-park establishment) and park areas - north

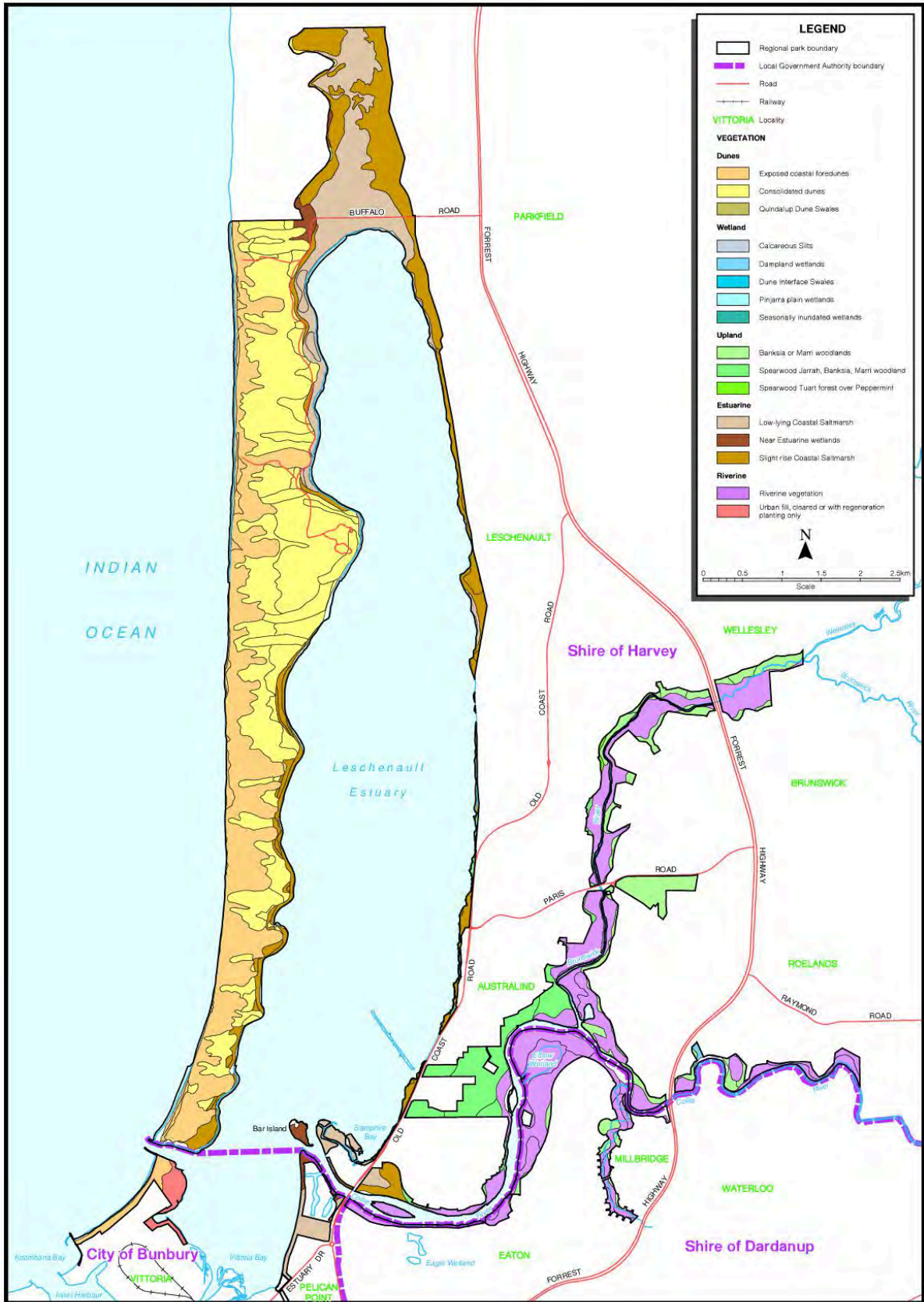


Map 3a. Vegetation - south

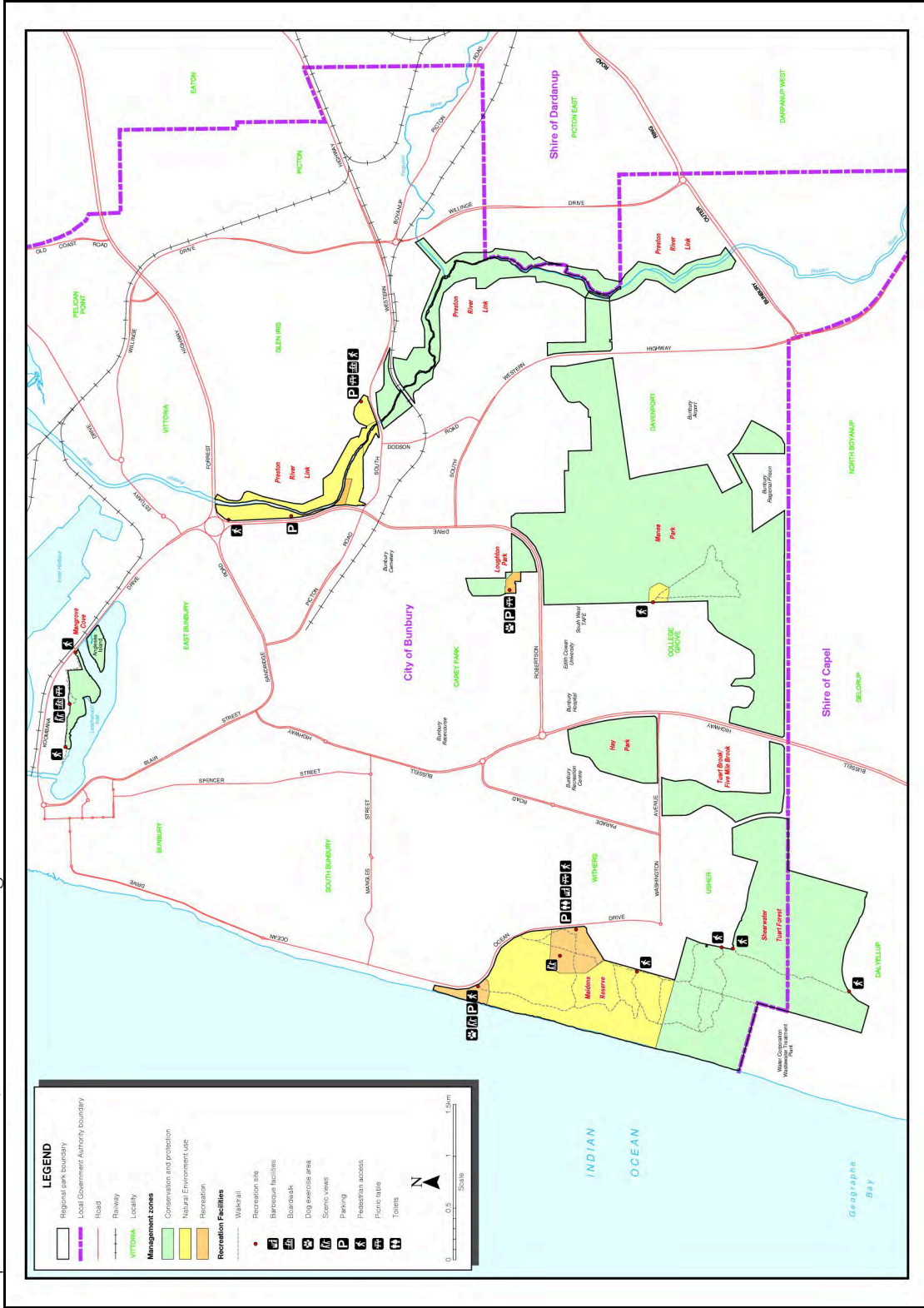




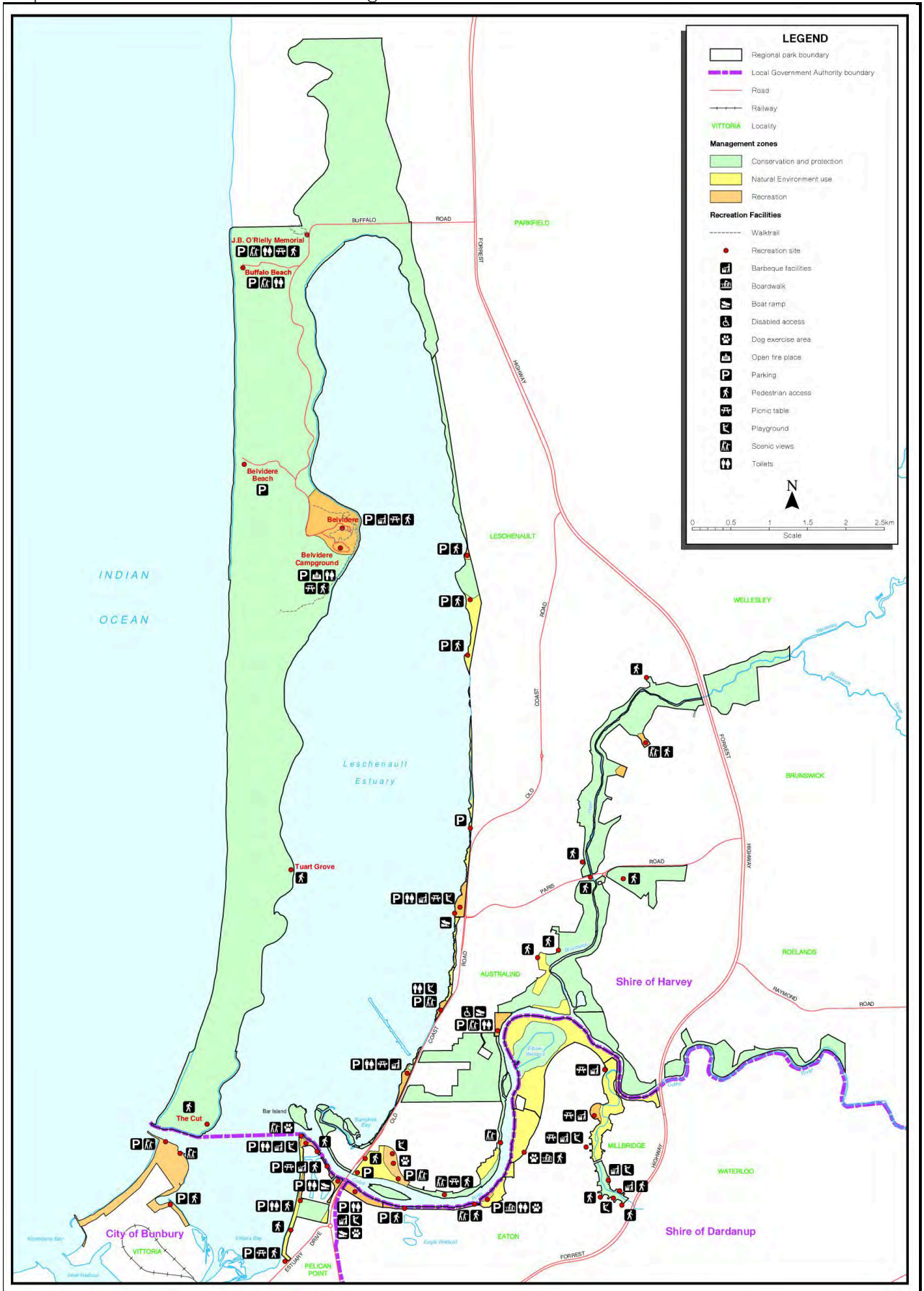
Map 3b. Vegetation - north



Map 4a. Recreation, access and management zones - south



Map 4b. Recreation, access and management zones - north



# Appendices

## Appendix 1. Performance assessment

Key values	Key objectives	Key Performance Indicators		Reporting
		Performance measure	Target	
Section 8 Native plants and vegetation threatened native plant species and threatened ecological communities (TECs) of regional, State and national significance	To conserve the habitat and populations of native plants, including populations of threatened and other significant plants and ecological communities	Selected threatened plant populations and ecological community occurrences	Less than five percent decrease in the number of occurrences or populations of selected threatened plants and ecological communities	Every five years, or as per recovery plans if applicable
Section 10 Fire	To manage fire to protect and conserve biodiversity and natural values, while protecting life and property from bushfire	Fire management plan for the park that proposes fire prevention, preparedness, response and recovery measures to reduce the risk of bushfire to life, community and park values and maintain ecologically appropriate fire regimes	Fire management plan for the park is developed, and implemented in accordance with the plan	Every five years
Section 11 Weeds and pest animals	To minimise the negative impacts of weeds and pest animals on the park	Control plans that prioritise the control of weeds and pest animals	Weed and pest animal control plans for the regional park are developed, and implemented in accordance with the plans	Every five years
Section 16 Noongar cultural heritage registered Aboriginal sites of archaeological, mythological, ceremonial, cultural and spiritual significance	To identify and protect significant Aboriginal places and values. To involve Noongar people in managing the park. To improve understanding of the Noongar heritage values of the park	Protection of Aboriginal heritage sites	No disturbance of registered Aboriginal heritage sites because of park management operations without formal approval and consultation through the GKB/SWALSC NSHA process.	Annually
Section 18 Visitor use and planning highly engaged and interested urban community consisting of volunteers, community groups, visitors, neighbours and residents	To provide and manage a range of safe, quality and minimal-impact recreation sites, facilities and activities	Number of visits (as measured by DBCA) to selected recreation sites	Level of visitation at selected recreation sites to be maintained or increased from 2020 levels	Every five years
Section 22 Working with the community				

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highly engaged and interested urban community consisting of volunteers, community groups, visitors, neighbours and residents	To facilitate community involvement in the management of the park	Number of volunteers registered with DBCA and LGAs, and number of volunteer hours contributed to park management	Maintenance or increase in the numbers of volunteers and number of volunteer hours contributed to park management from 2020 levels	Every five years
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## Appendix 2. Schedule of land for inclusion in the regional park

LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>	Purpose(s)		Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal <sup>2</sup>
Bunbury	9000 on P61603 (11800241) part	College Grove	60.38	State of WA			Vacant land - residential	UCL	Manea Park	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission <sup>29</sup>	
	937 on P220462 (1295992)	College Grove	56.61	State of WA	16044	Unmanaged reserve	Rifle range	Crown	Manea Park	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission	
	506 on P74949 (12009787) part	College Grove	100.06	State of WA	32963	City of Bunbury	Parklands, recreation	Crown	Manea Park	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission	
	935 on P220463 (1295987)	College Grove	1.19	State of WA	36316	Aqwest - Bunbury Water Corporation (MO)	Pipeline, water supply	Crown	Manea Park	To remain vested in Bunbury Water Corporation (Aqwest)	
	939 on P220463 (1295989)	College Grove	80.72	State of WA	32963	City of Bunbury	Parklands, recreation	Crown	Manea Park	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission	
	1051 on P33288 (11049624)	College Grove	3.74	State of WA	670	City of Bunbury (MO)	Endowment	Crown	Manea Park	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission	
	1085 on P39511 (11239002) part	Davenport	3.73	State of WA	670	City of Bunbury (MO)	Endowment	Crown	Manea Park	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission	
	1050 on P33291 (11051601) portion	Davenport	6.05	State of WA	670	City of Bunbury (MO)	Endowment	Crown	Manea Park	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission	
	1052 on P33287 (11050142) part	Davenport	16.39	State of WA	670	City of Bunbury (MO)	Endowment	Crown	Manea Park	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission	
	505 on P74949 (12009786) part	Davenport	10.81	State of WA	670	City of Bunbury (MO)	Endowment	Crown	Manea Park	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission	
	417 on P47943 (11515236)	Davenport	7.22	WAPC				freehold	Manea Park	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission	
	570 on P408588 (12242052)	Davenport	48.73	State of WA	40664	City of Bunbury (MO)	Golf	Crown	Manea Park	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission	
	6092 on P19647 (1100467) part	Davenport	1.52	State of WA	46486	City of Bunbury	Drainage, recreation	Crown	Manea Park	To remain vested in City of Bunbury	
	91 on P19647 (1100468) part	Davenport	0.14	Commissioner of Main Roads				freehold	Manea Park	To be amalgamated with City of Bunbury drainage reserve (R46486)	
	567 on D541565 (499626)	Carey Park	6.22	State of WA	32719	City of Bunbury	Public recreation	Crown	Loughton Park	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission	
	568 on P215947 (499576) part	Carey Park	6.62	State of WA	32722	City of Bunbury	Public recreation	Crown	Loughton Park	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission	

<sup>28</sup> PIN = Property Identifier Number.<sup>29</sup> Lands that are vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission are managed by DBCA on behalf of the Conservation and Parks Commission in accordance with the CALM Act.

LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal?
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>			
	617 on P12039 (499577)	Carey Park	2.45	State of WA	32722	City of Bunbury	Crown	Loughton Park	Cleared area to remain with City of Bunbury, bushland area to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	3 on D30204 (500206) part	Usher	1.85	private			freehold	Tuart Brook/Five Mile Brook	Subject to future planning considerations including Tuart Brook Structure Plan
	4 on D30204 (500205) part	Usher	1.84	private			freehold	Tuart Brook/Five Mile Brook	Subject to future planning considerations including Tuart Brook Structure Plan
	8 on D75424 (500203) part	Usher	3.66	private			freehold	Tuart Brook/Five Mile Brook	Subject to future planning considerations including Tuart Brook Structure Plan
	802 on P65631 (11919150) part	Usher	18.2	DoC - Housing Authority			freehold	Tuart Brook/Five Mile Brook	Subject to future planning considerations including Tuart Brook Structure Plan
	632 on P183835 (500204)	Usher	8.91	WAPC			Crown	Tuart Brook/Five Mile Brook	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	632 on P183835 (500201) part	Usher	1.3	WAPC			Crown	Tuart Brook/Five Mile Brook	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	632 on P183835 (500187)	Usher	21.97	WAPC			Crown	Shearwater Tuart Forest	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	2001 on P31675 (11023817)	Usher	14.45	DoC - Housing Authority			freehold	Shearwater Tuart Forest	Subject to further consideration by Department of Communities
	450 on P302624 (11400768)	Usher	13.63	DoC - Housing Authority			freehold	Shearwater Tuart Forest	Subject to further consideration by Department of Communities
	451 on P302624 (11400767)	Usher	13.57	DoC - Housing Authority			freehold	Shearwater Tuart Forest	Subject to further consideration by Department of Communities
	452 on P302624 (11400766)	Usher	13.03	DoC - Housing Authority			freehold	Shearwater Tuart Forest	Subject to further consideration by Department of Communities
	303 on P3097 (500184)	Usher	26.91	DoC - Housing Authority			freehold	Shearwater Tuart Forest	Subject to further consideration by Department of Communities
	(11406941) part	Usher	2.59	City of Bunbury and Shire of Capel			road reserve	Shearwater Tuart Forest	To remain with City of Bunbury, Shire of Capel portion subject to further considerations
	304 on P3097 (500183)	Dalyellup	28.29	DoC - Housing Authority			freehold	Shearwater Tuart Forest	Subject to further consideration by Department of Communities
	2 on D89772 (1157632) part	Dalyellup	32.03	Water Corporation			freehold	Shearwater Tuart Forest	To remain with Water Corporation
	9001 on P28038 (1369026)	Dalyellup	0.64	DoC - Housing Authority			freehold	Shearwater Tuart Forest	Subject to further consideration by Department of Communities
	9001 on P28038 (1369027)	Dalyellup	0.15	DoC - Housing Authority			freehold	Shearwater Tuart Forest	Subject to further consideration by Department of Communities

LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Purpose(s)	Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal?
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>				
Bunbury	9003 on P28038 (1369034)	Dalyellup	27.07	DoC - Housing Authority				freehold	Shearwater Tuart Forest	Subject to further consideration by Department of Communities
	5000 on P56132 (11714952)	Dalyellup	0.65	State of WA	46267	Shire of Capel (MO)	Drainage	Crown	Shearwater Tuart Forest	To remain with Shire of Capel
	1 on D94794 (1232243)	Usher	11.82	Water Corporation				freehold	Maidens Reserve	To remain with Water Corporation
	(11200626)	Usher	1.01	State of WA				UCL	Maidens Reserve	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	626 on P183497 (500015)	Usher	54.21	WAPC				freehold	Maidens Reserve	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	1180 on P33518 (11074212)	Withers	113.61	State of WA	670	City of Bunbury (MO)	Endowment	Crown	Maidens Reserve	City of Bunbury to retain Mindalong car park, remainder to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	1179 on P33518 (11058425)	Withers	0.41	State of WA	11998	WA Land Information Authority (Landgate)	Trigonometrical station	Crown	Maidens Reserve	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	613 on P182781 (492993)	Withers	12.08	State of WA	35020	City of Bunbury	Public recreation, toilets	Crown	Maidens Reserve	City of Bunbury to retain cleared active recreation area, remainder to be vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission
	614 on P182781 (492994)	Withers	0.04	State of WA	35449	Water Corporation	Sewage pumping	Crown	Maidens Reserve	To remain with Water Corporation
	3001 on P43554 (11362986) part	Withers	41.76	State of WA	30601	City of Bunbury	Recreation, club, hall, sports complex, youth centre	Crown	Hay Park	City of Bunbury to retain Bussell Hwy layby, remainder to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	633 on P184054 (499953)	Withers	0.01	State of WA	36803	Water Corporation	Sewage pumping	Crown	Hay Park	To remain with Water Corporation
	5 on D50137 (499916) part	Davenport	7.85	Rawling Road Pty Ltd				freehold	Preston River Link	N/A
	1 on D12060 (499913) part	Davenport	16.05	Rawling Road Pty Ltd				freehold	Preston River Link	N/A
	(11580420) part	East Bunbury	0.21	State of WA				UCL	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations
	(11580417) part	East Bunbury	0.74	State of WA				UCL	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations, including South Moorlands Structure Plan
	31 on P808 (11421160)	East Bunbury	0.43	State of WA				freehold	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations
	31 on P808 (11421158)	East Bunbury	2.23	State of WA				freehold	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations
	792 on D29960 (494114)	East Bunbury	0.76	State of WA	43612	City of Bunbury	Public recreation	Crown	Preston River Link	To remain with City of Bunbury



LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal?
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>			
	(1301697) part	East Bunbury	0.21	City of Bunbury			road reserve	Preston River Link	To remain with City of Bunbury
	507 on D23148 (494133)	East Bunbury	0.01	State of WA	30116	City of Bunbury	Crown	Preston River Link	To remain with City of Bunbury
	30 on P808 (11421161) part	East Bunbury	0.89	Water Resources Ministerial Body			freehold	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations
	32 on P808 (11421159) part	East Bunbury	0.29	Water Resources Ministerial Body			freehold	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations
	3 on D36038 (490396) part	Glen Iris	0.73	Water Resources Ministerial Body			freehold	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations
	4 on D42434 (490404) part	Glen Iris	0.39	Water Resources Ministerial Body			freehold	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations
	41 on P2144 (11487253)	East Bunbury	0.02	private			freehold	Preston River Link	N/A
	0 on P3853 (11561060) part	Glen Iris	4.06	State of WA			freehold	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations
	501 on D34014 (490403) part	Glen Iris	0.40	State of WA	29721	unmanaged reserve	Crown	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations, including South Moorlands Structure Plan
	(11580408)	Glen Iris	0.26	State of WA			UCL	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations, including South Moorlands Structure Plan
	(11580409)	Glen Iris	0.98	State of WA			UCL	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations, including South Moorlands Structure Plan
	(11580416)	Glen Iris	0.30	State of WA			UCL	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations
	34 on P409640 (12287724)	Glen Iris	0.25	State of WA			UCL	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations
	50 on D2965 (11558422) part	Glen Iris	0.002	State of WA			freehold	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations
	141 on P39512 (11238202) part	Glen Iris	4.08	WAPC			freehold	Preston River Link	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	141 on P39512 (11238203) part	Glen Iris	3.75	WAPC			freehold	Preston River Link	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission

LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal?
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>			
	200 on P63117 (11843011)	Glen Iris	3.15	State of WA	50481	unmanaged reserve	Crown	Preston River Link	Future tenure is subject to consideration under the South West Native Title Settlement
	(11580411)	Glen Iris	0.48	State of WA			UCL	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations, including potential amalgamation with Lot 200 subject to South West Native Title Settlement
	27 on P2155 (12003407) part	Glen Iris	0.09	State of WA			UCL	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations, including potential amalgamation with Lot 200 subject to South West Native Title Settlement
	704 on P14391 (494117)	Glen Iris	0.2	State of WA	40578	City of Bunbury	Crown	Preston River Link	To remain with City of Bunbury
	5458 on P186979 (499923)	Glen Iris	0.18	State of WA	39701	City of Bunbury	Crown	Preston River Link	To remain with City of Bunbury
	(11580412)	Davenport	1.59	State of WA			UCL	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations
	(11580414)	Davenport	0.92	State of WA			UCL	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations
	5636 on D/78059 (1020911) part	Davenport	1.05	State of WA	42566	City of Bunbury	Crown	Preston River Link	To remain with City of Bunbury
	1059 on P32797 (11057358) part	Davenport	0.1	State of WA	42566	City of Bunbury	Crown	Preston River Link	To remain with City of Bunbury
	123 on P71853 (11980439)	Davenport	10.2	State of WA	31866	City of Bunbury	Crown	Preston River Link	To remain with City of Bunbury, may be reviewed if Structure Plan to north progressed
	126 on P71854 (11980445)	Davenport	3.05	State of WA	45201	City of Bunbury	Crown	Preston River Link	To remain with City of Bunbury, may be reviewed if Structure Plan to north progressed
	121 on P71853 (11980435)	Davenport	1.21	State of WA	31866	City of Bunbury	Crown	Preston River Link	To remain with City of Bunbury, may be reviewed if Structure Plan to north progressed
	120 on P71852 (11963553) part	Davenport	5.45	City of Bunbury			freehold	Preston River Link	To remain with City of Bunbury, may be reviewed if Structure Plan to north progressed
	74 on P40593 (11265746) part	Davenport	13.41	ATG Geraldton Pty Ltd			freehold	Preston River Link	N/A
	313 on P43713 (11374820)	Davenport	11.73	South West Development Commission			freehold	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations, including South Moorlands Structure Plan
	104 on P403618 (12120803) part	Davenport	0.47	Commissioner of Main Roads			freehold	Preston River Link	To remain with MRWA
	1030 on P30054 (1390858)	Glen Iris	0.05	State of WA			road reserve	Preston River Link	To remain with City of Bunbury

LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Purpose(s)	Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal?
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>				
Bunbury, Dardanup	120 on D42966 (494120) part	Glen Iris	0.02	City of Bunbury				freehold	Preston River Link	To remain with City of Bunbury
	(1347374) part	Glen Iris	0.13	City of Bunbury			Public road	road reserve	Preston River Link	City of Bunbury to retain portion south of Collie River, portion north of river to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	(1292288) part	Glen Iris	0.07	City of Bunbury			Public road	road reserve	Preston River Link	To remain with City of Bunbury
	(11580410) part	Glen Iris	0.15	City of Bunbury			Public road	road reserve	Preston River Link	To remain with City of Bunbury
	150 on P30054 (1390857)	Glen Iris	8.06	private				freehold	Preston River Link	N/A
	200 on P2075 (11853580) part	Glen Iris	0.21	private				freehold	Preston River Link	N/A
	16 on P2075 (494146) part	Glen Iris	0.01	private				freehold	Preston River Link	N/A
	17 on P2075 (494147) part	Glen Iris	0.03	private				freehold	Preston River Link	N/A
	18 on P2075 (494148) part	Glen Iris	0.05	private				freehold	Preston River Link	N/A
	19 on P2075 (494149) part	Glen Iris	0.07	private				freehold	Preston River Link	N/A
	104 on D84803 (1087271) part	Glen Iris	0.18	private				freehold	Preston River Link	N/A
	200 on P56668 (11891694) part	Glen Iris	1.47	private				freehold	Preston River Link	N/A
	(11580413) part	Picton	1.21	State of WA				UCL	Preston River Link	Portion adjacent to Kaeshagen reserves (Lots 141) to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission, remainder subject to further planning & land use considerations
	201 on P57769 (11733330) part	Picton	2.55	Private				freehold	Preston River Link	N/A
	91 on P26522 (499878) part	Picton	8.83	Private				freehold	Preston River Link	N/A
	51 on P71842 (11967602) part	Picton	5.01	Wesfarmers CSBP Ltd				freehold	Preston River Link	N/A
	(11580415)	Picton	0.21	State of WA				UCL	Preston River Link	Subject to further planning & land use considerations
	9000 on P401654 (12165753) part	Picton East	15.84	Tigerpoint Pty Ltd, Goldbright Pty Ltd, Bunbury				freehold	Preston River Link	N/A

LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Purpose(s)	Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal?
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>				
Bunbury	(494451)	Bunbury	4.83	Industrial Properties State of WA			Recreation	Crown	Mangrove Cove (Anglesea Island)	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	(11866801) part	Bunbury	0.24	State of WA				UCL	Mangrove Cove	Subject to further planning & land use considerations
	(494487)	Bunbury	1.53	State of WA				UCL	Mangrove Cove	Northern cleared strip containing pathway to be vested in City of Bunbury, remainder to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	502 on P410594 (12263712)	Bunbury	0.69	State of WA	5275	CALM Executive Body (MO)	Conservation, educational purposes, Government requirements - State	Crown	Mangrove Cove	To remain with DBCA
	502 on P410594 (12263713)	Bunbury	1.32	State of WA	5275	CALM Executive Body (MO)	Conservation, educational purposes, Government requirements - State	Crown	Mangrove Cove	To remain with DBCA
	503 on P410594 (12263714)	Bunbury	1.60	State of WA	5275	CALM Executive Body (MO)	Conservation, educational purposes, Government requirements - State	Crown	Mangrove Cove	To remain with DBCA
	501 on P410594 (12263711)	Bunbury	15.01	State of WA	5275	CALM Executive Body (MO)	Conservation, educational purposes, Government requirements - State	Crown	Mangrove Cove	To remain with DBCA
	830 on P91060 (12300469)	Vittoria	16.94	State of WA	34030	City of Bunbury	Recreation	Crown	Turkey Point	To remain with City of Bunbury
	958 on P219849 (1356722)	Vittoria	10.94	State of WA				UCL	Turkey Point	No change proposed
	(1209898)	Vittoria	1.31	State of WA				UCL	Turkey Point	No change proposed
	(494427)	Vittoria	0.55	State of WA				UCL	Turkey Point	No change proposed
	963 on P220558 (494450) part	Vittoria	4.13	State of WA				UCL	Turkey Point	No change proposed
	250 on P66833 (11866293) part	Pelican Point	5.42	State of WA	50518	City of Bunbury (MO)	Recreation	Crown	Pelican Point	To remain with City of Bunbury

LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Purpose(s)	Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal?
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>				
Dardanup	905 on P22473 (1222428)	Pelican Point	3.12	State of WA	45799	City of Bunbury	Public recreation	Crown	Pelican Point	To remain with City of Bunbury
	906 on P22473 (1222429)	Pelican Point	1.65	State of WA	45799	City of Bunbury	Public recreation	Crown	Pelican Point	To remain with City of Bunbury
	250 on P24033 (1314819)	Pelican Point	0.80	State of WA	45799	City of Bunbury	Public recreation	Crown	Pelican Point	To remain with City of Bunbury
	500 on P67347 (11888883)	Pelican Point	1.25	State of WA	50517	City of Bunbury (MO)	Recreation and drainage	Crown	Pelican Point	To remain with City of Bunbury
	132 on P24030 (1314864)	Pelican Point	0.42	State of WA	47810	City of Bunbury	Public recreation	Crown	Pelican Point	To remain with City of Bunbury
	245 on P24030 (1314865)	Pelican Point	0.005	State of WA	47810	City of Bunbury	Public recreation	Crown	Pelican Point	To remain with City of Bunbury
	901 on D93176 (1198061)	Pelican Point	8.89	State of WA	45607	City of Bunbury	Public recreation and drainage	Crown	Pelican Point	To remain with City of Bunbury
	(1155907) part	Pelican Point	0.38	State of WA			Public road	road reserve	Pelican Point	To remain with City of Bunbury
	428 on D65386 (496623) part	Pelican Point	0.55	Commissioner of Main Roads				freehold	Pelican Point	No change proposed
	500 on P65634 (11886551)	Eaton	4.53	State of WA	24359	Shire of Dardanup (MO)	Recreation, reserve, toilets	Crown	Eaton foreshore	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	501 on P65634 (11886552)	Australind	3.51	State of WA	25417	Shire of Dardanup (MO)	Public recreation, park	Crown	Pratt Road reserve	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	4847 on P6229 (11813668)	Eaton	1.60	State of WA	25417	Shire of Dardanup (MO)	Public recreation, park	Crown	Pratt Road reserve	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	(495732)	Eaton	0.34	State of WA				UCL	Leicester Reserve	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	5536 on P15906 (11036318)	Eaton	7.001	State of WA	25417	Shire of Dardanup (MO)	Public recreation, toilets	Crown	Watson Reserve	Shire of Dardanup to retain cleared recreation site & access road, remaining remainder to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	5091 on D29894 (495723)	Eaton	0.87	Australian Boy Scouts' Association				freehold	Watson Reserve	N/A
	500 on P405484 (12180397)	Australind	2.59	State of WA	43939	Shire of Dardanup (MO)	Foreshore management	Crown	Eelup/Elbow wetland & south Collic River foreshore	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
501 on P405484 (12180398)	Australind	3.72	State of WA	43939	Shire of Dardanup (MO)	Foreshore management	Crown	Eelup/Elbow wetland & south Collic River foreshore	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission	
5679 on P19531 (1093320)	Eaton	47.99	State of WA	43641	Shire of Dardanup	Drainage, foreshore	Crown	Eelup/Elbow wetland & south	Shire of Dardanup to retain strip along Charolais Mews & landscaped areas.	

LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Purpose(s)	Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal?
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>				
							protection, public recreation		Collie River foreshore	remainder to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	9504 on P50198 (11561849) part	Eaton	0.21	Lancett Court Pty Ltd				freehold	Eelup/Elbow wetland & south Collie River foreshore	N/A
	9503 on P50198 (11561847)	Eaton	17.16	Parkridge Group Pty Ltd				freehold	Eelup/Elbow wetland & south Collie River foreshore	Subject to further planning & land use considerations
	9505 on P50198 (11561850)	Eaton	16.11	Parkridge Group Pty Ltd				freehold	Eelup/Elbow wetland & south Collie River foreshore	Subject to further planning & land use considerations
	9004 on P40217 (12190812) part	Eaton	2.21	Parkridge Group Pty Ltd				freehold	Eelup/Elbow wetland & south Collie River foreshore	Subject to further planning & land use considerations
	3001 on P38067 (11197151) part	Eaton	5.14	Ardross Estates SA Pty Ltd				freehold	Eelup/Elbow wetland & south Collie River foreshore	Subject to further planning & land use considerations
	(1370905) part	Millbridge	0.45	State of WA			Public road	road reserve	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	(12180399) part	Millbridge	0.11	State of WA			Public road	road reserve	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	(1218778) part	Millbridge	0.10	State of WA			Public road	road reserve	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	647 on P51067 (11593725)	Millbridge	6.94	State of WA	48979	Shire of Dardanup (MO)	Conservation, foreshore management, public recreation, drain reserve	Crown	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	645 on P51067 (11593724)	Millbridge	0.21	State of WA	48829	Shire of Dardanup (MO)	Drainage, public recreation	Crown	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	646 on P50141 (11559827)	Millbridge	0.46	State of WA	48802	Shire of Dardanup (MO)	Conservation, foreshore management, recreation, reserve	Crown	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup

LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Purpose(s)	Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal?
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>				
	641 on P50141 (11559826)	Millbridge	2.74	State of WA	48801	Shire of Dardanup (MO)	Drainage and recreation	Crown	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	122 on P42477 (11365904)	Millbridge	0.6	State of WA	47537	Shire of Dardanup	Conservation, foreshore management, recreation, drainage	Crown	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	121 on P41302 (11323542)	Millbridge	1.61	State of WA	47537	Shire of Dardanup	Conservation, foreshore management, recreation, drainage	Crown	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	(12276466) part	Millbridge	0.01	State of WA			Public road	road reserve	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	(12276464) part	Millbridge	0.03	State of WA			Public road	road reserve	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	(12188724) part	Millbridge	0.03	State of WA			Public road	road reserve	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	(12249432) part	Millbridge	0.005	State of WA			Public road	road reserve	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	2010 on P404752 (12188758) part	Millbridge	0.02	State of WA	52264	Shire of Dardanup (MO)	Public recreation, drainage	Crown	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	2009 on P407123 (12223412) part	Millbridge	1.61	State of WA	52942	Shire of Dardanup (MO)	Public recreation	Crown	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	2008 on P55740 (11718315)	Millbridge	0.29	State of WA	47537	Shire of Dardanup	Conservation, foreshore management, recreation, drainage	Crown	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	2023 on P55740 (11718316)	Millbridge	0.73	State of WA	47537	Shire of Dardanup	Conservation, foreshore management, recreation, drainage	Crown	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	15 on P38067 (11197045)	Millbridge	2.44	State of WA	47537	Shire of Dardanup	Conservation, foreshore management, recreation, drainage	Crown	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	443 on P44632 (11443966)	Millbridge	0.45	State of WA	47537	Shire of Dardanup	Conservation, foreshore management,	Crown	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup

LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Purpose(s)	Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal?
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>				
							recreation, drainage			
	444 on P47151 (11533567)	Millbridge	0.74	State of WA	47537	Shire of Dardanup	Conservation, foreshore management, recreation, drainage	Crown	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	2001 on P66488 (11941677)	Millbridge	0.61	State of WA	47537	Shire of Dardanup	Conservation, foreshore management, recreation, drainage	Crown	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	2002 on P66488 (11941676)	Millbridge	0.24	State of WA	47537	Shire of Dardanup	Conservation, foreshore management, recreation, drainage	Crown	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	2003 on P55740 (11718310)	Millbridge	0.24	State of WA	47537	Shire of Dardanup	Conservation, foreshore management, recreation, drainage	Crown	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	2005 on P55740 (11718312)	Millbridge	1.06	State of WA	47537	Shire of Dardanup	Conservation, foreshore management, recreation, drainage	Crown	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	2006 on P55740 (11718313)	Millbridge	1.06	State of WA	47537	Shire of Dardanup	Conservation, foreshore management, recreation, drainage	Crown	Millars Creek	To remain with Shire of Dardanup
	2012 on P410933 (12276465)	Millbridge	3.22	State of WA				UCL	Millars Creek	To be vested in Shire of Dardanup
	2011 on P404752 (12188759) part	Millbridge	0.45	State of WA				UCL	Millars Creek	To be vested in Shire of Dardanup
	2061 on P407123 (12223415)	Millbridge	3.95	State of WA				UCL	Millars Creek	To be vested in Shire of Dardanup
	9535 on P408140 (12281688) part	Millbridge	1.83	Address Estates SA Pty Ltd				freehold	Millars Creek	To be vested with Shire of Dardanup following implementation of developer commitments
Harvey	500 on P66272 (11905545)	Australind	15.67	State of WA	43714	Shire of Harvey (MO)	Recreation	Crown	Clifton Community Reserve & foreshore	Shire of Harvey to retain cleared & active recreation areas, remainder to



LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal?
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>			
									be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	5117 on P9821 (501675)	Australind	1.83	State of WA	31576	Shire of Harvey	Crown	Clifton Community Reserve & foreshore	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	501 on P66272 (11905546)	Australind	15.88	State of WA	31576	Shire of Harvey	Crown	Clifton Community Reserve & foreshore	To remain with Shire of Harvey, northern portion subject to further land use considerations
	502 on P66272 (11905547)	Australind	0.11	Water Corporation			freehold	Clifton Community Reserve & foreshore	To remain with Water Corporation
	23 (501672)	Australind	5.25	WAPC			freehold	Clifton Community Reserve & foreshore (Alexander Island)	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	300 on D13648 (502785)	Australind	2.01	State of WA	33247	unmanaged reserve	Crown	Collie River foreshore reserves - golf course to Elbow	Subject to further consideration associated with northern portion of adjacent Lot 501
	5188 on D26619 (502784)	Australind	4	State of WA	33247	unmanaged reserve	Crown	Collie River foreshore reserves - golf course to Elbow	Future tenure is subject to consideration under the South West Native Title Settlement
	5189 on D26619 (502786)	Australind	2.24	State of WA	33247	unmanaged reserve	Crown	Collie River foreshore reserves - golf course to Elbow (Snake Island)	Future tenure is subject to consideration under the South West Native Title Settlement
	355 on P72934 (11966228) part	Australind	23.94	State of WA			UCL	Australind reserves	On completion of site contamination remediation, to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	350 on P72934 (11966227) part	Australind	8.03	State of WA			Crown Lease	Australind reserves	N/A
	122 on P64347 (12303511) part	Australind	0.22	Water Corporation			freehold	Australind reserves	To be amalgamated with Lot 121 on P64347 (12303512)
	121 on P64347 (12303512)	Australind	24.62	WAPC			freehold	Australind reserves	On completion of site contamination remediation, to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	5428 on D26619 (502762)	Australind	5.26	State of WA	38393	WA Wildlife Authority <sup>3</sup>	Crown	Australind reserves	To remain with Conservation and Parks Commission
	123 on P64347 (12303513)	Australind	0.64	Shire of Harvey			freehold	Australind reserves	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	123 on P64347 (12303510)	Australind	3.58	Shire of Harvey			freehold	The Elbow	Shire of Harvey to retain southern portion (including recreation site infrastructure), northern portion to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission

LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Purpose(s)	Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal?
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>				
	3 on P2858 (496505)	Australind	3.05	Shire of Harvey				freehold	The Junction/Twin Rivers	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	929 on P57707 (11740698) (496504)	Australind	23.61	WAPC				freehold	The Junction/Twin Rivers	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	9504 on P414431 (12354369) part	Australind	0.47	State of WA				UCL	The Junction/Twin Rivers	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	9501 on P409841 (12267810) part	Australind	12.41	Fastbet Investments Pty Ltd				freehold	South Treendale Collie River foreshore reserves	Subject to further planning & land use considerations as part of Foreshore Management Plan
	5146 on P9944 (502070)	Australind	10.27	Fastbet Investments Pty Ltd				freehold	South Treendale Collie River foreshore reserves	Subject to further planning & land use considerations as part of Foreshore Management Plan
	100 on P458054 (11487238)	Australind	0.83	State of WA	32214	Shire of Harvey (MO)	Public recreation, drainage	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River south of Paris Rd	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	19 on D68327 (502065)	Australind	1.39	State of WA	32214	Shire of Harvey (MO)	Public recreation, drainage	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River south of Paris Rd	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	14 on D28693 (502076)	Australind	2.34	Shire of Harvey				freehold	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River south of Paris Rd	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	5742 on D88577 (1137577)	Australind	18.67	Shire of Harvey				freehold	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River south of Paris Rd	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	5147 on P9944 (502084)	Australind	0.64	State of WA	43953	Shire of Harvey	Public recreation	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River south of Paris Rd	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	6129 on P107134 (502083)	Australind	0.86	State of WA	32213	Shire of Harvey	Public recreation	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River south of Paris Rd	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	4977 on P171122 (502082)	Australind	1.15	State of WA	8025	Shire of Harvey	Recreation	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River south of Paris Rd	To remain with Shire of Harvey
		Australind	0.08	State of WA	8025	Shire of Harvey	Recreation	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River south of Paris Rd	To remain with Shire of Harvey

LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Purpose(s)	Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal?
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>				
	16 on P9944 (502080) part	Australind	5.09	private				freehold	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River south of Paris Road	N/A
	10 on D20247 (502081) part	Australind	0.88	private				freehold	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River south of Paris Road	N/A
	5513 on P13594 (503652)	Australind	0.97	State of WA	39922	Shire of Harvey (MO)	Public recreation	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	5512 on P13595 (503653)	Australind	3.72	State of WA	40020	Shire of Harvey	Public recreation	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	Portion south of Lot 1 on D65161 (503650) to remain with Shire of Harvey, remainder to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	5509 on D65161 (503651)	Australind	1.78	State of WA	39864	Shire of Harvey	Public recreation	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	1 on D 65161 (503650)	Australind	5.67	Shire of Harvey				freehold	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	5737 on P18677 (1114536)	Leschenault	1.38	State of WA	43651	Shire of Harvey	Public recreation	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	5842 on D93610 (1205858)	Leschenault	0.2	State of WA	43651	Shire of Harvey	Public recreation	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	5736 on P18677 (1114539)	Leschenault	7.003	State of WA	43651	Shire of Harvey	Public recreation	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	5736 on P20002 (11624867)	Leschenault	4.05	State of WA	43651	Shire of Harvey	Public recreation	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	5456 on P216236 (503660)	Australind	1.62	State of WA				UCL	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission

LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Purpose(s)	Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal?
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>				
	6055 on P23788 (1314810)	Australind	5.85	State of WA	46225	unmanaged reserve	Recreation, conservation and foreshore management	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	335 on P41808 (11315859) part	Australind	3.11	State of WA	46225	unmanaged reserve	Recreation, conservation and foreshore management	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	Landscaped/mown areas to be vested in Shire of Harvey, remainder to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	338 on P43298 (11394283)	Australind	0.29	State of WA	46225	unmanaged reserve	Recreation, conservation and foreshore management	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	Landscaped/mown areas to be vested in Shire of Harvey, remainder to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	801 on P43301 (11456640) part	Australind	0.11	State of WA	46225	unmanaged reserve	Recreation, conservation and foreshore management	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	Portion in Regional Park to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission, remainder of Lot to be vested in Shire of Harvey
	802 on P46330 (11518832) part	Australind	0.31	State of WA	46225	unmanaged reserve	Recreation, conservation and foreshore management	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	Landscaped/mown areas to be vested in Shire of Harvey, remainder to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	803 on P48873 (11570377) part	Australind	0.05	State of WA	46225	unmanaged reserve	Recreation, conservation and foreshore management	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	5734 on P18677 (1114537)	Australind	4.46	State of WA	45505	Water and Rivers Commission	Foreshore management	Crown	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	1 (503654)	Australind	0.02	private				freehold	Foreshore reserves west of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	N/A
	4781 on P167274 (496567)	Australind	3.12	State of WA	26270	Shire of Harvey	Conservation of flora	Crown	Wardandi Flora Reserve & adjacent reserves	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	4781 on P167274 (496568)	Australind	6.23	State of WA	26270	Shire of Harvey	Conservation of flora	Crown	Wardandi Flora Reserve & adjacent reserves	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	5866 on P193908 (1262126)	Australind	4.91	State of WA	26271	Shire of Harvey	Rubbish dump	Crown	Wardandi Flora Reserve & adjacent reserves	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	562 on P68322 (1189977)	Australind	0.03	State of WA				Public Road	Wardandi Flora Reserve & adjacent reserves	To remain with Shire of Harvey

LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Purpose(s)	Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal?
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>				
	(11737646) part	Australind	0.79	State of WA				Public Road	Wardandi Flora Reserve & adjacent reserves	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	560 on P68322 (11899778)	Australind	12.69	State of WA	35061	unmanaged reserve	Regional open space	Crown	Wardandi Flora Reserve & adjacent reserves	Future tenure is subject to consideration under the South West Native Title Settlement
	42 on D60534 (503655) part	Australind	11.89	Shire of Harvey				freehold	Foreshore reserves east of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	Landscaped/mown area to remain with Shire of Harvey, remainder to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	5976 on P220515 (1299574)	Australind	0.44	State of WA	46276	Shire of Harvey	Public recreation	Crown	Foreshore reserves east of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	5977 on P220515 (1299575)	Australind	3.92	State of WA	46276	Shire of Harvey	Public recreation	Crown	Foreshore reserves east of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	5978 on P220515 (1299576)	Australind	9.09	State of WA	46276	Shire of Harvey	Public recreation	Crown	Foreshore reserves east of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	21 on P35611 (11118467)	Australind	0.78	State of WA	46276	Shire of Harvey	Public recreation	Crown	Foreshore reserves east of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	5774 on P220515 (1299573)	Australind	23.18	State of WA	46275	Water and Rivers Commission	Foreshore management	Crown	Foreshore reserves east of Brunswick River - Paris Road to Forrest Hwy	Following implementation of developer commitments, to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	110 on P408141 (12262164)	Australind	16.33	State of WA	52873	unmanaged reserve	Foreshore management, conservation, public recreation	Crown	Foreshore reserves east of Brunswick River south of Paris Rd	Following implementation of developer commitments, landscaped/POS areas to be vested in Shire of Harvey, remainder to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	112 on P408141 (12262177)	Australind	1.43	WAPC				freehold	Foreshore reserves east of Brunswick River south of Paris Rd	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	111 on P408141 (12262172)	Australind	3.52	WAPC				freehold	Foreshore reserves east of Brunswick River south of Paris Rd	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission

LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Purpose(s)	Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal?
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>				
	4740 on P107135 (496591)	Australind	0.77	State of WA	8118	Shire of Harvey	Stopping place	Crown	Foreshore reserves east of Brunswick River south of Paris Rd	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	(12010942) part	Australind	0.03	State of WA				Public Road	Foreshore reserves east of Brunswick River south of Paris Rd	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	1000 on P73813 (12000224) part	Australind	2.41	State of WA	51740	unmanaged reserve	Recreation	Crown	Foreshore reserves east of Brunswick River south of Paris Rd	Landscaped/mown areas to be vested in Shire of Harvey, remainder to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	123 on D5637 (11682229)	Australind	7.71	WAPC				freehold	Foreshore reserves east of Brunswick River south of Paris Rd	Area containing infrastructure associated with house to remain with WAPC, remainder to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	5877 on P22225 (1226953)	Brunswick	11.95	State of WA	45532	unmanaged reserve	Public recreation	Crown	Brunswick River foreshore reserves - east of Forrest Hwy	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	5905 on P215641 (1339531)	Brunswick	0.02	State of WA				UCL	Brunswick River foreshore reserves - east of Forrest Hwy	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	61 on P22225 (1226947) part	Brunswick	9.51	WAPC				freehold	Brunswick River foreshore reserves - east of Forrest Hwy	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	100 on D9442 (11567912) part	Brunswick	2.66	Walford Developments Pty Ltd				freehold	Brunswick River foreshore reserves - east of Forrest Hwy	N/A
	5729 on P17161 (1014271) part	Brunswick	4.65	State of WA	43511	Shire of Harvey	Public recreation	Crown	Brunswick River foreshore reserves - east of Forrest Hwy	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	5729 on D74316 (11662116)	Wellesley	0.16	State of WA	43511	Shire of Harvey	Public recreation	Crown	Brunswick River foreshore reserves - east of Forrest Hwy	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	43 on P17161 (1059634) part	Wellesley	10.51	Oasis Holdings Pty Ltd				freehold	Brunswick River foreshore reserves - east of Forrest Hwy	N/A
	500 on D74316 (542406) part	Wellesley	1.67	Oasis Holdings Pty Ltd				freehold	Brunswick River foreshore reserves - east of Forrest Hwy	N/A
	(1286916)	Australind	0.05	State of WA				UCL	Point Douro	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	(11575854) part	Australind	0.001	State of WA				UCL	Point Douro	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission

LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Purpose(s)	Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal?
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>				
	10 on P220125 (1286915) part	Australind	2.77	State of WA	26858	Water and Rivers Commission (MO)	Foreshore management	Crown	Point Douro	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	9 on P220125 (1286914) part	Australind	0.61	State of WA	26858	Water and Rivers Commission (MO)	Foreshore management	Crown	Point Douro	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	8 on P220125 (1286913) part	Australind	1.81	State of WA	26858	Water and Rivers Commission (MO)	Foreshore management	Crown	Point Douro	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	6 on P220125 (1286912)	Australind	0.57	State of WA	26858	Water and Rivers Commission (MO)	Foreshore management	Crown	Point Douro	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	7 on P220125 (1211195)	Australind	0.15	State of WA	26858	Water and Rivers Commission (MO)	Foreshore management	Crown	Point Douro	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	2 on P193812 (502824)	Australind	4.92	State of WA	13531	Water and Rivers Commission (MO)	Foreshore management	Crown	Point Douro (Bar Island)	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	30 on P51958 (11592087) part	Australind	5.89	Dewsbury Pty Ltd				freehold	Point Douro	N/A
	4851 on P557 (503211)	Australind	4.22	State of WA	25441	Shire of Harvey (MO)	Recreation	Crown	Ridley Place Foreshore Park	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	5 on D24236 (503212)	Australind	0.20	Shire of Harvey				freehold	Foreshore Park	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	4921 on P2681 (503240)	Australind	1.41	State of WA	9722	Shire of Harvey	Recreation	Crown	Ridley Place Foreshore Park	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	4779 on P404503 (12155898) part	Australind	4.09	State of WA	25203	Shire of Harvey (MO)	Recreation	Crown	Leschenault Estuary eco-museum/Leschenault Estuary Old Coast Road foreshore	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	4921 on P2681 (1211194)	Australind	0.31	State of WA	9722	Shire of Harvey	Recreation	Crown	Leschenault Estuary Cathedral Ave foreshore	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	5286 on P2686 (503241)	Australind	0.41	State of WA	36030	Shire of Harvey	Heritage place	Crown	Leschenault Estuary Cathedral Ave foreshore	To remain with Shire of Harvey

LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Purpose(s)	Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal?
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>				
	(1343937) part	Leschenault	1.80	State of WA			Public road	road reserve	Leschenault Estuary Cathedral Ave foreshore	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	6034 on P220933 (1317775)	Leschenault	6.22	State of WA	36857	Shire of Harvey	Public recreation	Crown	Leschenault Estuary Cathedral Ave foreshore	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	5865 on D86526 (541493)	Leschenault	2.98	State of WA	45943	Water and Rivers Commission	Conservation and recreation	Crown	Leschenault Estuary Cathedral Ave foreshore	To be vested in Shire of Harvey
	5741 on D88168 (1135553)	Leschenault	9.19	State of WA	44269	Shire of Harvey	Foreshore management	Crown	Leschenault Estuary Cathedral Ave foreshore	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	5728 on P12735 (541514)	Leschenault	1.47	State of WA	43513	Shire of Harvey	Public recreation	Crown	Leschenault Estuary Cathedral Ave foreshore	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	(1348501) part	Leschenault	13.21	State of WA			Public road	road reserve	Leschenault Estuary Cathedral Ave foreshore	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	3919 (496340)	Australind	0.25	State of WA	18133	Shire of Harvey	Recreation	Crown	Leschenault Estuary Old Coast Road foreshore	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	31 on D27242 (496341)	Australind	1.99	Shire of Harvey				freehold	Leschenault Estuary Old Coast Road foreshore	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	15 on P194817 (1317096)	Australind	0.92	State of WA	26534	Shire of Harvey	Recreation	Crown	Leschenault Estuary Old Coast Road foreshore	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	4939 on D27767 (502154)	Australind	0.53	State of WA	26872	Shire of Harvey	Recreation	Crown	Leschenault Estuary Old Coast Road foreshore	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	5735 on D24172 (502153)	Australind	0.16	State of WA	29508	Shire of Harvey	Public recreation	Crown	Leschenault Estuary Old Coast Road foreshore	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	5049 on D34684 (502155)	Australind	0.14	State of WA	29508	Shire of Harvey	Public recreation	Crown	Leschenault Estuary Old Coast Road foreshore	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	(11397024) part	Australind	0.06	State of WA			Public road	road reserve	Leschenault Estuary Old Coast Road foreshore	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	61 on P41826 (11347901)	Australind	0.16	WAPC				freehold	Leschenault Estuary Old Coast Road foreshore	To be vested with Shire of Harvey



LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Purpose(s)	Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal?
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>				
	4723 on D20089 (502163)	Australind	0.83	State of WA	24445	unmanaged reserve	Recreation	Crown	Leschenault Estuary Old Coast Road foreshore	To be vested with Shire of Harvey
	5046 on D35230 (502168)	Australind	0.03	State of WA	24445	unmanaged reserve	Recreation	Crown	Leschenault Estuary Old Coast Road foreshore	To be vested with Shire of Harvey
	5250 on D49249 (501929)	Australind	0.1	State of WA	35051	unmanaged reserve	Public recreation	Crown	Leschenault Estuary Old Coast Road foreshore	To be vested with Shire of Harvey
	4744 on D21347 (501930)	Australind	0.47	State of WA	24879	unmanaged reserve	Recreation	Crown	Leschenault Estuary Old Coast Road foreshore	To be vested with Shire of Harvey
	46 on D61635 (502165)	Australind	0.13	WAPC				freehold	Leschenault Estuary Old Coast Road foreshore	To be vested with Shire of Harvey
	14 on P232713 (540173) part	Parkfield	156.23	private				freehold	Leschenault Peninsula C.P. & proposed additions	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	7 on P232713 (540172) part	Parkfield	87.97	Coonawarra Nominees Pty Ltd				freehold	Leschenault Peninsula C.P. & proposed additions	N/A
	(1307696) part	Parkfield	9.99	State of WA			Public road	road reserve	Leschenault Peninsula C.P. & proposed additions	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	6121 (11340442) part	Parkfield	1.50	State of WA			Public road	road reserve	Leschenault Peninsula C.P. & proposed additions	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	(1307699)	Parkfield	1.36	State of WA			Public road	road reserve	Leschenault Peninsula C.P. & proposed additions	To remain with Shire of Harvey
	(1307700) part	Parkfield	0.47	State of WA			Public road	road reserve	Leschenault Peninsula C.P. & proposed additions	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	100 on P44680 (11426637)	Parkfield	38.47	WAPC				freehold	Leschenault Peninsula C.P. & proposed additions	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	(11624952)	Leschenault	13.31	State of WA			Public road	road reserve	Leschenault Peninsula C.P. & proposed additions	Remain managed by DBCA as part of the Conservation Park
	5641 on P190960 (540089)	Leschenault	564.28	State of WA	42470	NPNCA <sup>3</sup>	Conservation park	Crown	Leschenault Peninsula C.P. & proposed additions	To remain with Conservation and Parks Commission, managed by DBCA

LGA	Lot no. & plan (P) or diagram (D) of survey (PIN <sup>28</sup> )	Locality	Area (ha)	Ownership	Crown reserve		Purpose(s)	Land type	Park area	Comments/proposal <sup>1</sup>
					No.	Vesting <sup>1</sup>				
	5547 on P188523 (540167)	Leschenault	5.67	State of WA	40564	NPNCA	Conservation of flora and fauna	Crown	Leschenault Peninsula C.P. & proposed additions	To remain with Conservation and Parks Commission, managed by DBCA
	3 on P3957 (540087)	Leschenault	179.99	State of WA				freehold	Leschenault Peninsula C.P. & proposed additions	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	3 on P3957 (540091)	Leschenault	96.09	State of WA				freehold	Leschenault Peninsula C.P. & proposed additions	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	4 on P3957 (540086)	Leschenault	127.87	State of WA				freehold	Leschenault Peninsula C.P. & proposed additions	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	4 on P3957 (540090)	Leschenault	82.31	State of WA				freehold	Leschenault Peninsula C.P. & proposed additions	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	5592 on P91879 (494449)	Leschenault	72.24	State of WA	42470	NPNCA	Conservation park	Crown	Leschenault Peninsula C.P. & proposed additions	To be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	17 on P406672 (12248323) part	Roelands	5.87	State of WA				UCL	Meadow Landing	Fire access track to be vested in Shire of Harvey, remainder to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission
	341 on P59720 (11771208)	Roelands	3.31	State of WA	50179	unmanaged reserve	Recreation and foreshore management	Crown	Meadow Landing	Foreshore strip to be vested in Conservation and Parks Commission, remainder to be vested in Shire of Harvey
	6213 on P36378 (11156178)	Roelands	13.79	State of WA	47717	unmanaged reserve	Foreshore management	Crown	Meadow Landing	Future tenure is subject to consideration under the South West Native Title Settlement
	6211 on P35690 (11141235)	Roelands	13.60	State of WA	47717	unmanaged reserve	Foreshore management	Crown	Meadow Landing	Future tenure is subject to consideration under the South West Native Title Settlement

<sup>1</sup> MO = management order; unmanaged reserve = a reserve which is not formally placed under the care and control of a management body (formerly unvested reserve).

<sup>2</sup> Proposals in this table may need more consultation with the owner(s) or vesting body to complete, may be subject to future planning proposals/approvals, and some proposals may not reach a conclusion during the life of the plan or may result in a different outcome than proposed.

<sup>3</sup> The NPNCA (National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority) and the Western Australian Wildlife Authority have been replaced by the Conservation and Parks Commission.

## Appendix 3. Management zones and recreation settings

Management zones and recreation settings framework

Management zones	
Conservation and Protection	Natural Environment Use
Natural Recreation	Recreation
	Highly Modified

Management zones

Management zone	Management emphasis	Acceptable uses and facilities	Recreation setting
Conservation and protection	The management emphasis is to protect and where possible enhance the conservation values (biota, natural systems and heritage) as well as the landscape qualities of the park. Priority will be given to restoring and maintaining the natural state of conservation and protection areas. Visible evidence of management will be low/minimal.	Areas within this zone will have restricted public access to protect conservation values. Unauthorised vehicles prohibited. Rehabilitation of vegetation and habitat protection will be undertaken. Education, interpretation and research uses are appropriate.  Some facilities, such as interpretive information, nature trails, boardwalks, cycle paths and through access, is acceptable in certain locations, with measures to mitigate environmental impacts (Section 18 <i>Visitor use and planning</i> ).  The provision of new facilities will depend on the values of an area and whether it is located within the Bunbury Water Reserve and Wellhead Protection Zones.	'Natural' or 'Natural-recreation'
Natural environment use	The management emphasis is to provide for appropriate uses of the natural environment. Areas will be managed jointly for conservation and enhancement of native plants and animals, improvement of landscape qualities, public use and recreation. Public use must be compatible with the assigned purpose of the relevant reserve. Visible evidence of management may be moderate to high. Management will encourage uses and develop facilities that promote conservation and education.	Public access primarily by nature trails and cycle paths. Through access by vehicles along established roads is allowed. Some development of facilities may be necessary. These may include education nodes and facilities associated with visitor use.  The provision of facilities will depend on the values of an area and whether it is located within the Bunbury Water Reserve and Wellhead Protection Zones. Commercial concessions may be appropriate. Rehabilitation and habitat protection may be necessary.	'Natural-recreation' or 'Recreation'
Recreation	The prime emphasis of management will be to provide a variety of recreation opportunities. The type and scale of facilities provided will depend on the values of any given area, community demand for recreation, and appropriate park management. Management involves minimising the impact of visitor activities through the sensitive placement and provision of access and facilities as well as through the provision of information and interpretive material. Visible evidence of management may be high.	Public use may be high in these areas. Ranges from passive to active recreation pursuits. Commercial concessions are considered appropriate. Rehabilitation, landscaping and reticulation of areas may be necessary.  The provision of new facilities will depend on the values of an area and whether it is located within the Bunbury Water Reserve and Wellhead Protection Zones.	'Natural-recreation', 'Recreation' or 'Highly modified'
Special use	Management for purposes other than conservation, recreation or visitor services.	Private lease or freehold land. No public access. Access for managing agencies as needed.	No visitor management settings

Recreation settings

	Highly modified	Recreation	Natural-recreation	Natural
<b>Principle experience</b>	Visitors within a 'Highly Modified' setting will experience: an extensive range of nature based recreation opportunities; opportunities to discover a specific feature or experience; a high level of on-site information and facilities requiring a minimal level of self-reliance; opportunities for group activities; and a high likelihood of contact with other users.	Visitors within a 'Recreation' setting will experience: a range of opportunities to interact with nature; a high to moderate level of on-site information and facilities requiring a low level of self-reliance; and a high to moderate likelihood of contact with other users.	Visitors within a 'Natural Recreation' setting will experience: a range of opportunities for challenging activities including opportunities for challenging interaction with nature using outdoor skills; a moderate to low level of on-site information requiring a degree of pre-visit planning using off-site information; a moderate to low level of facilities requiring visitors to be largely self-reliant; and a moderate to low likelihood of contact with individuals and small groups allowing for experiences of tranquility, solitude and independence.	Visitors within a 'Natural' setting will experience: a range of opportunities for activities in an environment that offers a high degree of challenge; a low level of on-site information requiring pre-visit planning using off-site information; a low level of facilities requiring visitors to be self-reliant; and a low likelihood of interaction between visitor groups allowing for experiences of tranquility, solitude and independence.
<b>Visitation and interaction</b>	High level of visitation from the local population and visitors to the area. High likelihood of contact with other users, interaction with other visitors is expected and is constant. Group and family activities are an important part of the visitor experience.	High to moderate level of visitation. High to moderate likelihood of contact with other users.	Moderate to low level of visitation. Moderate to low likelihood of contact with individuals and small groups. Visitors can experience isolation from human influences.	Low level of visitation. Low likelihood of interaction between visitor groups. Visitors can experience solitude.
<b>Self-reliance</b>	Minimal self-reliance is required.	Low level of self-reliance is required. Outdoor skills important in areas away from roads and tracks.	Visitors need to be largely self-reliant, access only to basic facilities at specific locations. Outdoor skills are important.	Visitors need to be self-reliant. Outdoor skills are required.
<b>Information and interpretation</b>	Interpretation shelters, displays and leaflets, guided tours may be provided. Trailheads and signs along trails. Large group interpretation and education focus.	Interpretative material, brochures and track guides available. Trailheads and signs along trails.	Signposting provided where necessary and minimal interpretative material may be provided off-site or at trailheads. Trip planning before visit more essential. Pre-visit off-site information available.	Limited sign posting only where necessary. Low level of information found principally off-site. Trip planning before visit is essential. Pre-visit off-site information available.
<b>Modification and development</b>	High level of modification to natural landscape character is evident. A high level of facilities is provided including defined parking areas, shade shelters, gas barbecues, tables, toilets and visitor information; a visitor centre may also be present. High to moderate level of marine facilities available at marine entry points, including large boat ramps. High level of recreation and commercial craft.	High to moderate level of modification to natural landscape character is evident. A high to moderate level of facilities such as interpretative shelters, gas barbecues, tables and toilets maybe provided. Facilities may be common but clustered.	Moderate to low level of modification to natural landscape character is evident. Local landscape and features are dominant although there have been some changes to the vegetation and landform such as clearings and formed tracks. A moderate to low level of basic facilities such as shade shelters, barbecues and toilets may be provided.	Minimal modification to natural landscape character is evident. Local landscape and features dominate without major changes to the landform or features. A low level of basic facilities such as parking areas, signage and trails may be provided. Parking areas provided are small scale and defined by natural elements.

Greater Bunbury Regional Park draft management plan

	Highly modified	Recreation	Natural-recreation	Natural
<b>Management intent</b>	<p>Frequent management presence / on-site manager.</p> <p>High degree of on-site management including use of physical barriers and on-site staff, vehicle and pedestrian movement is heavily controlled. Managed for high levels of visitor use.</p> <p>Provide for sustainable interaction between developments and the adjacent natural areas.</p> <p>Easy to access by a full range of vehicles including two-wheel drive.</p> <p>Well defined trails including universal access. High likelihood<sup>30</sup> that trails<sup>31</sup> will be sealed.</p>	<p>Moderate to low level of marine facilities including small boat ramps, small jetty or moorings. Low level of recreation and commercial craft.</p> <p>Frequent management presence in the area.</p> <p>High to moderate on-site management requirements, including signs and barriers, defined paths and controlled recreation opportunities.</p> <p>Easy to moderate level of accessibility for two-wheel drive vehicles sealed or unsealed.</p> <p>Well defined and signed trails. High to moderate likelihood that trails will be sealed.</p>	<p>Basic level of marine facilities including beach access for boat / kayak launching. Low level of recreation and commercial craft.</p> <p>Occasional management presence including visits by managing agency staff and signs.</p> <p>Permits may be used to control access.</p> <p>Moderate to difficult level of accessibility. Four-wheel drive and seasonal two-wheel drive.</p> <p>Formed trails with some signage. Moderate to low likelihood that trails will be sealed.</p>	<p>No marine facilities provided. Very low to no recreation and commercial craft.</p> <p>Infrequent management presence.</p> <p>Permits may be used to control access.</p> <p>Difficult access, mainly four-wheel drive only.</p> <p>Some trails formed but with limited signposting. Low likelihood that trails will be sealed.</p>
<b>Access</b>				

<sup>30</sup> The likelihood of sealed trails does not preclude the occurrence of unsealed trails across the settings, and vice versa.

<sup>31</sup> For more information on trail classification see the *Users guide to the Australian walking track grading system* at [parks.dpaw.wa.gov.au/activity/bushwalking](http://parks.dpaw.wa.gov.au/activity/bushwalking).

RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL									
<b>OVERALL RISK EVENT:</b> Endorsement of Draft Greater Bunbury Regional Park Management Plan 2020 <b>RISK THEME PROFILE:</b> 7 - Environment Management 3 - Failure to Fulfil Compliance Requirements (Statutory, Regulatory) <b>RISK ASSESSMENT CONTEXT:</b> Choose an item.									
CONSEQUENCE CATEGORY	RISK EVENT	PRIOR TO TREATMENT OR CONTROL			RISK ACTION PLAN (Treatment or controls proposed)	AFTER TREATMENT OR CONTROL			RESIDUAL RISK RATING
		CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	INHERENT RISK RATING		CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	RESIDUAL RISK RATING	
HEALTH	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
FINANCIAL IMPACT	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
SERVICE INTERRUPTION	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
LEGAL AND COMPLIANCE	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
REPUTATIONAL	Failure to support State Government election promises that may result in positive outcomes for the Shire	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Moderate (5 - 11)	Endorse draft management plan	Moderate (3)	Rare (1)	Low (1 - 4)	
ENVIRONMENT	Missing out on possible long term environmental benefits to the Shire by not endorsing the draft plan.	Minor (2)	Possible (3)	Moderate (5 - 11)	Endorse draft management plan	Minor (2)	Unlikely (2)	Low (1 - 4)	

# (Appendix ORD: 12.7A)



POLICY NO:-
CP061 - PLANTING OF STREET TREES

GOVERNANCE INFORMATION			
Procedure Link:	PR086	Administrative Policy Link:	NA

ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION					
History:		OCM: 14/04/10	Res: 86/10	Synopsis:	Policy created. 14/04/2010
	1	ENG21	OCM: 10/05/12	Res:	Reviewed Policy Adopted
Version:	2	CP061	SCM 26/07/18	Res: 251-18	Synopsis: Reviewed and Adopted by Council

## 1. RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE

Infrastructure

## 2. PURPOSE OR OBJECTIVE

To Control and manage the supply and planting of street trees.

## 3. POLICY

Council is prepared to provide upon request, suitable trees to townsite householders for planting on the street verge fronting their properties on the condition that they are prepared to plant and maintain them.

Residents are permitted to plant and tend suitable street trees in townsites provided: -

- 1) Trees are planted in accordance with acknowledged standards for street placement.
- 2) Trees planted below power lines, etc, to be of a type that the average growth shall not exceed the height of the overhead lines.
- 3) Street trees shall be of a variety suitable for pruning.
- 4) No resident shall plant trees on the road reserve without the prior approval of the CEO who is authorised to stipulate the position and spacing and who may refuse tree varieties which are considered unsuitable.
- 5) Trees to be of a type or variety in accordance with the Townscape Plan. Suggested tree species for planting within Shire Parks and Street Verges are listed as Appendix 1.
- 6) All street trees must be planted with a root barrier or root director system.
- 7) Refer also to other Policy CP058 "Roadside Vegetation" for trees on verges.

## (Appendix ORD: 12.7A)

CP058 APPENDIX 1 - SUGGESTED TREE SPECIES FOR PLANTING WITHIN SHIRE OF DARDANUP PARKS AND STREET VERGES				
TYPE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	
	Genus	Species		
PV	AGONIS	Flexuosa	WA Peppermint	M
DPV	BRACHICHTON	Acerifolius	Illawara Flame Tree	M
PV!	CALLISTEMON	Kings Park	Bottlebrush	S
DPV	CELTIS	Australis	Elm	M
VM	CUPANIOPSIS	Anarcardioides	Tuckeroo	M
P	EUCALYPTUS	Citriodora	Lemon Scented Gum	L
V!	EUCALYPTUS	Cladocalyx	Nana Dwarf Sugar Gum	S
P	EUCALYPTUS	Botoyoides	Swamp Gum	L
V	EUCALYPTUS	Ficifolia	Red Flowering Gum	M
PV	EUCALYPTUS	Nicholli	Peppermint Gum	M
PV	EUCALYPTUS	Leucoxyton	Var Macrocarpa	M
PV!	EUCALYPTUS	Leucoxyton	Var Rosea	M
PV!	EUCALYPTUS	Lane Poolei		S/M
DPV	FRAXINUS	Excelsior	Golden Ash	M
DPV	FRAXINUS	Excelsior	Var Aureum	S/M
DPV	FRAXINUS	Oxycarpa	Var Raywoodi Claret Ash	M
PV	HYMENOSPORUM	Flavum	Native Frangipani	M
DP	JACARANDA	Mimosifolia	Jacaranda	L
DV	LAGERSTROEMIA	indica	Crepe Myrtle	M
DP	LIQUIDAMBER	Styraciflua		L
DPV	LIQUIDAMBER	Orientalis		M
PV!	MALUS	Floribunda	Crab Apple	S
PV	MELLALEUCA	Quinquinervia	Broad Leaf Paper Bark	M
PV	MELLALEUCA	Leucadendra	Long Leaf Paper Bark	M
V	MELLALEUCA	Armirallis		S
DV	PISTACHIA	Chinensis	Chinese Pistachio	M
DP	PLATANUS	Acerifolia	London Plane Tree	L
DP	PLATANUS	Orientalis	Oriental Plane Tree	L
V!	PHOTINIA	X Fraseri	Robusta	S
DV!	PRUNUS	Var spp	Flowering Plums	S
DP	QUERCUS	Robur	English Oak	L
P	GINKGO	Biloba	Maiden Hair Tree	L
P	TRISTANIA	Conferta	Box Tree	L
P	TRISTANIA	Var Variegata	Variegated Box Tree	L

TREE TYPE  
SIZE

D = Deciduous  
S = Small 5m

V = Verges  
M = Medium 10m

P = Parks  
! = Power Lines  
L = Large 20m



# (Appendix ORD: 12.7B)



POLICY NO:-
CP065 - TREES ON ROADS – RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REMOVAL OF FALLEN TREES

GOVERNANCE INFORMATION			
Procedure Link:	NA	Administrative Policy Link:	NA

ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION					
History:		OCM: 05/11/08	Res: 328/08	Synopsis:	Policy created. 05/11/2008
	1	ENG26	OCM: 10/05/12	Res:	Reviewed Policy Adopted
Version:	2	CP065	SCM 26/07/18	Res: 251-18	Synopsis: Reviewed and Adopted by Council

## 1. RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE

Infrastructure

## 2. PURPOSE OR OBJECTIVE

The objective of this policy is to define the responsibilities for:

1. The removal of fallen trees from roads, verges and/or property.
2. Costs associated with the removal of fallen trees.

## 3. POLICY

Existing trees in reserves and other property may fall resulting in a safety risk to the public, damage to property and/or inconvenience thus requiring removal of the fallen tree(s). The responsibility for the removal and costs associated with the removal of fallen trees is as follows:

### 3.1 TREES THAT FALL ONTO A SHIRE ROAD

#### 3.1.1 Non-native or planted (non-remnant) trees growing on Shire owned or managed land

To be removed from the road by the Shire for safety reasons. If the planter of the tree is known then they will be requested to remove the remainder of the tree. The reimbursement of costs is to be sought from them. Otherwise, the Shire will remove the remainder of the tree from the verge.

#### 3.1.2 Native and remnant trees growing in Shire owned or managed land

To be removed from the road and verge by the Shire.

#### 3.1.3 Non-native or planted (non-remnant) trees growing on private property and/or non-Shire owned or managed land

To be removed from the road by the Shire for safety reasons. The property owner or organisation responsible for the land on which the tree came from will be requested to remove the remainder of the tree. Reimbursement of costs is to be sought from them.

#### 3.1.4 Native and remnant trees growing on private property and/or non-Shire owned or managed land

To be removed from the road by the Shire for safety reasons. The property owner or organisation responsible for the land on which the tree came from will be responsible for the portion of the tree on their land and for any damage to their property.

## (Appendix ORD: 12.7B)

### 3.2 TREES THAT FALL AFFECTING PRIVATE PROPERTY AND/OR NON-SHIRE OWNED PROPERTY.

#### 3.2.1 Non-native or planted (non-remnant) tree growing on Shire owned or managed land

If the tree was not planted by the Shire, it is to be removed by the property owner and all repairs to be carried out at their cost. If the tree was planted by the Shire, the Shire will remove the tree and organise repairs to damaged property through its insurer.

#### 3.2.2 Native and remnant trees growing on Shire owned or managed land

Where the stability of the tree has not been affected in anyway by any activities of the Shire, the tree is to be removed by the property owner and all repairs to be carried out at their cost. Where the stability of the tree has been affected by the activities of the Shire (i.e. building a road in close vicinity affecting root system) and this is clearly demonstrable, the Shire will remove the tree and organise repairs to damaged property through its insurer.

#### 3.2.3 Trees growing on private property and/or non-Shire owned or managed land

To be arranged between to the property owners with no apportionment of responsibility or cost to the Shire.

RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL									
<b>OVERALL RISK EVENT:</b>		CP121 – <b>DRAFT</b> Tree Management Policy							
<b>RISK THEME PROFILE:</b>		1 - Asset Sustainability Practices Choose an item.							
7 - Environment Management		Operational							
<b>RISK ASSESSMENT CONTEXT:</b>		Operational							
CONSEQUENCE CATEGORY	RISK EVENT	PRIOR TO TREATMENT OR CONTROL			RISK ACTION PLAN (Treatment or controls proposed)	AFTER TREATMENT OR CONTROL			RESIDUAL RISK RATING
		CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	INHERENT RISK RATING		CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	RESIDUAL RISK RATING	
<b>HEALTH</b>	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
<b>FINANCIAL IMPACT</b>	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
<b>SERVICE INTERRUPTION</b>	Not adopting a tree management policy will continue to impact on staff resources therefore affecting efficiencies in service delivery.	Moderate (3)	Almost Certain (5)	High (12 - 19)	Adoption of Policy. Provision of consistent procedure to manage trees. Provide community education and information.	Minor (2)	Likely (4)	Moderate (5 - 11)	
<b>LEGAL AND COMPLIANCE</b>	No risk event identified for this category.	Not Required - No Risk Identified	N/A	N/A	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.
<b>REPUTATIONAL</b>	Not adopting a tree management policy will continue to enable inconsistency in the management of trees across the Shire therefore affecting the Shire's reputation.	Moderate (3)	Almost Certain (5)	High (12 - 19)	Adoption of Policy. Provision of consistent procedure to manage trees. Provide community education and information.	Insignificant (1)	Almost Certain (5)	Moderate (5 - 11)	
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>	Not adopting a tree management policy could impact the environment over time if there is not a decision making platform to retain, maintain and plant trees.	Minor (2)	Likely (4)	Moderate (5 - 11)	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.	Not required.

