



Department of Planning,
Lands and Heritage



Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan

July 2017





<u>Minister's foreword</u>	3		
<u>Executive summary</u>	4		
1 <u>Introduction</u>	7	Mapping	
2 <u>The need for regional parks within Greater Bunbury</u>	8	<u>Figure 1: Location of the proposed regional park within the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme area</u>	6
3 <u>Background</u>	10	<u>Figure 2: Aerial view of regional parks in Greater Bunbury</u>	9
3.1 <u>Overview of the Greater Bunbury Regional Park planning process</u>	10	<u>Figure 3: Greater Bunbury Region Scheme</u>	11
3.2 <u>The Leschenault Regional Park concept</u>	10	<u>Figure 4: Land ownership</u>	14
4 <u>Values of the Leschenault Regional Park</u>	15	<u>Figure 5: The Leschenault Estuary over time</u>	16
4.1 <u>Values of regional and State significance</u>	15	<u>Figure 6: Soil landscape zones</u>	19
4.2 <u>Description of physical and biological values</u>	16	<u>Figure 7: Vegetation association</u>	21
4.3 <u>Social and cultural heritage</u>	23	<u>Figure 8: Contaminated sites</u>	25
4.4 <u>Recreation and land use</u>	24	<u>Figure 9: Existing recreation facilities and proposed management zones</u>	28
5 <u>Park establishment and administration</u>	27	References	32
5.1 <u>Park management</u>	27	Appendices	
5.2 <u>Land vesting</u>	29	<u>Appendix 1 Schedule of land for inclusion in the Leschenault Regional Park</u>	33
5.3 <u>Acquisition and additions to the park</u>	30	<u>Appendix 2 Membership of the technical advisory group and community consultative committee</u>	41
5.4 <u>Community involvement</u>	31		
5.5 <u>Future planning and review process</u>	31		

Disclaimer

This document has been published by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage on behalf of the Western Australian Planning Commission. Any representation, statement, opinion or advice expressed or implied in this publication is made in good faith and on the basis that the Government, its employees and agents are not liable for any damage or loss whatsoever which may occur as a result of action taken or not taken, as the case may be, in respect of any representation, statement, opinion or advice referred to herein. Professional advice should be obtained before applying the information contained in this document to particular circumstances.

© State of Western Australia

Published by the
Western Australian Planning Commission
Gordon Stephenson House
140 William Street
Perth WA 6000

Locked Bag 2506
Perth WA 6001

Published July 2017

website: www.dplh.wa.gov.au
email: info@dplh.wa.gov.au

tel: 08 6551 8002
fax: 08 6551 9001
National Relay Service: 13 36 77

The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage owns all photography in this document unless otherwise stated.

This document is available in alternative formats on application to Communication Services.



Minister's foreword

The Leschenault Regional Park is the second regional park proposed for Greater Bunbury. Together with the Preston River to Ocean Regional Park, the establishment of this park will create a green network of more than 3,000 hectares of protected and managed environmentally significant habitat.

The Leschenault Regional Park establishment plan describes the environmental and social values of the proposed park and provides guidance in respect to vesting and management options. Importantly, the plan articulates how we might safeguard this open space for the benefit of future generations.

The area that would be incorporated into the park is home to a number of significant natural habitats, including the Leschenault Estuary, the Leschenault Peninsula, the foreshore areas of the Collie and Brunswick rivers and the White Mangrove colony in the Leschenault Inlet.

Along with Preston River to Ocean Regional Park, the proposed Leschenault Regional Park has the potential to ensure important environmental attributes that interface with urban settlements are recognised, protected and managed sustainably. Residents and visitors alike will be able to appreciate and access these spaces which contribute to the lifestyle and values that make the South West unique.

I thank all stakeholders who have contributed to the development of this plan and encourage their ongoing collaboration to help bring the vision for these regional parks to fruition.



Hon Rita Saffioti MLA
MINISTER FOR PLANNING



Executive summary

There has been a long-standing vision for two regional parks within Greater Bunbury.

The Leschenault Regional Park (the park) is the second regional park to be proposed for the Greater Bunbury region and is an integral part of the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (GBRS). The GBRS allows for the reservation of land for Regional Open Space and for regional park status to be conferred on land that meets certain criteria.

Two areas of contiguous Regional Open Space within the GBRS satisfy the criteria for regional park status. The first is the 913 hectare Preston River to Ocean Regional Park aligned in a seven kilometre east-west corridor on the southern flank of the City of Bunbury, extending from the west bank of the Preston River to the coast; and the second is the Leschenault Estuary and the riparian zone of the Collie and Brunswick rivers.

It is proposed to create a 2,146 hectare regional park providing a continuous reserve extending from the coast, around the Leschenault Estuary - including the Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park, inland from the Australind townsite - along the foreshores of the Collie and Brunswick rivers, and includes the mangroves of the Leschenault Inlet. The creation of this park will result in two regional parks in the Greater Bunbury area, conveniently located to the north and south of the Bunbury city centre. The foreshores of the Preston River will provide a continuous link between the two parks. The Preston River Link (133 hectares) is encompassed within the Leschenault Regional Park proposal, although is identified separately within the establishment plan, to provide clarity to the three different park elements.

The land proposed for inclusion in the park is reserved as Regional Open Space in the GBRS and generally interfaces with the urban zone. The regional park status will ensure there is a well-managed interface between urban uses, and the recreation and conservation attributes of the Regional Open Space.

The inclusion of additional land in the locality of the Bunbury Port is currently deferred and will be reassessed after the technical studies associated with the possible realignment of the Preston River have been finalised. The land near the Bunbury Port which will be

impacted by the Port expansion and realignment of the Preston River is to be included within the park once planning for these matters has been finalised. Additional land within the Wanju urban expansion area to the east of Eaton will also be considered for inclusion as planning progresses for that area.

The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) will act as the coordinating agency for the planning, development and management of the regional park. The vesting and management boundaries for each agency are proposed to be drawn along conservation and protection and developed parkland/recreation delineations.

The shires of Harvey and Dardanup and City of Bunbury will divest their current management of conservation-based Regional Open Space and accept the vesting of existing and future recreation-based open space nodes.

It is envisaged that DBCA will take responsibility for the natural bushland areas included within the proposed boundary. Other agencies, such as the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, may also accept management responsibilities where the land management requires specific technical expertise.

A boundary for the park is proposed in this establishment plan, together with recommendations for land tenure and management. The final tenure arrangements for the park will be confirmed in the Management Plan, which will be prepared by DBCA under the provisions of the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* and in consultation with the relevant local authorities, the community and other stakeholders, once the park is established.

The privately owned land within the park boundary will ultimately be purchased by the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) according to a prioritised voluntary acquisition program and budgetary resources as they become available.

There may be instances in the future where the land reserved for Regional Open Space proposed for inclusion in the park may be required to be ceded at no cost as a condition of the subdivision of adjoining Urban or Rural zoned land.

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan



State Government agencies holding land in the park have the option to transfer their landholdings to the Conservation and Parks Commission (CPC) for management by DBCA or to retain and manage them independently. If freehold land is retained by these agencies and managed independently, such management would be expected to be in accordance with the outcomes and recommendations of the DBCA Management Plan. Recreation-based land vested in the respective local authorities within the park boundary would generally continue to be managed by them in accordance with the DBCA Management Plan.

This establishment plan provides a broad framework for the creation of the Leschenault Regional Park. The detailed identification and description of the physical resource, and specific administration, development and management recommendations for the park will be progressed when the management plan is being prepared.

The objectives of this plan are to:

- provide the broad guidelines for the establishment of the regional park, which will assist in the preparation of a draft and final management plan;
 - provide a reference document to enable State Government to finalise the establishment and subsequent management of the park;
 - provide a proposal for the land area to be included in the park;
- propose the management responsibility for reserves that make up the regional park; and
 - describe in a concise manner, the landscape elements and attributes that occur within the boundary of the park.

[Figure 1](#) shows the location of the proposed regional parks in the GBRS area. The names Leschenault Regional Park and Preston River Link are intended as working names for identification purposes only and may be subject to change.



Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan

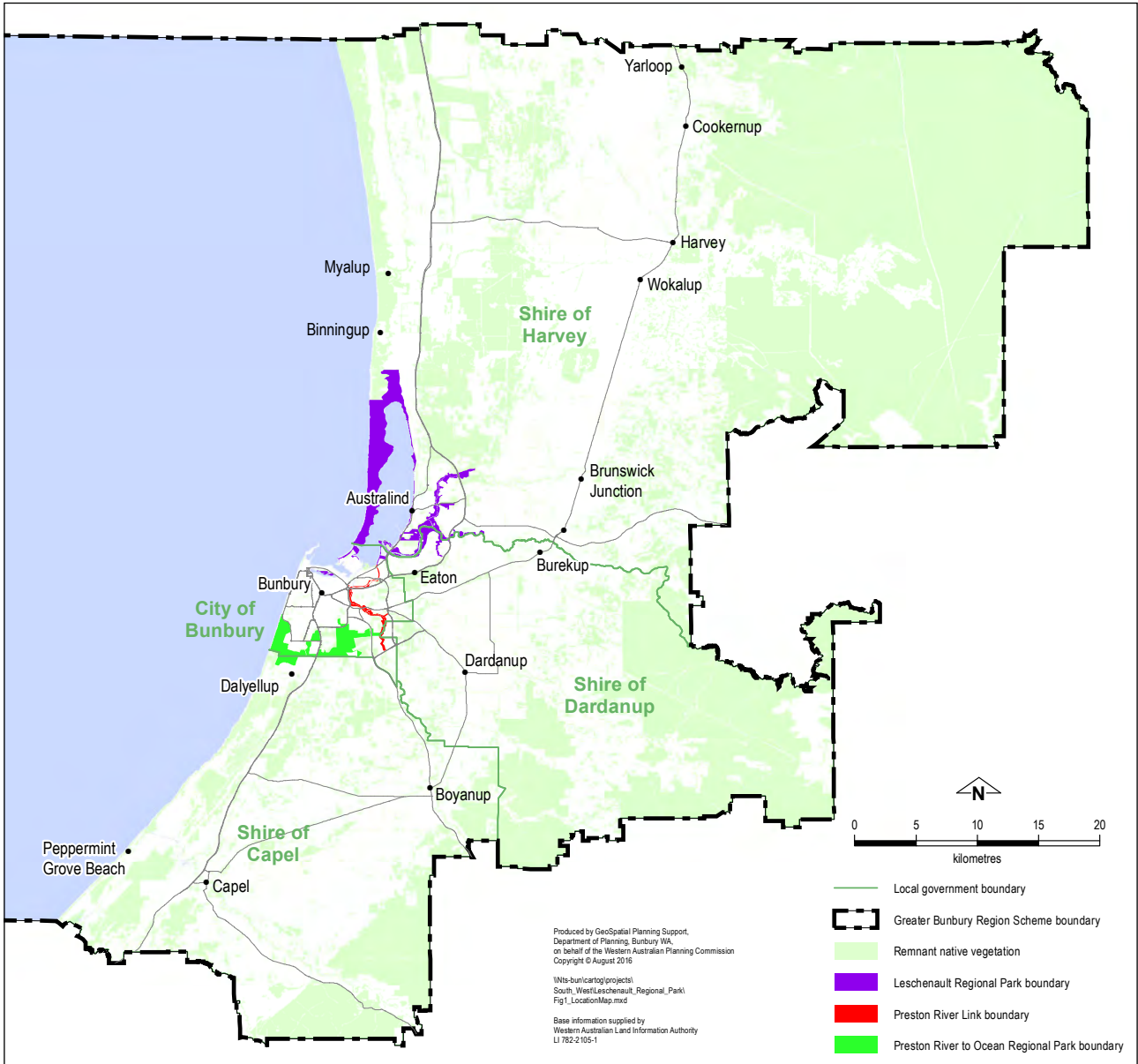


Figure 1: Location of the proposed regional park within Greater Bunbury Region Scheme area



1 Introduction

Regional parks are areas of Regional Open Space that are identified by statutory planning procedures as having regionally significant conservation, landscape, recreation and education values.

The concept of Regional Open Space in Western Australia was first articulated in the Stephenson Hepburn Report of 1955.

The State Government is committed to establishing regional parks to satisfy the growing need to protect and conserve areas in proximity to urban areas, while still meeting the recreational demands of expanding urban development and preserving areas of high landscape amenity. The Leschenault Regional Park is the second such park to be proposed for establishment in the Greater Bunbury region and forms an integral part of the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (GBRS).

The development of a regional park system as a component of the GBRS is undertaken in recognition of the rapid growth of the Greater Bunbury region. In particular, the growth of the adjoining urban areas located in the shires of Harvey and Dardanup, and the need to protect Regional Open Space reservations in a manner that complements adjoining land uses.

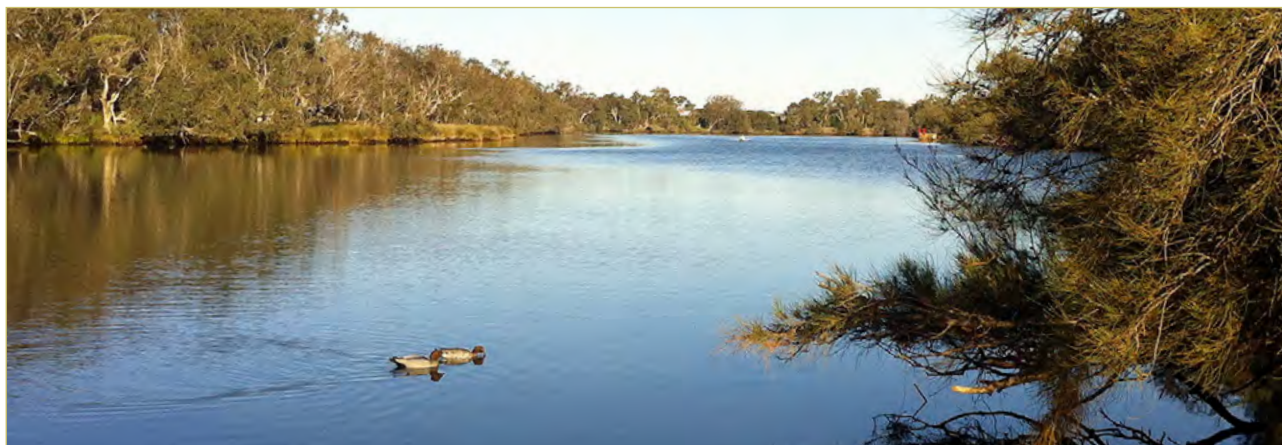
The intention is to create a park system with emphasis on research, education, interaction, discovery and opportunities for low impact recreation. The creation of

this regional park will provide a substantial conservation resource for the existing and future population of Greater Bunbury.

This establishment plan has been prepared to deliver outcomes that will:

- define what constitutes a regional park;
- define the rationale for the creation of the park;
- define the land proposed for inclusion in the park;
- define the qualities of the park;
- propose a model for the vesting and management of the park; and
- provide an overview of the future statutory processes applicable to the park such as vesting procedures, management plan preparation, GBRS amendments for the reservation of land to allow for additions to the park, and community consultation.

This establishment plan is not intended to provide extensive or detailed resource information, nor present proposals for park administration, development initiatives or management programs. Such matters will be investigated and determined following park declaration, and presented in detail in the management plan.





2 The need for regional parks within Greater Bunbury

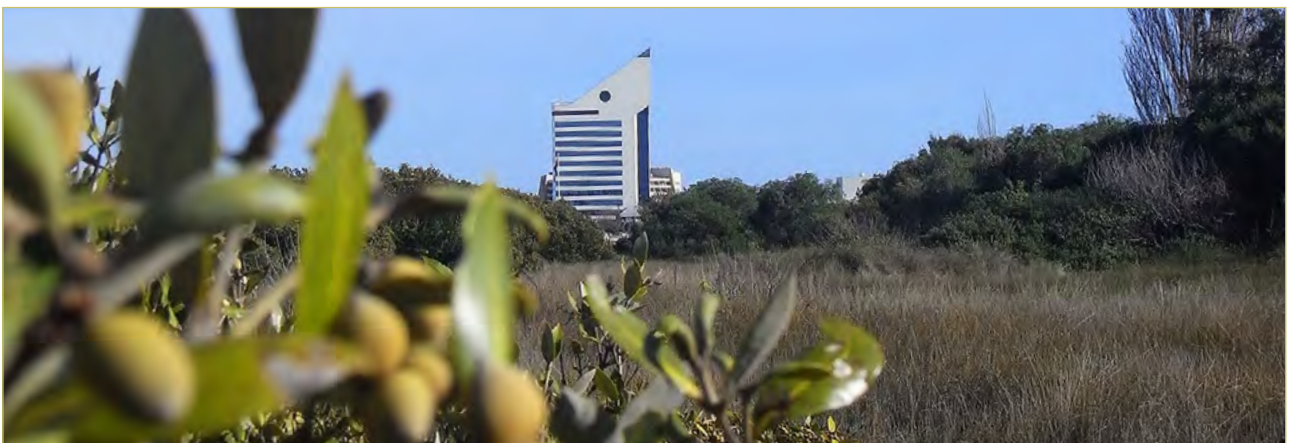
Greater Bunbury is Western Australia's second largest population centre and has been subject to unprecedented growth in the past decade, which is forecast to continue. The projected population may range from a conservative 100,000 to potentially over 150,000 people between 2031 and 2050. Consequently, there is a strong demand for the provision of Regional Open Space to satisfy the emerging recreation, conservation and landscape amenity needs of a rapidly growing community.

The size and regional importance of Greater Bunbury and its comprehensive level of services and infrastructure, together with the projections for its future growth have culminated in the development of its own region planning scheme. The reservation of land for Regional Open Space and the ultimate creation of a regional parks system is integral to the vision of the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (GBRS).

The establishment plan proposal for the Preston River to Ocean Regional Park on the southern flank of Bunbury has recently been finalised, and it has been the intention of the GBRS to supplement this park with a second regional park to the north of the city (Leschenault Regional Park). The Preston River will provide a linkage between the two parks.

The land forming the basis for the park system is identified as an holistic unit without fundamental changes to the existing open space network. There is a total of approximately 2,278 hectares of contiguous public open space proposed for the Leschenault Regional Park, extending some eight kilometres inland from the coast.

The Leschenault Estuary and the Collie/Brunswick river foreshores that extend inland through Australind are outstanding natural environments that satisfy the criteria for regional park status, exhibiting significant conservation and landscape values, together with existing recreation amenities. [Figure 2](#) shows an aerial photograph with proposed park boundaries superimposed.



Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan

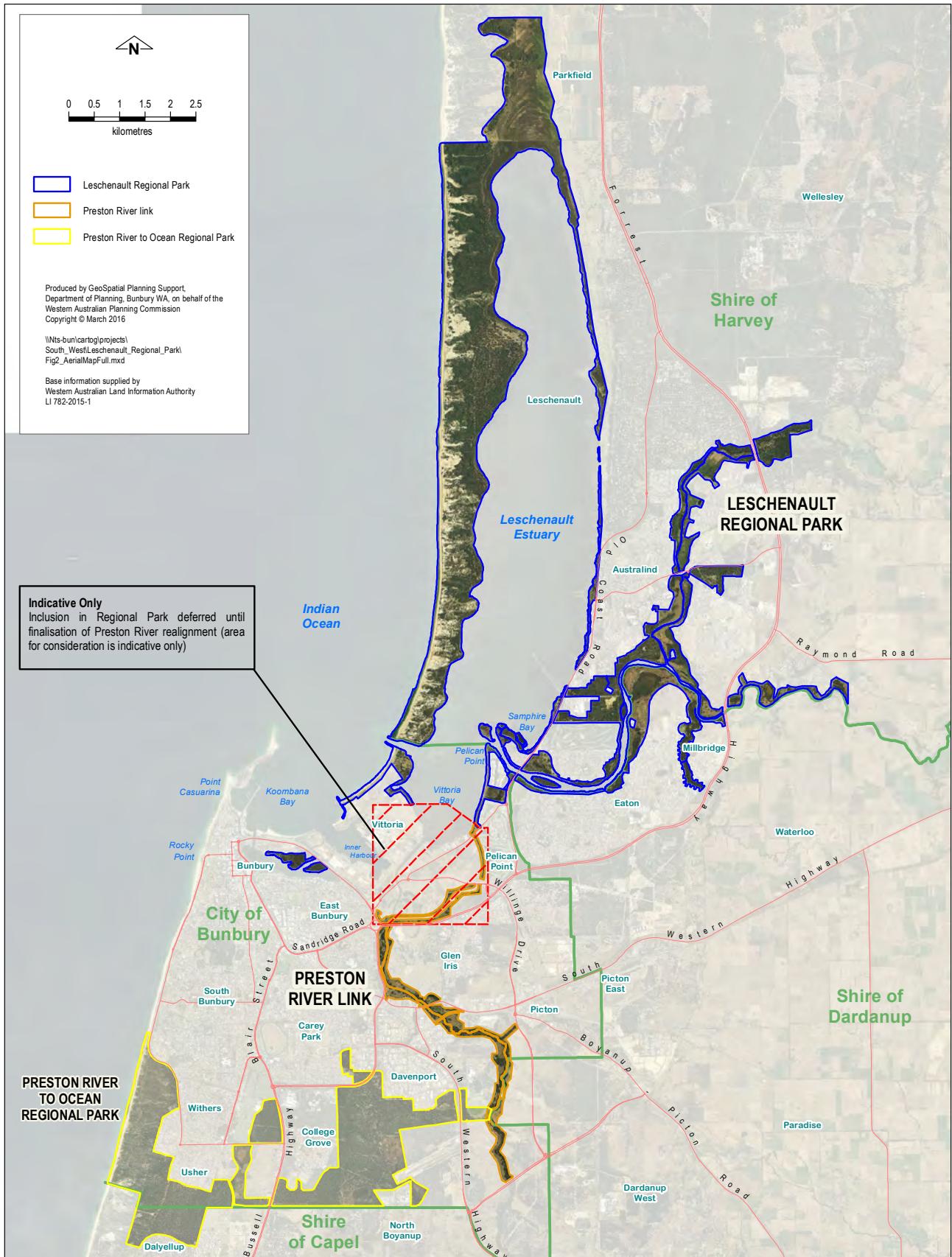


Figure 2: Aerial view of regional parks in Greater Bunbury



3 Background

3.1 Overview of the Greater Bunbury regional park planning process

The Leschenault Inlet and the Brunswick, Collie and Wellesley rivers were identified in the Department for Conservation and Environment *Darling System - System Six, Conservation Reserves for Western Australia (1983)*. Reference C66 and C67 cover the Leschenault Inlet and Brunswick, Collie and Wellesley river systems, respectively, with the recommendation that they be identified through planning procedures as open spaces of regional significance and be designated as a regional park.

Further reference to the creation of a park system in the Leschenault Estuary area was made in the South West Development Authority *Draft Land Use Plans for the Leschenault Coastal Park and the Kemerton Community Park (November 1985)*.

The Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (GBRS) has been in operation since November 2007 and is the statutory planning document that provides for the creation of regional parks for areas that satisfy the criteria for their establishment.

During the planning for the scheme it became clear that two distinct areas of Regional Open Space existed within the GBRS boundary that could be considered for regional park status. The Preston River to Ocean Regional Park on the southern flank of Bunbury was the first with an establishment proposal prepared and its creation well advanced. The Leschenault Peninsula, Leschenault Estuary and the Collie and Brunswick river foreshores form the second area, with the Preston River connecting the two regional parks. These are both well situated in proximity to or adjacent to the Urban zones and are substantial in size. The two parks are conveniently located directly north and south of the City of Bunbury, and are joined by the Preston River Link ([Figure 3](#)).

In the planning for the creation of the Leschenault Regional Park, a technical advisory group comprising stakeholder representatives from local authorities and

State Government departments was established. A voluntary Community Consultative Committee was also established.

The aim of these two groups was to guide the planning for the park from a stakeholder and community perspective and to oversee the preparation of this plan.

Following the public submission period on the draft plan, a report was prepared that detailed and responded to the comments received. A final version was then prepared. The report on the submissions and final establishment plan was considered by the Community Consultative Committee and the Technical Advisory Group. Following their consideration the plan was referred to the WAPC, who forwarded it to the Minister for Planning for approval. The establishment plan will provide a reference document to enable State Government to finalise the establishment and subsequent management of the park.

3.2 The Leschenault Regional Park concept

The Leschenault Regional Park concept encompasses a corridor area up to eight kilometres wide from the northern boundary of the City of Bunbury heading north into the shires of Harvey and Dardanup. A total of approximately 2,278 hectares is proposed for inclusion in the park which presents as a contiguous tract of land extending along the Brunswick River that flows into the Lower Collie River westwards across the Swan Coastal Plain. The Leschenault Regional Park also includes the Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park, a peninsula that separates the Indian Ocean from the Leschenault Estuary, the mangroves of the Leschenault Inlet and the foreshores of the Preston River.

The Collie River has a total catchment of approximately 313,643 hectares, however due to the Wellington Dam, the contribution of the upper catchment to lower river

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan

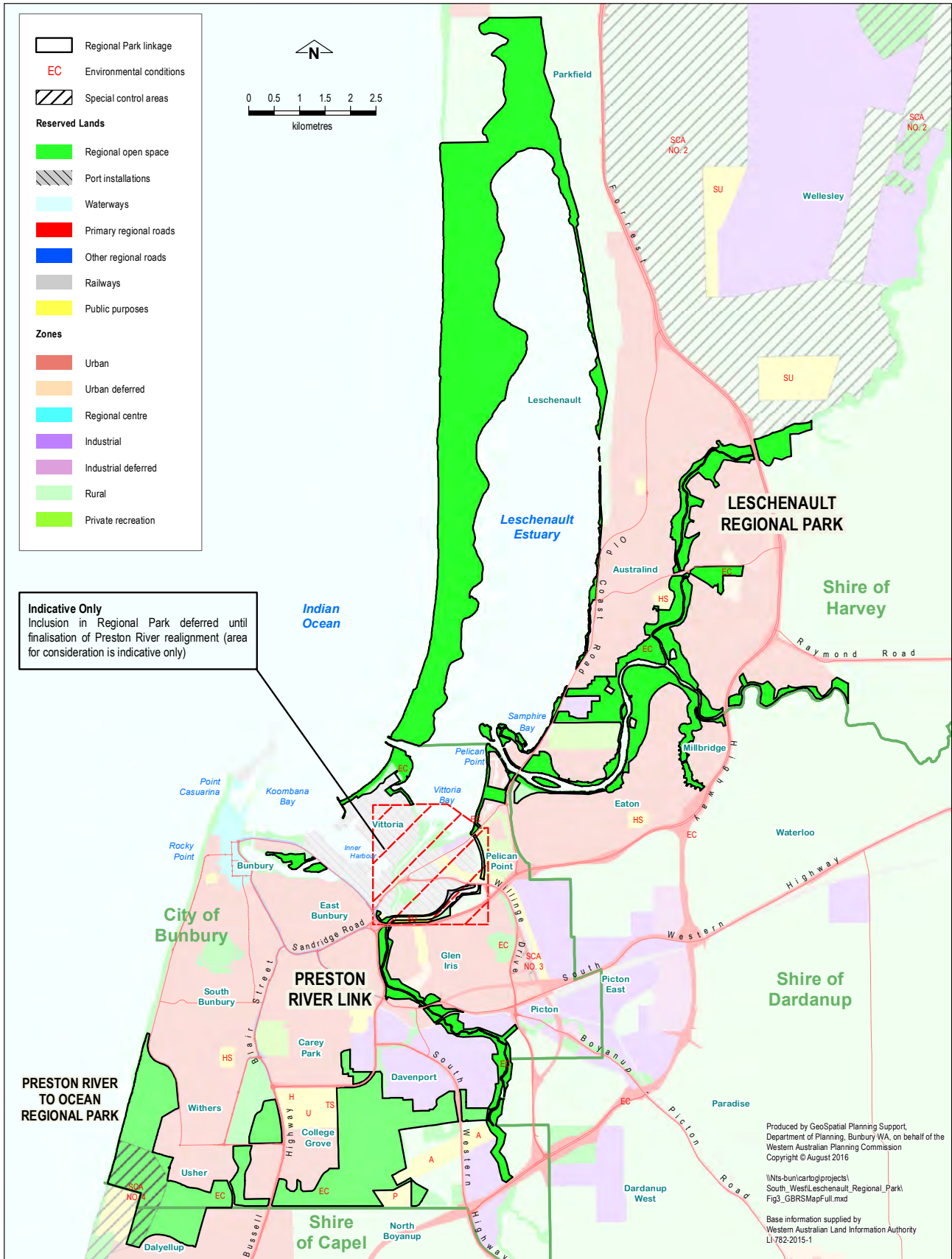


Figure 3: Greater Bunbury Region Scheme

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan



flows is limited. The catchment of the Lower Collie is 30,317 hectares (McKenna, 2004). The Collie River extends approximately 154 kilometres and discharges into the Leschenault Estuary between Pelican Point and Point Douro located in the City of Bunbury and Shire of Harvey, respectively.

The Brunswick River joins the Lower Collie River (Point Latour) approximately 1.7 kilometres east of the Leschenault Estuary and 10 kilometres north east of Bunbury with a catchment area of approximately 30,584 hectares (McKenna, 2004).

The river foreshore open space on each side of the Collie and Brunswick rivers is flat with a high percentage of clearing, although importantly there are areas of remnant vegetation of very good quality forming part of the river foreshore. Much of the land is held as Crown reserves. Expanding residential development is placing pressure on the river system and fringing vegetation, which is why the establishment of the Leschenault Regional Park is so crucial.

The Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park is approximately 11 kilometres long, 1,135 hectares and varies in width from 600-1600 metres. The Peninsula is located within the Shire of Harvey and road access is via Buffalo Road off the Forrest Highway, 22 kilometres north of Bunbury and 30 kilometres south-west of the Harvey townsite.

The regional park is proposed to extend inland on the Brunswick River to include the Regional Open Space immediately east of its junction with the Forrest Highway, which contains significant wetlands. Upstream on the Collie River, the Regional Open Space adjacent to the Collie River at Roelands, east of the Forrest Highway, is also included.

In addition, the area identified for future urban expansion at Wanju, south of the Collie River, includes foreshore areas and regionally significant vegetation that could ultimately be reserved as additional Regional Open Space, reinforcing the rationale for the inclusion of this land east of the Forrest Highway.

The Preston River, which has a catchment of approximately 103,359 hectares, provides a continuous link between the Preston River to Ocean Regional Park and the Leschenault Regional Park (McKenna, 2004).

The mouth of the Preston River and surrounds will be reassessed for inclusion in the proposed park after the realignment of the Preston River to facilitate the expansion of the Bunbury Port has been finalised. It is anticipated the Regional Open Space boundaries in this area may be modified; currently there is approximately 26 hectares of Regional Open Space. The Preston River south of Forrest Highway and north of the Bunbury Outer Ring Road is proposed to be included as a linkage between the two regional parks.

Some of the land adjacent to the Regional Open Space along the Preston River link has not been fully developed. As such, the Regional Open Space reservation may be extended as a result of biophysical assessments undertaken during structure planning/ subdivision. Any additional Regional Open Space may result in the park boundary being extended to include these additional reservations.

The Leschenault Catchment Council (LCC) is the leading community based natural resource management group in the catchment. The LCC's River Action Plan for the Lower Collie River recommended to: *"Encourage as a priority, the protection of areas of the river still retaining native fringing vegetation"*, which is a primary aim of the Leschenault Regional Park.

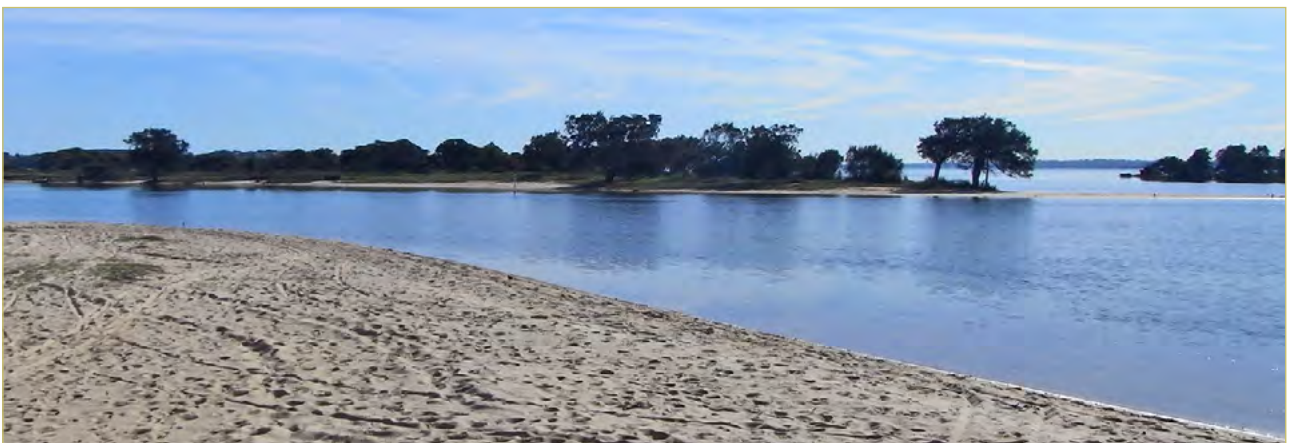
While the conservation of the land and its biodiversity attributes are a primary objective for the creation of the park, there is also a significant secondary use for recreation as public use of the park increases with development growth. The goal is to manage the park for compatible uses such as tourism, sports and leisure in a manner that minimises impact on the ecosystem, and resolves any landuse conflict. Any issues relating to recreation, education, tourism and development will be considered and determined at the time of the preparation of the regional park management plan, coordinated by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).

A major proportion of the park is located within foreshores dominated by urban development where the public have relatively easy access. While new urban developments have foreshore management plans, there is still a need to ensure the Regional Open Space adjacent to these and older residential areas are managed appropriately.



It is proposed that the natural bushland areas of the park be vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission, subject to the agreement of the relevant parties. This land would then be managed by DBCA, or other agency (e.g. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation), and will require a special allocation of funds provided by the State Government for its administration, development and management. The recreation-based developed parkland areas of open space would remain the responsibility of the respective local authorities. Final tenure and management arrangements for the park will be addressed in the management plan to be prepared by DBCA) in close consultation with relevant stakeholders.

[Figure 4](#) indicates the current land ownership of the park. A schedule of the current ownership and lot details for the land proposed to be included in the regional park is listed in [Appendix 1](#). The proposed tenure arrangements for the park will be addressed in the management plan prepared by DBCA).



Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan

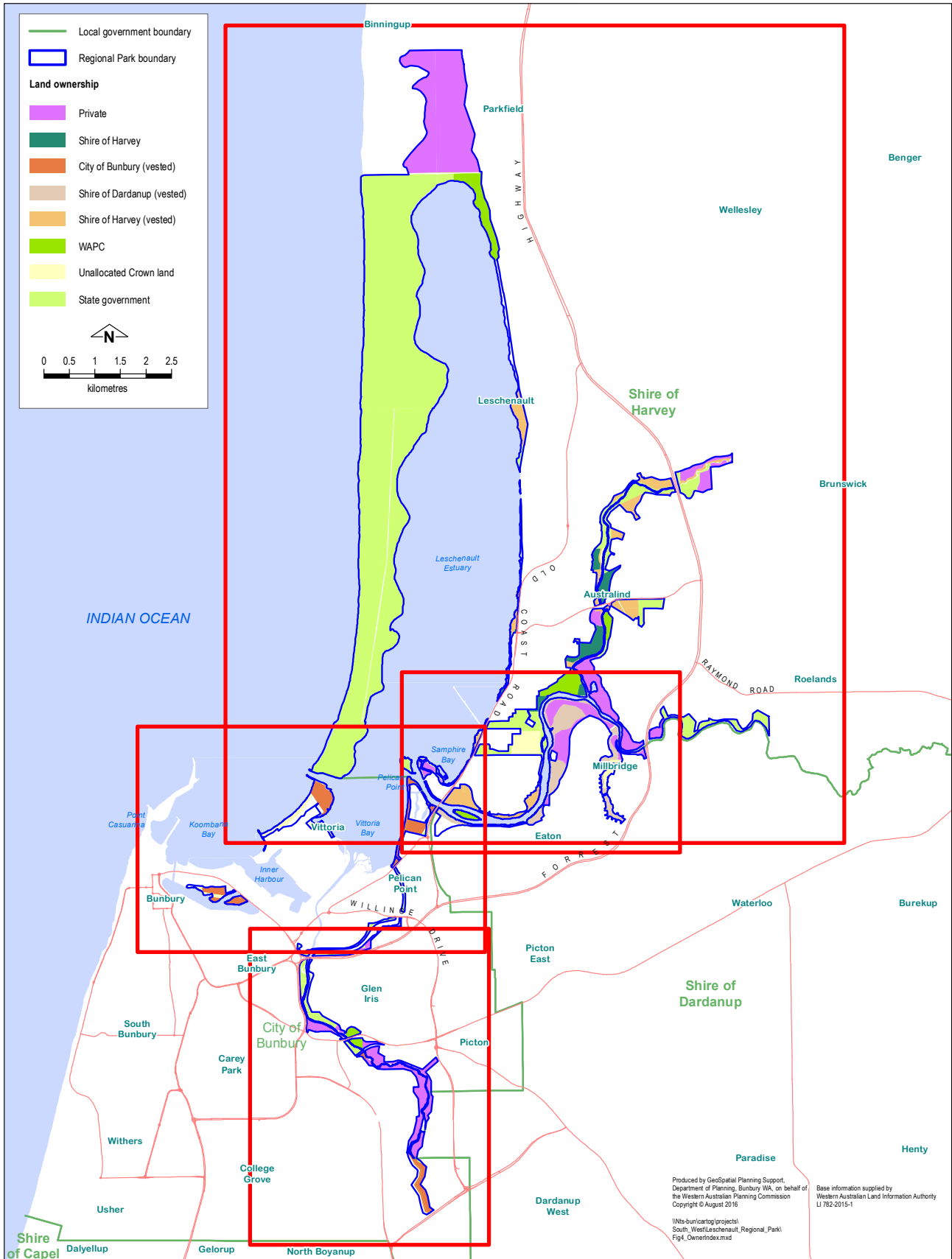


Figure 4: Land ownership

Produced by GeoSpatial Planning Support,
 Department of Planning, Bunbury WA, on behalf of
 the Western Australian Planning Commission
 Copyright © August 2016
 Base information supplied by
 Western Australian Land Information Authority
 LI 782-2015-1
 \\nbs-bun\cartog\projects\South_West\Leschenault_Regional_Park\Fig4_OwnerIndex.mxd



4 Values of the Leschenault Regional Park

The values of the Leschenault Regional Park are the biological, physical, social and cultural qualities and attributes that deliver an important asset to the Greater Bunbury area.

4.1 Values of regional and State significance

The Leschenault Inlet, Brunswick and Collie Rivers were identified in the Department for Conservation and Environment *Darling System - System Six, Conservation Reserves for Western Australia (1983)*, with the recommendation that they be identified through planning procedures as “open spaces of regional significance” and be designated as a regional park.

The area constitutes open space of regional significance because of its high conservation and recreation values and its proximity to the Perth and Bunbury regions and neighbouring rural districts. There is also the transition from the coastal (marine) formations to estuarine to freshwater river landscapes as the Regional Open Space moves further inland to the east.

The park also captures portion of the North-South and Riverine ecological linkages as identified by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) in the *Greater Bunbury Region Ecological Linkage Plan*, which forms part of Bulletin 1108. The linkages are identified as being regionally significant sequences of ecological communities within and between the major landform elements. Ecological linkages are particularly important providing “stepping stones of habitat which facilitate the maintenance of ecological processes and the movement of organisms within, and across, a landscape” (EPA, 2009).

The estuary and rivers provide important scenic backdrops for a large number of housing developments that occur along the shores, as properties along the estuary, and waterways with views of the water are highly sought after. Therefore, the value of the landscape for the residents of Harvey, Dardanup and the surrounding region is significant for activities and interests, ranging from education to recreation, relaxation and enjoyment of nature.

Maintenance and careful management of the foreshore areas, which are likely to be subject to predicted future increases in storms and coastal erosion processes as a result of climate change, will assist in protection of surrounding developments.

State-wide significance derives from the environmental and landscape values attributed to the inlet, estuary, river systems and fringing vegetation.

The Royal Society of Western Australia (2001), on publication of more than 20 years of research, recognised the Leschenault Inlet Estuary as being globally significant because of its microfauna; nationally significant for its geoheritage and mangroves (most southern population of *Avicennia marina* in WA); of state-wide significance because of its peripheral vegetation; and regionally significant because of its geomorphic setting and estuary style. The area is a well noted part of an ecological and biological ‘biodiversity hotspot’ around the world.

The inclusion of the Preston River link is consistent with the *Greater Bunbury Region Ecological Linkage Plan*, which forms part of Bulletin 1108 and provided a riverine corridor joining the Maidens/Preston rivers, Leschenault/Eaton and McLarty/Kemerton/TwinRiver/Preston rivers and Gwindinup ecological linkages.



4.2 Description of physical and biological values

4.2.1 Overview of modifications to the Leschenault Inlet/Estuary

The Collie and Preston rivers combine to create the estuarine system which is forced by the Bunbury Basalt to empty into Koombana Bay at Point MacLeod.

The water bodies now known as the Leschenault Estuary and Leschenault Inlet originally formed a continuous estuarine system, with the natural outlet to the ocean located at Point MacLeod, and were referred to as the Leschenault Inlet.

In 1951, the natural outlet at Point MacLeod was closed and a connection to the ocean was created through the sand dunes opposite the mouth of the Collie River, known as 'The Cut'.

The realignment of the Preston River and subsequent construction of the Bunbury Inner Harbour, completed in 1975, separated the water body into two parts, as they are now. The channel now known as the 'The Plug' was created at Point MacLeod for boat access and water circulation.

4.2.2 Topography

The topographic formations in the Leschenault Regional Park are quite distinct. The west of the park comprises of the Leschenault Peninsula, which is a coastal barrier dune separating the Leschenault Estuary from the Indian Ocean. The Peninsula is approximately 11 kilometres long, 0.7-1.5 kilometres wide, and has a maximum height of 37 metres (AHD) and a total area of approximately 1,135 hectares. The landform of the Peninsula is dominated by a Holocene coastal barrier dune system overlying Pleistocene sediments, which, in turn, rest on Early Cretaceous sediments.

The Leschenault Peninsula represents an eastward moving dune system which erodes naturally at the annual rate of approximately one metre, with the most marked erosion occurring in the southern parts towards The Cut, and to a lesser extent at the northern end of the Peninsula. The Peninsula is underlain by dune sand, which, in turn, is underlain by muddy estuarine sediments. Pronounced areas of foreshore that appear to reach out into the estuary are referred to as dune sand fingers. These fingers extend into the muddy environments of the estuary as part of the dune movement towards the east. Muddy sediments accumulate between these dune promontories, which

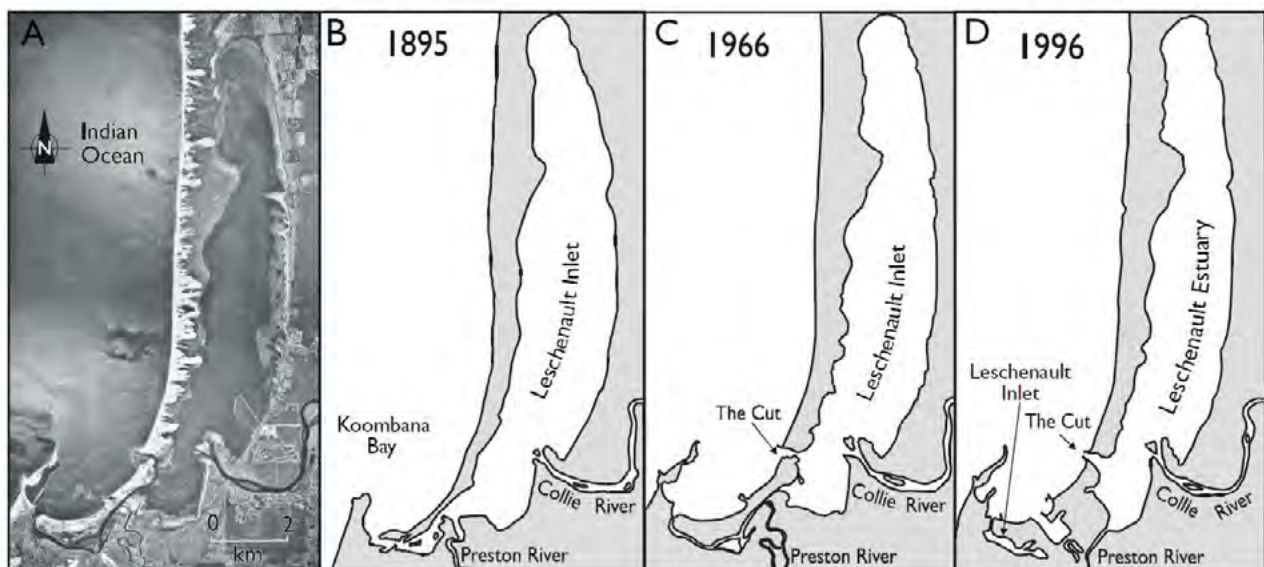


Figure 5: The Leschenault Estuary over time. (Semenuik et. al., 2000)



in turn are inundated with sand to begin development of another sand finger which extends out further into the estuary. This process occurs continuously over time but is responsible for the undulating coastline along the Leschenault Peninsula and the changes in the peripheral vegetation are reflected by this dune movement as an erosion process. The highly wave dominated and wind current driven hydrodynamics within the estuary are likely to exacerbate these erosion effects.

The northern portion of the park is 2.5 kilometres long and 1.3 kilometres at its greatest width, and drains towards the parkfield Drain and the northern end of the estuary. The land is comprised of marine deposits from the Yoongarillup and Vasse complex and has a relief of less than two metres (AHD). The majority of the area is flat and waterlogged in winter. The area is subject to tidal surges and the parkfield Drain at Buffalo Road contains a tidal valve blocking tidal movement up the drain.

The eastern fringe of the Leschenault Estuary, including the mouth of the Collie and Preston rivers has a low relief of less than two metres (AHD) and is subject to tidal inundation. These areas back onto higher areas of urban and industrial development.

The fringing areas along the lower Collie and Brunswick rivers within the park are contained within the Swan Coastal Plain and back onto residual dunes that have mostly been used for urban development. These areas are extremely flat and are poorly drained with an elevation between 0-5 metres (AHD). A number of significant tidal wetlands occur within these low flat areas and they contain significant remnant patches of estuarine fringing vegetation.

A number of elevated areas occur along the Collie and Brunswick Rivers in the park. The first area is bound by Old Coast Road, Bunbury Golf Club, Collie River and Eastwell Road in Australind. This area of remnant bushland undulates with sandy peaks to 30 metres (AHD). Adjacent to this area and to the Twin Rivers Estate in Australind is the second area of high elevation. This area undulates with sandy peaks at 20 metres (AHD).

The final area of greater relief occurs within the park between Paris Road and Grand Entrance at Treendale Estate in Australind. This area is higher than its neighbouring terrain along the Brunswick River and consists of smaller sandy undulating peaks between 12–15 metres (AHD).

There are four islands included within the regional park; Bar Island, Alexander Island, Snake Island and Anglesea Island. Snake and Alexander Islands are within the Collie River, while Barr Island is located at the mouth of the Collie River, all within the Shire of Harvey. Anglesea Island is located within the Leschenault Inlet within the City of Bunbury.

4.2.3 Geomorphology and soils

The geomorphology and soils within the Leschenault Regional Park encompass a broad range of landforms and soil systems typical of the Swan Coastal Plain formations. These range from the coastal units to the heavier alluvial formations typical of the inland system west of the base of the Darling Scarp.

Pinjarra Plain

- **Guildford complex**

This formation is represented in small areas in proximity to the rivers upstream in the eastern extremity of the park. These soils are alluvial in nature and comprise a successive layering of soils formed from the erosion of material from the scarp and further east. Rivers and streams carry the eroded material which is deposited as fans of alluvium. It is therefore made up of soils of differing ages and occurs as fine to medium grained sands, silts and clays that form a flat to slightly sloping and terraced plain.

- **Swan complex**

The beds and floodplains of the rivers are distinct from the surrounding land and described as Swan complex. They consist of mainly red earths and duplex soils and loams.



Bassendean dunes

- **Bassendean formation**

Bassendean sands are represented in small areas inland adjacent to the rivers. Bassendean dunes are the first (most easterly) and oldest of the three aeolian (wind-blown) dune systems. It is characterised in the landscape by low irregular rises and widespread thin layers of sand over alluvium. The light grey finely grained sands are highly leached and infertile. In the wetlands where they only thinly cover the impermeable alluvium organic material they change to dark grey and black. The patchwork of dunes and wetlands is evidence of the competition between the diminishing ancient rivers and the intruding dunes. When the dunes were washed away the sand was spread widely as a thin layer over the alluvium.

Combination of Bassendean dunes / Pinjarra Plain

- **Southern River complex**

Southern River soils are Aeolian Bassendean sands overlying alluvial (Guildford) soils. These occur in proximity to the river system within the park area

Spearwood dunes

- **Karrakatta complex**

Most of the Spearwood sands are yellow, are known as Karrakatta sands and are evidence of the dominance of the aeolian over the alluvial influence. They form parallel dune ridges over a limestone core. The cream to yellow coloured sands are fine to medium grained and rich in lime. The leaching of the lime rich Spearwood sands by acidic vadose water caused calcrete to accumulate at the base of high dunes, also called Tamala limestone.

Quindalup dunes

- **Quindalup**

The Quindalup dunes are composed of unconsolidated sand (quartz grains) and shell fragments. They make up the frontline coastal area of the park and act as a barrier protecting the estuary from the ocean. The dune material

is predominantly cream and white medium to fine grained calcareous sand, which becomes increasingly mobile toward the coast. The Quindalup Dune system continues to evolve under active coastal processes and over time moves east under the influence of the dominant westerly weather patterns. This potential movement is slowed or totally prevented from occurring by the vegetation cover, which protects the surface and reinforces the soil structure. Off-road vehicles have damaged some fragile vegetation, which exposes dunes to the threat of mobilisation and blowouts.

Marine (estuarine and lagoonal) deposits

- **Vasse complex**

The Vasse System extends from Perth to Dunsborough with a landform consisting 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. This estuarine sequence is the result of a marine transgression some 4,000 to 7,000 years ago when the sea levels were about two to four metres above today's levels. This formation is located at the northern extremity of the estuary at or near sea level.

- **Yoongarillup complex**

Bordering the Leschenault Estuary and the Quindalup dunes on its northern and eastern sides is the Yoongarillup Plain, which occurs as flat terrain with minor ridges and swales, depressions with swamps or lakes. It consists of marine fossiliferous limestone with a capping of secondary calcite, overlain by siliceous sand.

[Figure 6](#) shows the main soil landscape zones.

Note: the information on this plan is from a combination of sources.

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan

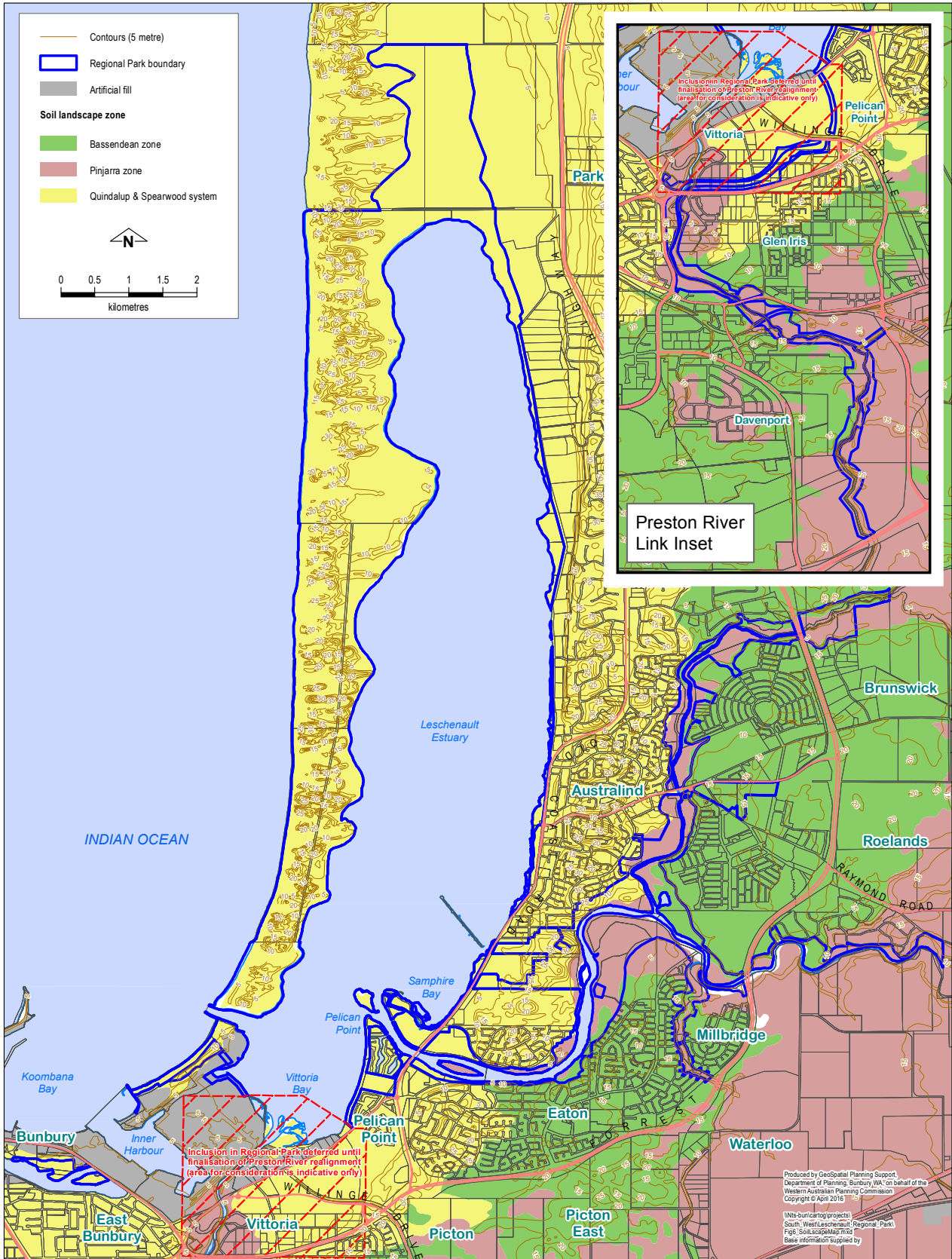


Figure 6: Soil landscape zone



4.2.4 Vegetation and flora

The following description of the complex framework of vegetation is very simplified, and limited to the tree species, which comprise the over storey.

Fluviatile deposits

- **Guildford complex**

A mixture of open forest of marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) and wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*). Minor components include flooded gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*) and *Melaleuca raphiophylla*.

- **Swan complex**

Fringing woodland of flooded gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*) and freshwater paperbark (*Melaleuca raphiophylla*) with localised occurrence of low open forest of *Casuarina obesa* and *Melaleuca cuticularis*.

Aeolian deposits

- **Bassendean complex**

Open woodland of jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) with *Allocasuarina fraseriana* and *banksia*.

- **Quindalup dunes**

Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) and WA peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa*) woodland on sheltered slopes, with *Acacia* shrub land and coastal heath on exposed sites.

- **Spearwood/Karrakatta complex**

Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) and WA peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa*) woodland, dune swales with tuart and *Acacia saligna*.

Marine deposits

- **Vasse complex**

Mixture of closed scrub of *Melaleuca* species fringing woodland of flooded gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*) and open forest of tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*), jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and marri (*Corymbia calophylla*).

Many contributing factors influence the vegetation, including the vegetative position relative to groundwater and seasonal flooding.

The Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park supports approximately 201 species of native plants (Keighery).

Because of its proximity to residential development and infrastructure, exotic weeds are a problem and will require long-term management, particularly with increased public access exacerbating the problem.

[Figure 7](#) shows the soil and vegetation associations in and around the proposed regional park.

4.2.5 Threatened flora

The following information was provided by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) District Office, Bunbury.

The following threatened flora species are found in the park:

- *Acacia oncinophylla* subsp. *Ocinophylla* (Priority 3)
- *Diurus drummondii* (Declared Rare Flora)
- *Lasiopetalum membranaceum* (Priority 3)
- *Caladenia speciosa* (Priority 4).

Areas of fringing vegetation such as that located at Point Douro, form part of the 'Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh' ecological community, which is listed as Vulnerable under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park includes a plant species of special interest, the *Carex pumila*, the only recording in Western Australia, and a previously unrecorded species of the family *Brassicaceae* (*Rorippa* sp.) (G. Keighery).

It can be observed that the landscape types in the proposed Leschenault Regional Park provide a comprehensive display of the majority of vegetation associations and landscape elements in existence on this segment of the Swan Coastal Plain.

[Figure 7](#) provides information on the vegetation associations in existence.

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan

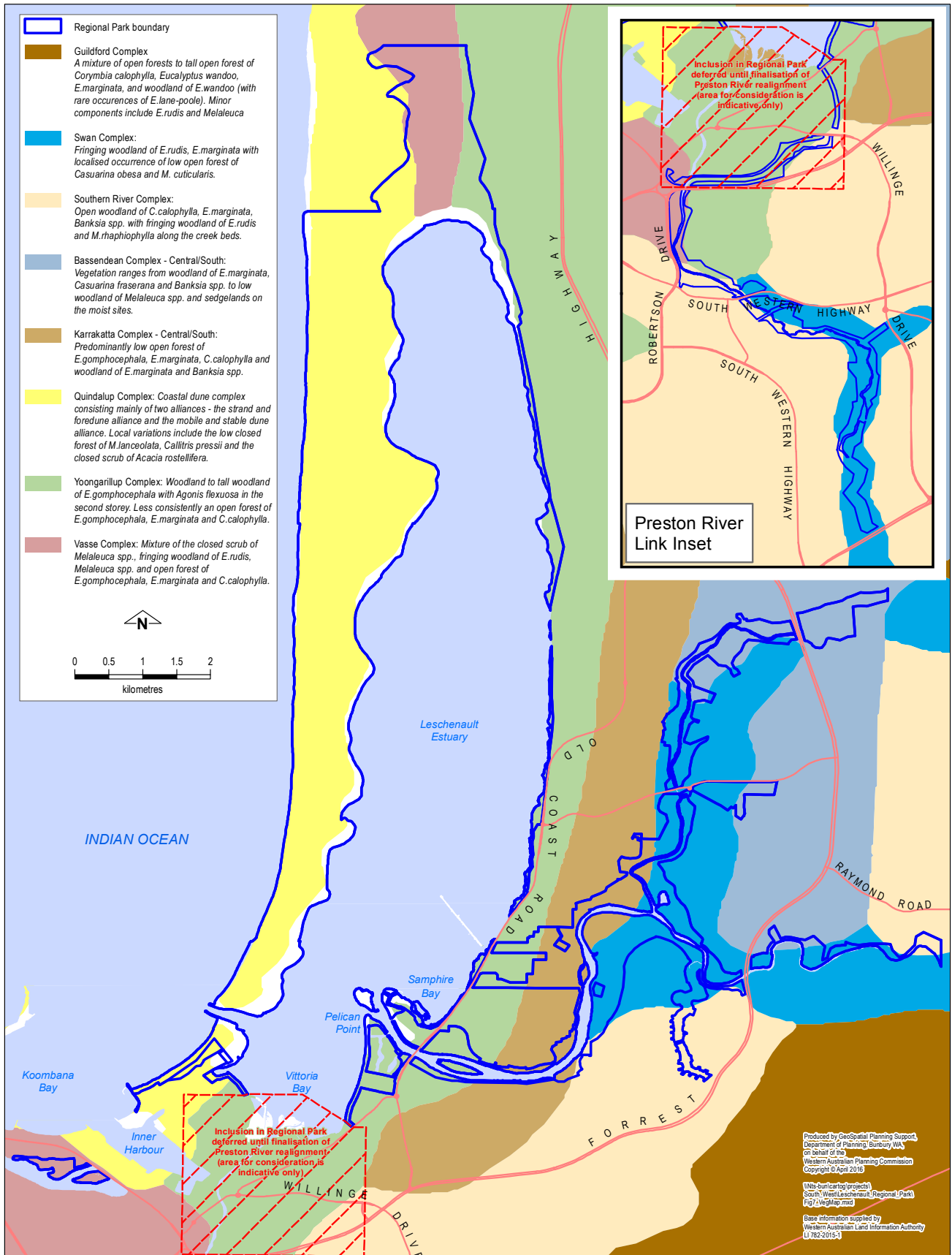


Figure 7: Vegetation association



4.2.6 Fauna

Specific studies to determine the variety and quantity of vertebrate fauna within the park will be initiated when the management plan is in the process of preparation.

The Leschenault Estuary supports approximately 62 species of wetland birds on its open waters and in its fringing tidal salt marsh and surrounding wetlands. These birds include 18 species that are listed in the Japan-Australia and China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreements (Hugues-dit-Ciles *et al.*, 2012). State and Federal governments have obligations under these agreements to protect these bird species and their habitats.

The following species are some of those commonly found within the Leschenault Regional Park area:

a) Waders

Pied oystercatcher (*Haematopus longirostris*), Grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*), Banded stilt (*Cladorhynchus leucocphalus*), White faced heron (*Egretta novaehollandiae*), Rufous night heron (*Nycticorax caledonicus*), Straw necked ibis (*Threskiornis spinicollis*), Yellow billed spoonbill (*Platalea flavipes*), Great Egret (*Egretta alba*).

b) Waterfowl

Black swan (*Cygnus atratus*), Australian Shelduck (*Tadorna tadornoides*), Pacific black duck (*Anas superciliosa*), Grey teal (*Anas gracilis*), Maned duck (*Chenonetta jubata*), Musk duck (*Biziura lobata*).

c) Reed dwellers

Purple swamphen (*Porphyrio porphyrio*).

d) Birds of prey

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), Whistling kite (*Haliastur sphenurus*).

e) Fish eaters, divers

Australasian grebe (*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*), Australian pelican (*Pelecanus conspicillatus*), Pied cormorant (*Phalacrocorax varius*), Little black cormorant (*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*), Silver gull (*Larus novaehollandiae*).

While some fauna species such as the Western Grey Kangaroo are common, many others are now rarely seen or are restricted in range and have been afforded special protection.

There are a number of threatened fauna known to occur within the park area including the:

- Southern Brown Bandicoot (*Isodon obesulus*)
- Western Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*)
- Water Rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*)
- Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*)
- Baudin's White-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*)
- Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*)
- Fairy Tern (*Sterna nereis*)

Amphibians and reptiles that live in the area are not found anywhere else in the world. Carpet Pythons and Dugites are frequently seen in the area, particularly on roads and tracks. With the anticipated increase in public access there is a risk to their numbers.

The species listed are obtained from DBCA databases and from general knowledge of species occurring in the area.

The Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park contains one of the largest and healthiest populations of the Yellow Admiral Butterfly and is a significant breeding area for the region.

¹ For further reference Hugues-dit-Ciles *et al.* (2012) provides a comprehensive list of bird species at Appendix C



4.3 Social and cultural heritage

Prior to European exploration and settlement the Leschenault area was home to the Wardandi people. They were found to be excellent trackers, with many finding employment with the early farming settlements. The Collie River system is considered sacred and is a registered mythological site under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.

The first sighting of the coast was by Dutch captain A.P. Jonk in the VOC *Emeloort*, who sighted land opposite the inlet on 24 February 1658, whilst looking for any trace of the missing *Vergulde Draeck*, but they did not come ashore. A few months later the *Elburg* under Captain J.P. Pereboom landed at what is now Bunbury. In 1801 and 1803 Nicolas Baudin visited the coast, explored the estuary and nearby rivers and named the inlet after the expedition botanist Jean Baptiste Leschenault de la Tour.

In 1829, Dr Alexander Collie and Lieutenant William Preston jointly discovered the Collie and Preston rivers, giving them their respective surnames. Further exploration occurred in March 1830 when Lieutenant Governor Sir James Stirling led an expedition to Port Leschenault. Stirling selected an area of 3,490 acres for himself, which was parallel to the estuary stretching from the coast in Bunbury to the Collie River, which excluded the salt marshes but included the fertile and well-watered flood plains. The new Port Leschenault settlement, which was set up as a military post due to perceived fears of the Aboriginals, ultimately was abandoned six months later.

The Brunswick River was documented by John Septimus Roe in 1830 and first appeared on a map published in London in 1839. It was named in honour of the Duke of Brunswick (Fred William) who was the Commanding Officer for Captain James Stirling.

In 1836, Lieutenant Henry Bunbury led the first overland journey across the coastal plain from the Pinjarra military post where he was situated, across the Murray and Vasse rivers, mapping and exploring the landscape

in between. The name Australind is a combination of *Australia* and *India*, which was chosen due to the belief that the area could be used for breeding horses for the British Indian Army.

In 1841 the Western Australian Land Company purchased 103,000 acres of land with intentions to create an English style village. Marshall Clifton was appointed leader of the 440 settlers who moved to the Australind area. The settlement however, was abandoned after two years due to poor soils and climate - no water in summer and too much in winter. Little of the planned town was ever developed.

The company folded and the land was resumed by the Crown, with the settlement plans abandoned officially in 1875. A handful of buildings erected during the 1840s still remain, including St Nicholas church (1848), Henton Cottage (1841) and Clifton's former residence Upton House (1847) on Old Coast Road.

Despite the early settlement failure, Australind was the most significant town in the Harvey-Brunswick region in the 1860s and had a school, post office and store. Slow growth persisted however, and the Perth to Bunbury via Pinjarra railway which opened in the 1890s shifted the development emphasis into timber and agricultural towns inland. Even as late as the 1971 Census, just 418 people lived in the Australind area.

Suburban development as part of Greater Bunbury saw Australind quadruple in size to more than 1,600 people by 1981. By 2001 the Census indicated that Australind was home to approximately 10,000 residents.

Urban development in the vicinity of the Leschenault Regional Park, which includes the localities of Australind, Eaton and Leschenault, now exceeds 22,000 people.



4.4 Recreation and land use

The Leschenault estuary is 14 kilometres in length, two kilometres wide and has an average depth ranging from 1.2 to two metres in the central basin. The estuary provides a wide range of terrestrial, estuarine and ocean recreation activities. These generally include power boating, sailing, camping, wind and kite surfing, fishing, crabbing, prawning, bird watching, walking trails and swimming.

The Collie and Brunswick rivers have large areas of public open space, Crown land or shire reserves, and some sections with scenic walks along their banks. These areas attract new residents and tourists providing economic and social benefit to the resident community. Access to and along the rivers can become marginal in the upstream areas; therefore, for effective public use and management of the foreshore new multi-use paths will need to be developed.

The Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park contains a number of frequently used areas and walks, including:

- Buffalo Beach
- Tuart Grove
- The Cut
- Leschenault Estuary and Foreshore
- John Boyle O'Reilly Wetland Trail (1km)
- Belvidere Interpretive Walk (1.5km) and Beach
- Ridge Trail (9km from Belvidere to The Cut).

Buffalo Beach and Belvidere Beach are within walking distance to the Indian Ocean with parking and 4WD access. Tuart Grove is a site only accessible from the estuary by boat or by bicycle from Belvidere, with further trails and day trip facilities.

The estuary foreshore at Australind is well patronised with walking and picnicking the key activities. Foreshore areas opposite the Australind town precinct in particular, are a major means of access to the estuary for aquatic pursuits. The area contains serviced park amenities, grassed open space and pathways which are under pressure due to the narrow margin from road to high water mark. This has contributed to damage to native sedges and rushes that fringe and stabilise the water's edge.

Further investigations as part of the management planning process will determine the appropriate recreation uses compatible with the regional park, and the balance between the provision of recreation amenity, public access and conservation.

4.4.1 Contaminated sites

A number of sites are proposed for inclusion within the regional park that have been identified as being contaminated or possibly contaminated ([Figure 8](#)). The management plan will need to consider the future management of these sites to ensure public safety is not compromised, and that any confirmed contamination is managed in accordance with the requirements of the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*.

Of note, and not included in the current Department of Water and Environmental Regulation contaminated sites database, is the potential contamination of the Leschenault Peninsula. Historically a pipeline was constructed to carry waste water from Laporte's mineral sands refinery at Australind across the estuary to the Peninsula. The lime rich dune sands and the limestone core underneath were used to neutralise the sulphuric acid.

4.4.2 Mosquito management

Much of the area proposed for inclusion within the regional park is subject to the ongoing mosquito control program coordinated by the Department of Health and Leschenault Contiguous Local Authority Group (CLAG). Given the significant public health risks associated with mosquito borne diseases it is essential that the future management plan recognises and establishes that the mosquito control program continues and remains under the absolute control of the Department of Health and Leschenault CLAG.

4.4.3 Fire management

The vegetated areas within the regional park will need to be managed in regard to bushfire risk, as may be applicable to the land tenure and relevant legislation. The preparation of the management plan will need to take fire management into account, and it would be

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan

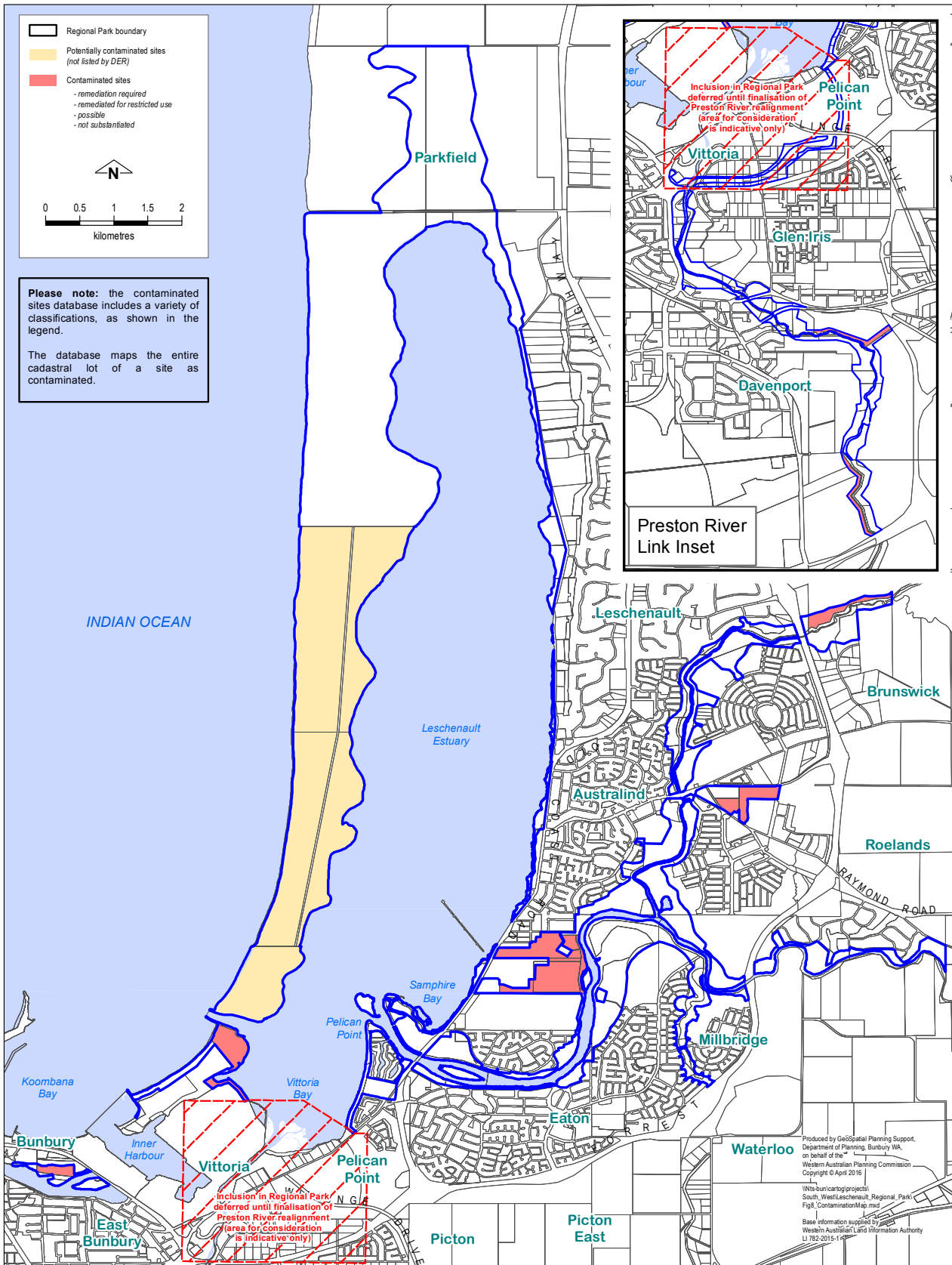


Figure 8: Contaminated sites



appropriate for the Department of Fire and Emergency Services to be consulted during the preparation and implementation of the management plan.

Current fire management and mitigation regimes should be maintained prior to the implementation of the management plan, and it is not the intention that the regional park, or management plan would inhibit current regimes.

4.4.5 Utilities, services, infrastructure and roads

A number of utilities and services (i.e. power, sewer, etc) are contained within the regional park. The management plan will need to ensure that there are no restrictions that prevent access or constrain infrastructure, as this is not the intention of the regional park.

Main Roads WA has noted the reservation requirements for the Forrest Highway may change, and this may result in changes to the Regional Open Space reservations near the Brunswick, Collie and Preston Rivers. Whilst the regional park does not generally include land that is not reserved Regional Open Space, these river foreshores that form part of the road crossings should be included within the regional park, to ensure continual management of these foreshore areas. Management of these areas should be considered in the preparation of the management plan.

The park also contains a number of items of other infrastructure types; navigation leads (beacons), groynes, water discharging facilities, jetties, boat ramps etc. The ongoing maintenance and management of these types of infrastructure generally falls outside of the scope of the management role that DBCA will undertake. Where appropriate any changes or amendments to existing management responsibilities resulting from formal creation of the park will be determined during the preparation of the management plan.





5 Park establishment and administration

5.1 Park management

5.1.1 Management zones

This establishment plan identifies and defines three broad management zones for the Leschenault Regional Park ([Figure 9](#)) - conservation and protection; natural environment uses; and recreation.

These zones have been used previously in Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) management plans and guide the vesting and management responsibilities for the agencies involved. It is anticipated that classification zones of similar description or intent will be adopted in the future management plan.

Conservation and protection represents the remnant vegetated areas of high conservation and landscape value. These areas have been subject to minimal intrusion, are in a relatively natural state and will be managed to prevent disturbance to the bushland environment by restricting public access through the area. Fenced and confined access along the trail alignments is generally developed for these areas. The conservation values will be enhanced by the application of stringent weed management controls and the prohibition of random public access.

The significant conservation values of the Leschenault Regional Park are such that a large proportion should appropriately be managed by DBCA under the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*. Other State Government agencies may prefer to retain and continue to manage their landholdings in the park using in-house or contracted staff. This will be acceptable, provided that such management accords with the recommendations of the future management plan.

Natural environment uses refers to areas that have some level of developed amenity, are subject to significant visitor numbers and are used as access for low impact recreation purposes that do not significantly adversely affect the natural environment. Such activities may

include bushwalking, cycling and fishing. A higher level of management will be required than for the 'conservation and protection' areas, with the similar aim to prevent excessive random public movement through the area causing bushland degradation. Areas will be managed for public access, conservation and enhancement of flora and fauna habitats, and may include the provision of built amenities such as shelters and signage.

Recreation refers to areas set aside for passive and active recreation and may include built facilities such as public toilets, irrigated grassed playing fields, barbeque sites, boat ramps and playgrounds. This classification includes infrastructure such as parking and site services such as power and water and would be subject to structured grounds management programs.

The type and scale of any facilities provided will depend on the conservation values of the surrounding area, community demand and appropriate management of the park. Existing recreation facilities and proposed management zones are indicated in [Figure 9](#).

5.1.2 Management plan

The land identified in the regional park proposal is the result of structure plans, local planning schemes, Crown land, existing parks and remnant vegetation and has been reserved as Regional Open Space in the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme. The Shire of Harvey, Shire of Dardanup, City of Bunbury, DBCA and the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation are currently managing the majority of the land proposed for the park.

DBCA will coordinate the preparation of a formal management plan, which will be undertaken in association with stakeholders and will address such issues as pests, weeds, fire control, access,

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan

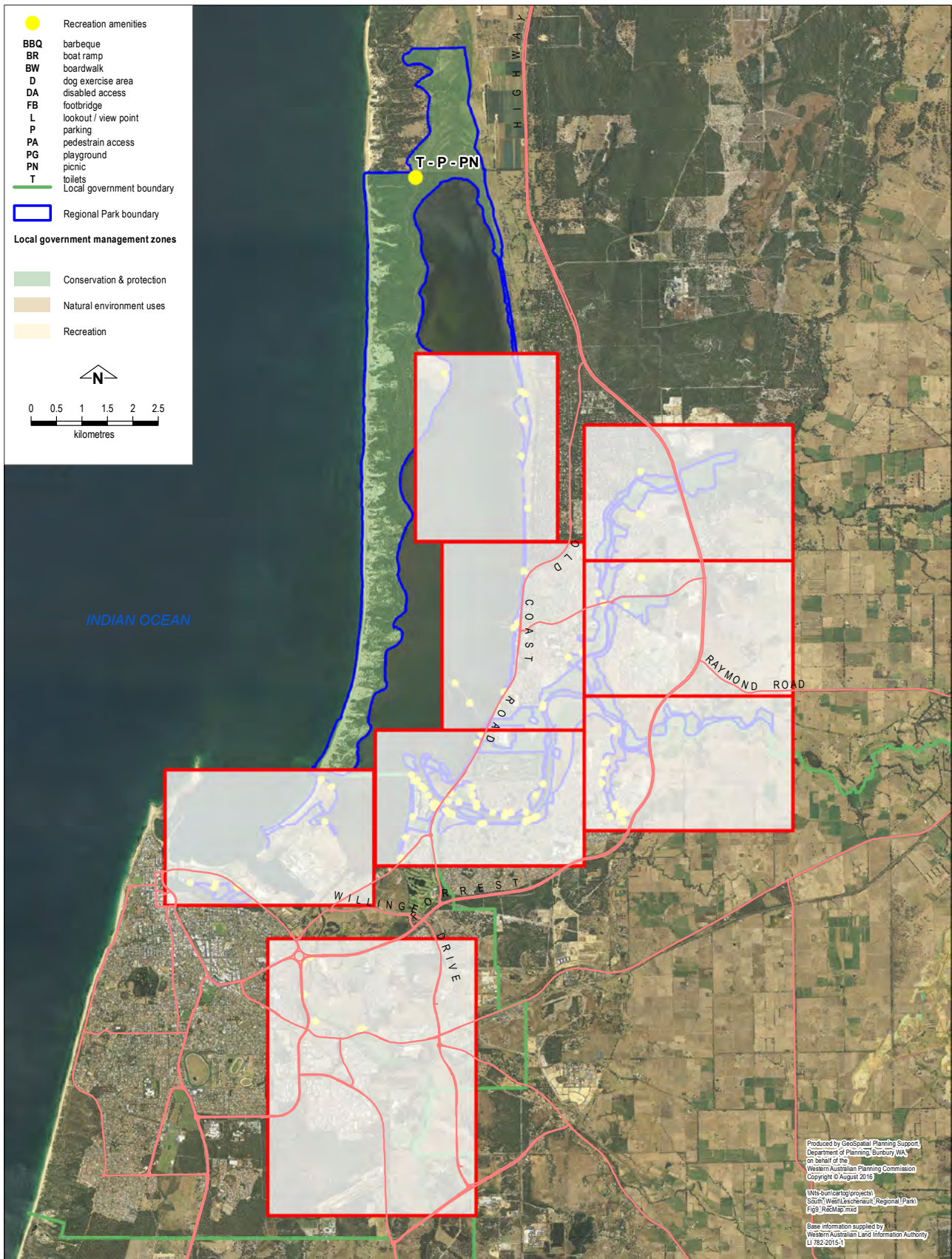


Figure 9: Existing recreation facilities and proposed management zones



facilities, tourism and education. Information and recommendations derived from existing management plans undertaken by other agencies will be incorporated where they can make a contribution to the preparation of the plan.

The management plan will provide broad direction for the protection and enhancement of the conservation, recreation and landscape values of the park. It will do this by developing strategies aimed at conserving the special features of the park and providing for future community requirements. It should address such matters as park vision, landscape, flora and fauna description and analysis, tenure and management, conservation and rehabilitation, control of weeds, fire and pests, greenway corridors and links, cultural heritage, visitor access, circulation and safety, signage, sustainability matters, community involvement, interpretation and education, plan implementation and performance assessment. This document is prepared in close consultation with key stakeholders with input from the broader community through the normal advertising processes.

5.2 Land vesting

This document proposes a broad framework for the establishment of a regional park and does not provide for the final details of land tenure and vesting arrangements which, subject to suitable agreements being reached, will be progressed at a later date in consultation with the relevant stakeholders.

For effective and coordinated management of the park, the land must be vested in the appropriate agencies. Areas to be managed by the DBCA require vesting with the Conservation and Parks Commission (CPC) under the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*.

Areas to be managed by the shires of Harvey and Dardanup, and the City of Bunbury will also require appropriate vesting. Vestings are created or bestowed by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage under direction from the agencies involved.

In broad terms, it is proposed that ‘conservation and protection’ and ‘natural environment uses’ management zones should be vested in the CPC and managed by DBCA for the purposes of conservation, for scientific study and education, and with any recreation activity being compatible with the conservation of the natural environment. While DBCA may be the agency best placed to manage the ‘conservation and protection’ zoned land, it is acceptable for local government authorities to continue to manage such areas within the park, should they wish to do so.

Photograph: Scott Dandridge





The local governments are more suited to the provision of traditional open space, recreation, sporting facilities and associated infrastructure - the majority of which is likely to be patronised by the local community. In areas where there are existing built recreation amenities and developed sports fields, the respective local authorities would continue their current management responsibility.

There may be a future demand for active recreation sites within the park in proximity to recently developed residential areas. These will be subject to statutory planning approvals and likely be vested in the local authority for development and management. It is desirable for the shires of Harvey and Dardanup, and the City of Bunbury to consider the future requirements for active recreation facilities (i.e. sporting ovals, regional complexes and recreational parks) within the Leschenault Regional Park boundary so that such areas can remain vested with them where appropriate and the land can be appropriately zoned in the final management plan.

5.3 Acquisition and additions to the park

While establishment of the Leschenault Regional Park as a part of the GBRS is a priority, it is recognised that adjacent and other lands in proximity to the park may satisfy the criteria for additions to the park in the future.

These additional lands would be considered for reservation as Regional Open Space in the GBRS through a scheme amendment process.

Criteria for consideration of additional land for inclusion in the park would include the:

- presence and availability of pristine or high-quality undisturbed remnant vegetation with physical linkage or proximity to the current park boundary;
- presence of declared rare flora;
- presence of a vegetation unit in proximity to the park that is not adequately represented elsewhere;

- need to extend landscape protection over adjacent land for conservation or landscape amenity purposes;
- desire to increase the width of linkage corridors to improve public access and wildlife movement through the regional park;
- need for land additions to satisfy an increased requirement for management access;
- desire to increase the area of particular landscape elements e.g. river foreshore;
- inclusion of land for a recreation activity compatible with the objectives of the park;
- consolidation of the park; and
- water quality of the estuary and river systems.

Based on such criteria there may be additional land identified as suitable for inclusion in the regional park in the future. Following reservation for Regional Open Space in the GBRS, the WAPC would proceed with acquisition when the land becomes available for purchase. Land may also become available as a result of subdivision, with land being ceded at no cost as a condition of subdivision approval.

Foreshore areas near and along the mouth of the Preston River will be assessed for inclusion subject to the finalisation of any realignment of the river as a result of the expansion of the Bunbury Port. As an indication of land area, the current Regional Open Space reservation in that locality is approximately 26 hectares.

Additional land such as foreshore areas associated with the Wanju development will be considered for inclusion as planning for that area progresses and land is reserved as Regional Open Space.



5.4 Community involvement

The views and support of the general community are integral to the successful planning of regional parks.

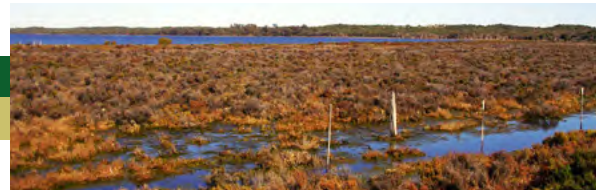
DBCA may convene a community consultative committee to assist the Leschenault Regional Park planning process. Apart from the previous opportunity to comment on the draft establishment plan, the broader community will also be able to comment on the planning, development and management of the park when the DBCA management plan is being prepared.

5.5 Future planning and review process

A DBCA-prepared management plan will be the guiding document for the future planning, development and management of the Leschenault Regional Park .

A community advisory committee appointed by the Minister for the Environment may be convened to oversee preparation of the management plan and to guide forward planning for the park. The park boundary may be extended as additional Regional Open Space is created following future urban development to the east of the bypass road, and industrial development in the vicinity of the Preston Industrial Park.





References

Department for Conservation and Environment (1983), Darling System – System Six, Conservation Reserves for Western Australia.

Department of Conservation and Environment (1983), The Darling System 6 Part 2: Recommendations for specific localities.

Department of Conservation and Land Management (1998) Leschenault Peninsula Management Plan 1998 – 2008.

Department of Water (2006), Brunswick River – Surface Water Management: Issue Scoping Report.

Department of Water (2009), Ecological Water Requirements of the Brunswick River.

Environmental Protection Authority (2003), Greater Bunbury Region Scheme – Bulletin 1108.

Environmental Protection Authority (2009), Environmental Protection Bulletin No. 8 – South West Regional Ecological Linkages.

Hepburn and Stephenson (1955), Plan for the Metropolitan Region, Perth and Fremantle

Hugues-dit-Ciles, J *et al.* (2012), Leschenault estuary water quality improvement plan, Department of Water, Western Australia.

McArthur WM and Bettenay E (1960), The Development and Distribution of the Soils of the Swan Coastal Plain, Western Australia.

McKenna, M (2004), The Leschenault Inlet/Estuary: a changing environment

Royal Society of Western Australia (2001), 'Leschenault Inlet special issue', *Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia*, 84(4).

Semeniuk, V. Semeniuk, T.A. and Unno, J. (2000), The Leschenault Inlet Estuary: An overview, *Royal Society of Western Australia Vol 83, Part 4.*

Shinde-Taylor, L (2008), River Action Plan for the Lower Collie River, Prepared for the Leschenault Catchment Council.

Taylor, L (2006), River Action Plan for the Brunswick River, Prepared for the Leschenault Catchment Council.

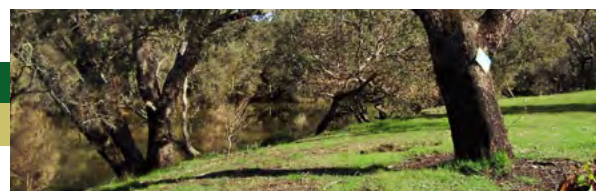
Trudgen ME, (1984), Flora and Vegetation of the Leschenault Peninsula, Department of Conservation and Environment, Bulletin 157.

Waterways Commission (1990), Birdlife of South West Estuaries, Waterways Information No 3.

Western Australian Planning Commission (1995), Bunbury Wellington Region Plan.

Western Australian Planning Commission (2011), Preston River to Ocean Regional Park – establishment plan Proposal.

Wooltorton, S (2013) A Sense of Home: A Cultural Geography of Leschenault Estuary District, Edith Cowan University, Centre for Sustainable Regional Futures, Joondalup WA.

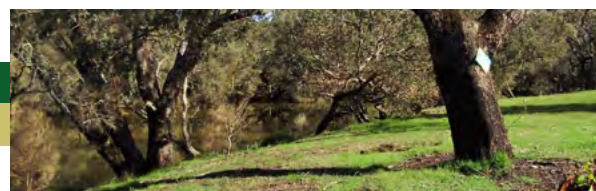


Appendix 1: Schedule of land for inclusion in the Leschenault Regional Park

Leschenault Regional Park land ownership details

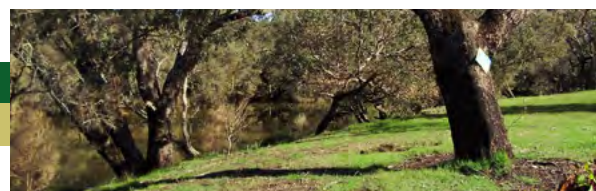
LOT NUMBER	STREET	LOCALITY	LGA	AREA (m2)	OWNER 1	OWNER 2	OWNER 3	OWNER 4	RESERVE NUMBER	RESERVE PURPOSE	RESERVE VESTING
		Vittoria	Bunbury	169,371.00					34030	Recreation Turkey Point	City of Bunbury
		Vittoria	Bunbury	5,545.12							Unallocated Crown Land
5592		Leschenault	Harvey	722,144.00	State of WA				42470	Conservation Park	National Parks & Nature Conservation
963	Estuary Dr	Vittoria	Bunbury	41,274.50	State of WA						Unallocated Crown Land
		Bunbury	Bunbury	48,280.00					12636	Recreation	City of Bunbury
		Bunbury	Bunbury	13,233.50							Unallocated Crown Land
460	Koombana Dr	Bunbury	Bunbury	16,045.20	State of WA				28034	Recreation	City of Bunbury (Special Conditions)
460	Koombana Dr	Bunbury	Bunbury	69,082.90	State of WA				28034	Recreation	City of Bunbury (Special Conditions)
		Bunbury	Bunbury	15,338.40							Unallocated Crown Land
5424	Ennis St	Eaton	Dardanup	3,092.30	State of WA				38456	Fire Station Site	Fire & Emergency Service Authority
4749	Pratt Rd	Eaton	Dardanup	9,731.56					24930	Hall Site	Shire of Dardanup
5091	Leake St	Eaton	Dardanup	8,723.42	Australian Boy Scouts' Association WA Branch						Unallocated Crown Land
3919		Australind	Harvey	2,497.89					18133	Recreation	Shire of Harvey
31		Australind	Harvey	11,989.80	Shire of Harvey						
2		Australind	Harvey	42,486.30	Shire of Harvey						
		Australind	Harvey	4,689.22							Unallocated Crown Land
3		Australind	Harvey	30,482.40	Shire of harvey						
4781		Australind	Harvey	31,216.90	State of WA				26270	Conservation of flora	Shire of Harvey
4781		Australind	Harvey	62,319.90	State of WA				26270	Conservation of flora	Shire of Harvey
4740	Grand ent	Australind	Harvey	7,727.38	State of WA				8118	Stopping place	Shire of Harvey
428	Old Coast Rd	Pelican Point	Bunbury	5,877.33	Commissioner of Main Roads						
23		Australind	Harvey	52,449.20	WAPC						
5117		Australind	Harvey	18,317.70	State of WA				31576	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
5250		Australind	Harvey	1,005.29	State of WA				35051	Public Recreation	None
4744		Australind	Harvey	4,656.42	State of WA				24879	Recreation	None
19		Australind	Harvey	23,429.10	Shire of Harvey						
5146		Australind	Harvey	8,252.63	State of WA				32214	Public Recreation and Drainage	Shire of Harvey (Management Order)
14		Australind	Harvey	186,670.00	Shire of Harvey						
16	Paris Rd	Australind	Harvey	50,851.00	Dorant Nancy Mae	Dorant Everhardus Johannes Marinus					
10	Paris Rd	Australind	Harvey	882.50	Perry Elizabeth Anne	Perry Ross Walter					
4977		Australind	Harvey	808.28	State of WA				8025	Recreation	Shire of Harvey
		Australind	Harvey	11,463.10					8025	Recreation	Shire of Harvey

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan



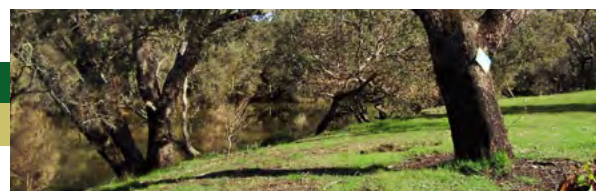
LOT NUMBER	STREET	LOCALITY	LGA	AREA (m2)	OWNER 1	OWNER 2	OWNER 3	OWNER 4	RESERVE NUMBER	RESERVE PURPOSE	RESERVE VESTING
6129		Australind	Harvey	11,463.10	State of WA				8025	Recreation	Shire of Harvey
5147		Australind	Harvey	8,637.08	State of WA				32213	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
5735		Australind	Harvey	1,564.75	State of WA				29508	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
4939		Australind	Harvey	5,299.89	State of WA				26872	Recreation	Shire of Harvey
5049		Australind	Harvey	1,425.52	State of WA				29508	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
4723		Australind	Harvey	8,279.07	State of WA				24445	Recreation	None
46		Australind	Harvey	1,342.94	Wu Poh Suan	Wu Hoon Loom					
5046		Australind	Harvey	321.68	State of WA				24445	Recreation	None
5428		Australind	Harvey	52,594.20	State of WA				38393	Conservation of Flora & Fauna	WA Wildlife Authority
31		Australind	Harvey	211,796.00	WA Land Authority						
5188		Australind	Harvey	39,984.70	State of WA				33247	Public Recreation	None
300		Australind	Harvey	20,068.60	State of WA				33247	Public Recreation	None
5189		Australind	Harvey	22,346.90	State of WA				33247	Public Recreation	None
3919		Australind	Harvey	756.20	State of WA				18133	Recreation	Shire of Harvey
2		Australind	Harvey	49,186.70	State of WA				13531	Foreshore Management	Water & Rivers Commission
4851	Paris Rd	Australind	Harvey	42,203.70	State of WA				25441	Recreation	Shire of Harvey
5	Old Coast Rd	Australind	Harvey	2,022.39	Shire of Harvey						
4921	Old Coast Rd	Australind	Harvey	14,086.80	State of WA				9722	Recreation	Shire of Harvey
5286	Cathedral Av	Australind	Harvey	4,130.91	State of WA				36030	Heritage Place	Shire of Harvey
1		Australind	Harvey	56,725.10	Shire of Harvey						
5509	Gaudin Way	Australind	Harvey	17,779.60	State of WA				39864	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
5513		Australind	Harvey	9,750.03	State of WA				39922	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey (Management Order)
5512		Australind	Harvey	37,175.20	State of WA				40020	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
1		Australind	Harvey	214.12	Musitano Giuseppe	Edwards Vincent Alfred	Edwards Philip John	Edwards Warren Charles			
42		Australind	Harvey	118,929.00	Shire of Harvey						
5456		Australind	Harvey	16,230.80	State of WA						Unallocated Crown Land
4		Leschenault	Harvey	1,278,170.00	State of WA						
3		Leschenault	Harvey	1,799,100.00	State of WA						
5641		Leschenault	Harvey	5,640,360.00	State of WA				42470	Conservation Park	National Parks & Nature Conservation
4		Leschenault	Harvey	822,743.00	State of WA						
3		Leschenault	Harvey	960,526.00	State of WA						
5547		Leschenault	Harvey	56,663.80	State of WA				40564	Conservation of Flora and Fauna	National Parks & Nature
7		Parkfield	Harvey	879,326.00	Coonawarra Nominees Pty Ltd						
14	Forrest Hwy	Parkfield	Harvey	1,561,620.00	Galati Antonino	Galati Pasqualino Vincenzo					
5865		Leschenault	Harvey	29,804.00	State of WA				45943	Conservation and Recreation	Water & Rivers Commission
5728	Cathedral Av	Leschenault	Harvey	14,708.50	State of WA				43513	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
500		Wellesley	Harvey	16,681.20	Wa Land Authority						
5729			Harvey	46,492.60	State of WA				43511	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
43	Stanley Rd	Wellesley	Harvey	105,047.00	Oasis Holdings Pty Ltd						
5679	Leake St	Eaton	Dardanup	479,687.00	State of WA				43641	Public Recreation, Foreshore	Shire of Dardanup

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan



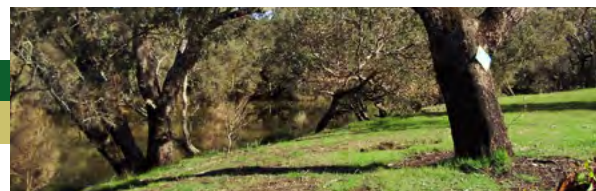
LOT NUMBER	STREET	LOCALITY	LGA	AREA (m2)	OWNER 1	OWNER 2	OWNER 3	OWNER 4	RESERVE NUMBER	RESERVE PURPOSE	RESERVE VESTING
5737		Leschenault	Harvey	13,844.00	State of WA				43651	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
5734		Leschenault	Harvey	44,581.00	State of WA				45505	Foreshore Management	Water & Rivers Commission
5736		Leschenault	Harvey	70,003.10	State of WA				43651	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
5741	Cathedral Av	Leschenault	Harvey	91,901.80	State of WA				44269	Foreshore Management	Shire of Harvey (Management Order)
5742	Kingfisher Tce	Australind	Harvey	6,429.40	State of WA				43953	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
Road		Pelican Point	Bunbury	3,769.09							
Road		Eaton	Dardanup	7,295.59							
901	Old Coast Rd	Pelican Point	Bunbury	88,888.00	State of WA				45607	Public Recreation & Drainage	City of Bunbury
600	Eastwell Rd	Australind	Harvey	519.71	Water Corporation						
5842		Leschenault	Harvey	2,003.22	State of WA				43651	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
		Vittoria	Bunbury	13,099.80							Unallocated Crown Land
4921	Old Coast Rd	Australind	Harvey	3,114.12	State of WA				9722	Recreation	Shire of Harvey
7		Australind	Harvey	1,480.00	State of WA				26858	Foreshore Management	Water & Rivers Commission
31		Australind	Harvey	35,707.30	Wa Land Authority						
905	Riviera Way	Pelican Point	Bunbury	31,191.20	State of WA				45799	Public Recreation	City of Bunbury
906	Lerici Cir	Pelican Point	Bunbury	16,546.90	State of WA				45799	Public Recreation	City of Bunbury
246	Venezia Bvd	Pelican Point	Bunbury	9.99	Electricity Networks						
58	Billabong Ct	Brunswick	Harvey	0.19	Crescenzi Fabrizio Giancarlo						
61		Brunswick	Harvey	95,027.00	Payne Debbie Lee						
5877		Brunswick	Harvey	119,401.00	State of WA				45532	Public Recreation	None
Water		Bunbury	Bunbury	1,257.41							
5866		Australind	Harvey	49,130.70	State of WA				26271	Rubbish Dump	Shire of Harvey
1	Old Coast Rd	Vittoria	Bunbury	16,099.60	Bunbury Port Authority						
2	Old Coast Rd	Vittoria	Bunbury	73,324.30	Bunbury Port Authority						
6		Australind	Harvey	839.57	State of WA				26858	Foreshore Management	Water & Rivers Commission
8		Australind	Harvey	141.12	State of WA				26858	Foreshore Management	Water & Rivers Commission
9		Australind	Harvey	6,080.30	State of WA				26858	Foreshore Management	Water & Rivers Commission
10		Australind	Harvey	15,508.20	State of WA				26858	Foreshore Management	Water & Rivers Commission
		Australind	Harvey	525.96							Unallocated Crown Land
5774		Australind	Harvey	231,649.00	State of WA				46275	Foreshore Management	Water & Rivers Commission
5976		Australind	Harvey	4,415.88	State of WA				46276	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
5977		Australind	Harvey	39,506.70	State of WA				46276	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
5978		Australind	Harvey	90,870.00	State of WA				46276	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
Road		Australind	Harvey	23.18							
Road		Parkfield	Harvey	9,811.46							
Road			Harvey	13,550.10							
Road			Harvey	4,683.57							

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan



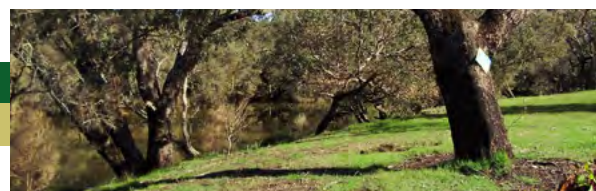
LOT NUMBER	STREET	LOCALITY	LGA	AREA (m2)	OWNER 1	OWNER 2	OWNER 3	OWNER 4	RESERVE NUMBER	RESERVE PURPOSE	RESERVE VESTING
6055		Australind	Harvey	58,501.60	State of WA				46225	Recreation Conservation and Foreshore Management	None
250	Rialto Cl	Pelican Point	Bunbury	8,049.65	State of WA				45799	Public Recreation	City of Bunbury
132	Riviera Way	Pelican Point	Bunbury	4,229.13	State of WA				47810	Public Recreation	City of Bunbury
245	Riviera Way	Pelican Point	Bunbury	48.98	State of WA				47810	Public Recreation	City of Bunbury
15		Australind	Harvey	9,165.92	State of WA				26534	Recreation	Shire of Harvey
6034	Cathedral Av	Leschenault	Harvey	62,179.20	State of WA				36857	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
		Australind	Harvey	0.49							Unallocated Crown Land
Water			Harvey	11,567.50							
5905			Harvey	158.93	State of WA						Unallocated Crown Land
Water			Harvey	6,240.99							
152	Cathedral Av	Leschenault	Harvey	0.48	State of WA				47920	Public Recreation & Conservation And Drainage	Shire of Harvey (Management Order)
Road		Leschenault	Harvey	18,011.30							
Road			Harvey	132,061.00							
958		Vittoria	Bunbury	109,372.00	State of WA						Unallocated Crown Land
			Dardanup	4,459.25							
5536		Eaton	Dardanup	69,980.70	State of WA				25417	Public Recreation	Shire of Dardanup (Management Order)
		Bunbury	Bunbury	6,934.35							Unallocated Crown Land
21		Australind	Harvey	7,775.49	State of WA				46276	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
6211	Ranson Dr	Roelands	Harvey	135,963.00	State of WA				47717	Foreshore Management	None
6213	Ranson Dr	Roelands	Harvey	137,838.00	State of WA				47717	Foreshore Management	None
15		Millbridge	Dardanup	24,400.10	State of WA				47537	Conservation, Foreshore	Shire of Dardanup
3001		Eaton	Dardanup	51,374.30	Ardross Estates Sa Pty Ltd						
335		Australind	Harvey	31,100.00	State of WA				46225	Recreation Conservation and Foreshore Management	None
121		Millbridge	Dardanup	16,062.20	State of WA				47537	Conservation, Foreshore	Shire of Dardanup
6121			Harvey	15,039.80	State of WA					Road	
61		Australind	Harvey	1,562.35	WAPC						
122		Millbridge	Dardanup	5,969.73	State of WA				47537	Conservation, Foreshore	Shire of Dardanup
338		Australind	Harvey	2,888.10	State of WA				46225	Recreation Conservation and Foreshore Management	None
Road		Australind	Harvey	586.06							
100		Parkfield	Harvey	384,498.00	WAPC						
156		Brunswick	Harvey	0.00	State of WA						
443	Berkeley View	Millbridge	Dardanup	4,526.04	State of WA				47537	Conservation, Foreshore	Shire of Dardanup
801		Australind	Harvey	1,138.78	State of WA				46225	Recreation Conservation and Foreshore Management	None

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan



LOT NUMBER	STREET	LOCALITY	LGA	AREA (m2)	OWNER 1	OWNER 2	OWNER 3	OWNER 4	RESERVE NUMBER	RESERVE PURPOSE	RESERVE VESTING
100		Australind	Harvey	13,889.00	State of WA				32214	Public Recreation and Drainage	Shire of Harvey (Management Order)
802		Australind	Harvey	3,092.52	State of WA				46225	Recreation Conservation and Foreshore Management	None
444	Greenough Pl	Millbridge	Dardanup	7,361.20	State of WA				47537	Conservation, Foreshore	Shire of Dardanup
641		Millbridge	Dardanup	27,413.80	State of WA				48801	Drainage and Recreation	Shire of Dardanup (Management Order)
646		Millbridge	Dardanup	4,573.69	State of WA				48802	Conservation, Foreshore Management and Recreation	Shire of Dardanup (Management Order)
9503		Eaton	Dardanup	171,539.00	Parkridge Group Pty Ltd						
9504		Eaton	Dardanup	2,090.91	Twinbrook Corporation Pty Ltd						
9505		Eaton	Dardanup	161,024.00	Parkridge Group Pty Ltd						
100		Brunswick	Harvey	26,593.80	Walford Developments Pty Ltd						
803		Australind	Harvey	488.24	State of WA				46225	Recreation Conservation and Foreshore Management	None
		Australind	Harvey	7.00							Unallocated Crown Land
30		Australind	Harvey	58,841.10	Dewsbury Pty Ltd						
645		Millbridge	Dardanup	2,140.98	State of WA				48829	Public Recreation And Drainage	Shire of Dardanup (Management Order)
647		Millbridge	Dardanup	69,361.90	State of WA				48979	Conservation, Foreshore Management and Public Recreation	Shire of Dardanup (Management Order)
5736		Leschenault	Harvey	40,473.00	State of WA				43651	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
Road		Leschenault	Harvey	133,100.00							
9200		Australind	Harvey	237,149.00	Fastbet Investments Pty Ltd						
9201		Roelands	Harvey	58,727.10	Two Hills Pty Ltd						
5729		Wellesley	Harvey	1,572.94	State of WA				43511	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
Water			Dardanup	49.89							
123		Australind	Harvey	77,041.70	WAPC						
5101		Eaton	Dardanup	2,021.95	State of WA				24728	Recreation	Shire of Dardanup
4739	Pratt Rd	Eaton	Dardanup	60,334.70	State of WA				24728	Recreation	Shire of Dardanup
2003		Millbridge	Dardanup	2,419.68	State of WA				47537	Conservation, Foreshore	Shire of Dardanup
2005		Millbridge	Dardanup	10,559.20	State of WA				47537	Conservation, Foreshore	Shire of Dardanup
2006		Millbridge	Dardanup	19,989.90	State of WA				47537	Conservation, Foreshore	Shire of Dardanup
2008		Millbridge	Dardanup	2,890.04	State of WA				47537	Conservation, Foreshore	Shire of Dardanup
2023		Millbridge	Dardanup	7,269.37	State of WA				47537	Conservation, Foreshore	Shire of Dardanup
Road		Australind	Harvey	7,932.99							
929		Australind	Harvey	235,987.00	WAPC						
341		Roelands	Harvey	33,139.00	State of WA				50179	Recreation and Foreshore	None
4847		Eaton	Dardanup	16,042.30	State of WA				25417	Public Recreation	Shire of Dardanup (Management Order)

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan



LOT NUMBER	STREET	LOCALITY	LGA	AREA (m2)	OWNER 1	OWNER 2	OWNER 3	OWNER 4	RESERVE NUMBER	RESERVE PURPOSE	RESERVE VESTING
250	Estuary Dr	Pelican Point	Bunbury	54,147.00	State of WA				50518	Recreation	City of Bunbury (Management Order)
		Bunbury	Bunbury	2,378.19							Unallocated Crown Land
500		Eaton	Dardanup	45,337.80	State of WA				24359	Recreation	Shire of Dardanup (Management Order)
501				35,055.40	State of WA				25417	Public Recreation	Shire of Dardanup (Management Order)
Road		Eaton	Dardanup	3,263.95							
500	Riviera Way	Pelican Point	Bunbury	12,476.50	State of WA				50517	Recreation and Drainage	City of Bunbury (Management Order)
562		Australind	Harvey	292.03	State of WA						
560		Australind	Harvey	126,815.00	State of WA				35061	Regional Open Space	None
500		Australind	Harvey	156,613.00	State of WA				43714	Recreation	Shire of Harvey (Management Order)
501		Australind	Harvey	158,739.00	State of WA				31576	Public Recreation	Shire of Harvey
502		Australind	Harvey	1,146.31	Water Corporation						
503		Australind	Harvey	30.15	Water Corporation						
Water			Harvey	47,461.00							
2002		Millbridge	Dardanup	1,916.24	State of WA				47537	Conservation, Foreshore	Shire of Dardanup
2001		Millbridge	Dardanup	6,152.79	State of WA				47537	Conservation, Foreshore	Shire of Dardanup
1497	Cygnets Ct	Millbridge	Dardanup	0.15	Thomson Shaun Christopher						
1496	Cygnets Ct	Millbridge	Dardanup	392.43	Ardross Estates Sa Pty Ltd						
350	Old Coast Rd	Australind	Harvey	80,224.50	State of WA						
355		Australind	Harvey	239,275.00	State of WA						Unallocated Crown Land
		Australind	Harvey	1.28							
1000		Australind	Harvey	24,131.60	State of WA				51740	Recreation	None
		Australind	Harvey	311.91							
9515		Australind	Harvey	309.34	Treendale Nominees Pty Ltd						
9520		Australind	Harvey	220,249.00	Treendale Nominees Pty Ltd						
4779		Australind	Harvey	32,687.50	State of WA				25203	Recreation	Shire of Harvey
500		Eaton	Dardanup	23,479.00	State of WA				43939	Foreshore Management	Shire of Dardanup (Management Order)
501		Millbridge	Dardanup	35,665.50	State of WA				43939	Foreshore Management	Shire of Dardanup (Management Order)
Road			Dardanup	1,097.11							
		Millbridge	Dardanup	335.44							
2010	Hazel-grove Cr	Millbridge	Dardanup	129.98	State of WA				52264	Drainage, Public Recreation	None
2010	Hazel-grove Cr	Millbridge	Dardanup	30.43	State of WA				52264	Drainage, Public Recreation	None
2011	Hazel-grove Cr	Millbridge	Dardanup	4,537.23	State of WA						Unallocated Crown Land
9004		Eaton	Dardanup	22,120.50	Parkridge Group Pty Ltd						
1154	Primrose Vista	Millbridge	Dardanup	43.24	Ardross Estates Sa Pty Ltd						
9531		Millbridge	Dardanup	2,241.58	Ardross Estates Sa Pty Ltd						

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan

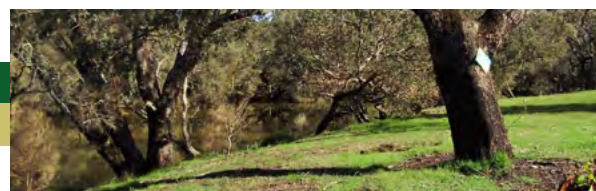


LOT NUMBER	STREET	LOCALITY	LGA	AREA (m2)	OWNER 1	OWNER 2	OWNER 3	OWNER 4	RESERVE NUMBER	RESERVE PURPOSE	RESERVE VESTING
1656	Primrose Vsta	Millbridge	Dardanup	0.48	Ardross Estates Sa Pty Ltd						
2009		Millbridge	Dardanup	16,143.50	State of WA						Unallocated Crown Land
2061		Millbridge	Dardanup	39,480.00	State of WA						Unallocated Crown Land

Preston River link land ownership details

LOT NUMBER	STREET	LOCALITY	LGA	AREA (M2)	OWNER 1	OWNER 2	OWNER 3	OWNER 4	RESERVE NUMBER	RESERVE PURPOSE	RESERVE VESTING
3	Moorland Av	Glen Iris	Bunbury	7,350.27	Water Resources Ministerial Body						
501	Moorland Av	Glen Iris	Bunbury	4,045.71	State of WA				29721	Drainage River Training	None
4	Moorland Av	Glen Iris	Bunbury	3,864.45	Water Resources Ministerial Body						
792	Robertson Dr	East Bunbury	Bunbury	7,562.38	State of WA				43612	Public Recreation	City of Bunbury
704	South Western Hwy	Glen Iris	Bunbury	1,998.14	State of WA				40578	Public Recreation	City of Bunbury
120		Glen Iris	Bunbury	172.45	City of Bunbury						
62	South Western Hwy	Glen Iris	Bunbury	1,209.14	Ynema Byron Peter						
61	South Western Hwy	Glen Iris	Bunbury	919.30	Ynema Byron Peter						
59	South Western Hwy	Glen Iris	Bunbury	81.94	Zappa Thomas John	Clarke Danie Louise					
58	South Western Hwy	Glen Iris	Bunbury	295.92	Graham Alan Russell						
507		East Bunbury	Bunbury	111.29	State of WA				30116	Drainage	City of Bunbury
3	South Western Hwy	Glen Iris	Bunbury	106.59	Kenny Jacqueline Frances	Kenny Norman Francis					
4	South Western Hwy	Glen Iris	Bunbury	106.59	Darlow Siobhan Emily						
5	South Western Hwy	Glen Iris	Bunbury	106.59	Papas Con						
1	South Western Hwy	Glen Iris	Bunbury	106.59	Shackleton Tracey Anne	Symonds Grant Thomas	Symonds Melva Mary				
16	South Western Hwy	Glen Iris	Bunbury	106.59							
17	South Western Hwy	Glen Iris	Bunbury	320.81	Penniment Gregory John						
18	South Western Hwy	Glen Iris	Bunbury	534.96	Johnston Robert Paul						
19	South Western Hwy	Glen Iris	Bunbury	747.13	Mcglinn Shane Paul	Mcglinn Rakapa Mavis Lee					
91	South Western Hwy	Picton	Bunbury	88,258.40	Forrest Jean Eulalia	Forrest Malcolm					
1	Rawling Rd	Davenport	Bunbury	139,090.00	Rawling Road Pty Ltd						
5458		Glen Iris	Bunbury	1,853.36	State of WA				39701	Recreation and Parklands	City of Bunbury
5636		Davenport	Bunbury	10,455.10	State of WA				42566	Public Recreation	City of Bunbury
104	South Western Hwy	Glen Iris	Bunbury	1,828.15	Nowacki Teresa	Nowacki Waldemar					
		Glen Iris	Bunbury	663.32							
		East Bunbury	Bunbury	2,181.86							
		Davenport	Bunbury	1,561.79							

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan



LOT NUMBER	STREET	LOCALITY	LGA	AREA (M2)	OWNER 1	OWNER 2	OWNER 3	OWNER 4	RESERVE NUMBER	RESERVE PURPOSE	RESERVE VESTING
		Glen Iris	Bunbury	1,323.26							
150	South Western Hwy	Glen Iris	Bunbury	80,555.90	Kozyrski Shirley Beth						
1030		Glen Iris	Bunbury	539.60	State of WA						
1059	Beddingfield St	Davenport	Bunbury	992.02	State of WA				42566	Public Recreation	City of Bunbury
141	South Western Hwy	Glen Iris	Bunbury	78,273.80	WAPC						
74	Beddingfield St	Davenport	Bunbury	134,029.00	Atg Geraldton Pty Ltd						
313	Moorland Av	Glen Iris	Bunbury	117,295.00	South West Development Commission						
31	Robertson Dr	East Bunbury	Bunbury	22,257.70	State of WA						
32	Robertson Dr	East Bunbury	Bunbury	2,943.24	Water Resources Ministerial Body						
31	Robertson Dr	East Bunbury	Bunbury	4,310.50	State of WA						
30	Robertson Dr	East Bunbury	Bunbury	8,898.77	Water Resources Ministerial Body						
41	Robertson Dr	East Bunbury	Bunbury	183.60	Manolas Jean Esther	Manolas Ross					
50		Glen Iris	Bunbury	16.47	State of WA						
0		East Bunbury	Bunbury	40,634.20	State of WA						
		Glen Iris	Bunbury	12,370.70							
		Glen Iris	Bunbury	1,533.12							
		Multiple	Bunbury	54,054.10							
		East Bunbury	Bunbury	5,867.22							
		East Bunbury	Bunbury	2,089.85							
201	South Western Hwy	Picton	Bunbury	25,528.60	Cross Richard Digby	Cross Michael Kelsey	Cross Geoffrey Thomas	Cross John William James			
200	Olive Ct	Glen Iris	Bunbury	31,523.60	State of WA				50481	Foreshore Management	None
200		Glen Iris	Bunbury	2,097.25	Broga Security Pty Ltd						
200	Kaeshagen St	Glen Iris	Bunbury	14,265.80	Piacentini Colin Michael						
120		Davenport	Bunbury	54,438.50	City of Bunbury						
51	South Western Hwy	Picton	Bunbury	50,064.00	Wesfarmers CSBP Ltd						
507		Davenport	Bunbury	2.18	State of WA						
505		Davenport	Bunbury	32.69	State of WA						
121		Davenport	Bunbury	12,188.60	State of WA				31866	Public Recreation	City of Bunbury
123		Davenport	Bunbury	101,911.00	State of WA				31866	Public Recreation	City of Bunbury
506		Davenport	Bunbury	10.46	State of WA						
126		Davenport	Bunbury	30,350.70	State of WA				45201	Drainage	City of Bunbury
27		Glen Iris	Bunbury	934.27	State of WA						Unallocated Crown Land
104	Willinge Dr	Davenport	Bunbury	4,719.95	Commissioner of Main Roads						
9000		Picton East	Dardanup	158,307.00	Tigerpoint Pty Ltd	Bunbury Industrial Properties Pty Ltd					



Appendix 2: Membership of the technical advisory committee

Name	Position
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	
Marion Dandridge	Planning Manager Greater Bunbury Region Strategy
Kath La Nauze	Senior Planning Officer
Verity Lee	Senior Planning Officer
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation	
Cathie Derrington	Environmental Officer
Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions	
Peter Hanly	Senior Regional Planning Officer
Grace Patorniti	Planning Officer
Catherine Prideaux	Planning Officer
Shire of Dardanup	
James Kane	Environmental Officer
Ashley Bean	Manager Environment and Emergency
Shire of Harvey	
Samantha Pickering	Environment Officer
Scott Dandridge	Principal Environmental Officer and Leschenault Contiguous Local Authority Group (CLAG)
Haydn Jones	Senior Environmental Health Officer
City of Bunbury	
Ben Deeley	Team Leader Sustainability
Orla O'Donnell	Environmental Officer
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (formally the Department of Lands)	
Ray Dixon	Assistant Manager
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (formally the Department of Aboriginal Affairs)	
Harley Coyne	Project Officer
Bunbury Port Authority	
Duncan Gordon	Health Safety and Environment Manager
Lissel Redman	Environmental Officer
Leschenault Catchment Council	
Kevin Martin	Leschenault Catchment Council Chairman
George Mardon	Leschenault Catchment Council Member
South West Development Commission	
Anna Oades	Strategic Manager People, Places and Community
Alan Cross	Regional Development Coordinator

Membership of the community consultative committee

Name	Organisation represented
Bernhard Bischoff	Community member (environmental expertise and local knowledge)
Kylie Truss	Australind Bushland Council
Eva Hudson	Leschenault Progress Association (Inc)
Tania Jackson	Shire of Harvey - Council
Tammy Godsell	Leschenault Community Nursery
Sue Kalab	Birdlife Bunbury

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan

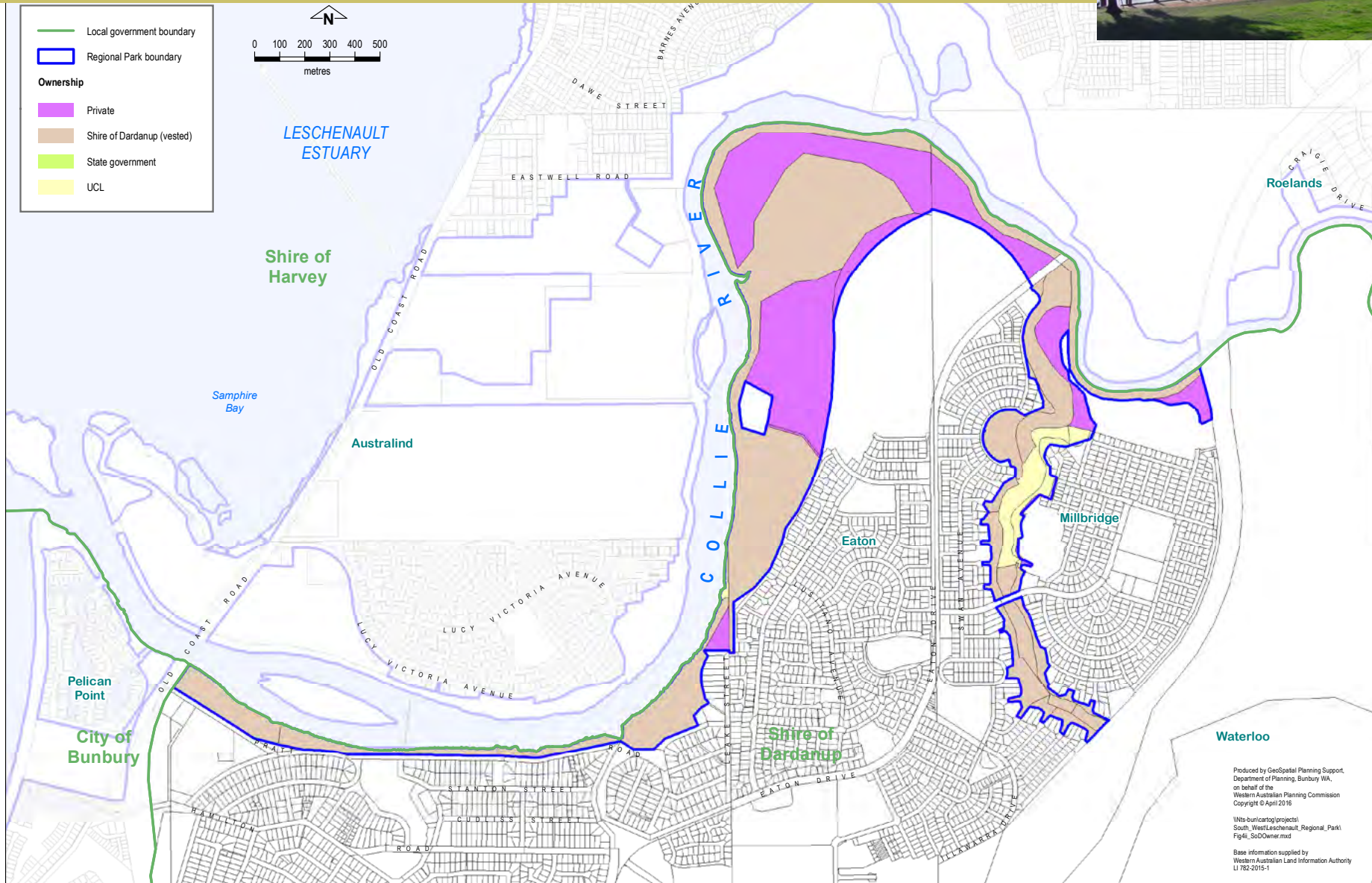


Figure 4ii: Shire of Dardanup land ownership

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan

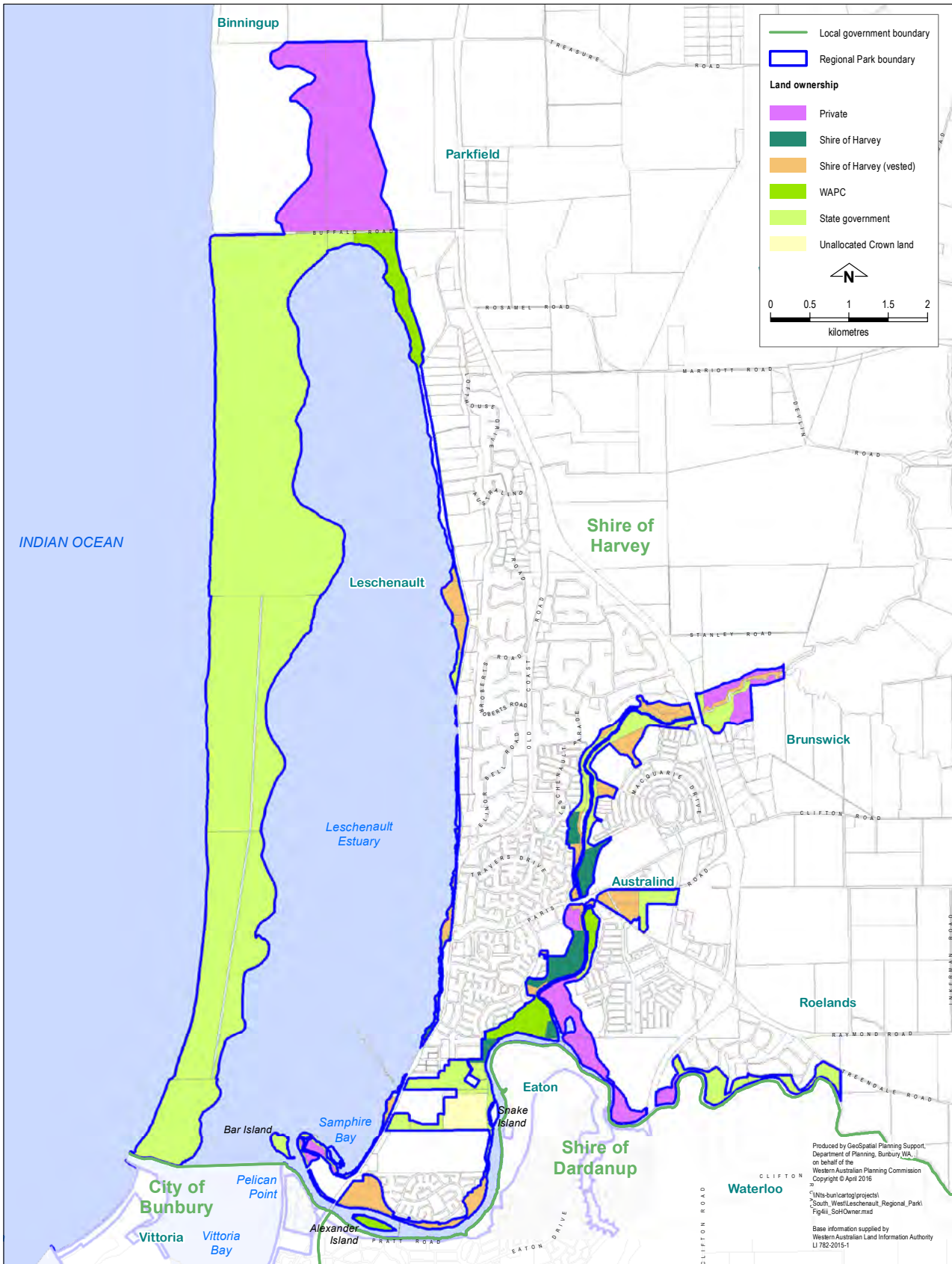


Figure 4iii: Shire of Harvey land ownership

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan

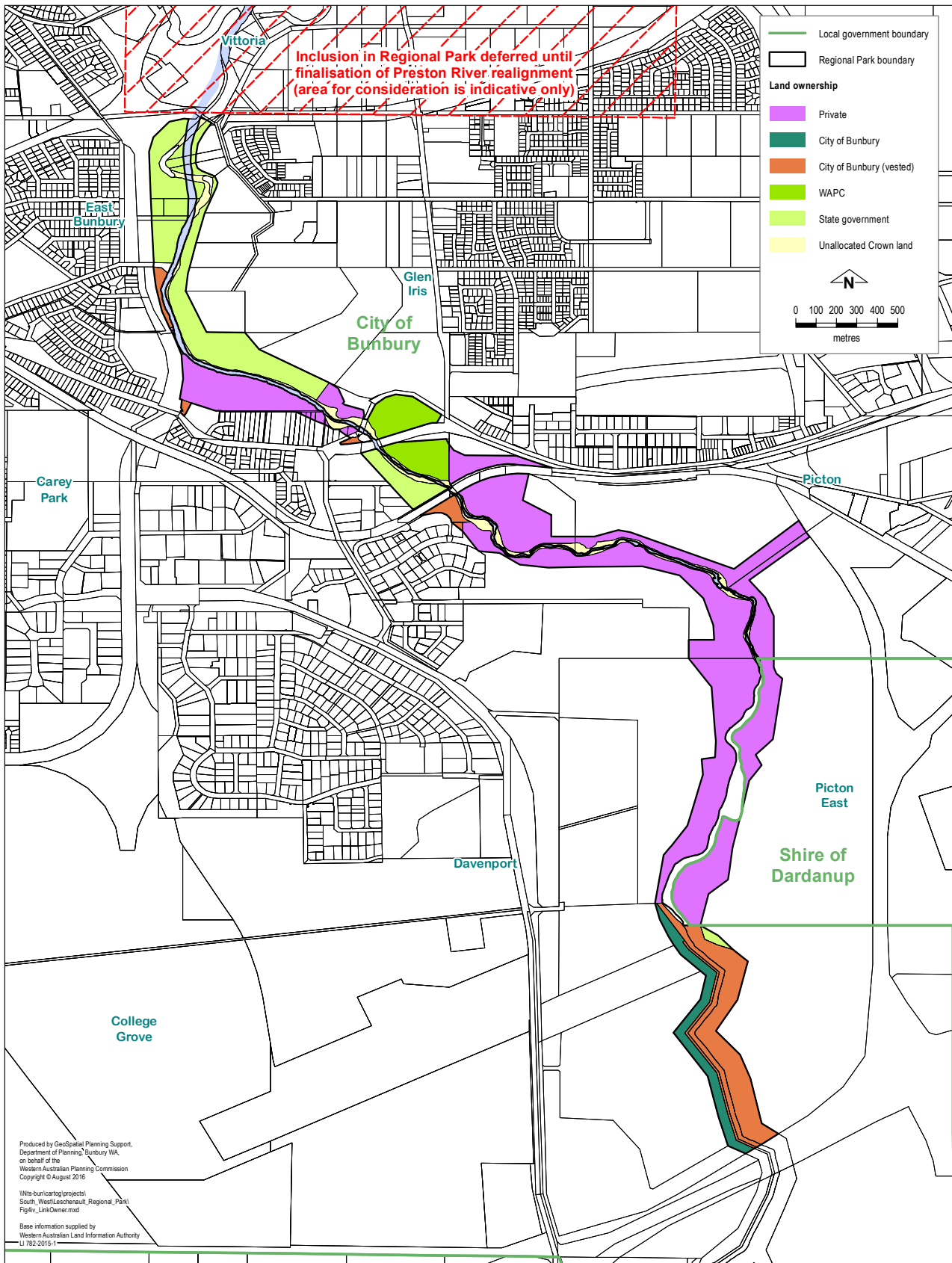


Figure 4iv: Preston River Link land ownership

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan



Figure 9j: Existing recreation facilities and proposed management zones

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan



Figure 9ii: Existing recreation facilities and proposed management zones

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan

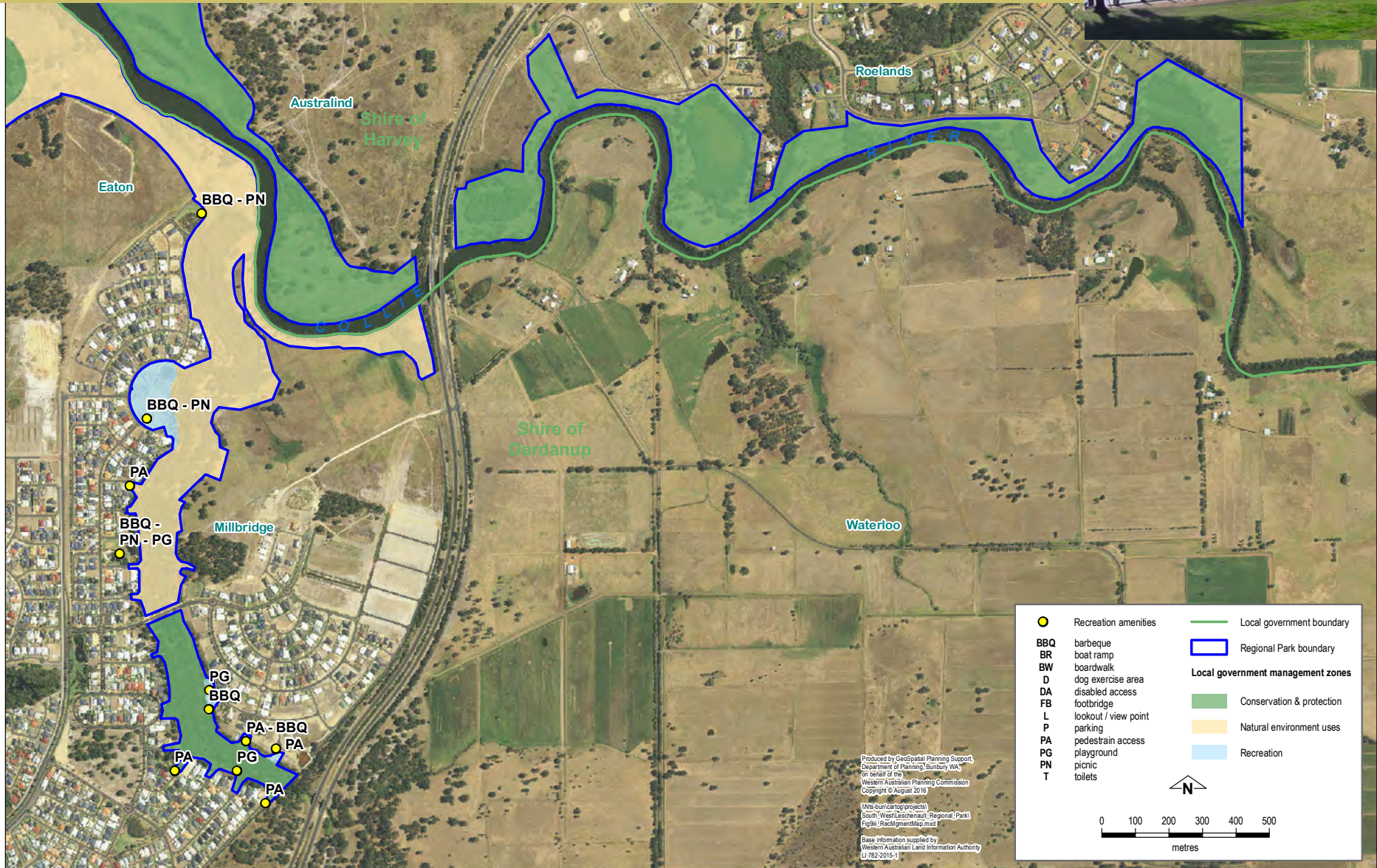


Figure 9iii: Existing recreation facilities and proposed management zones

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan

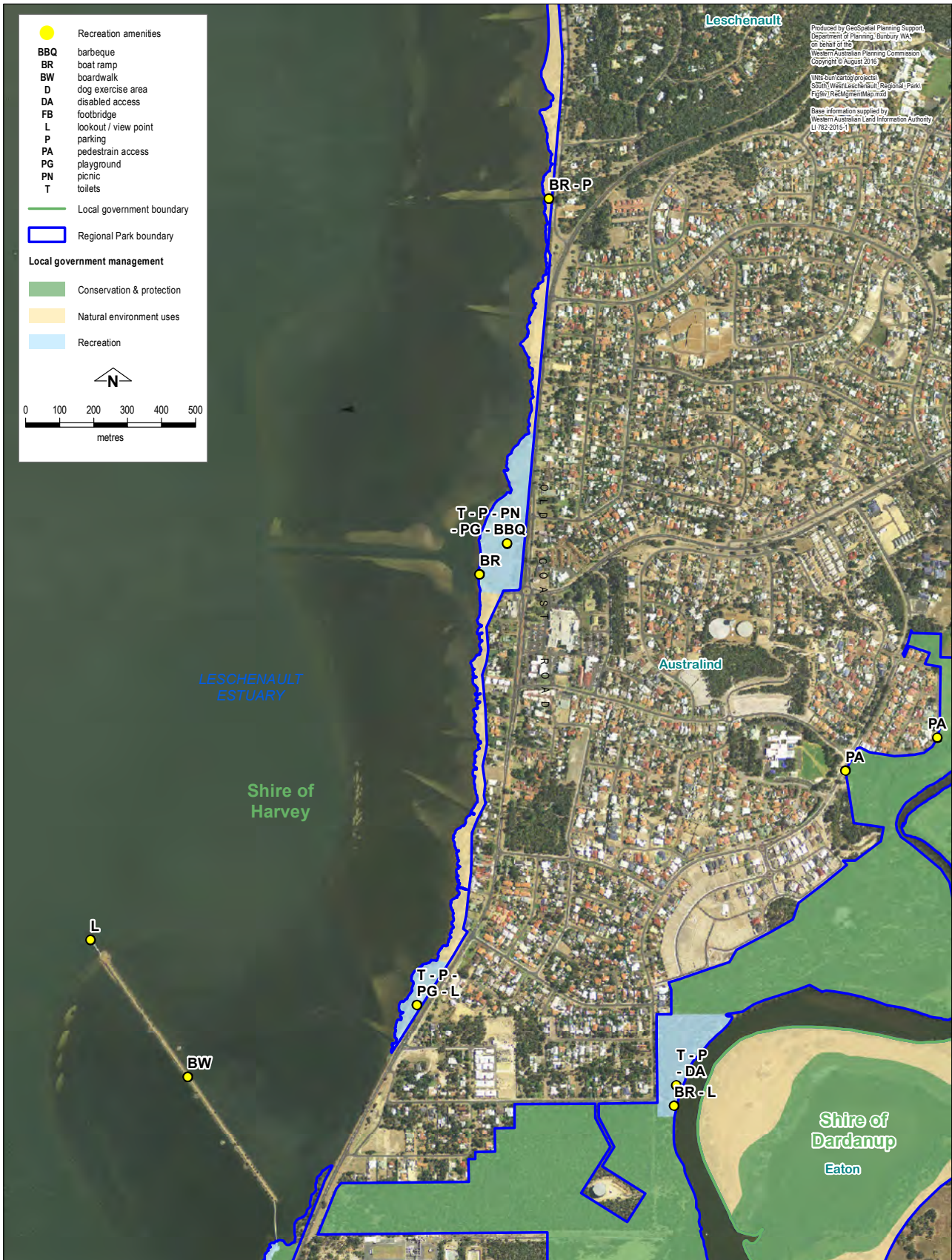


Figure 9iv: Existing recreation facilities and proposed management zones

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan

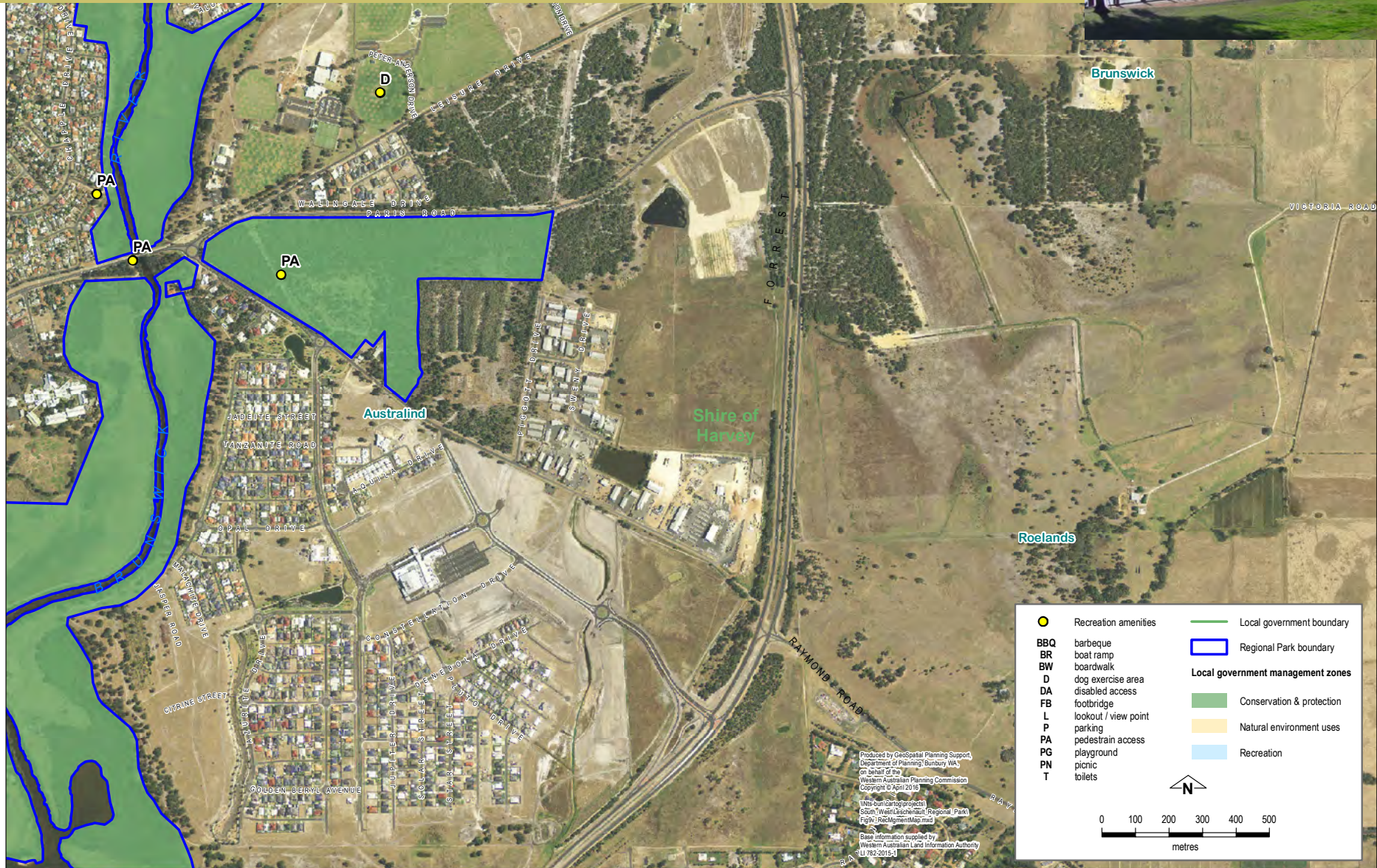


Figure 9v: Existing recreation facilities and proposed management zones

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan

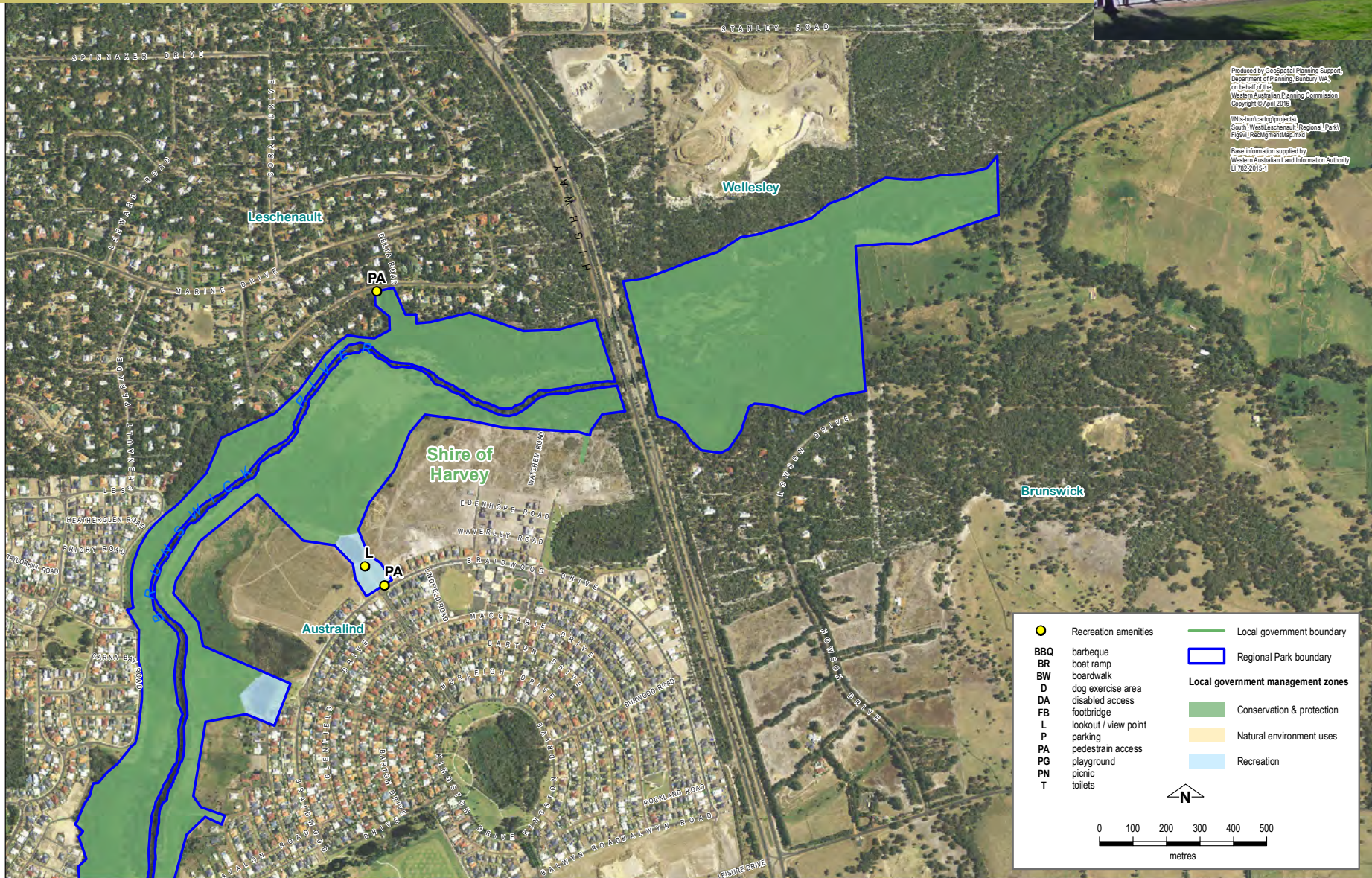


Figure 9v1: Existing recreation facilities and proposed management zones

Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan



Figure 9vii: Existing recreation facilities and proposed management zones

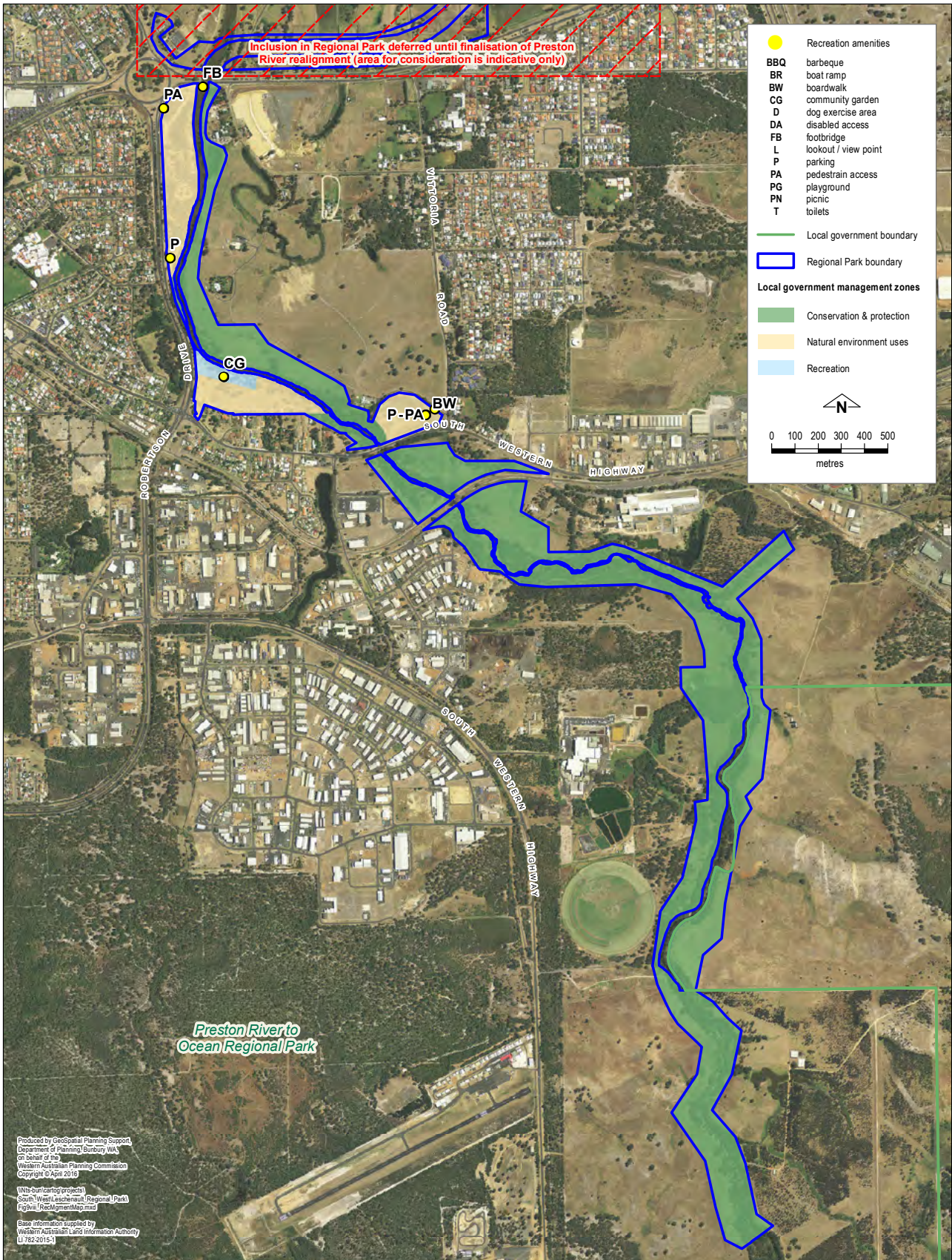


Figure 9viii: Existing recreation facilities and proposed management zones