



Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water

# Drinking water, irrigation and recreational catchments from Perth Hills to South West



Attachment 4: Department of Water's submission to the Legislative Council's  
inquiry on recreational activities within public drinking water source areas

© Government of Western Australia 2009

Any representation, statement, opinion or advice expressed or implied in this publication is made in good faith and on the basis that the Department of Water, its employees 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.

Acknowledgements:

Photos- Department of Water and Water Corporation.

Information- Department of Environment and Conservation, Department of Sport and Recreation, Donnybrook Marathon Relay Committee, Lake Navarino Forest Resort, Shire of Mundaring, South West Development Commission and Water Corporation.

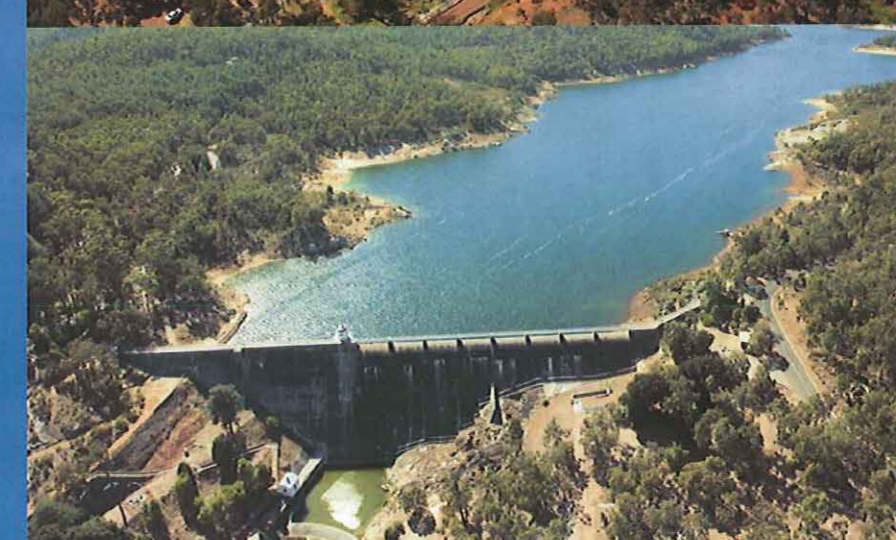
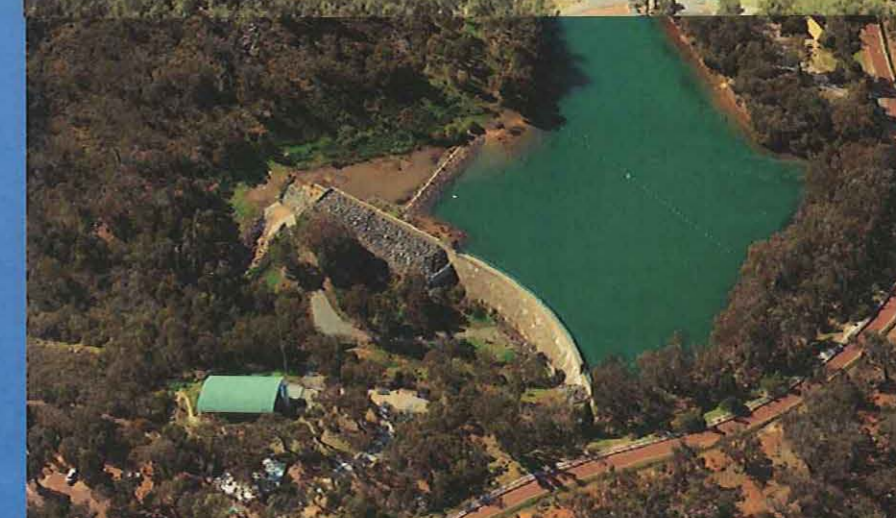
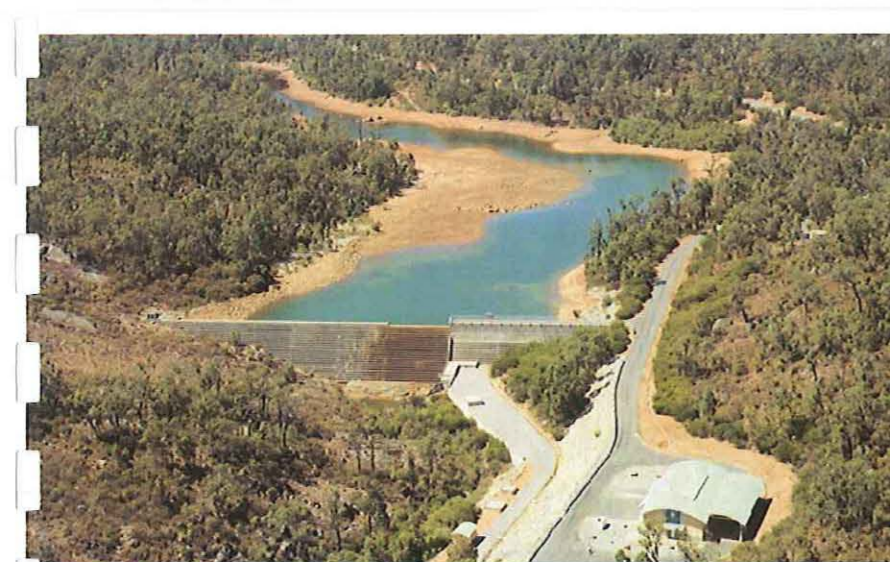
Department of Water  
168 St Georges Tce  
Perth WA 6000  
Telephone +61 8 6364 7600  
Facsimile +61 8 6364 7601  
<[www.water.wa.gov.au](http://www.water.wa.gov.au)>

For further information about this report, contact the Department of Water, Water Source Protection Branch on +61 8 6364 7600 or send your enquiry to <[drinkingwater@water.wa.gov.au](mailto:drinkingwater@water.wa.gov.au)>

# Contents

Catchment	Category
	Drinking water source catchment (DWSC)
Balingup Dam (Padbury Reservoir)	DWSC *
Bancell Brook Dam	DWSC *
Bickley Dam	DWSC
Boddington Dam	DWSC *
Boyup Brook Dam	DWSC
Canning Dam	DWSC
Churchman Brook Dam	DWSC
Drakesbrook Weir (Lake Moyanup)	Non-DWSC
Dwellingerup Dam	DWSC
Glen Mervyn Dam	Non-DWSC
Harris Dam	DWSC
Harvey Dam	Non-DWSC
Kirup Dam	DWSC
Lake Kepwari	Non-DWSC
Lake Leschenaultia	Non-DWSC
Lane Poole Reserve	Non-DWSC
Lennard Drive and Honeymoon Pool	Non-DWSC
Lesmurdie Falls NP	Non-DWSC
Logue Brook Dam (Lake Brockman)	Non-DWSC
Minninup Pool	Non-DWSC
Mundaring Weir	DWSC
Mungilup Dam	DWSC
North Dandalup Dam	DWSC
Oakley Dam	Non-DWSC
Samson Brook Dam	DWSC
Serpentine Dam	DWSC
South Dandalup Dam	DWSC
Stirling Reservoir	DWSC
Stockton Lake	Non-DWSC
Victoria Dam	DWSC
Waroona Dam (Lake Navarino)	Non-DWSC
Wellington Dam	DWSC *
Wungong Dam	DWSC

\* not currently utilised for drinking water supply



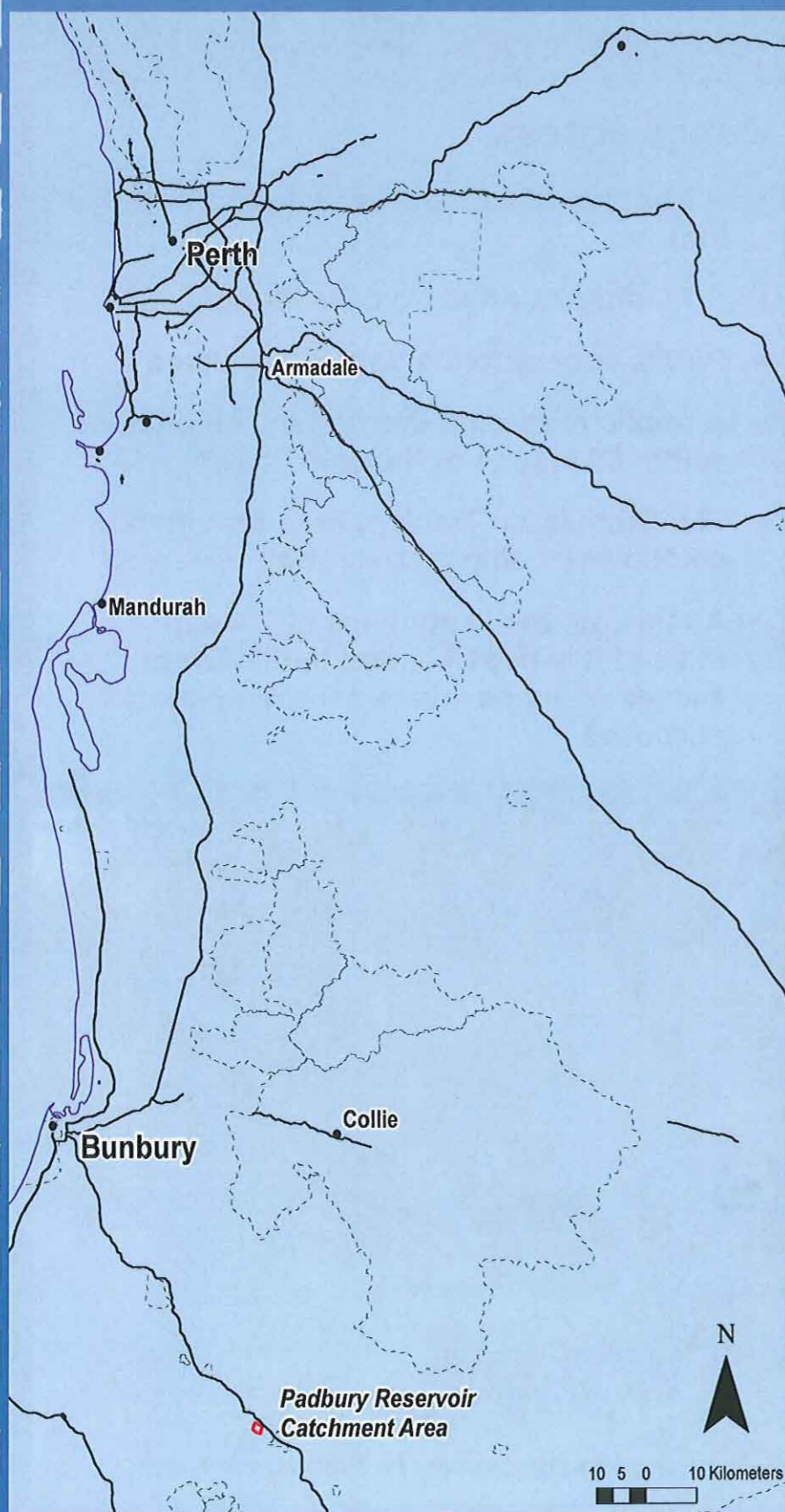




Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water

November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Balingup Dam (Padbury Reservoir) catchment area

## Catchment facts

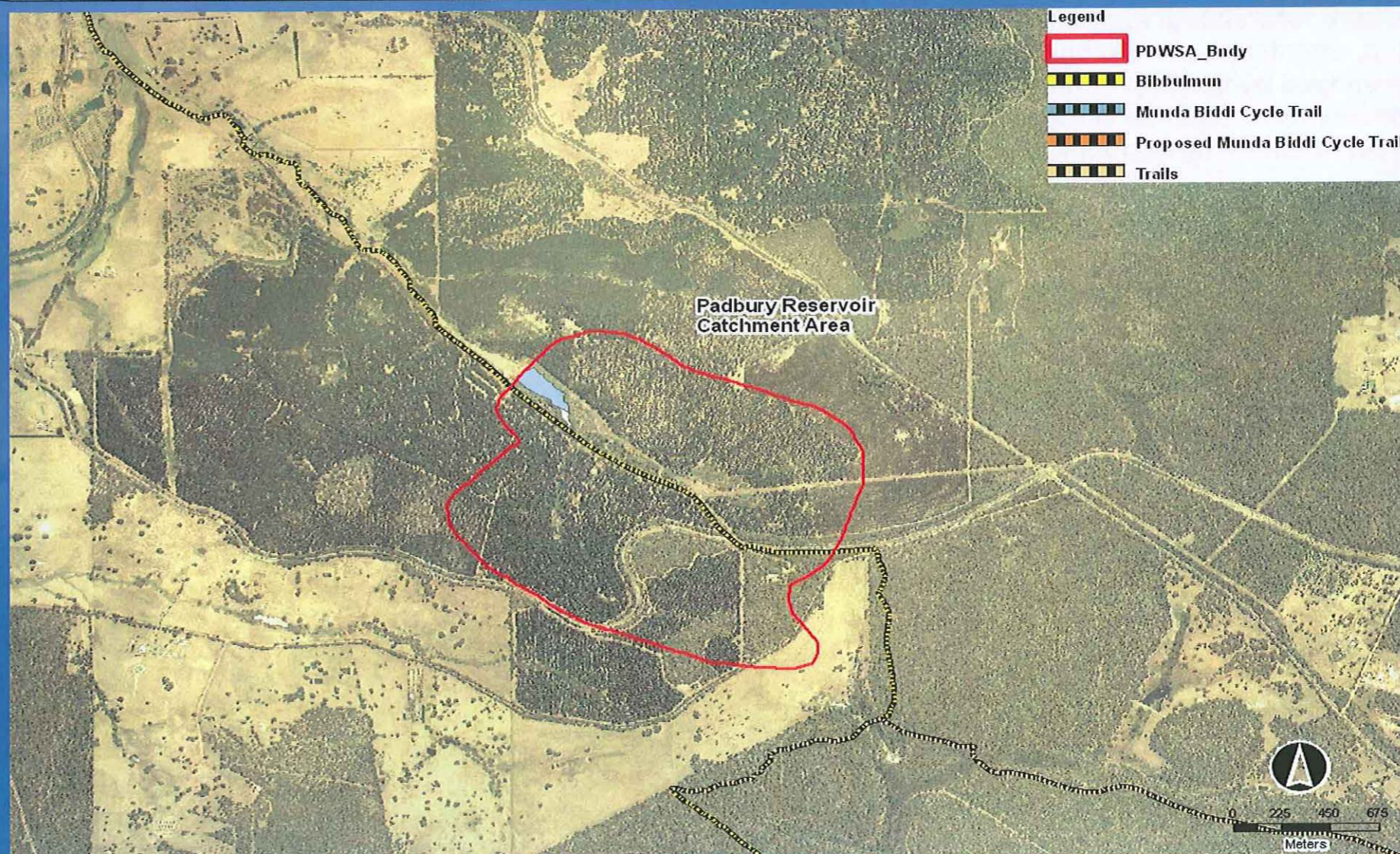
- Proclaimed under the *Country Areas Water Supply Act* 1947 in 1987
- Reservoir storage capacity is 61 megalitres
- Reservoir surface area at capacity is 2 hectares
- Catchment area is 200 hectares
- Dam wall height is nine metres above ground level and its crest length is 93 metres
- The reservoir is not currently utilised to supply drinking water

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Walk trails including the Bibbulmun Track
- Wildflower and wildlife appreciation

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Wrights Bridge
- Greenbushes Eco Cultural discovery centre
- Golden Valley Tree Park
- Balingup River
- Ironstone Gully Falls



# Balingup Dam (Padbury Reservoir) catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in DWSC

The DoW prepared Statewide policy No. 13: *Policy and guidelines for recreation within public drinking water source areas on crown land* to guide recreation access to drinking water source catchments (DWSC). This policy was publically consulted and is subject to a five-year review.

The policy reflects existing legislation that prohibits public access to reservoir protection zones (RPZ) in the Perth Hills. RPZ (the 'inner catchment') include the reservoir and land within two kilometres of the high water level of the reservoir. RPZ have also been applied in southwest DWSC to achieve the same level of protection for water quality and public health.

In the remainder of the DWSC (the 'outer catchment') controlled access for recreation purposes is supported by Policy 13. This includes controlled access for bushwalking, mountain bike riding, bird watching, orienteering and picnicking. Designated areas managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation, such as camp sites, are also supported in the 'outer catchment' of a DWSC.

## Catchment history

The Balingup Dam was built in 1963 to a height of nine metres.

Bypass facilities were constructed to divert most of the natural inflow away from the reservoir due to high levels of salinity.

Water has been diverted to the Padbury Reservoir from the overflow of the Dumpling Gully Dams.



Low fencing around the Balingup Reservoir

## Public access

- ~ 3 hours, 40 minutes drive from Perth (244 km)
- ~ 12 minutes drive from Balingup (5 km)
- Public access to the dam is restricted
- A public road runs through the catchment within 50 metres of the dam
- The Bibbulmun Track passes through the catchment within metres of the reservoir
- As this source is not currently being utilised it is possible that in the future access could be allowed for recreational purposes

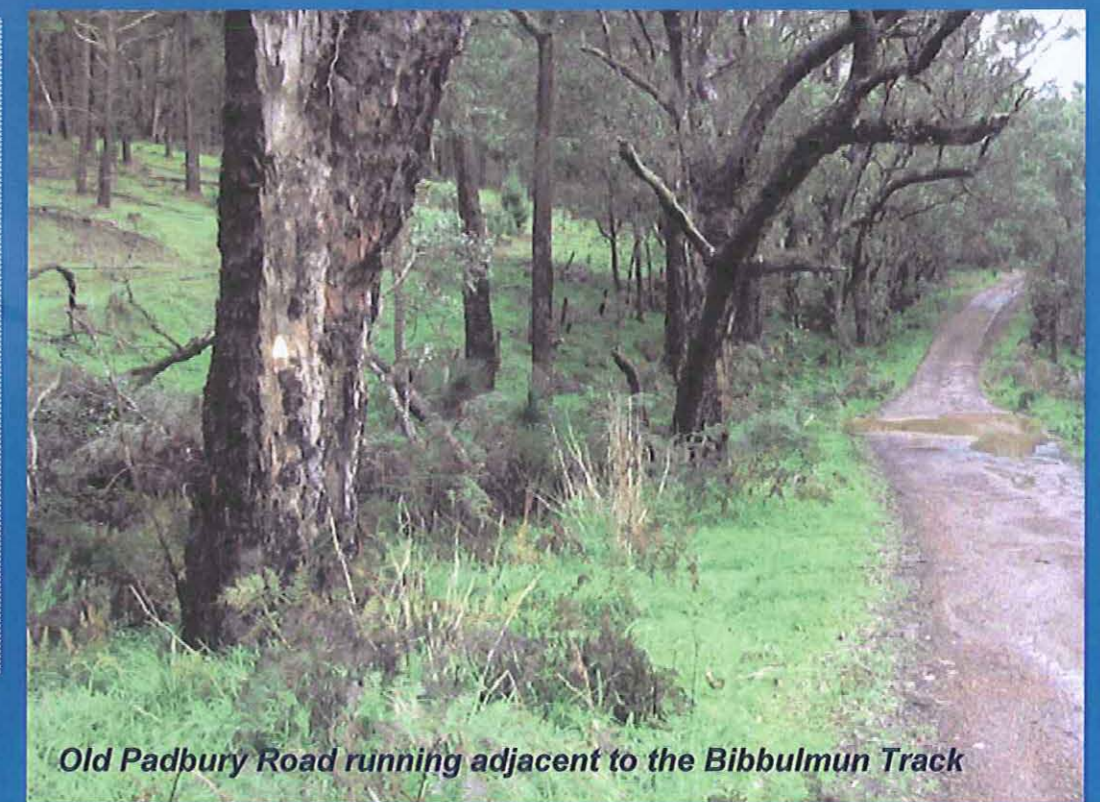


Balingup Dam

## Surveillance and enforcement

- Limited unauthorised activities occur in this catchment because the reservoir is fenced and there are other accessible pools in the area
- Surveillance and by-law enforcement of this catchment is not currently undertaken by the Water Corporation as it is not being utilised as a drinking water source

Some images and information sourced from Water Corporation and the Department of Environment and Conservation

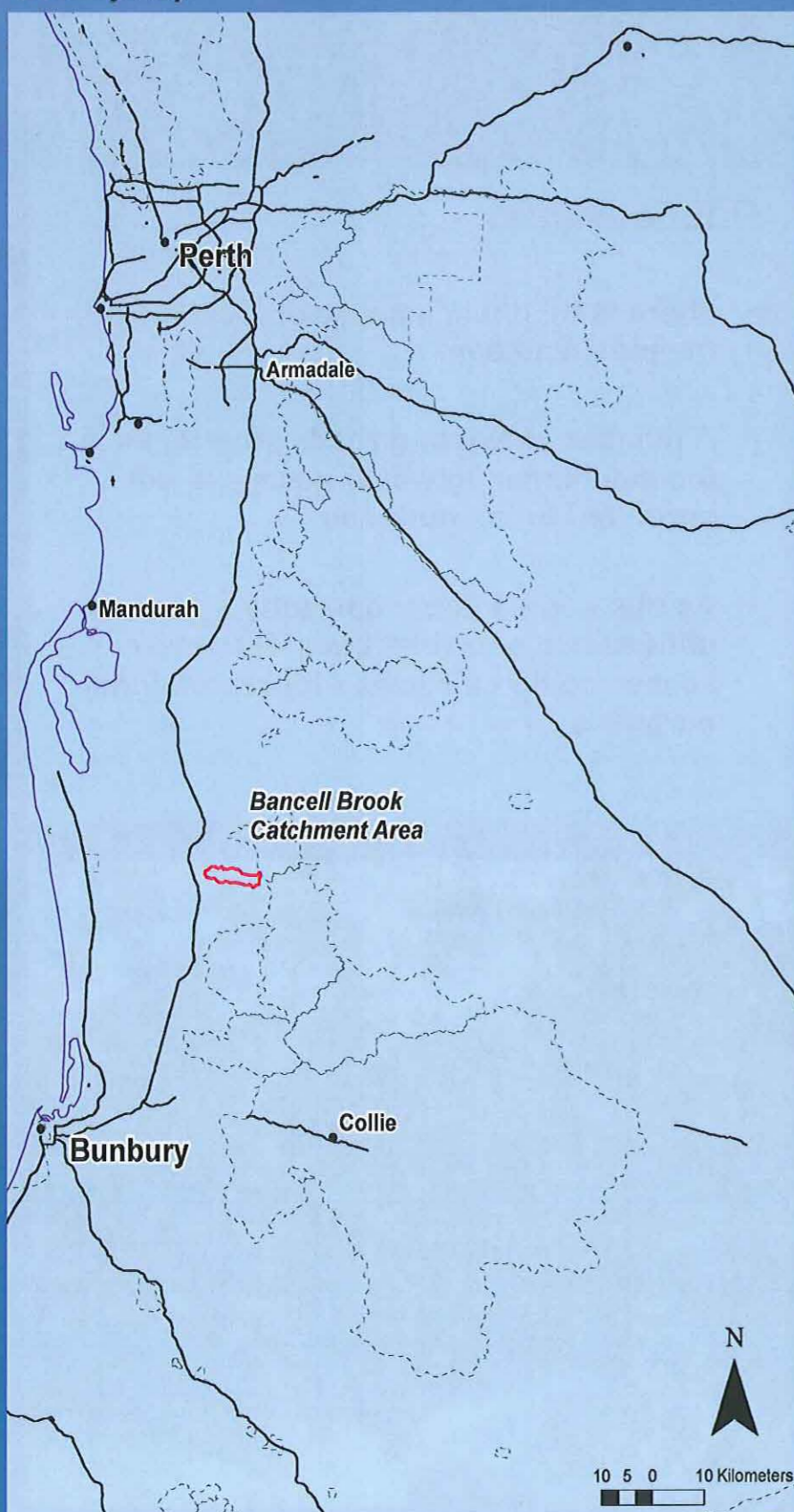


Old Padbury Road running adjacent to the Bibbulmun Track



November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Bancell Brook catchment area

## Catchment facts

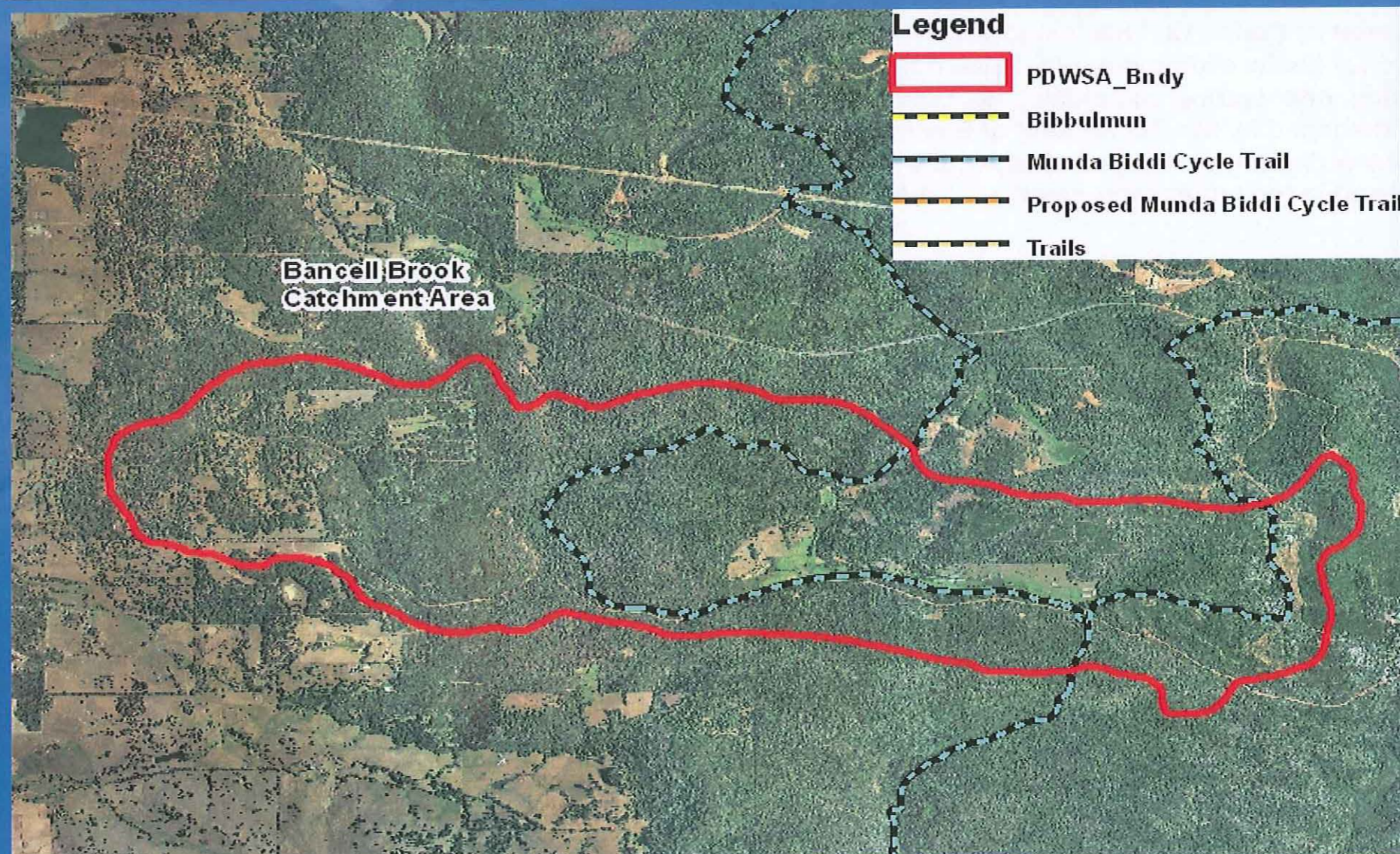
- Proclaimed under the *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* in 1953
- Reservoir storage capacity of 300 to 400 kilolitres
- Catchment area is 1840 hectares
- Dam wall height is approximately 1.2 metres above ground level
- Located on Bancell Brook which is a tributary of the Harvey River
- The reservoir is not currently utilised to supply drinking water

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Walk trails
- Wildflower and wildlife appreciation
- Cycle trail (Munda Biddi Trail)

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Waroona Dam
- Logue Brook Dam
- Drakesbrook Weir
- Hoffman Mill campground
- Lane Poole Reserve



# Bancell Brook Dam catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in DWSC

The DoW prepared Statewide policy No. 13: *Policy and guidelines for recreation within public drinking water source areas on crown land* to guide recreation access to drinking water source catchments (DWSC). This policy was publically consulted and is subject to a five-year review.

The policy reflects existing legislation that prohibits public access to reservoir protection zones (RPZ) in the Perth Hills. RPZ (the 'inner catchment') include the reservoir and land within two kilometres of the high water level of the reservoir. RPZ have also been applied in southwest DWSC to achieve the same level of protection for water quality and public health.

In the remainder of the DWSC (the 'outer catchment') controlled access for recreation purposes is supported by Policy 13. This includes controlled access for bushwalking, mountain bike riding, bird watching, orienteering and picnicking. Designated areas managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation, such as camp sites, are also supported in the 'outer catchment' of a DWSC.

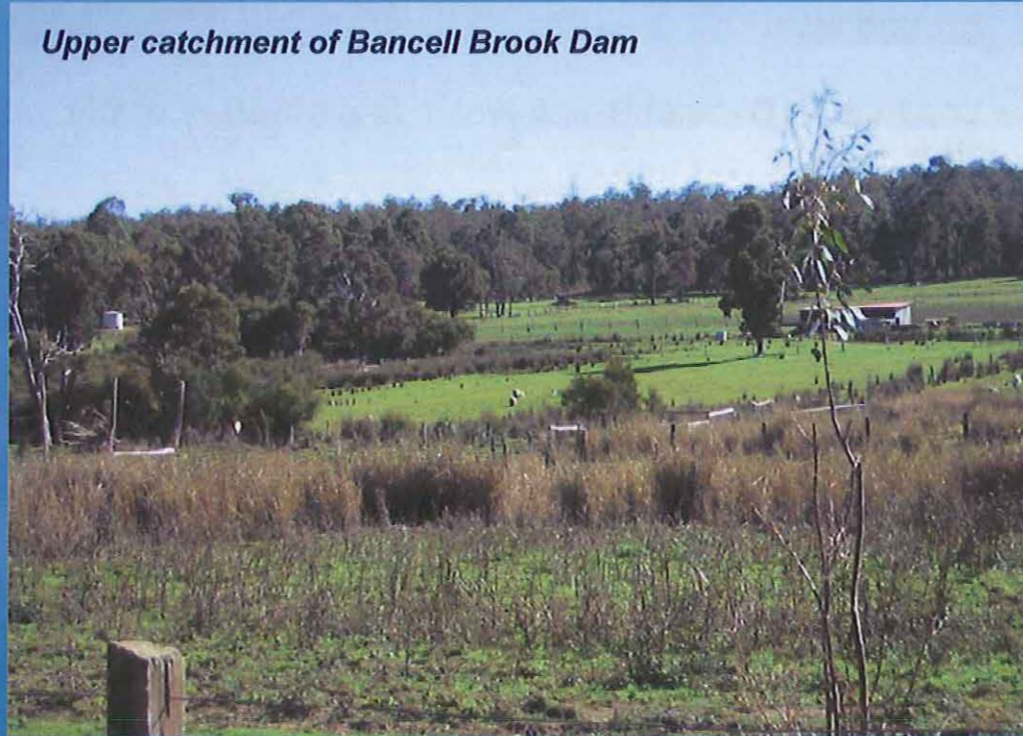
## Catchment history

The Bancell Brook Pipehead Dam was constructed in 1952 to supply drinking water to the town of Yarloop.

It previously serviced the local timber industry, mining industry and surrounding rural properties.

The reservoir is not currently being used as a drinking water source. Yarloop is now serviced by the Integrated Water Supply Scheme.

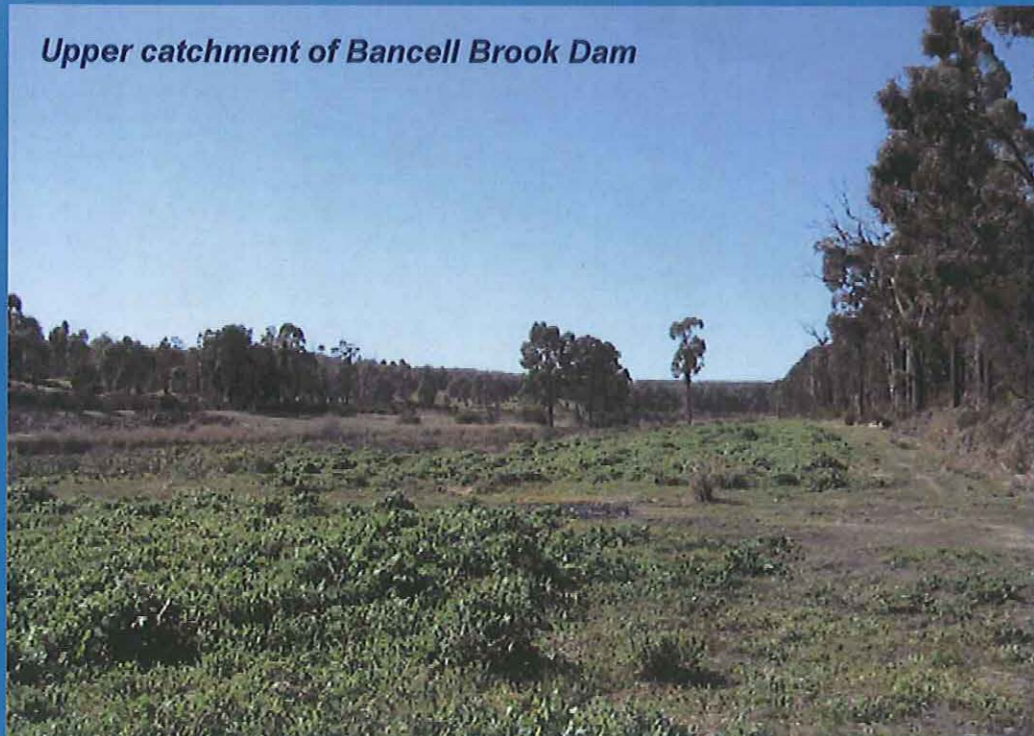
Upper catchment of Bancell Brook Dam



## Public access

- There is no public access or facilities at the pipehead dam
- A number of existing roads and tracks in the catchment, however access is not permitted to the reservoir
- As this source is not currently being utilised it is possible that in the future access could be allowed for recreational purposes

Upper catchment of Bancell Brook Dam



## Surveillance and enforcement

- The majority of the catchment is State Forest which is managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation
- Surveillance and by-law enforcement of this catchment is not undertaken by the Water Corporation as it is not currently being utilised as a drinking water source

Some information sourced from the Water Corporation 2009 and the Department of Environment and Conservation 2009

Bancell Brook Dam

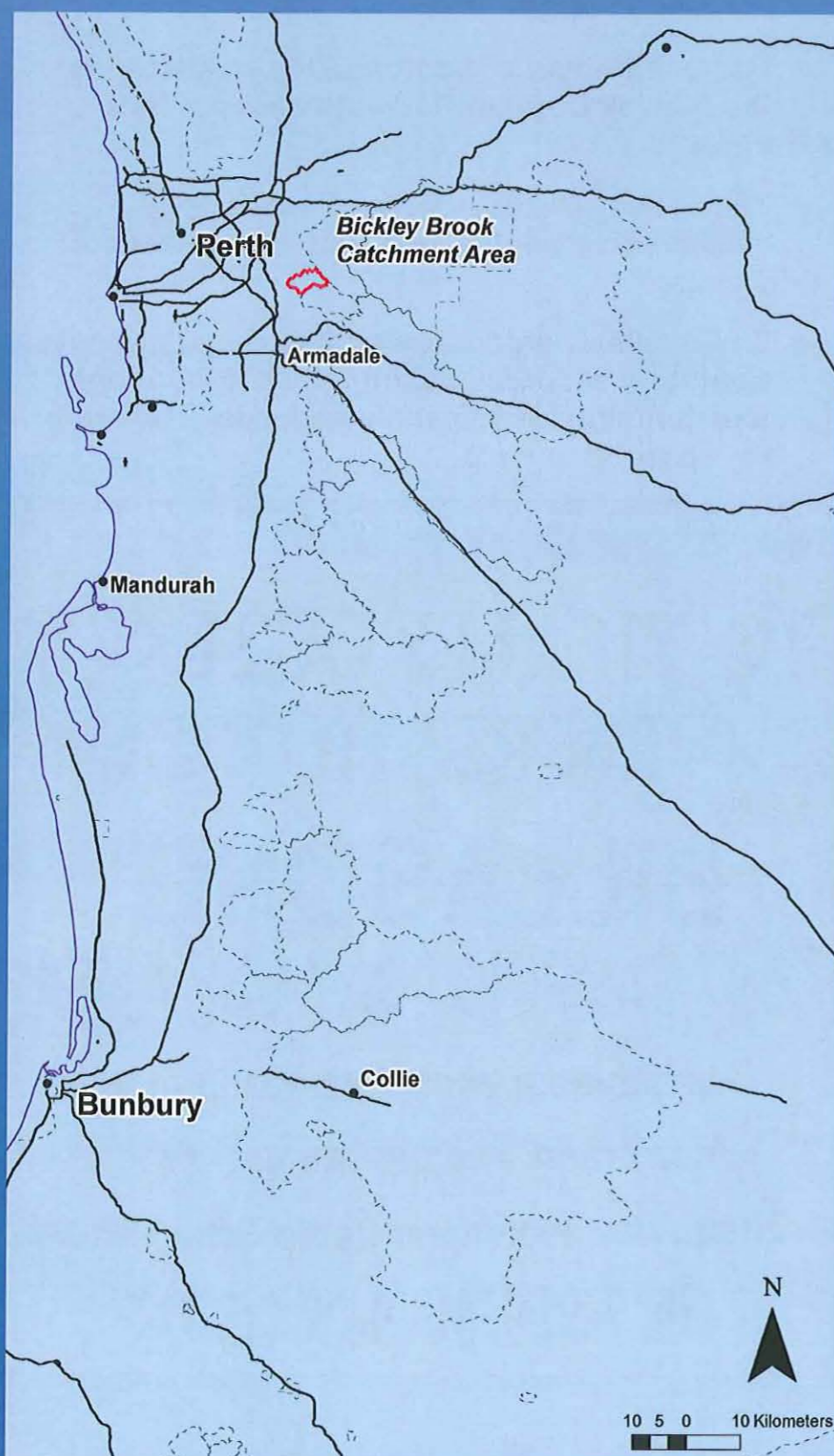




Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water

November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Bickley Dam catchment area

## Catchment facts

- Proclaimed under the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* in 1912
- Reservoir storage capacity is 60 megalitres
- Reservoir surface area at capacity is 250 hectares
- Catchment area covers 5200 hectares
- The dam wall is 13 metres above ground level and the crest length is 250 metres
- Reservoir is operated as a pump-back for the Victoria Reservoir that supplies scheme water through the Integrated Water Supply System to approximately 1.8 million people

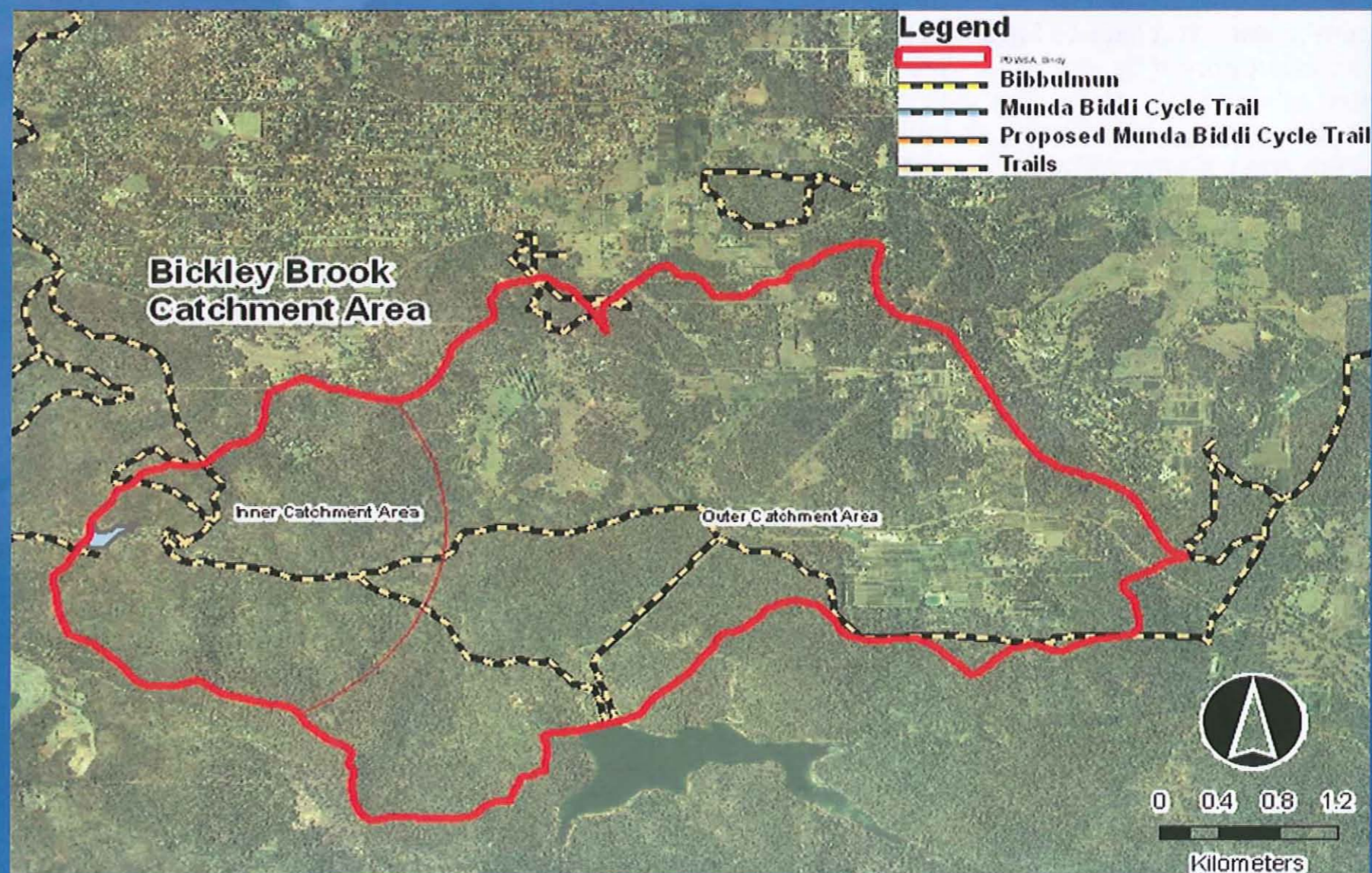
## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Picnicking/barbecuing \*
- Walk trails including the Kattamordo Heritage Trail
- Bickley Outdoor Recreation Camp
- Children's playground area \*
- Designated bridle paths

\* facilities provided below the dam wall

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Victoria Dam, Lesmurdie Falls National park, and Mundaring Weir



# Bickley Dam catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in DWSC

The DoW prepared Statewide policy No. 13: *Policy and guidelines for recreation within public drinking water source areas on crown land* to guide recreation access to drinking water source catchments (DWSC). This policy was publically consulted and is subject to a five-year review.

The policy reflects existing legislation that prohibits public access to reservoir protection zones (RPZ) in the Perth Hills. RPZ (the 'inner catchment') include the reservoir and land within two kilometres of the high water level of the reservoir. RPZ have also been applied in southwest DWSC to achieve the same level of protection for water quality and public health.

In the remainder of the DWSC (the 'outer catchment') controlled access for recreation purposes is supported by Policy 13. This includes controlled access for bushwalking, mountain bike riding, bird watching, orienteering and picnicking. Designated areas managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation, such as camp sites, are also supported in the 'outer catchment' of a DWSC.

## Catchment history

Bickley Dam was built in 1921. The reservoir was originally used to supplement the water supply to Perth via the Bickley pipeline. However, the water was used exclusively for irrigation purposes from 1936 to 1944. It was then set aside for recreational purposes and the nearby Bickley Recreation Camp was established. The reservoir is currently used a pump-back for Victoria Reservoir in the wetter months of the year.



Picnic area and playground below the dam wall

## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and by-law enforcement for this catchment has been delegated by the Department of Water to the Water Corporation
- 196 hours of surveillance were undertaken in the catchment throughout the 2008/09 financial year
- Unauthorised activities known to occur in the catchment include swimming, marroning/fishing, off-road driving, dog exercising and camping
- Under by-law enforcement there was one prosecution during the 2008/09 financial year for unauthorised activities in the catchment

## Public access

- ~ 40 minutes drive from Perth (29 km)
- ~ 15 minutes drive from Lesmurdie (9 km)
- Access to the Bickley recreation areas and trails is free of charge
- The Department of Sport and Recreation runs the Bickley Outdoor Recreation Camp, fees apply
- The Bickley Outdoor Recreation Camp is available for holiday programs and extended camps
- The Bickley Outdoor Recreation Camp provides dormitory accommodation for up to 72 people, tent camping for 50 people and a day use area for up to 100 people

Information board for Bickley Outdoor Recreation Camp



## BICKLEY OUTDOOR RECREATION CAMP

## BILLABONG TENT CAMPING / DAY USE AREA

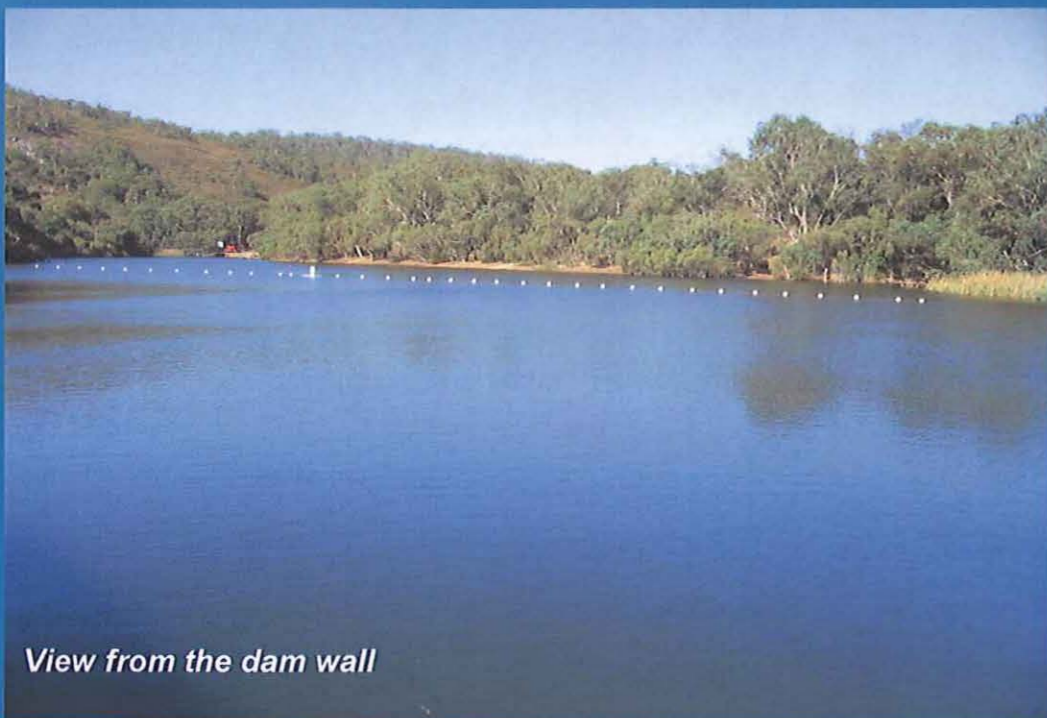
Available for exclusive group hire

Inspection by appointment only

Enquiries / booking at Camp Office

Ph: 9492 9781 - 0429 115 723

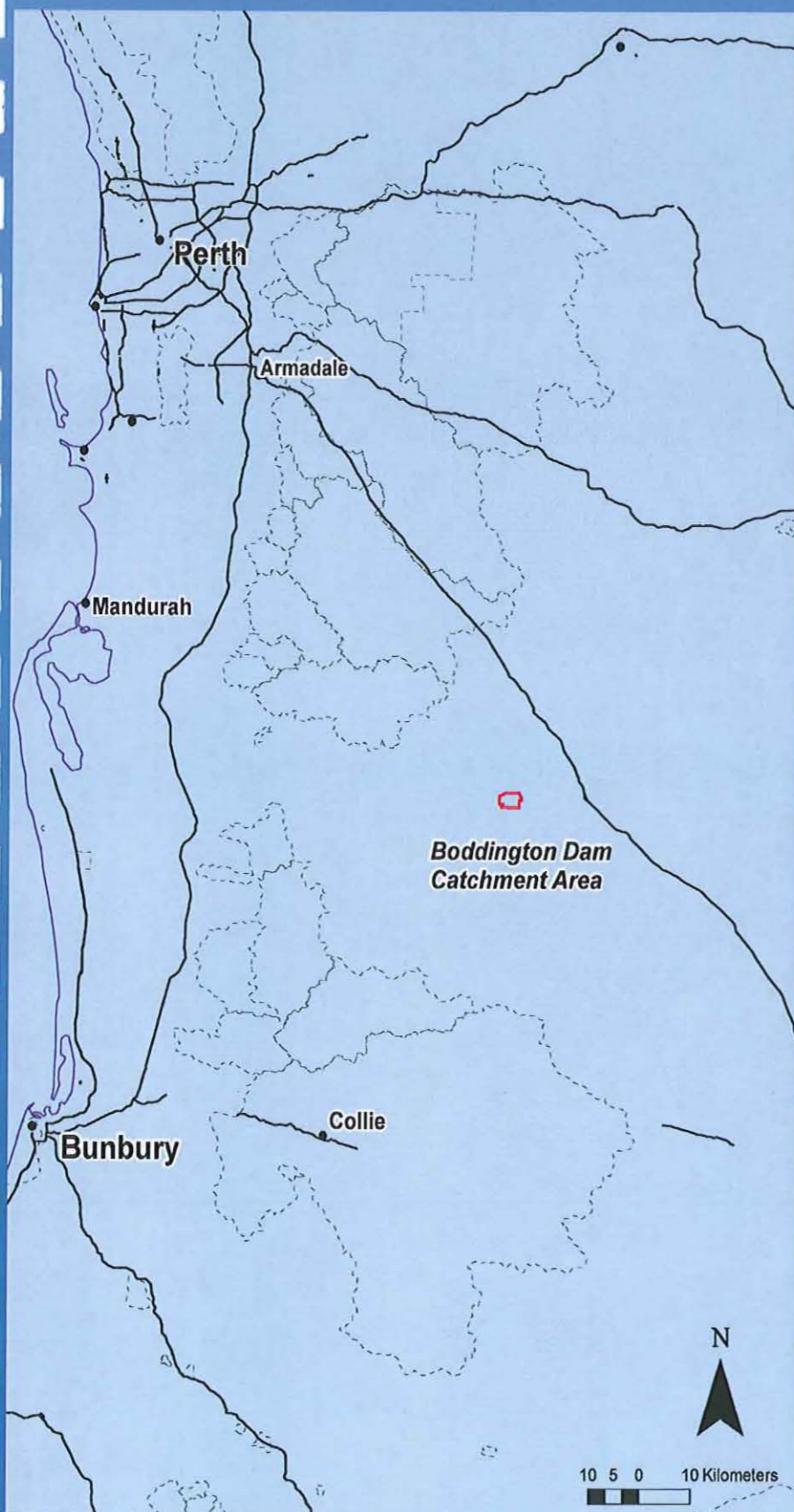
Some images and information sourced from the Water Corporation 2009 and the Department of Sport and Recreation



View from the dam wall



Locality map



# Boddington dam catchment area

## Catchment facts

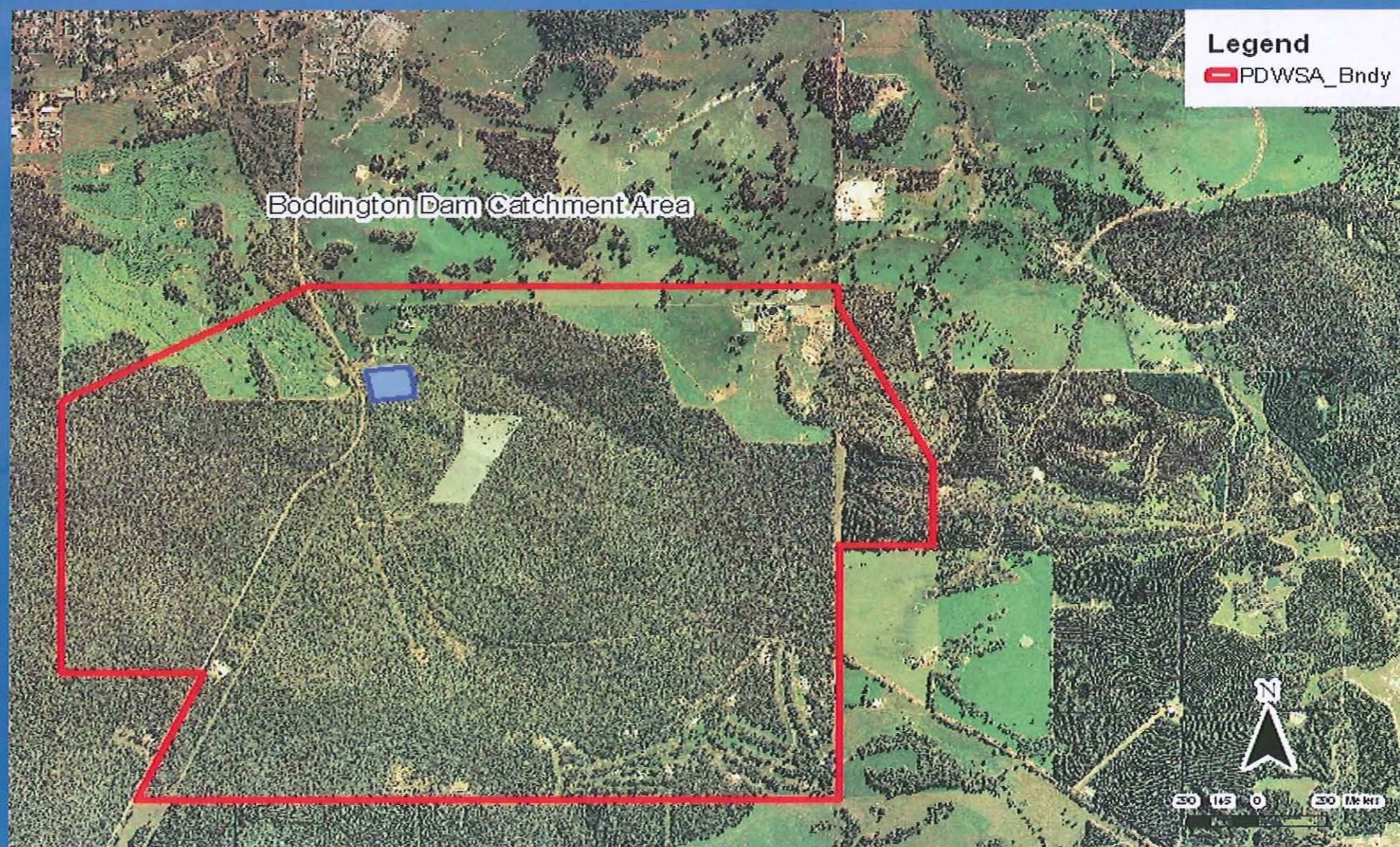
- Proclaimed under the *Country Areas Water Supply Act* 1947 in 1978
- Reservoir storage capacity is 131 megalitres
- The reservoir storage level is low due to the condition of the dam wall
- Catchment area is 786 hectares
- The dam wall requires repair before the source can be used water supply or recreational purposes
- The reservoir is not currently utilised to supply drinking water

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Hotham River
- Ranford Pool
- Lions Weir

## Public access

- ~ 2 hours drive from Perth (137 km)
- ~ 1 hour, 30 minutes drive from Mandurah (92 km)
- As this source is not currently being utilised it is possible that in the future access could be allowed for recreational purposes
- Public access to the dam is not provided



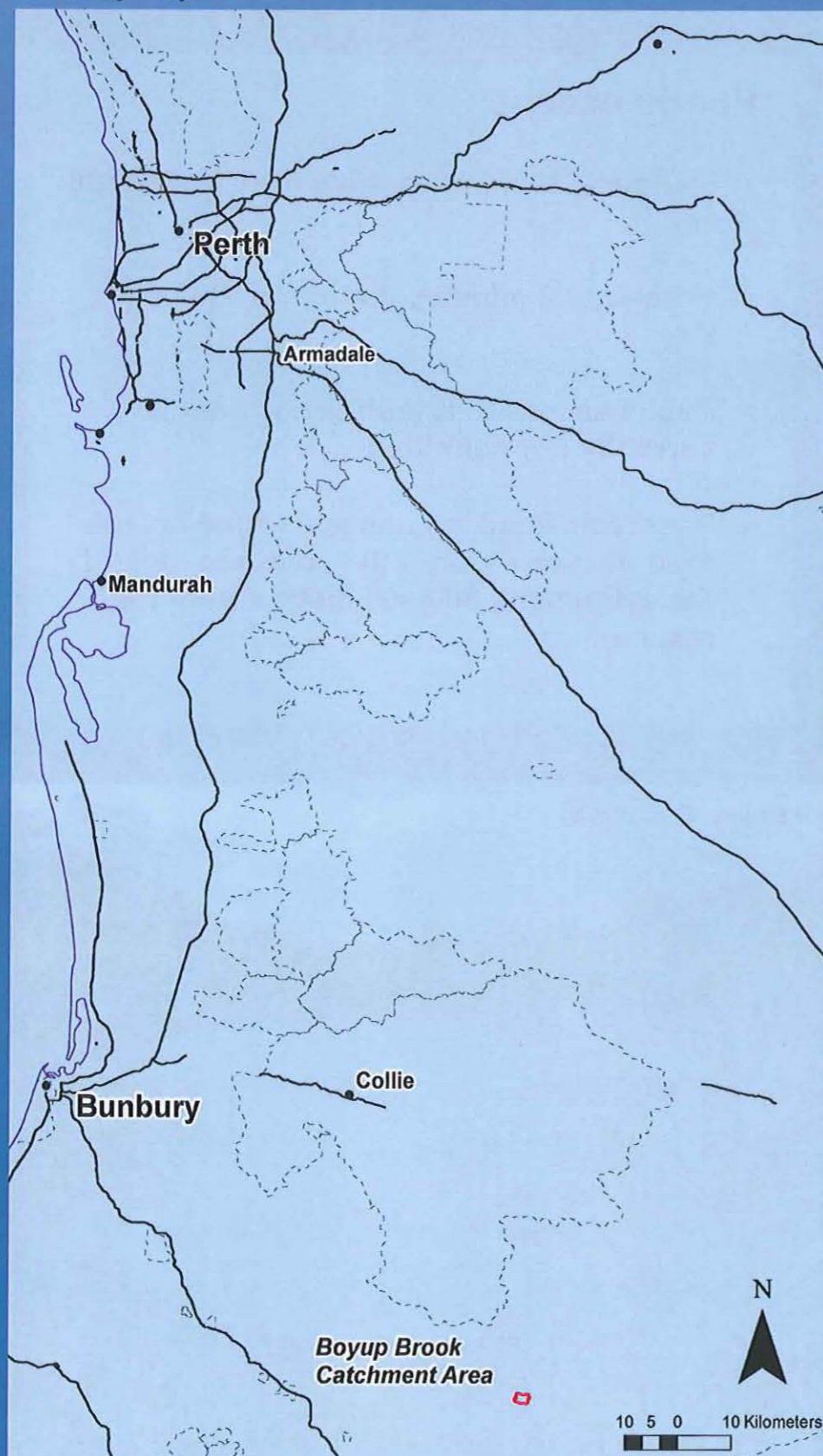
This page has been intentionally left blank



Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water

November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Boyup Brook catchment area

## Catchment facts

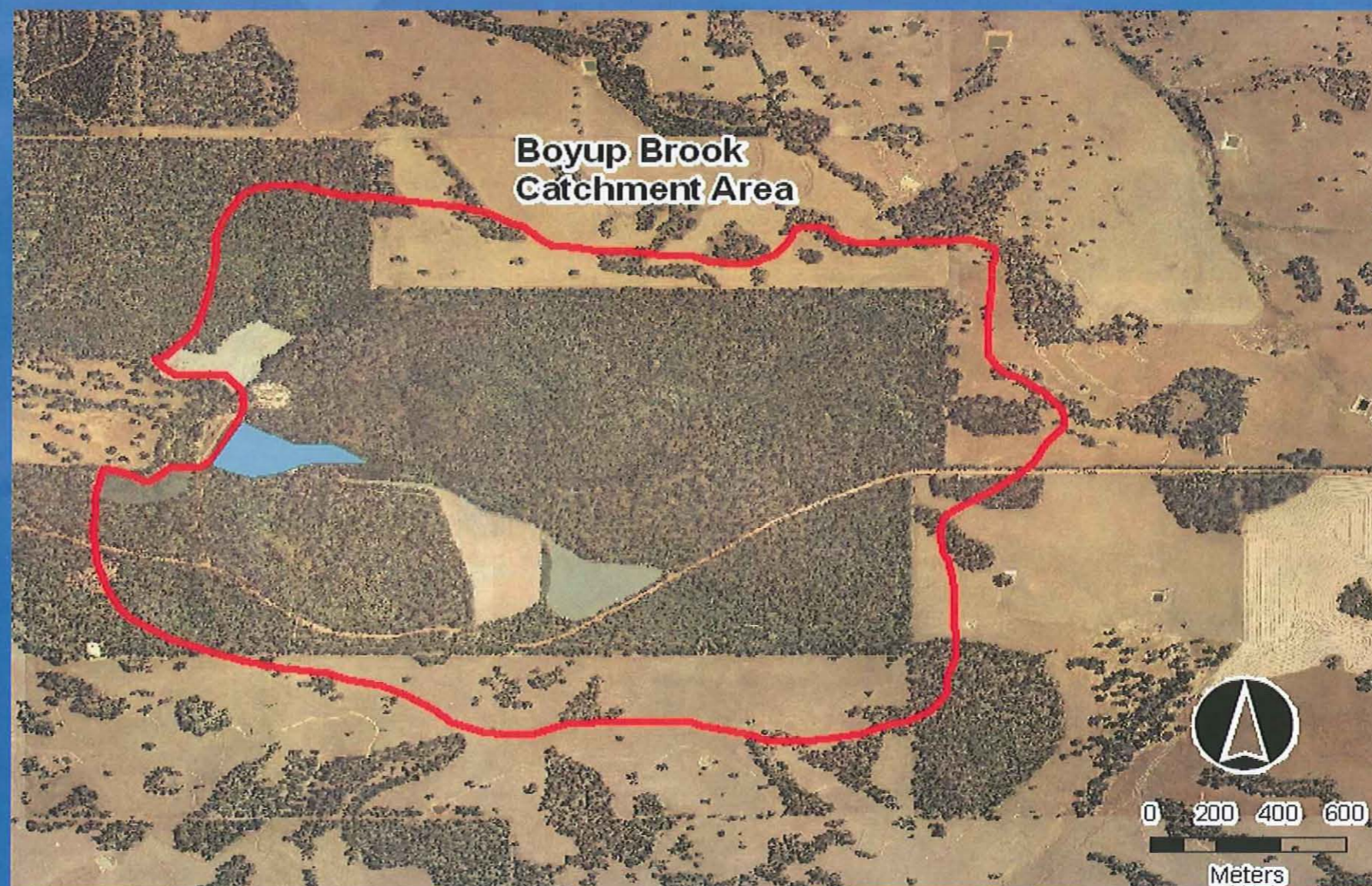
- Reservoir storage capacity is 129 megalitres
- Reservoir surface area at capacity is 47 hectares
- Catchment area covers 300 hectares
- The catchment has been cemented in four areas (to increase run off), these cover a total of 18 hectares
- Dam wall is 10 metres above ground level and the crest length is 221 metres
- Supplies water to Bridgetown Region Water Supply Scheme

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Wildflower and wildlife appreciation
- Walk trails

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Boyup Brook
- Ironstone Gully Falls and picnic area
- Wrights bridge on the Blackwood River
- Balingup Reservoir catchment area



# Boyup Brook catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in DWSC

The DoW prepared Statewide policy No. 13: *Policy and guidelines for recreation within public drinking water source areas on crown land* to guide recreation access to drinking water source catchments (DWSC). This policy was publically consulted and is subject to a five-year review.

The policy reflects existing legislation that prohibits public access to reservoir protection zones (RPZ) in the Perth Hills. RPZ (the 'inner catchment') include the reservoir and land within two kilometres of the high water level of the reservoir. RPZ have also been applied in southwest DWSC to achieve the same level of protection for water quality and public health.

In the remainder of the DWSC (the 'outer catchment') controlled access for recreation purposes is supported by Policy 13. This includes controlled access for bushwalking, mountain bike riding, bird watching, orienteering and picnicking. Designated areas managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation, such as camp sites, are also supported in the 'outer catchment' of a DWSC.

## Catchment history

Boyup Brook Dam is part of the Bridgetown Region Water Supply Scheme. It was built in 1943.

The reservoir supplies the town of Boyup Brook with drinking water.

*Dam wall*



## Public access

- ~ 4 hours, 15 minutes drive from Perth (326 km)
- ~ 1 hour, 10 minutes drive from Collie (74 km)
- Public access to Boyup Brook dam is currently not permitted
- Reservoir Road, an unsealed rural access road passes through the southern side of the catchment, 300-400 metres from the reservoir

*Cemented catchment area*



## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and monitoring is undertaken by the Water Corporation
- 199 hours of surveillance were undertaken in the catchment throughout the 2008/09 financial year
- Current unauthorised activities known to occur in the catchment include swimming, marroning/fishing, camping, picnicking and hunting

*Some information sourced from the Water Corporation*

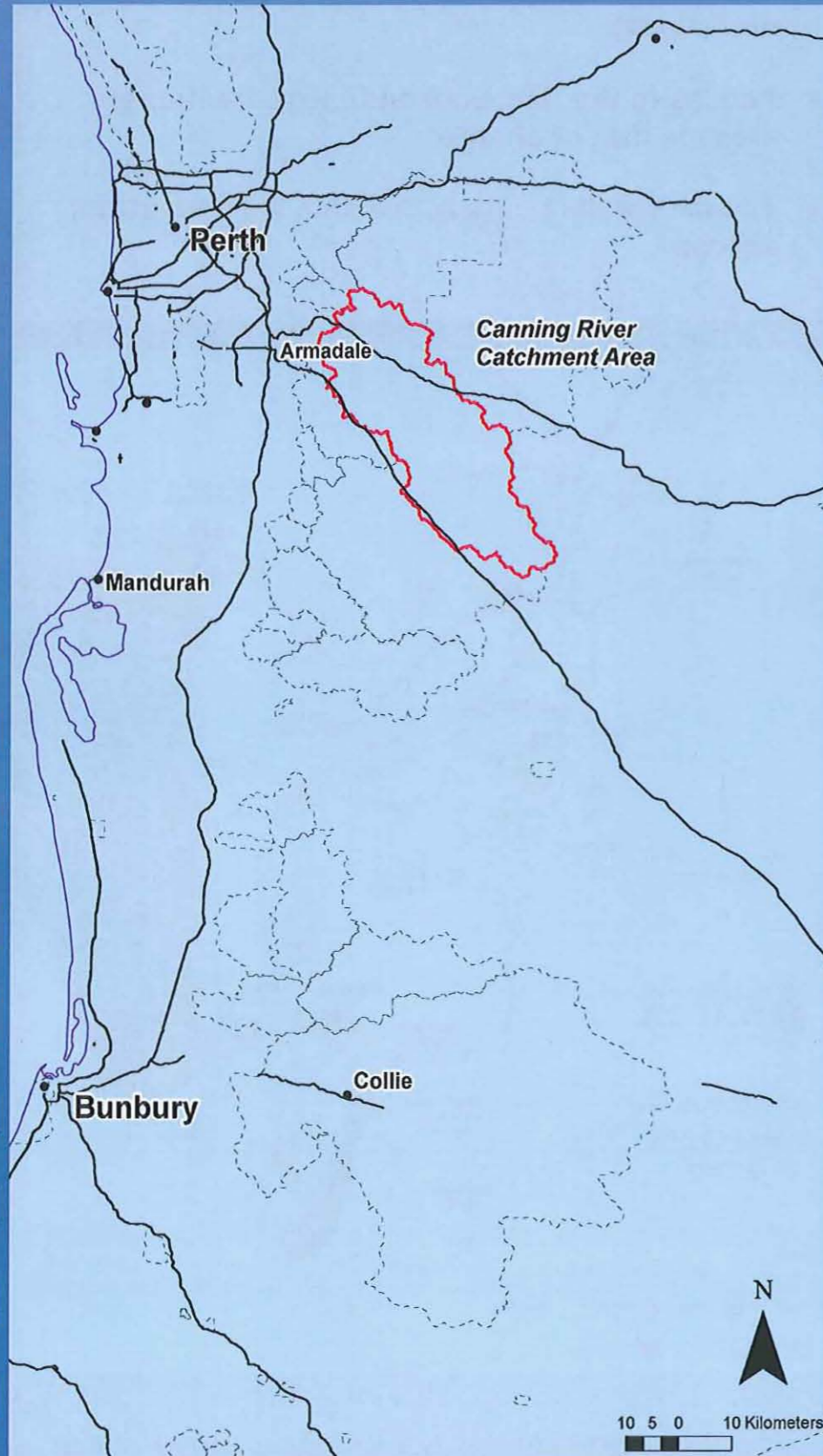
*View of Boyup Reservoir*





November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Canning Dam catchment area

## Catchment facts

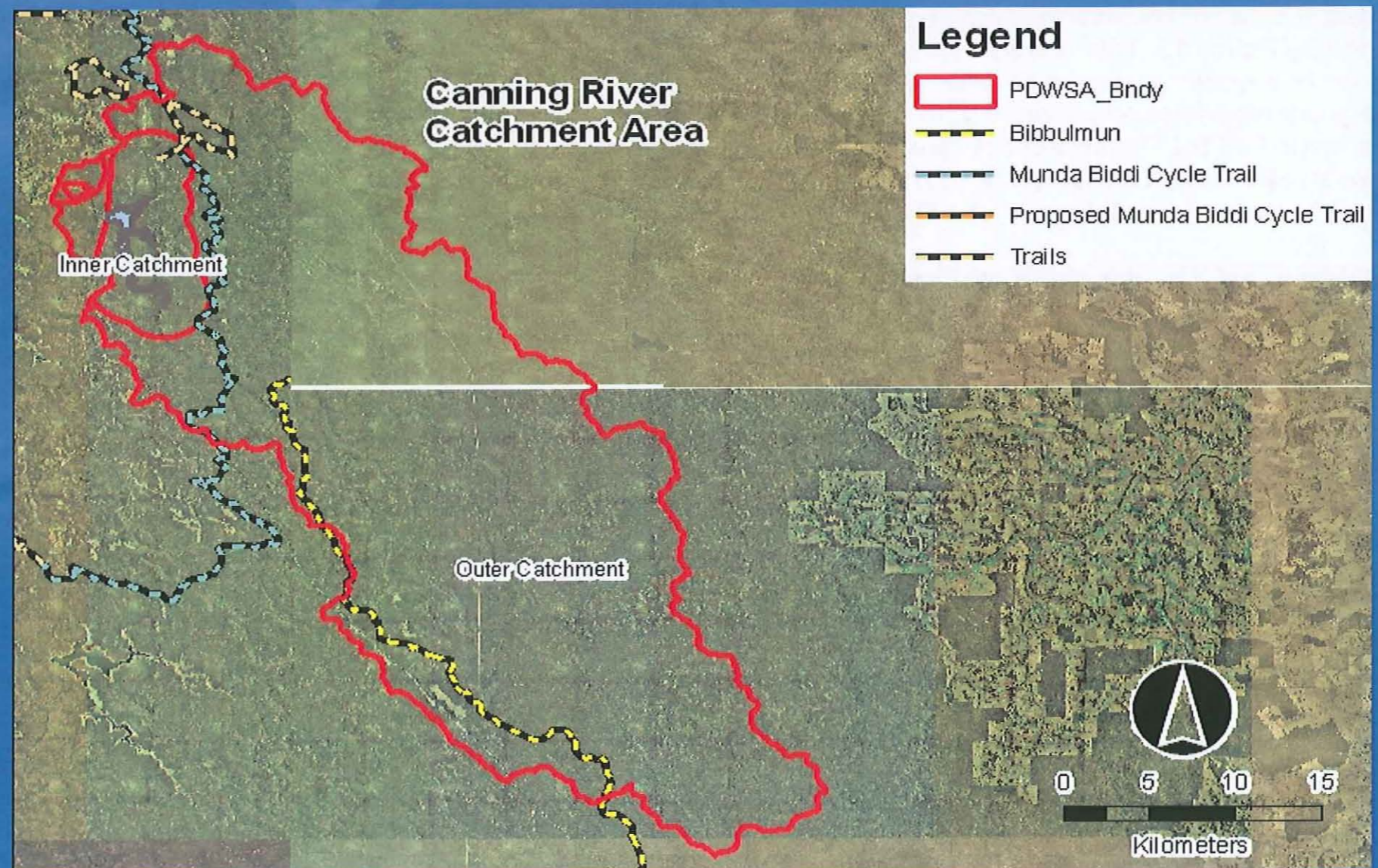
- Proclaimed under the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* in 1915
- Reservoir storage capacity is 90 353 megalitres
- Reservoir surface area at capacity is 501 hectares
- Catchment area covers 78 900 hectares
- Dam wall is 66 metres above ground level and the crest length is 466 metres
- Supplies water to Perth, Mandurah, Pinjarra, Harvey and the Goldfields through the integrated Water Supply System (approximately 1.8 million people)

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Picnicking/barbecuing
- Walk trails including historic walks trails
- Historic quarry with crushing and screening plant foundations
- Lookout platform
- Wildflower and wildlife appreciation

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Churchman Brook reservoir
- Gleneagle picnic area and bushwalking



# Canning Dam catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in DWSC

The DoW prepared Statewide policy No. 13: *Policy and guidelines for recreation within public drinking water source areas on crown land* to guide recreation access to drinking water source catchments (DWSC). This policy was publically consulted and is subject to a five-year review.

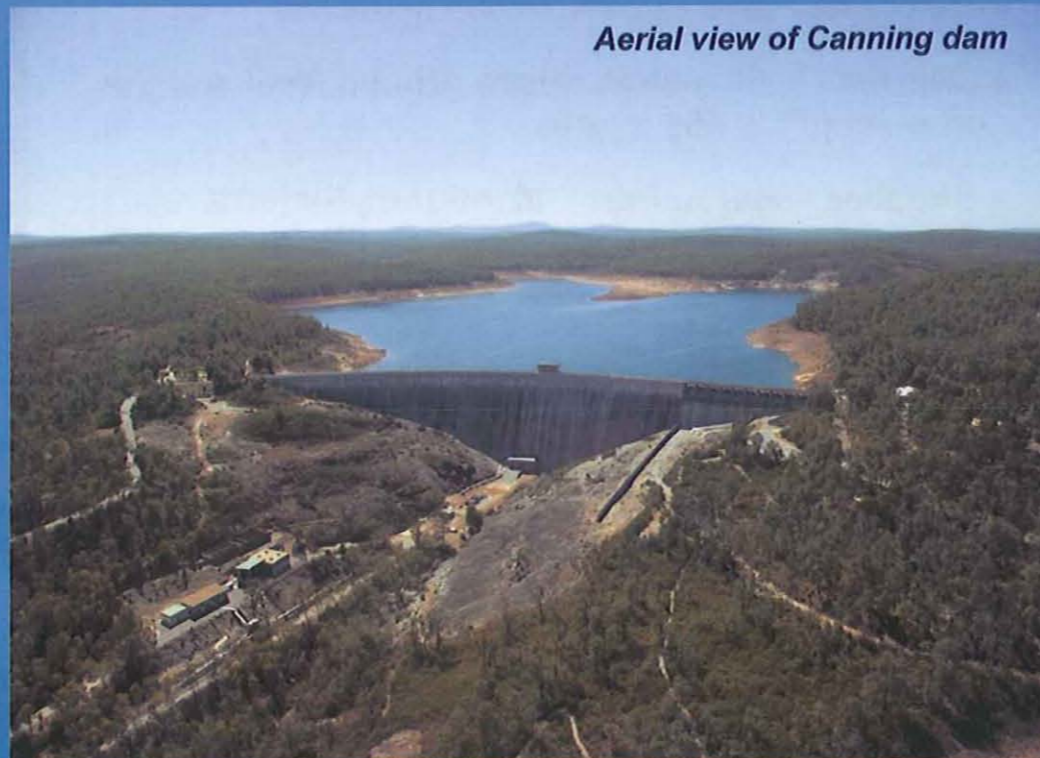
The policy reflects existing legislation that prohibits public access to reservoir protection zones (RPZ) in the Perth Hills. RPZ (the 'inner catchment') include the reservoir and land within two kilometres of the high water level of the reservoir. RPZ have also been applied in southwest DWSC to achieve the same level of protection for water quality and public health.

In the remainder of the DWSC (the 'outer catchment') controlled access for recreation purposes is supported by Policy 13. This includes controlled access for bushwalking, mountain bike riding, bird watching, orienteering and picnicking. Designated areas managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation, such as camp sites, are also supported in the 'outer catchment' of a DWSC.

## Catchment history

The construction of Canning Dam began during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Construction on the dam began in 1933 and it was officially opened in 1940.

It was Western Australia's biggest public works project during the Great Depression and by the time it was completed it had approximately cost 1 million pounds.



Aerial view of Canning dam

## Public access

- ~ 60 minutes drive from Perth (52 km)
- ~ 30 minutes drive from Lesmurdie (25 km)
- The dam is open to visitors until 5pm every day of the week.
- Access to the dam wall and the recreational areas is free of charge
- The dam wall is only accessible via pedestrian access



View from the dam wall

## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and by-law enforcement for this catchment has been delegated by the Department of Water to the Water Corporation
- 1272 hours of surveillance were undertaken in the catchment throughout the 2008/09 financial year
- Unauthorised activities known to occur in the catchment include swimming, dog exercising, fishing/marroning and off-road driving
- Under by-law enforcement there were, six prosecutions during the 2008/09 financial year for unauthorised activities in the catchment

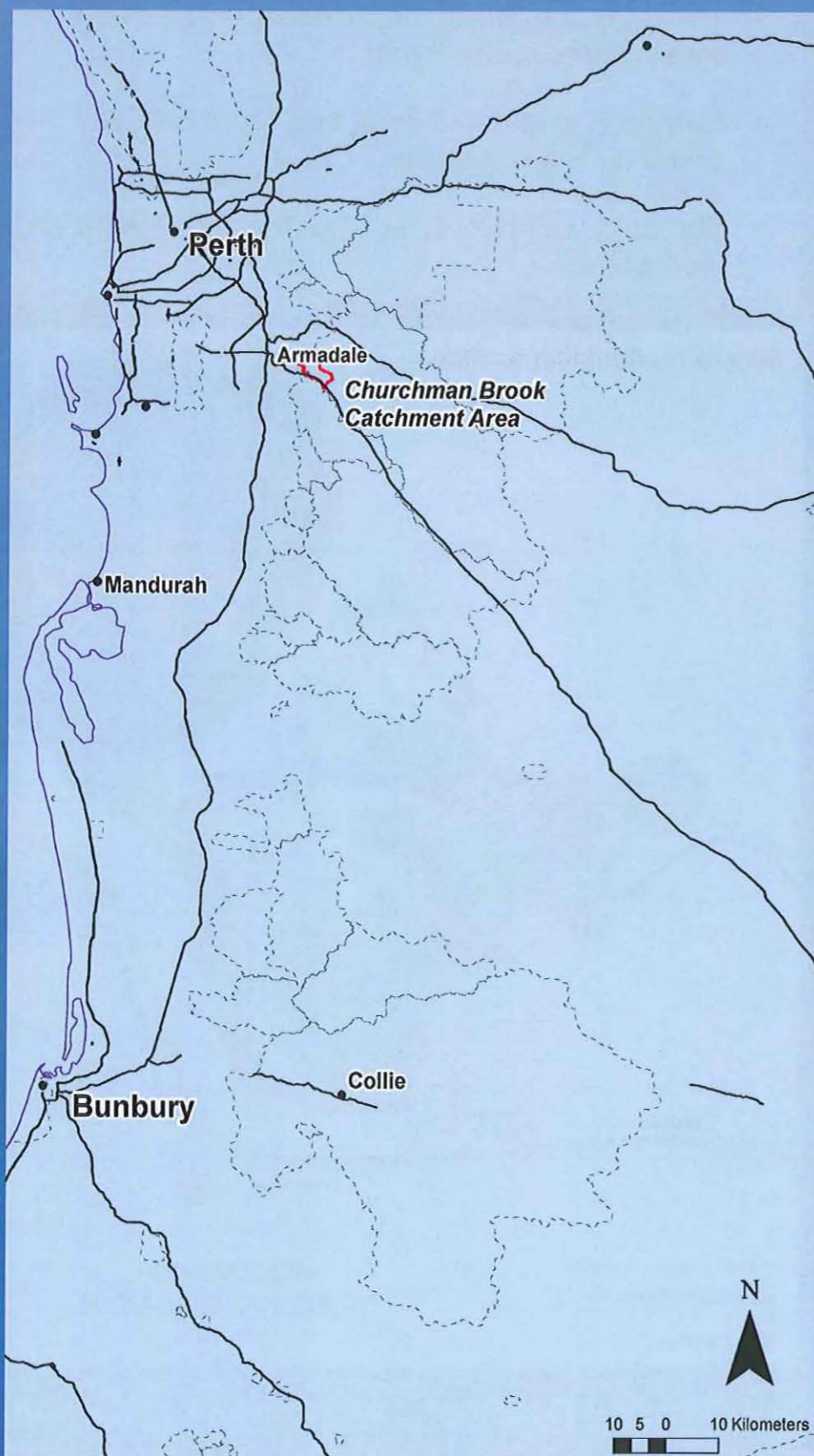
Some images and information sourced from the Water Corporation



November 2009

Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Churchman Brook Dam

## Catchment facts

- Proclaimed under the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* in 1923
- Reservoir storage capacity is 2241 megalitres
- Reservoir surface area at capacity is 24 hectares
- Catchment area covers 1600 hectares
- Dam wall is 26 metres above ground level and the crest length is 231 metres
- Supplies water to Perth, Mandurah, Pinjarra, Harvey and the Goldfields through the integrated Water Supply System (approximately 1.8 million people)

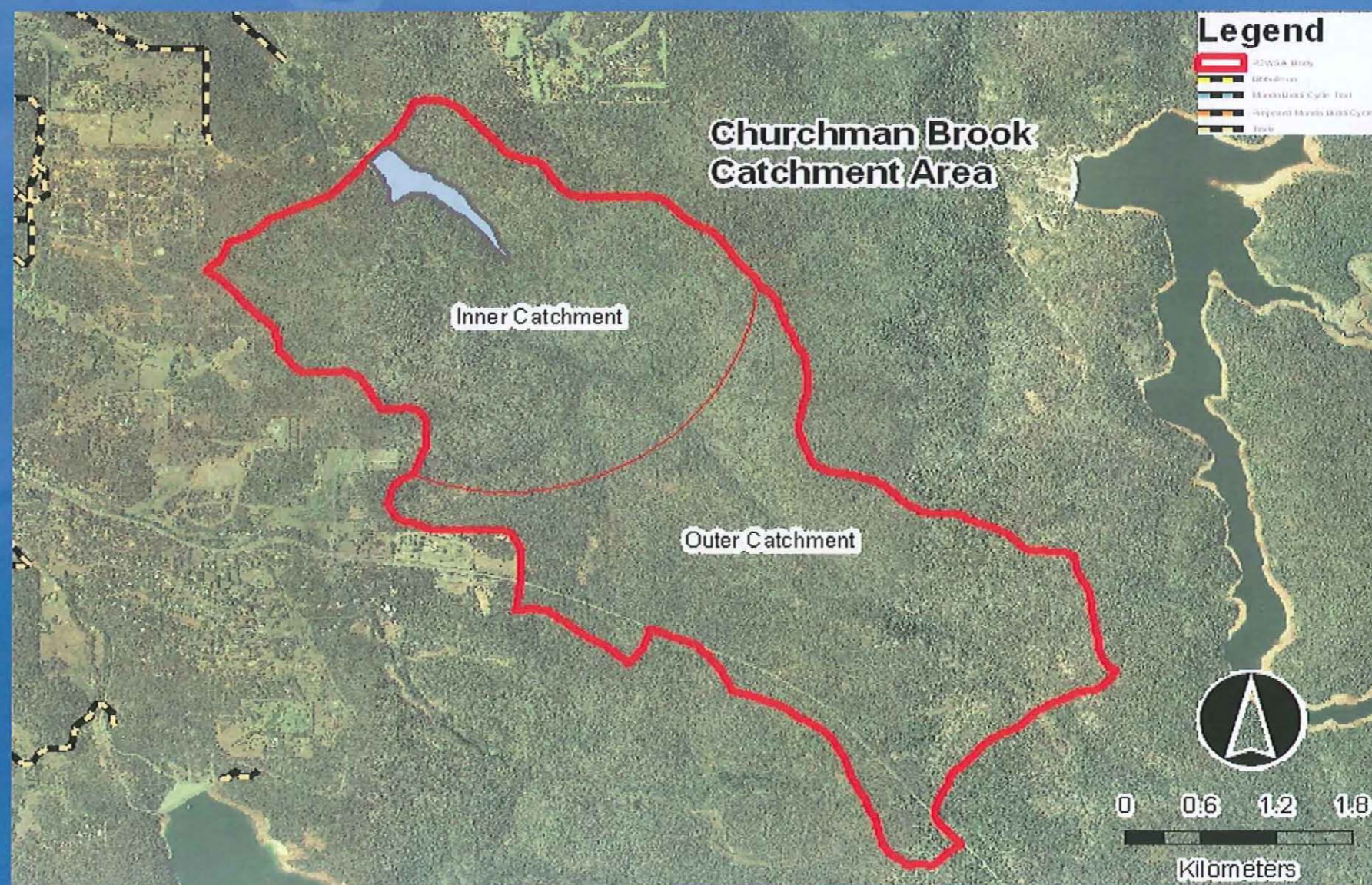
## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Picnicking/barbecuing \*
- Children's playground and grassed playing area \*
- Walk trails
- Wildflower and wildlife appreciation

\* facilities provided below the dam wall

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Canning Dam
- Wungong Dam



# Churchman Brook Dam

## Recreation opportunities in DWSC

The DoW prepared Statewide policy No. 13: *Policy and guidelines for recreation within public drinking water source areas on crown land* to guide recreation access to drinking water source catchments (DWSC). This policy was publically consulted and is subject to a five-year review.

The policy reflects existing legislation that prohibits public access to reservoir protection zones (RPZ) in the Perth Hills. RPZ (the 'inner catchment') include the reservoir and land within two kilometres of the high water level of the reservoir. RPZ have also been applied in southwest DWSC to achieve the same level of protection for water quality and public health.

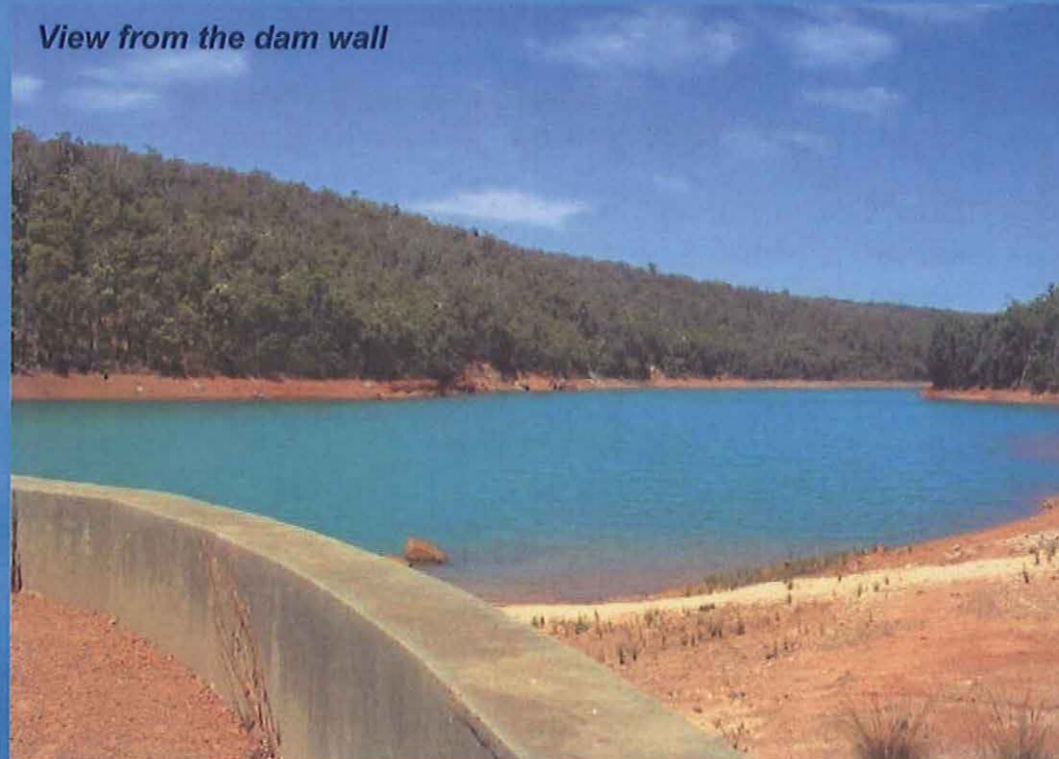
In the remainder of the DWSC (the 'outer catchment') controlled access for recreation purposes is supported by Policy 13. This includes controlled access for bushwalking, mountain bike riding, bird watching, orienteering and picnicking. Designated areas managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation, such as camp sites, are also supported in the 'outer catchment' of a DWSC.

## Catchment history

The dam was built as part of the 'Hills Scheme', announced by the Premier Sir James Mitchell, to solve the problem of Perth's inadequate water supply in the 1920s.

The project began with the construction of a reservoir and pipehead on Churchman Brook. The dam was completed in 1929.

View from the dam wall



## Public access

- ~ 60 minutes drive from Perth (44 km)
- ~ 20 minutes drive from Armadale (12 km)
- The dam is open to visitors every day of the week (gates close 6 pm)
- Entrance to the dam wall and recreational areas is free of charge
- The dam wall is only accessible via pedestrian walkways

Map of recreational facilities



Recreational area below dam wall



## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and by-law enforcement for this catchment has been delegated by the Department of Water to the Water Corporation
- 578 hours of surveillance were undertaken in the catchment throughout the 2008/09 financial year
- Unauthorised activities known to occur in the catchment include swimming, rubbish dumping, marroning/fishing, hunting, off-road driving, camping and horse riding
- Under by-law enforcement there were 48 prosecutions during the 2008/09 financial year for unauthorised activities in the catchment

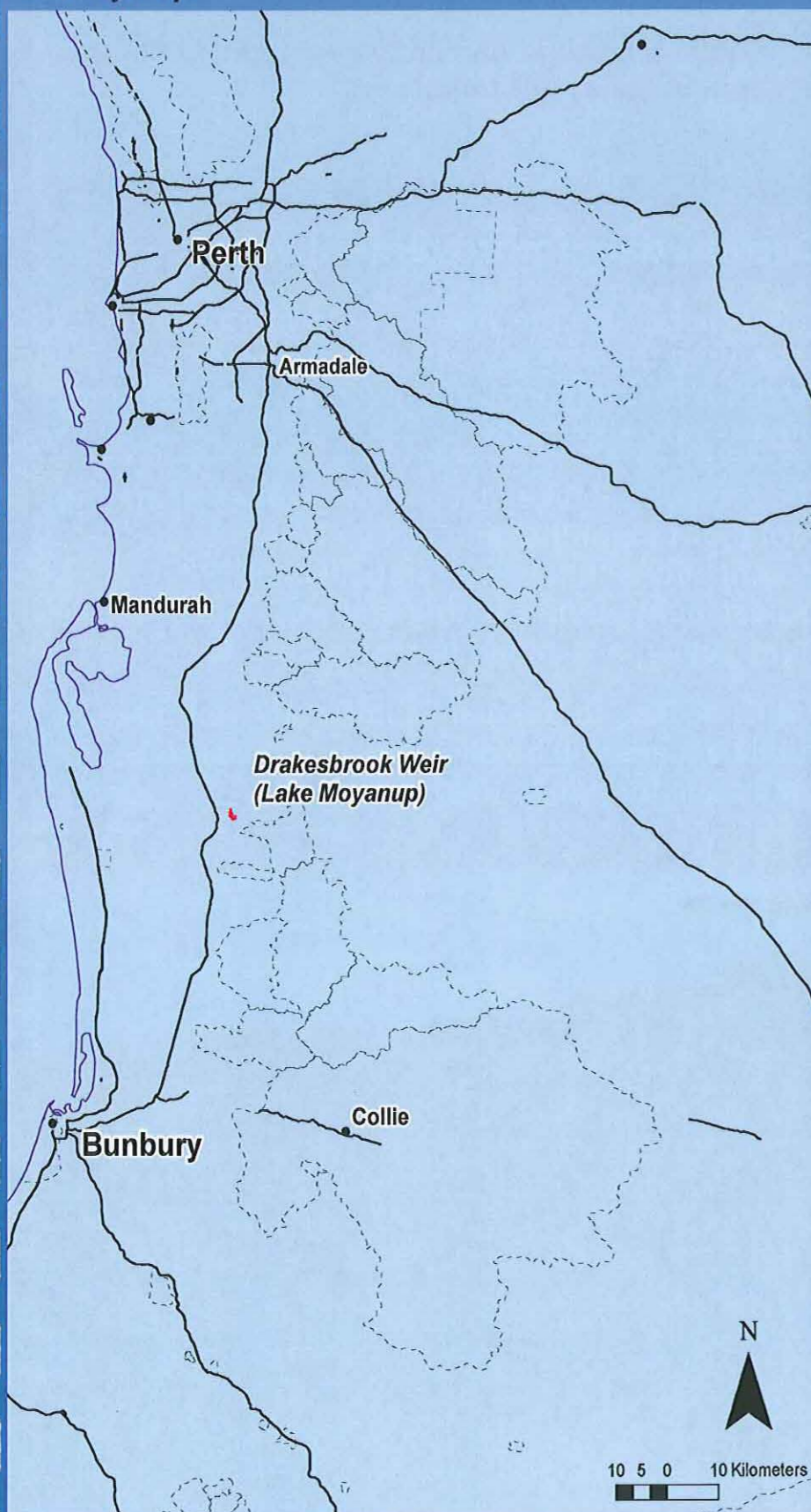
Some images and information sourced from the Water Corporation



Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water

November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality Map



# Drakesbrook Weir (Lake Moyanup)

## Catchment facts

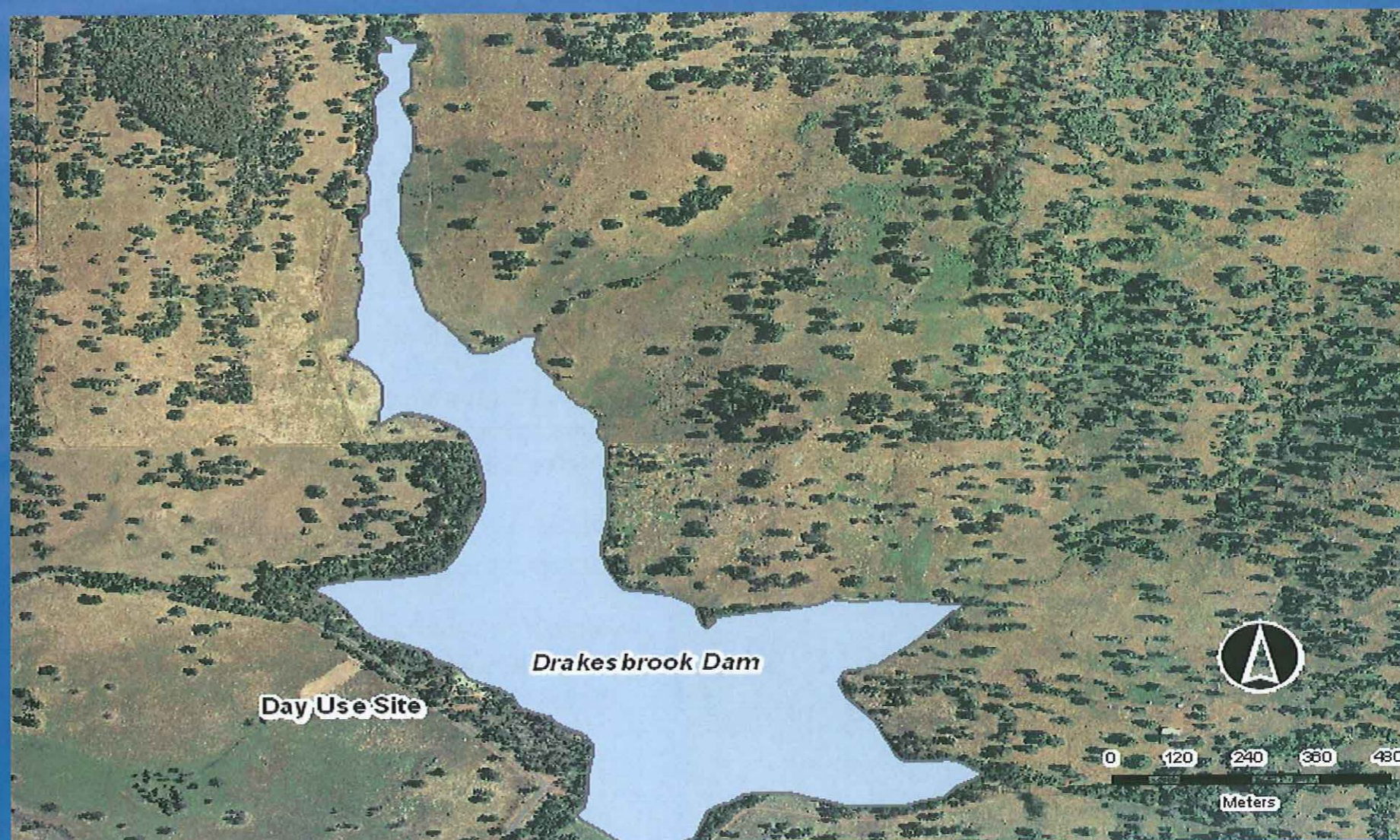
- Dam surface area at capacity is 417 hectares
- Catchment area covers 5 900 hectares
- Dam wall is 17 metres above ground level and the dam crest length is 177 metres
- Dam is stocked annually with rainbow trout and has a population of redfin perch and marron
- Current water storage level is zero as repairs are being undertaken and the dam has been emptied
- Reservoir supplies water to the Waroona Irrigation Scheme and provides recreation opportunities

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Swimming
- Fishing/marroning
- Canoeing
- Picnicking/barbecuing
- Wildflower and wildlife appreciation

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Waroona Dam (Lake Navarino)
- Harvey Dam



# Drakesbrook Weir (Lake Moyanup)

## Recreation opportunities in non-DWSC

Catchments that are not proclaimed as drinking water source catchments (DWSC) are usually managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). DEC manages these areas with the aim of conserving wildlife and the landscape, for scientific study, to preserve features of archaeological, historical or scientific interest and to allow forms of recreation that do not adversely affect their ecosystems or landscapes.

Recreational activities allowed in these catchments may include; fishing, swimming, canoeing, power boating, waterskiing, white water rafting, rowing, picnicking, 'designated' camping, 'wild' camping, bushwalking, marroning, four wheel driving, sightseeing and rock climbing.

DEC Statement of Policy No. 18 *Recreation, tourism and visitor services 2006* states that DEC "endeavours to provide an appropriate level of supervision of activities on the lands and waters it manages. This is particularly important where natural and cultural values may be impaired. If this cannot be done, consideration may be given to restricting, relocating or eliminating the activity where practicable."

## Catchment history

The construction of the dam was completed in 1931.

Lake Moyanup collects the overflow from Waroona Dam and is used to supply water for irrigation purposes.

A bronze plaque near the weir commemorates the discovery of the first known specimen of Western Australia's Noisy Scrub bird in 1942.

## Public access

- ~1 hour, 10 minutes drive from Perth (127 km)
- ~6 minutes drive from Waroona (4 km)
- Public access is currently restricted while the dam is being upgraded

*Swimming platform*



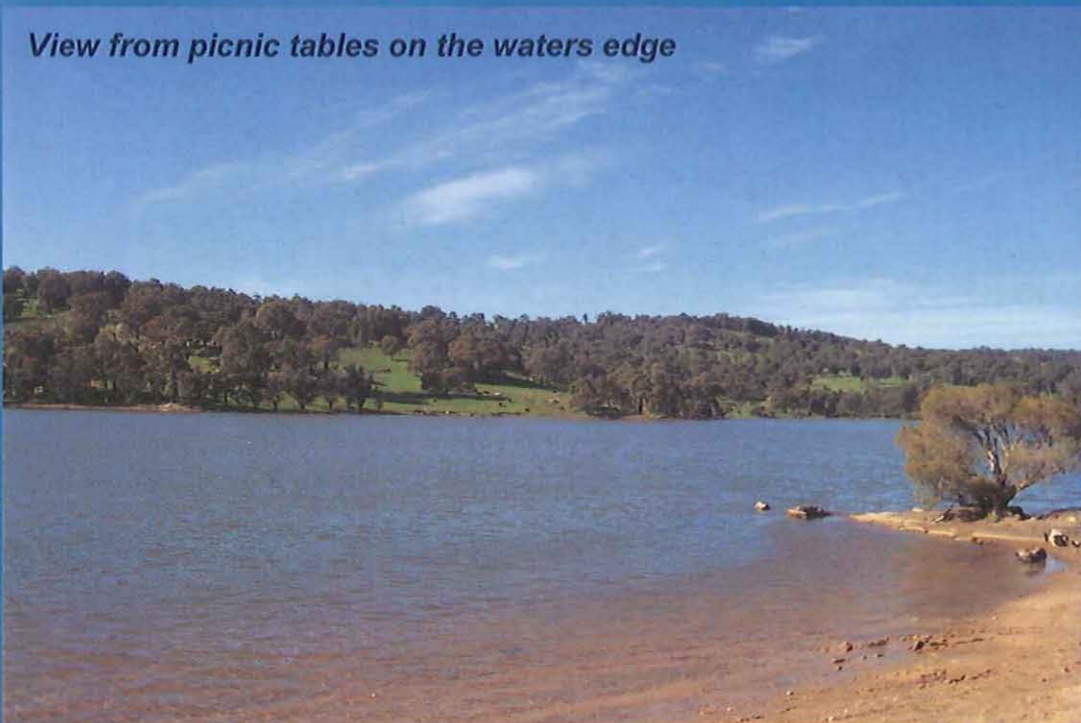
## Current dam improvement works

In February 2009 the Water Corporation began upgrading the dam, as part of a statewide program to bring public dams in line with current engineering standards.

The project will take place in two stages spanning a total of 18 months, and will include modifications to the dam embankment, replacement of the existing spillway, and improvements to outlet infrastructure.

Public access to the dam is currently restricted, public access will be allowed once the area is again safe for public use.

*View from picnic tables on the waters edge*



## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and management of Drakesbrook Weir is undertaken by the Water Corporation
- Power boating is not permitted on the reservoir
- Marroning, fishing and swimming are prohibited within 250 metres of the dam wall

*Some information sourced from the Water Corporation*

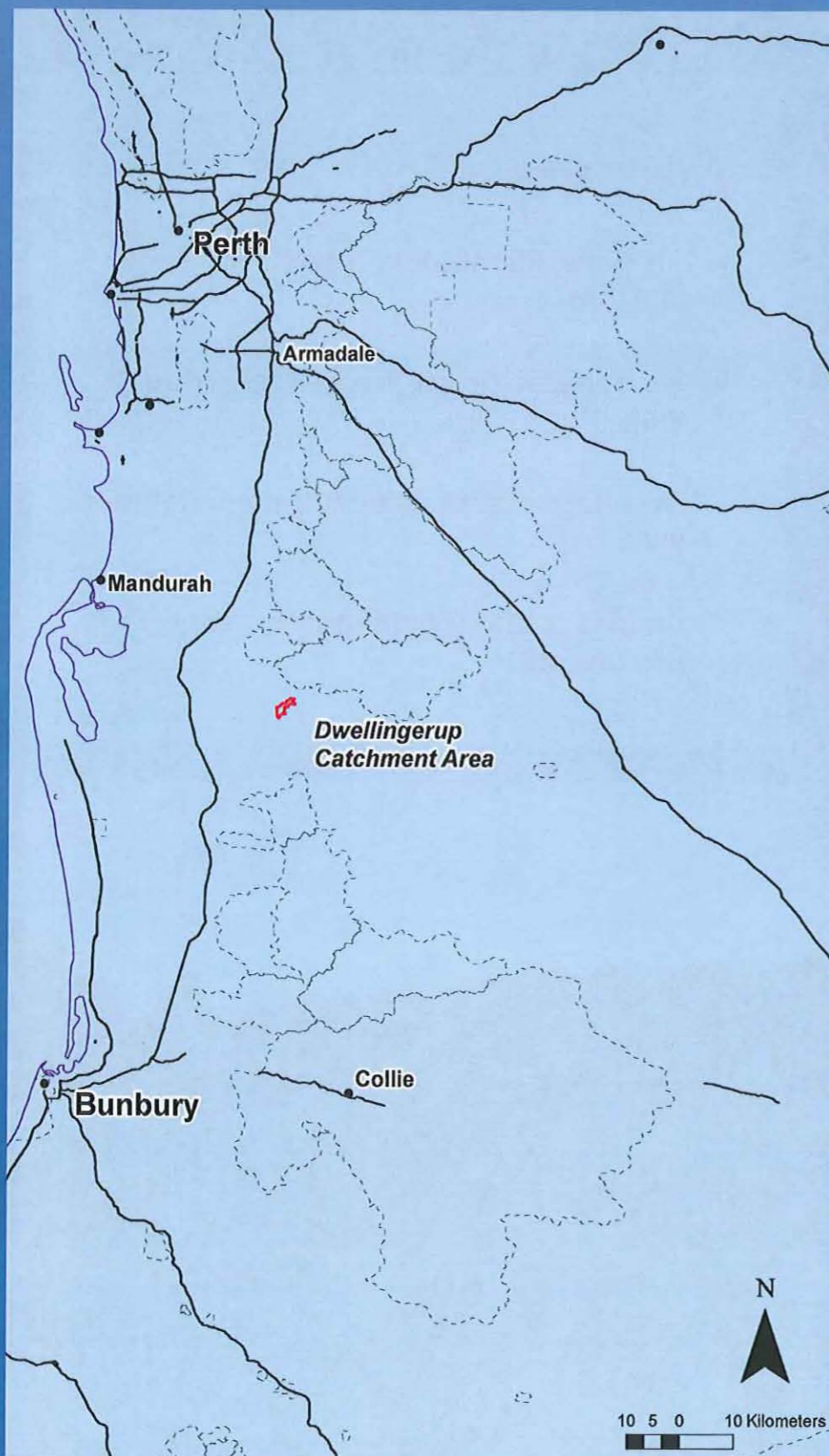
*Dam upgrade works*





November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Dwellingerup catchment area

## Catchment facts

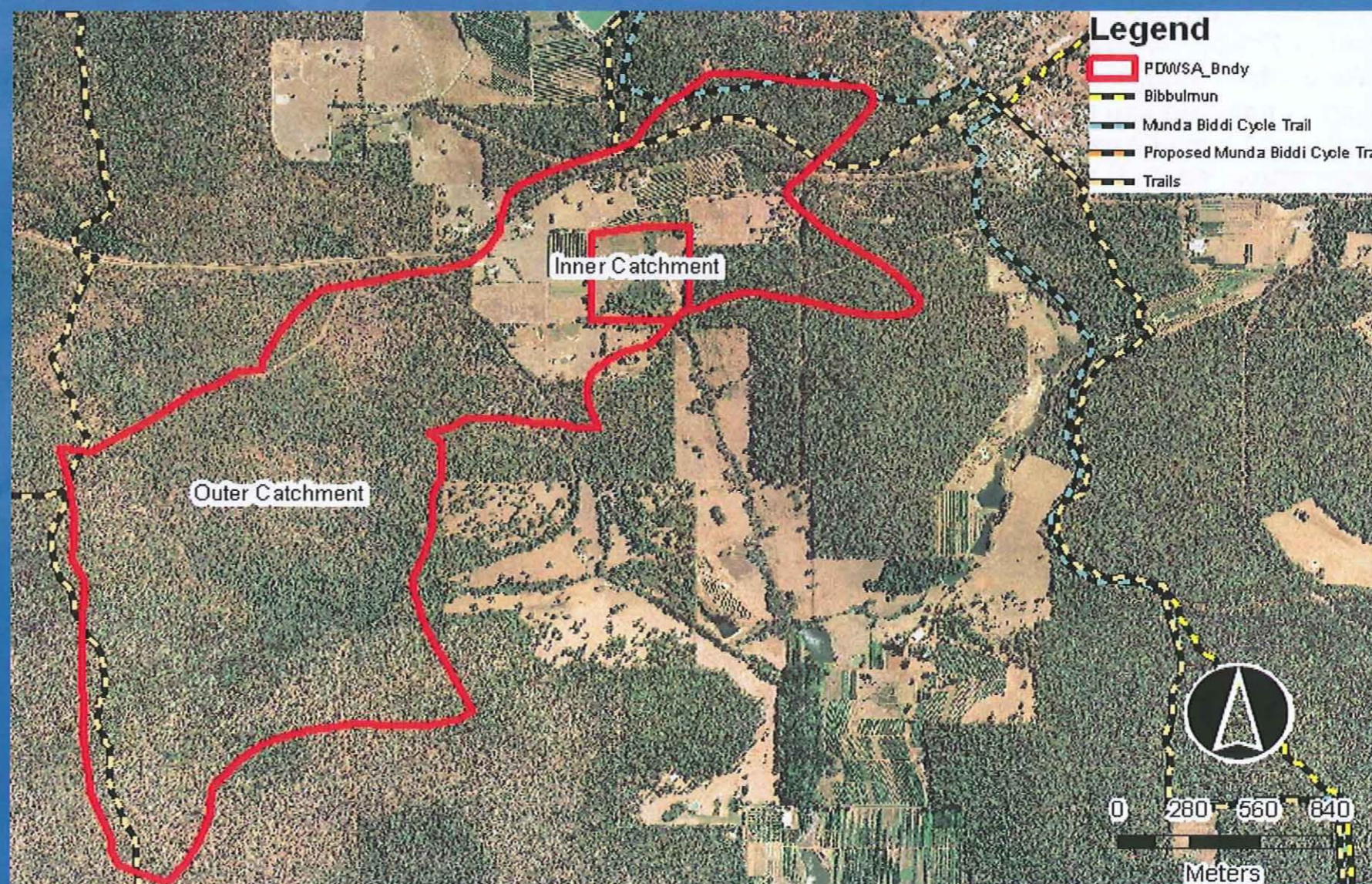
- Proclaimed under the *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* in 1971
- The square excavated soak has a surface areas of 2300 metres
- North Dwellingerup Brook catchment area is approximately 250 hectares
- Dwellingerup soak (dam) is located on North Dwellingerup Brook
- Supplies water to the Dwellingerup Town Water Supply

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Hotham Valley tourist railway
- Dwellingerup town
- Walk trails including the Bibbulmun Track
- Cycle trail (Munda Biddi Trail)

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Scarp pool
- Lane Poole reserve
- South Dandalup Dam



# Dwellingup catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in DWSC

The DoW prepared Statewide policy No. 13: *Policy and guidelines for recreation within public drinking water source areas on crown land* to guide recreation access to drinking water source catchments (DWSC). This policy was publically consulted and is subject to a five-year review.

The policy reflects existing legislation that prohibits public access to reservoir protection zones (RPZ) in the Perth Hills. RPZ (the 'inner catchment') include the reservoir and land within two kilometres of the high water level of the reservoir. RPZ have also been applied in southwest DWSC to achieve the same level of protection for water quality and public health.

In the remainder of the DWSC (the 'outer catchment') controlled access for recreation purposes is supported by Policy 13. This includes controlled access for bushwalking, mountain bike riding, bird watching, orienteering and picnicking. Designated areas managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation, such as camp sites, are also supported in the 'outer catchment' of a DWSC.

## Catchment history

The dam was constructed in 1973. The dam was built to supply the timber based town of Dwellingup with water.

Dwellingup town is located within state forest. The town was virtually destroyed in 1961 when lightning started a severe fire which lasted for five days.

In 1910 the town was linked by a government railway to Pinjarra.



Steps leading to Dwellingup dam

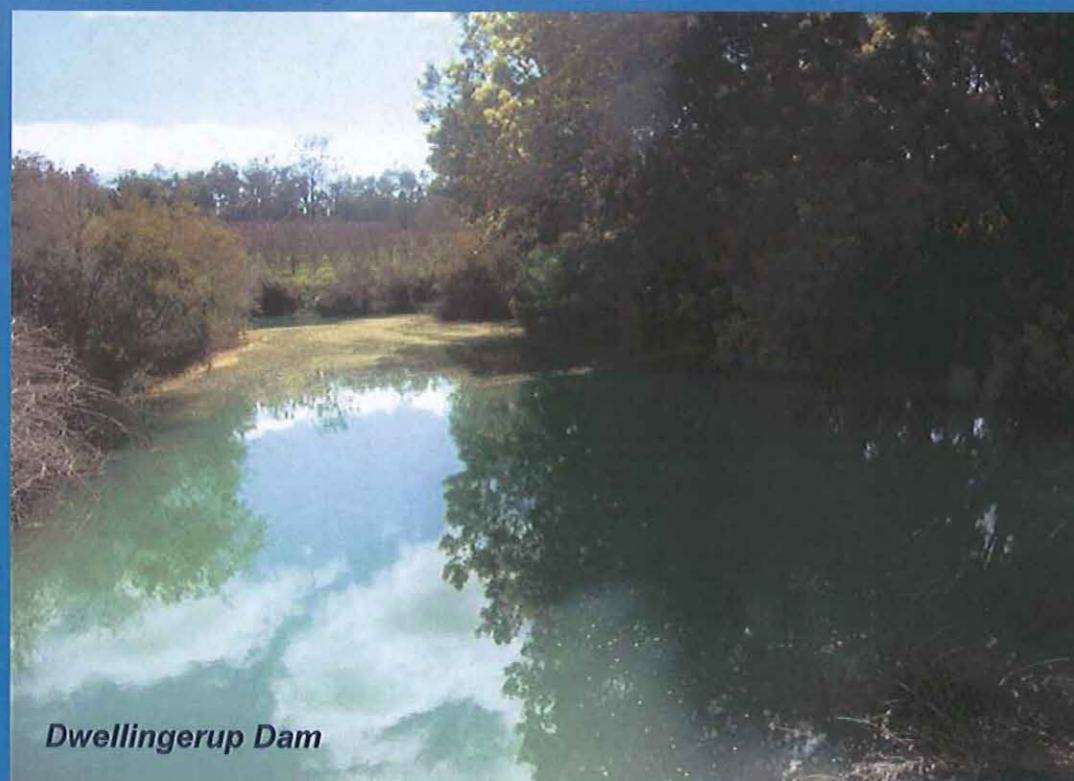
## Public access

- ~ 1 hour, 30 minutes drive from Perth (110 km)
- ~ 5 minutes drives from Dwellingup (3 km)
- Dwellingup town is within the catchment area
- Access to the Dwellingup reservoir is prohibited

## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and management of this catchment is undertaken by the Water Corporation
- 122 hours of surveillance were undertaken in the catchment throughout the 2008/09 financial year
- Unauthorised activities known to occur in this catchment include dog exercising and hunting

Some information sourced from the Water Corporation



Dwellingup Dam



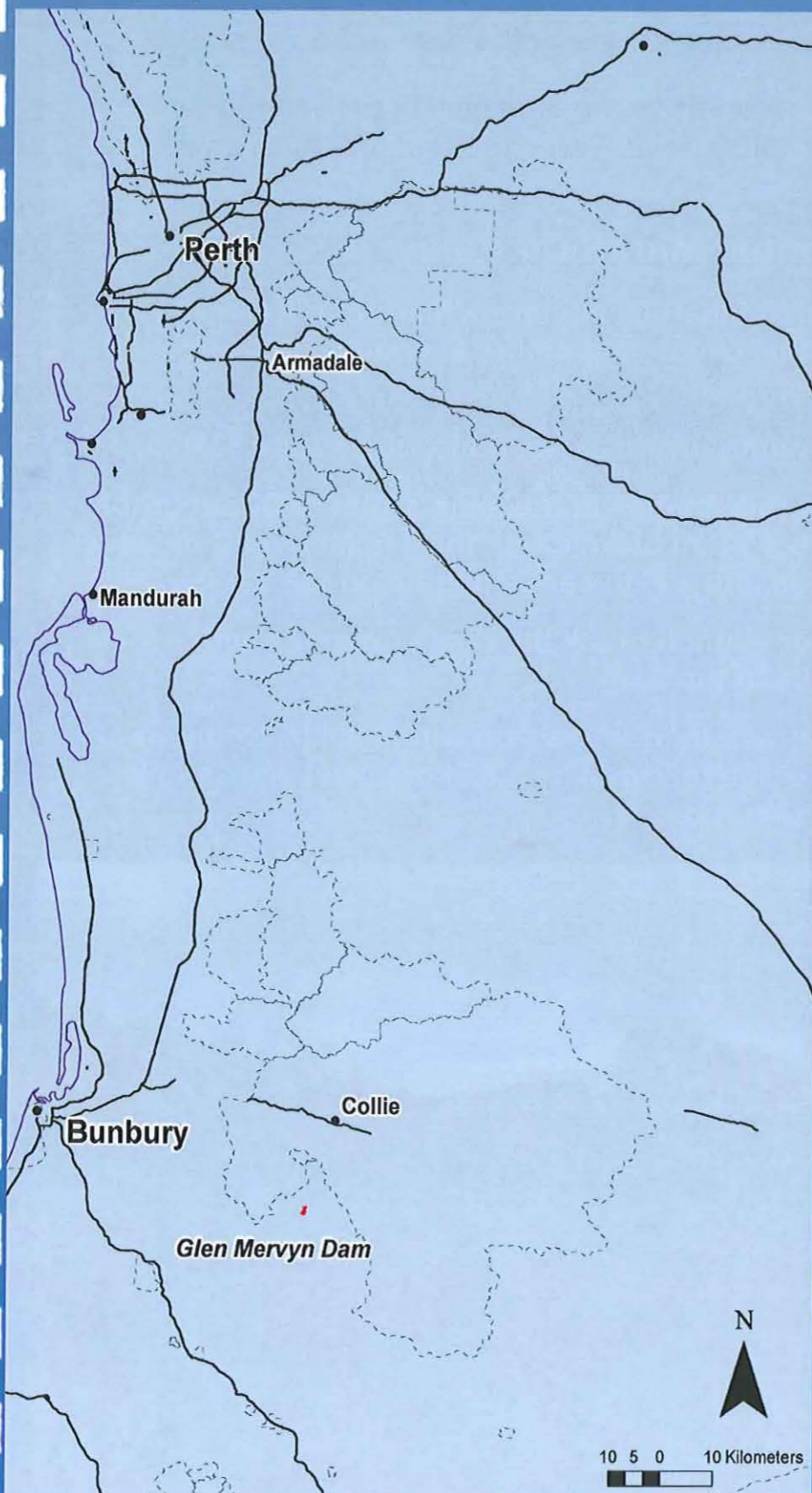
Dwellingup catchment area



Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water

November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Glen Mervyn Dam catchment area

## Catchment facts

- Reservoir storage capacity is 2504 megalitres
- Reservoir surface area at capacity is 389 hectares
- Catchment area covers 3400 hectares
- Dam wall is 18 metres above ground level and the crest length is 213 metres
- Dam is situated on Lyall's Mill Stream, which is a tributary of the Preston River
- Reservoir supplies water to the Preston Valley Irrigation System

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Water skiing and boating (boat ramp available)
- Swimming
- Canoeing and rafting
- Camping
- Fishing/marroning
- Walk trails including the Bibbulmun Track
- Cycle trails

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Minninup pool and Lake Kepwari



# Glen Mervyn Dam catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in non-DWSC

Catchments that are not proclaimed as drinking water source catchments (DWSC) are usually managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). DEC manages these areas with the aim of conserving wildlife and the landscape, for scientific study, to preserve features of archaeological, historical or scientific interest and to allow forms of recreation that do not adversely affect their ecosystems or landscapes.

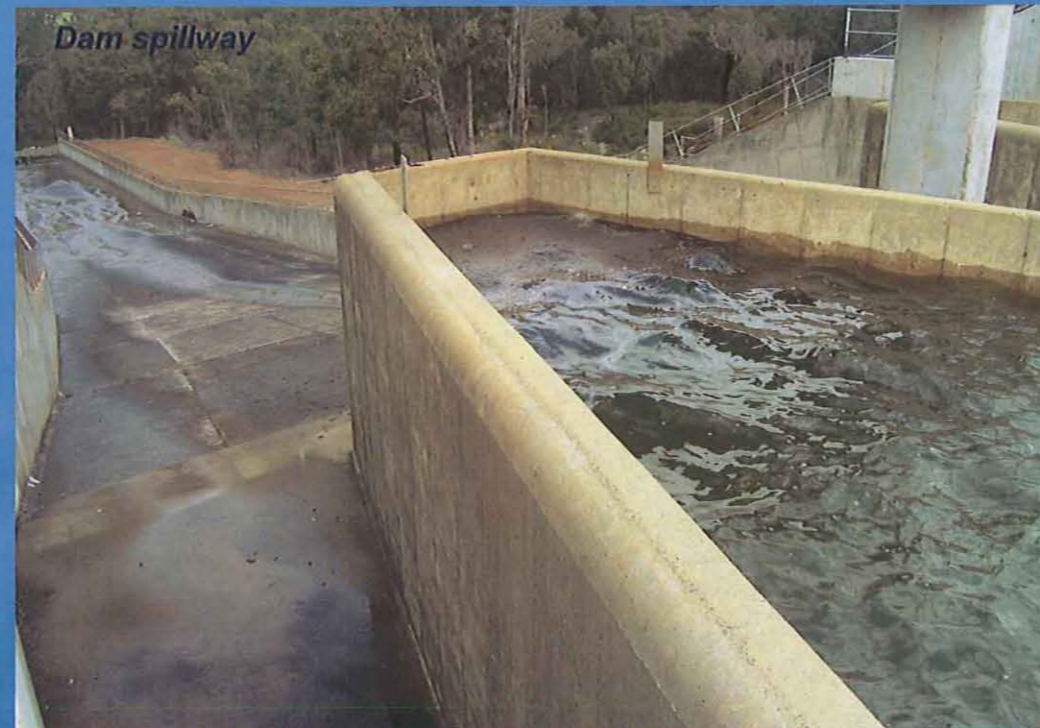
Recreational activities allowed in these catchments may include; fishing, swimming, canoeing, power boating, waterskiing, white water rafting, rowing, picnicking, 'designated' camping, 'wild' camping, bushwalking, marroning, four wheel driving, sightseeing and rock climbing.

DEC Statement of Policy No. 18 *Recreation, tourism and visitor services 2006* states that DEC "endeavours to provide an appropriate level of supervision of activities on the lands and waters it manages. This is particularly important where natural and cultural values may be impaired. If this cannot be done, consideration may be given to restricting, relocating or eliminating the activity where practicable."

## Catchment history

Glen Mervyn Dam was built in 1969.

The reservoir aids irrigation by replenishing the Preston River during summer.



## Public access

- ~ 3 hours, 20 minutes drive from Perth (230 km)
- ~ 18 minutes drive from Collie (19 km)
- Public access to the dam is free of charge
- Access to the dam wall is permitted (the Bibbulmun Track crosses the dam wall)

## Annual Marathon Relay

The Solahart Donnybrook Marathon Relay is an annual event held on the second last Saturday of November.

It comprises of six sections which total 83kms.

The race begins in the main street of Donnybrook with a 34km bicycle ride to Glen Mervyn Dam which leads into a 7km canoe paddle on the dam.

After a lunch break the race continues with a 1.4km swim in the Dam.

The race then follows on with a 20km mountain bike ride followed by a 8.5km power walk and a 12.1km run

*Reservoir at a low level*

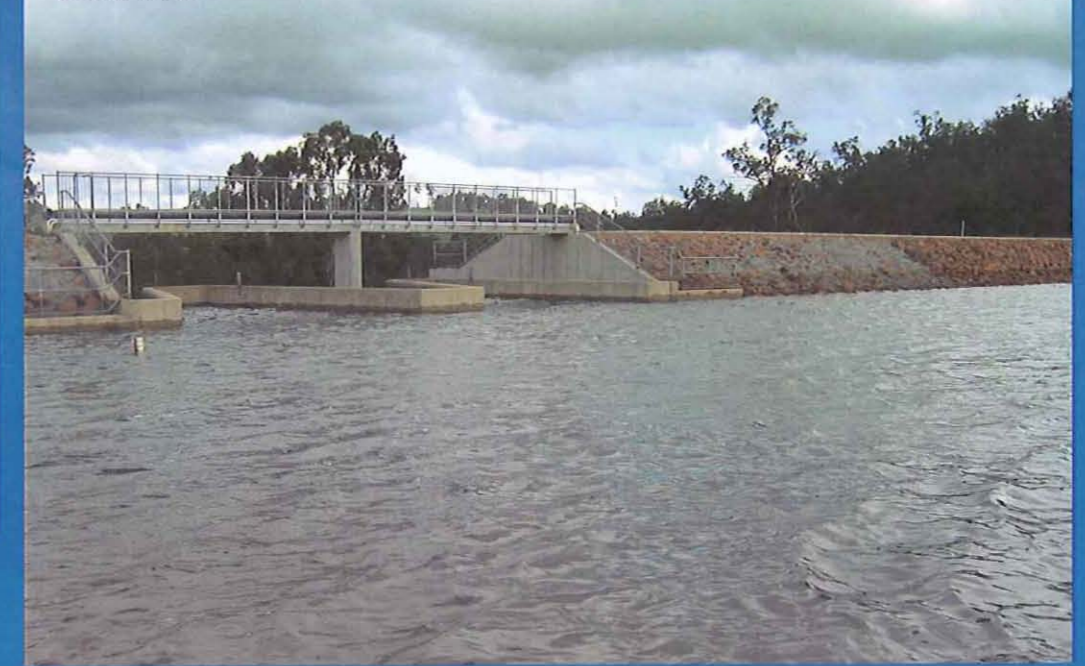


## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and management of the catchment area is undertaken by the Water Corporation and the Department of Environment and Conservation
- Local police officers also monitor the area
- The Department of Fisheries enforce fishing/marroning regulations in the catchment

*Some images and information sourced from the Water Corporation and the Donnybrook Marathon Relay Committee*

*Dam wall*



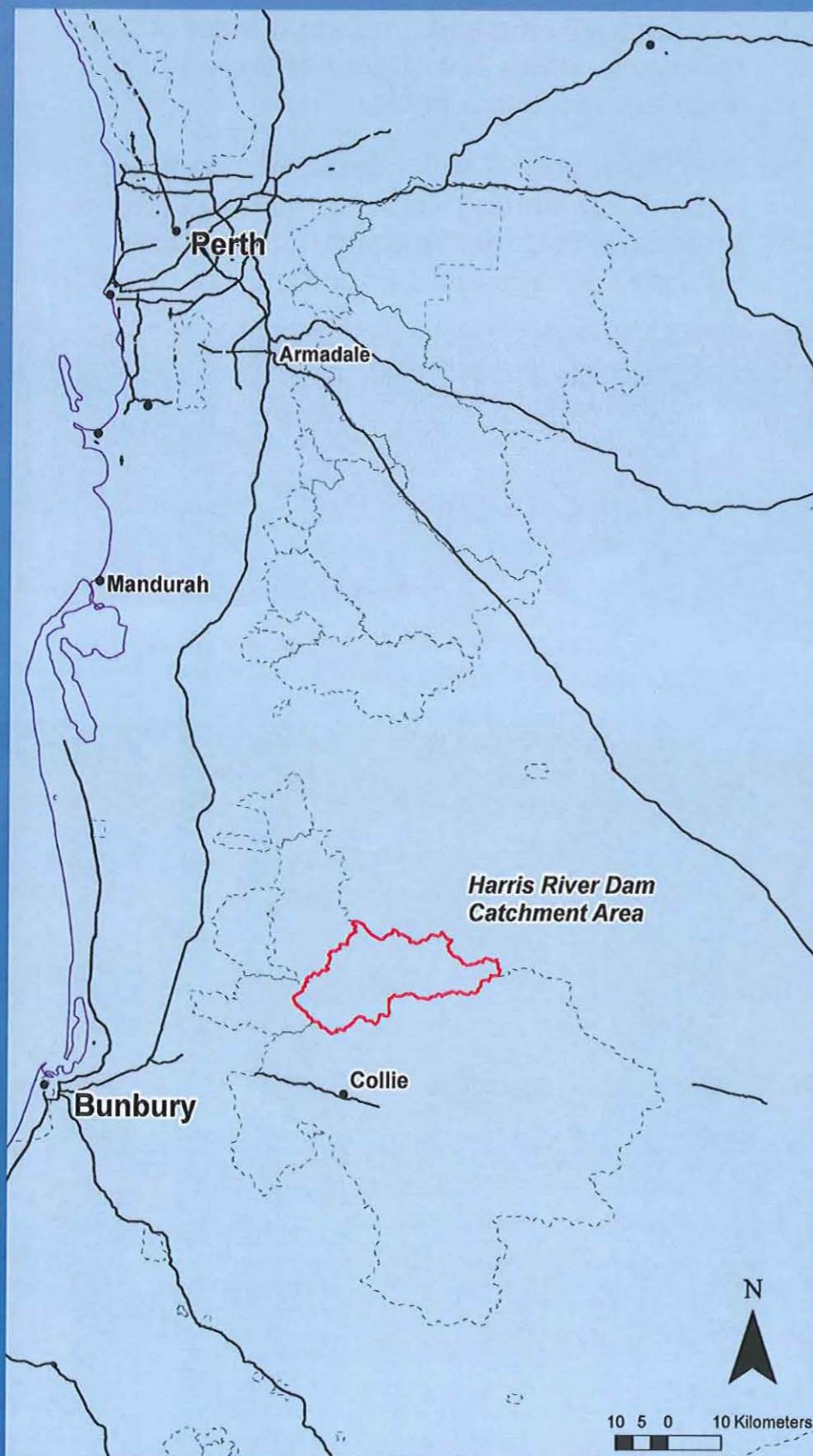


Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water

November 2009

Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Harris Dam catchment area

## Catchment facts

- Proclaimed under the *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* in 1990
- Reservoir storage capacity is 72 000 megalitres
- Reservoir surface area at capacity is 9 575 hectares
- Catchment area covers 32 100 hectares
- Dam wall is 34 metres above ground level and the crest length is 450 metres
- Supplies water through the Great Southern Towns Water Supply Scheme to Collie and 32 towns in the Upper Great Southern Towns Water Supply Scheme (more than 40 000 people)

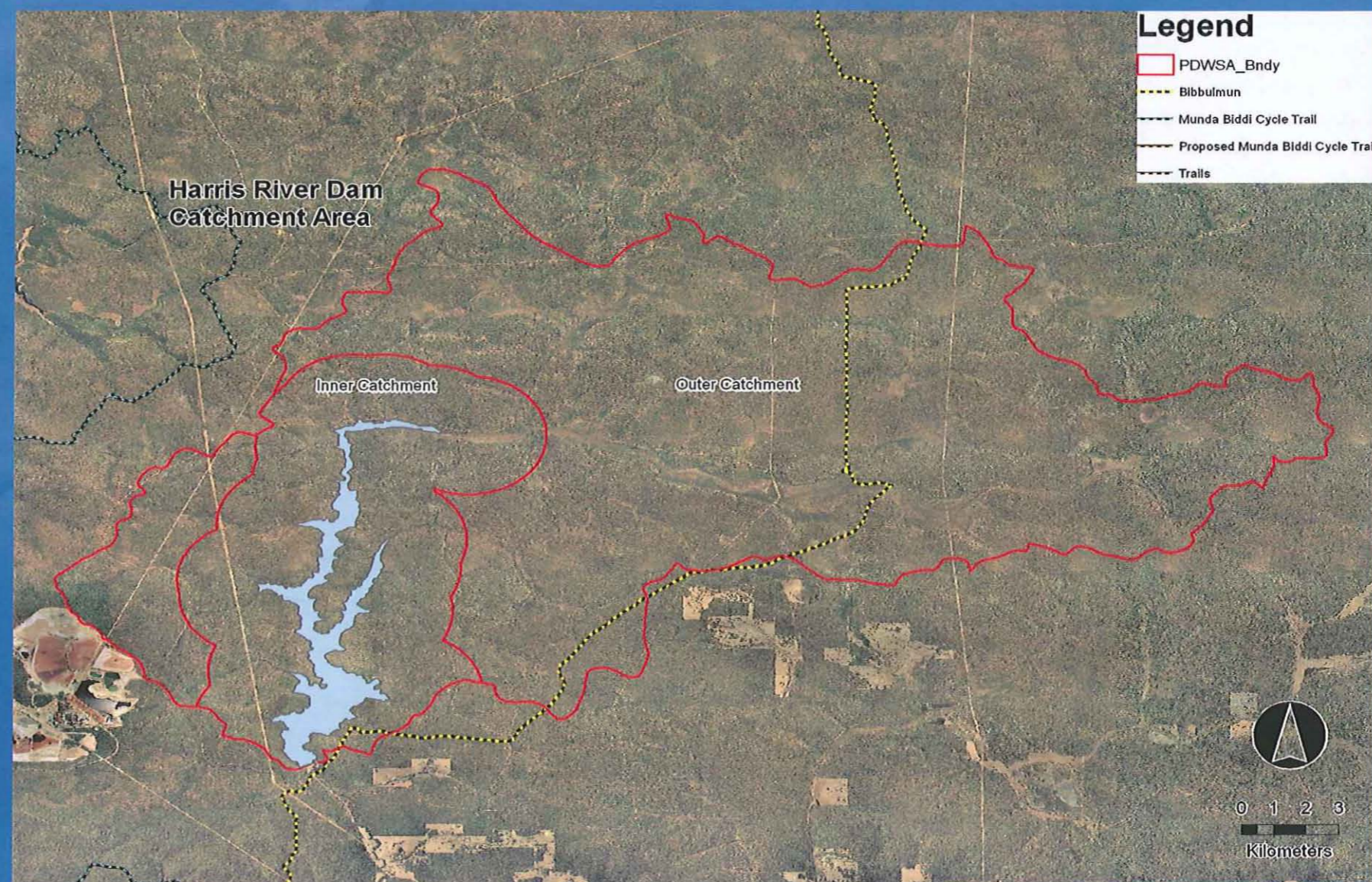
## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Picnicking/barbecuing (at the Bibbulmun Track overnight camping area)
- Walk trails including the Bibbulmun track
- Cycle trails
- Artificial swimming pool area \*

\* Facilities provided below the dam wall

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Honeymoon Pool and Lennard Drive
- Stockton Lake



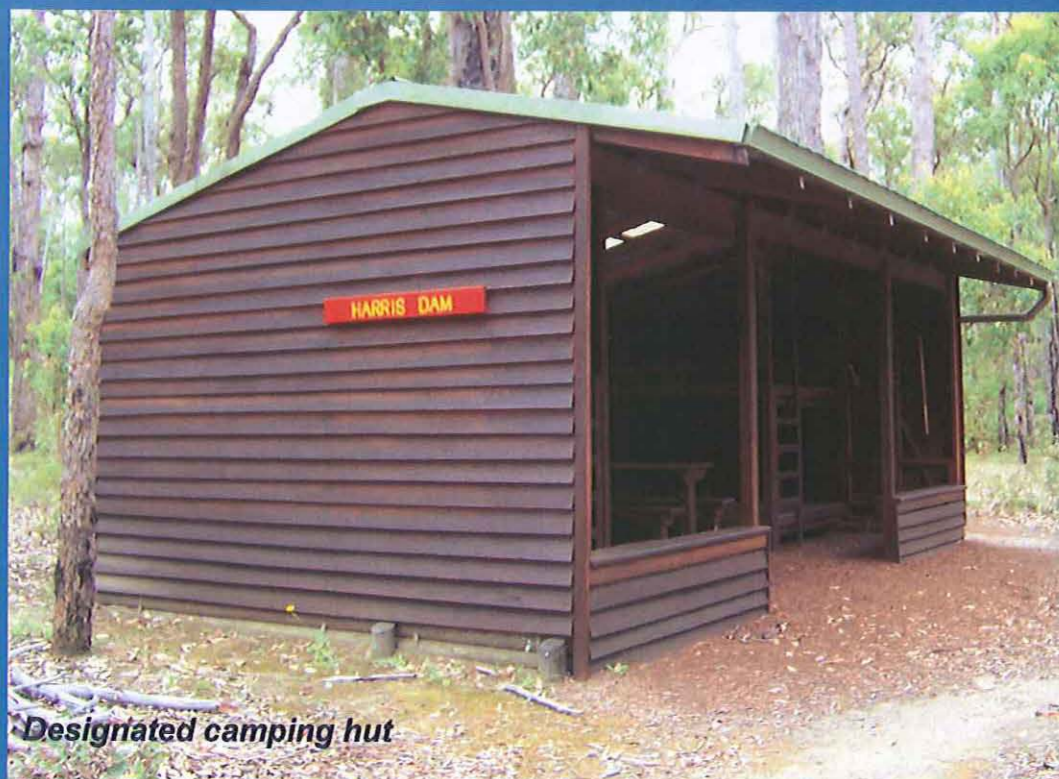
# Harris Dam catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in DWSC

The DoW prepared Statewide policy No. 13: *Policy and guidelines for recreation within public drinking water source areas on crown land* to guide recreation access to drinking water source catchments (DWSC). This policy was publically consulted and is subject to a five-year review.

The policy reflects existing legislation that prohibits public access to reservoir protection zones (RPZ) in the Perth Hills. RPZ (the 'inner catchment') include the reservoir and land within two kilometres of the high water level of the reservoir. RPZ have also been applied in southwest DWSC to achieve the same level of protection for water quality and public health.

In the remainder of the DWSC (the 'outer catchment') controlled access for recreation purposes is supported by Policy 13. This includes controlled access for bushwalking, mountain bike riding, bird watching, orienteering and picnicking. Designated areas managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation, such as camp sites, are also supported in the 'outer catchment' of a DWSC.



Designated camping hut

## Catchment history

When salinity in the Wellington Dam rose to a level that caused concern in the 1970s and 1980s, the Harris Dam was constructed to alleviate the problem and to supply drinking water to the Great Southern towns.

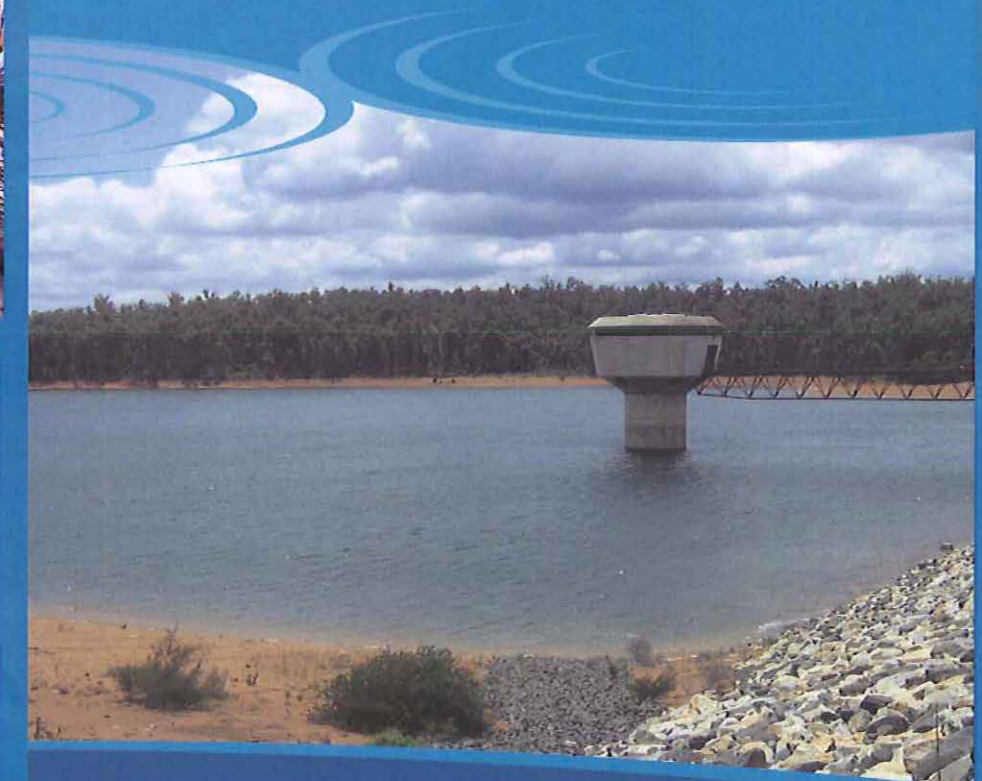
The construction of the dam took two years to complete and the dam was opened in 1990.



Woodfire barbeque provided at the Bibbulmun track camp

## Public access

- ~ 1 hour, 30 minutes drive from Perth (186 km)
- ~ 31 minute drive from Collie (15 km)
- The Bibbulmun Track passes through the catchment to the east and south east of the reservoir, within 300 metres of the water's edge at the closest point
- Two Bibbulmun Track overnight camping huts, 'Yourdamung' (just inside the catchment boundary) and 'Harris Dam' (located just outside the catchment boundary) are available



Harris Dam Catchment Area  
Drinking Water Source Protection Plan

Water Resource Protection Series

REPORT NO. 60  
June 2007

## Drinking water source protection plan

Some information sourced from the Water Corporation

## Surveillance and enforcement

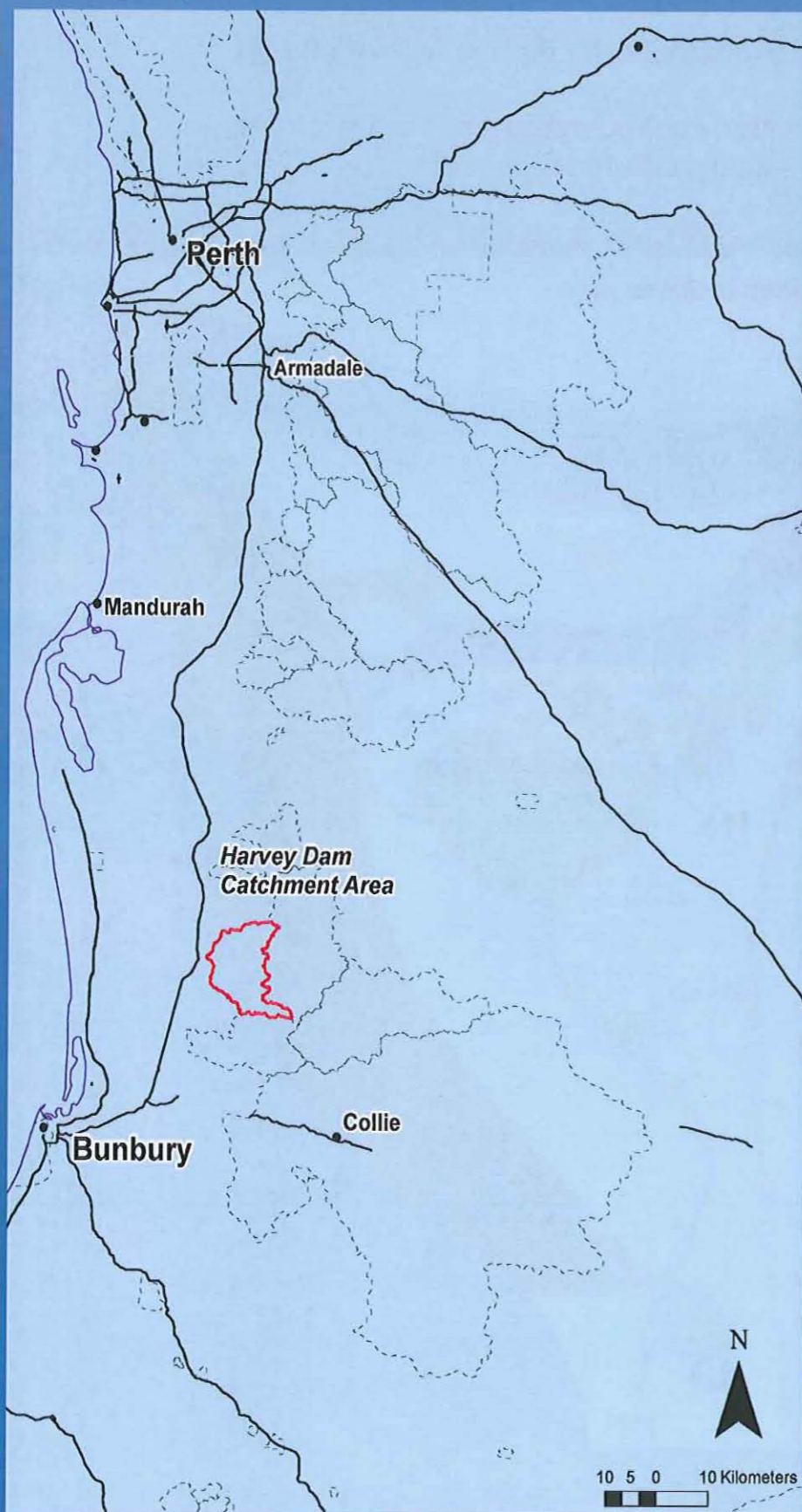
- Surveillance and management of this catchment is undertaken by the Water Corporation
- 1114 hours of surveillance were undertaken in the catchment throughout the 2008/09 financial year
- Unauthorised activities known to occur in the catchment include hunting, fishing/marroning, off-road driving, boating, swimming, and camping outside of the designated areas



Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water

November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Harvey Dam catchment area

## Catchment facts

- The new Harvey Dam is part of the \$275 million Stirling-Harvey Redevelopment Scheme
- Reservoir storage capacity is 56 441 megalitres
- Reservoir surface area at capacity is 150 hectares
- Catchment area covers 55 300 hectares
- Dam wall is 45 metres above ground level and the crest length is 660 metres
- Water Corporation has worked with Fisheries WA and Recfish West to re-establish trout and marron in the reservoir
- Supplies water to the Harvey area for irrigation purposes

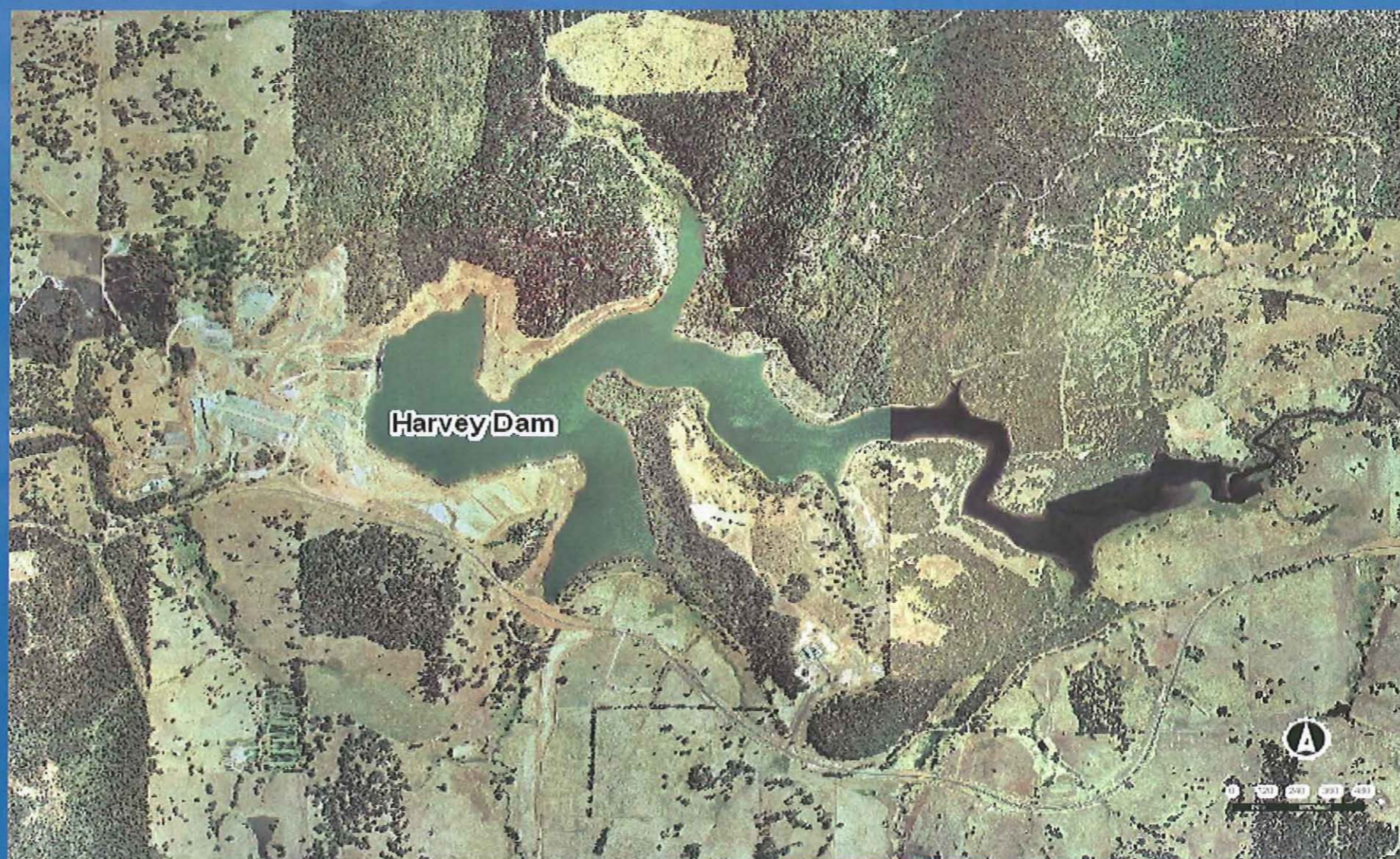
## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Walk trails including a boardwalk
- Picnicking/barbecuing
- Swimming
- Amphitheatre for concerts and cultural events and a playground area \*
- Canoeing
- Fishing/marroning

\* Facilities provided below the dam wall

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Hoffman mill and Drakesbrook Weir



# Harvey Dam catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in non-DWSC

Catchments that are not proclaimed as drinking water source catchments (DWSC) are usually managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). DEC manages these areas with the aim of conserving wildlife and the landscape, for scientific study, to preserve features of archaeological, historical or scientific interest and to allow forms of recreation that do not adversely affect their ecosystems or landscapes.

Recreational activities allowed in these catchments may include; fishing, swimming, canoeing, power boating, waterskiing, white water rafting, rowing, picnicking, 'designated' camping, 'wild' camping, bushwalking, marroning, four wheel driving, sightseeing and rock climbing.

DEC Statement of Policy No. 18 *Recreation, tourism and visitor services 2006* states that DEC "endeavours to provide an appropriate level of supervision of activities on the lands and waters it manages. This is particularly important where natural and cultural values may be impaired. If this cannot be done, consideration may be given to restricting, relocating or eliminating the activity where practicable."

## Catchment history

The original Harvey Weir was part of the first irrigation scheme in Western Australia and was the sixth public dam to be developed in the State.

The Public Works Department began construction in 1914 and completed the Weir in 1916.

The Dam was upgraded in 2001/02.

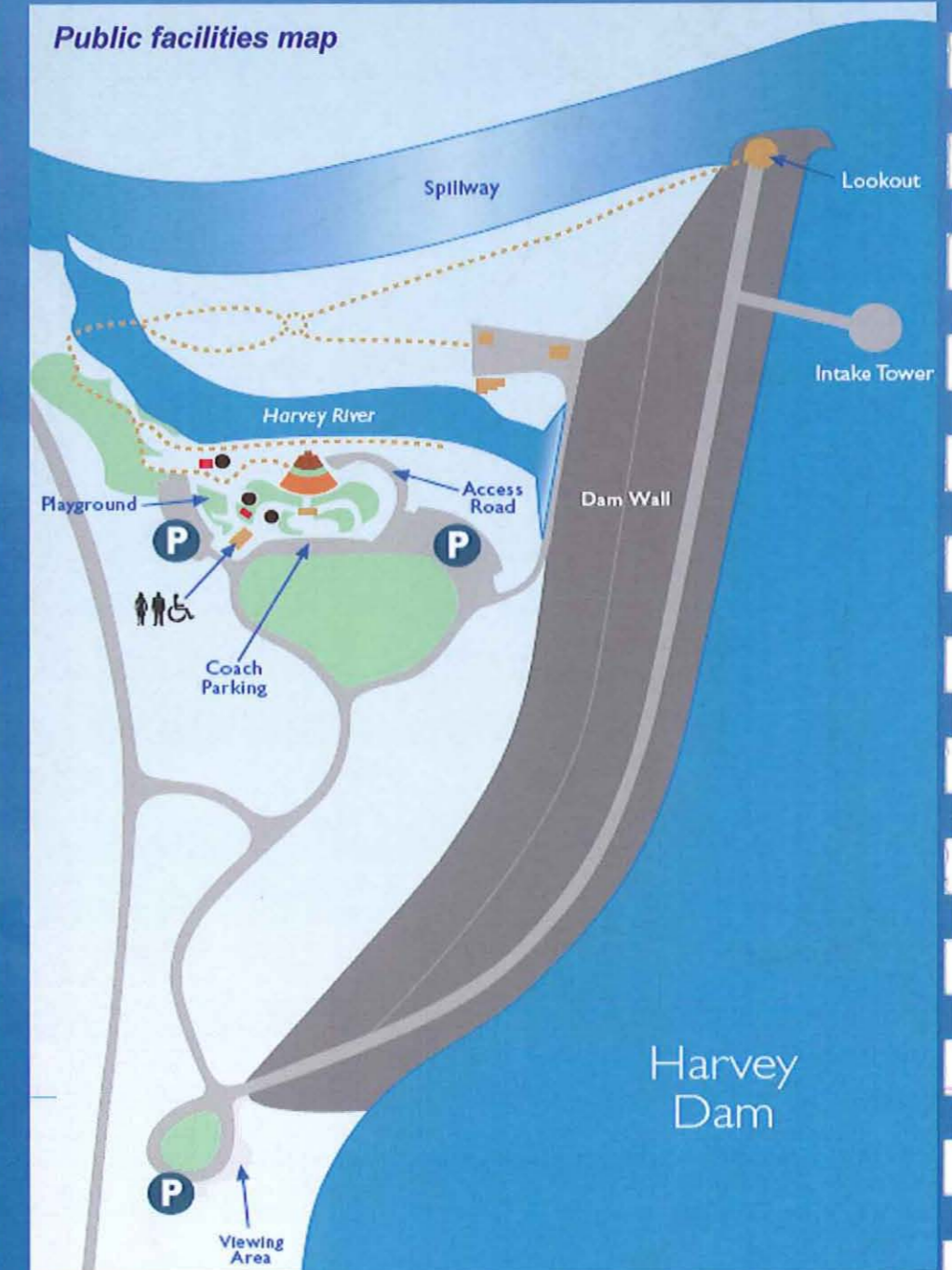


Canoeing on Harvey Reservoir

## Public access

- ~ 2 hours, 15 minutes drive from Perth (152 km)
- ~ 60 minutes drive from Bunbury (55 km)
- Access to the dam is free of charge
- Non-fuel powered craft are welcome in designated areas

## Public facilities map



Recreation area at Harvey Dam

## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and management of Harvey dam is undertaken by the Water Corporation, Fisheries WA and the Shire of Harvey
- Powerboat usage is not permitted
- Overnight camping is prohibited
- Only the use of open roads and existing walking paths is allowed

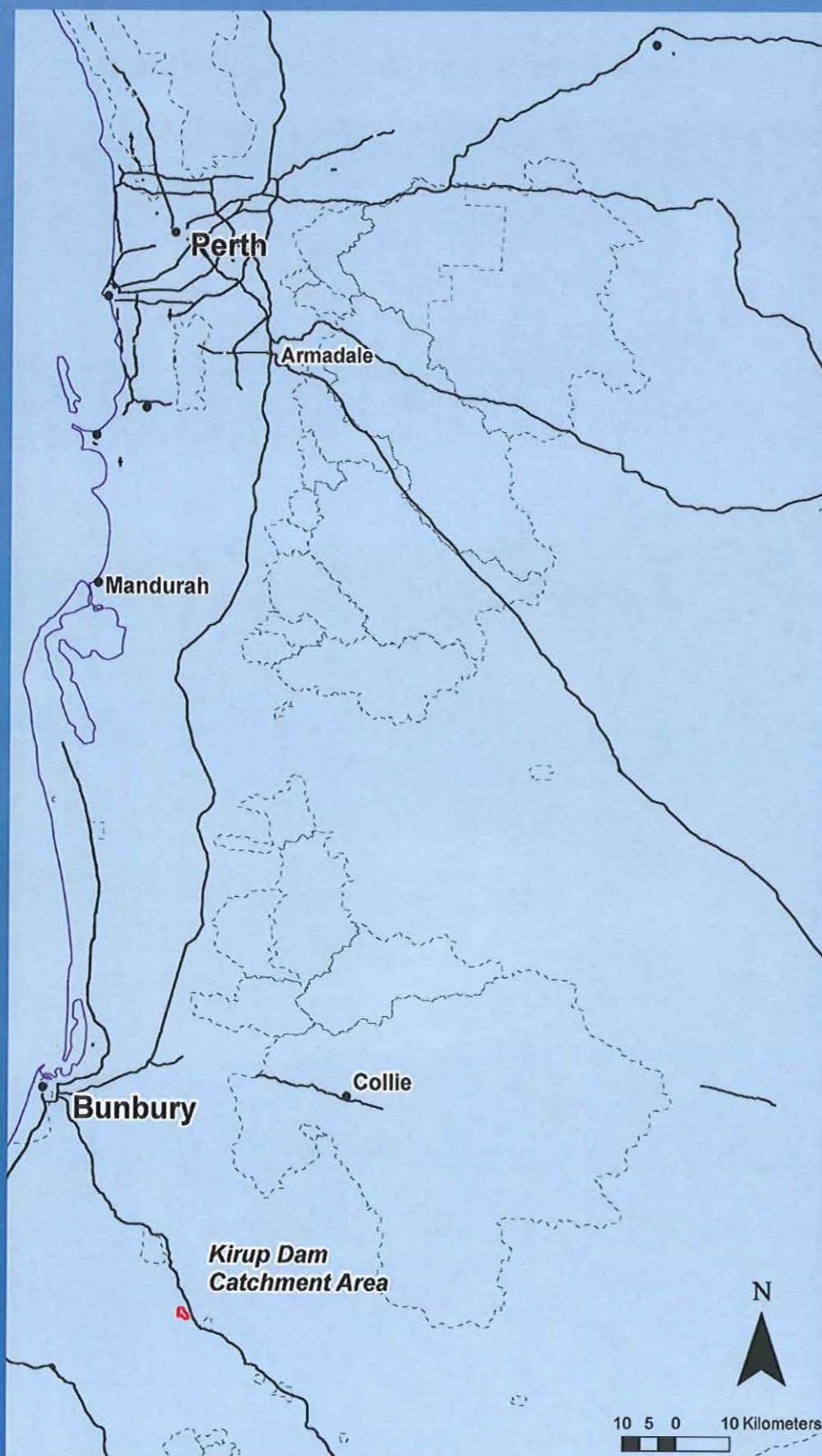
Some images and information sourced from the Water Corporation



November 2009

Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Kirup Dam catchment area

## Catchment facts

- Proposed to be proclaimed under the *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947*
- Reservoir capacity is 60 megalitres
- Reservoir surface area at capacity is 26 hectares
- Catchment area covers 200 hectares
- Dam wall is 9 metres above ground level and the crest length is 203 metres
- Supplies water to the towns of Kirup and Mullalyup

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Walk trails
- Wildflower and wildlife appreciation

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Ironstone Gully Falls and picnic area
- Wrights bridge on the Blackwood River
- Donnybrook valley winery
- Greenbushes eco cultural discovery centre
- Golden Valley Tree Park
- Bibbulmun Track



# Kirup Dam catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in DWSC

The DoW prepared Statewide policy No. 13: *Policy and guidelines for recreation within public drinking water source areas on crown land* to guide recreation access to drinking water source catchments (DWSC). This policy was publically consulted and is subject to a five-year review.

The policy reflects existing legislation that prohibits public access to reservoir protection zones (RPZ) in the Perth Hills. RPZ (the 'inner catchment') include the reservoir and land within two kilometres of the high water level of the reservoir. RPZ have also been applied in southwest DWSC to achieve the same level of protection for water quality and public health.

In the remainder of the DWSC (the 'outer catchment') controlled access for recreation purposes is supported by Policy 13. This includes controlled access for bushwalking, mountain bike riding, bird watching, orienteering and picnicking. Designated areas managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation, such as camp sites, are also supported in the 'outer catchment' of a DWSC.

## Catchment history

The dam was built in 1966.

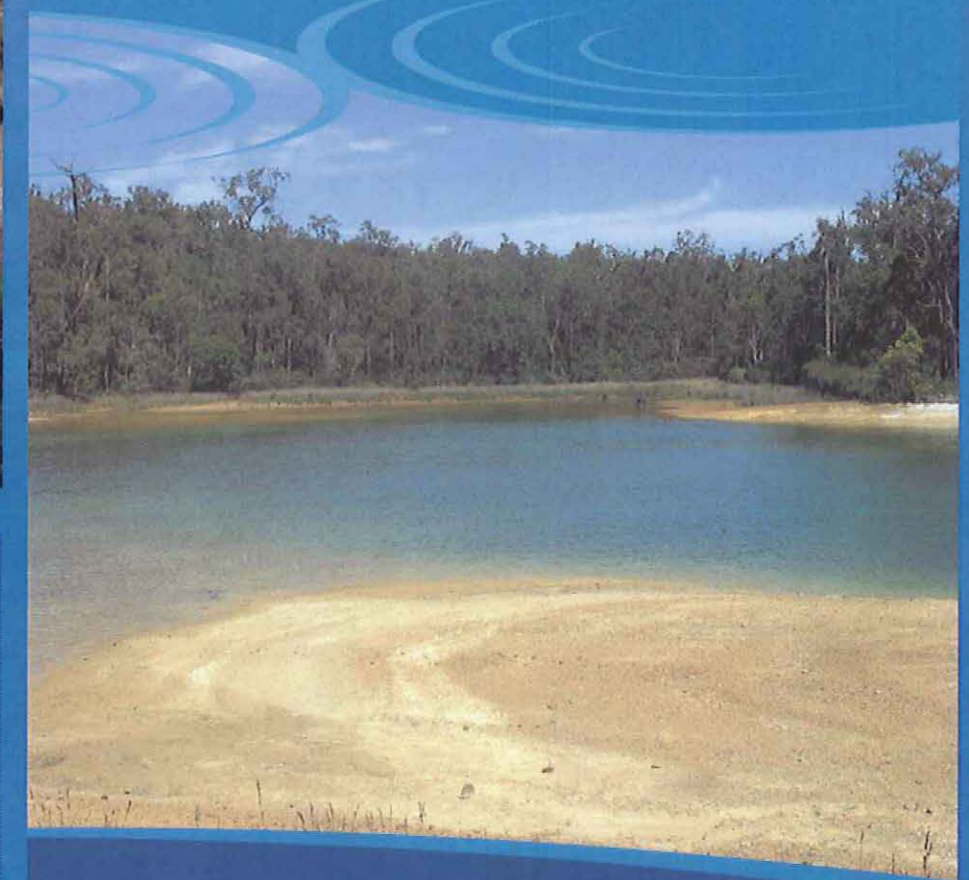
In 2000 a new water supply pipeline was built linking Mullalyup Dam and Kirup Dam. This allows the Water Corporation to treat water from the Mullalyup Dam and pump it to Kirup Dam for storage.



Signs at Kirup dam

## Public access

- ~ 3 hours, 20 minutes drive from Perth (229 km)
- ~ 1 hour drive from Bunbury (59 km)
- Public access to the dam is not permitted



Dam wall

## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and the management of the catchment is undertaken by the Water Corporation
- 111 hours of surveillance were undertaken in the catchment throughout the 2008/09 financial year
- Unauthorised activities known to occur in the catchment include camping, swimming, fishing/marroning, off-road driving and hunting

Kirup Dam Catchment Area  
Drinking Water Source Protection Plan

Water Resource Protection Series

REPORT NO. 75  
November 2007

*Drinking water source protection plan*

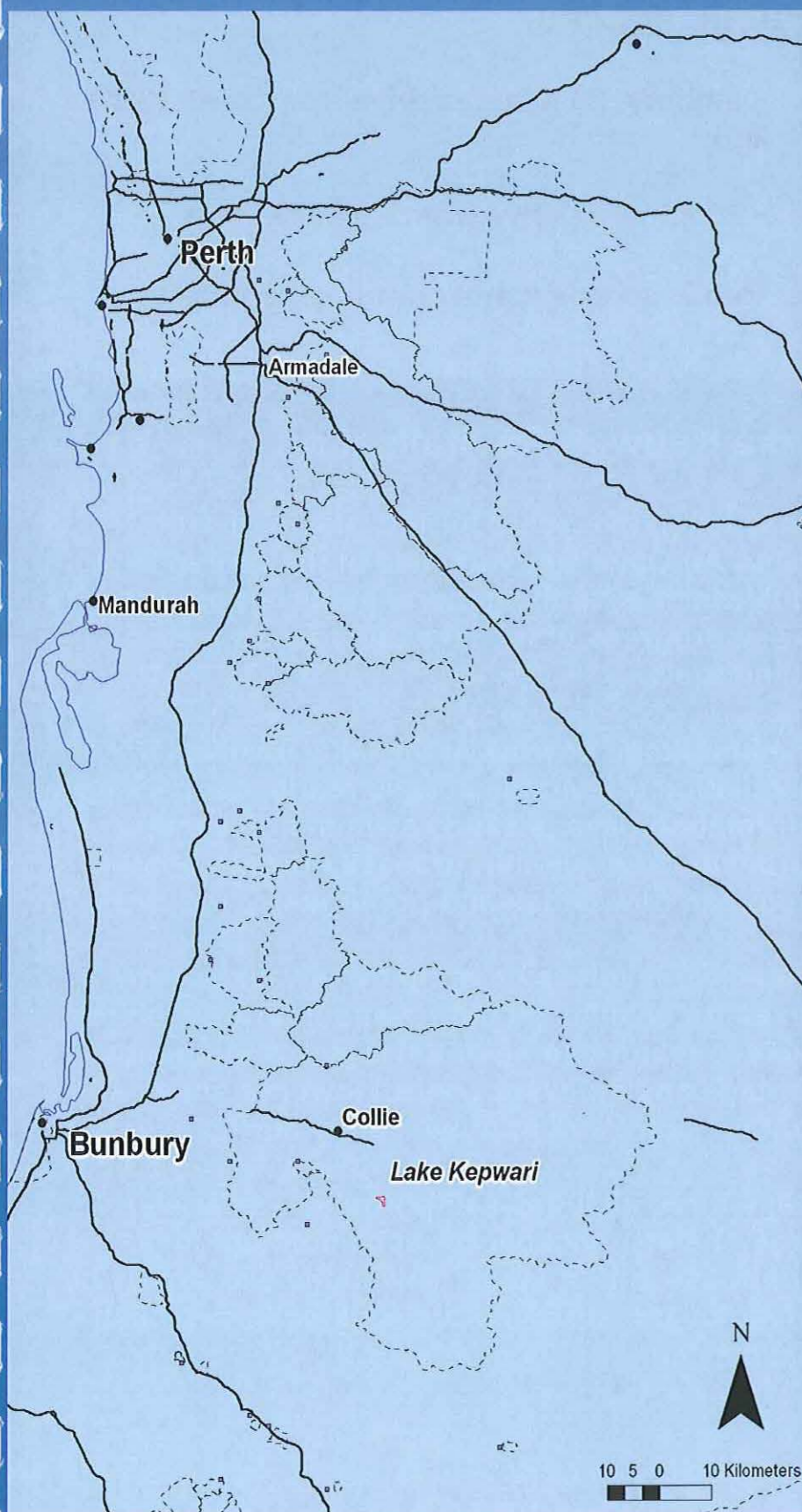
*Some images and information sourced from the Water Corporation*



Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water

November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Lake Kepwari catchment area

## Catchment facts

- Lake Kepwari is still under construction and is not currently open for public use
- Lake is almost 2 kilometres long and 1 kilometre wide
- Lake is up to 70 metres deep in some areas
- Lake surface area covers over 100 hectares
- The name Kepwari, is an aboriginal word, taken from the Noongar culture, which means 'playing in water'
- The project to transform Lake Kepwari into a recreational area is a joint undertaking by the South West Development Commission, Westfarmers Premier Coal, Shire of Collie and the Lake Kepwari Working Group

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Swimming
- Water skiing
- Canoeing and rafting
- Picnicking/barbecuing
- Wildflower and wildlife appreciation
- Walk trails

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Glen Mervyn Dam
- Minninup Pool



# Lake Kewari catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in non-DWSC

Catchments that are not proclaimed as drinking water source catchments (DWSC) are usually managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). DEC manages these areas with the aim of conserving wildlife and the landscape, for scientific study, to preserve features of archaeological, historical or scientific interest and to allow forms of recreation that do not adversely affect their ecosystems or landscapes.

Recreational activities allowed in these catchments may include; fishing, swimming, canoeing, power boating, waterskiing, white water rafting, rowing, picnicking, 'designated' camping, 'wild' camping, bushwalking, marroning, four wheel driving, sightseeing and rock climbing.

DEC Statement of Policy No. 18 *Recreation, tourism and visitor services 2006* states that DEC "endeavours to provide an appropriate level of supervision of activities on the lands and waters it manages. This is particularly important where natural and cultural values may be impaired. If this cannot be done, consideration may be given to restricting, relocating or eliminating the activity where practicable."

## Catchment history

Lake Kewari was formally known as "Western 5B" and was an open cut mine from 1970 to 1996.

The site has received extensive rehabilitation and recontouring to ensure public safety and to re-establish native flora and fauna before it is returned to the state as a valuable community asset.



## Public access

- ~ 3 hours, 25 minutes drive from Perth (226 km)
- ~ 23 minutes drive from Collie (15 km)
- Public access is not currently permitted

## Lake Kewari Revitalisation

It has taken five years for the lake to fill with water. An Open Day was held at the lake in May 2005 which gave the general public an opportunity to see progress of the lake and to view water skiing trials.

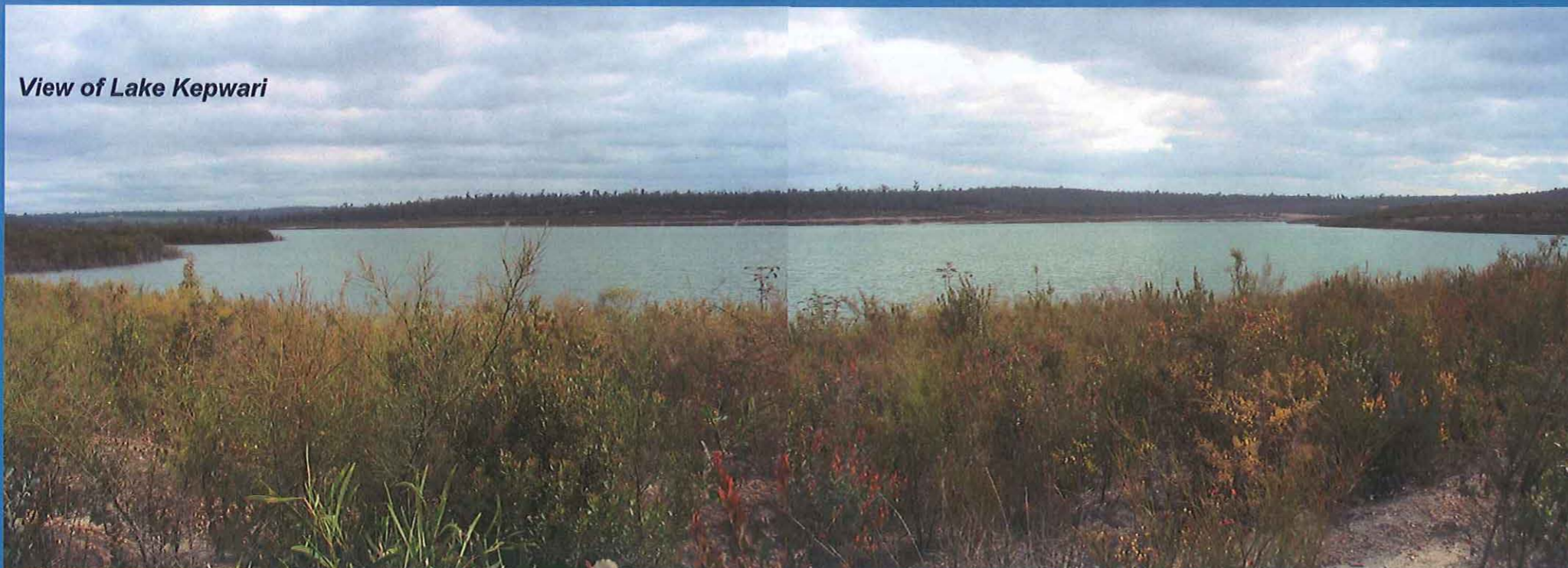
The first stage of work at the lake, involves installation of suitable access roads, car parking, information bays, a sandy swimming beach, barbecue area, shelter, grassed areas, a boat ramp and new jetties and pontoons.

Stage two involves creating cycleways, a safe haven for wildlife, a cultural and interpretive area likely to feature some of the region's indigenous heritage and an event control tower to act as a vantage point and improve safety during events.

Stage three includes campgrounds, a caravan park, chalets, backpacker accommodation, a clubhouse and/or kiosk. This stage will largely be driven by private investors seeking to establish facilities and run them at a profit.

*Some images and information sourced from the South West Development Commission*

*View of Lake Kewari*

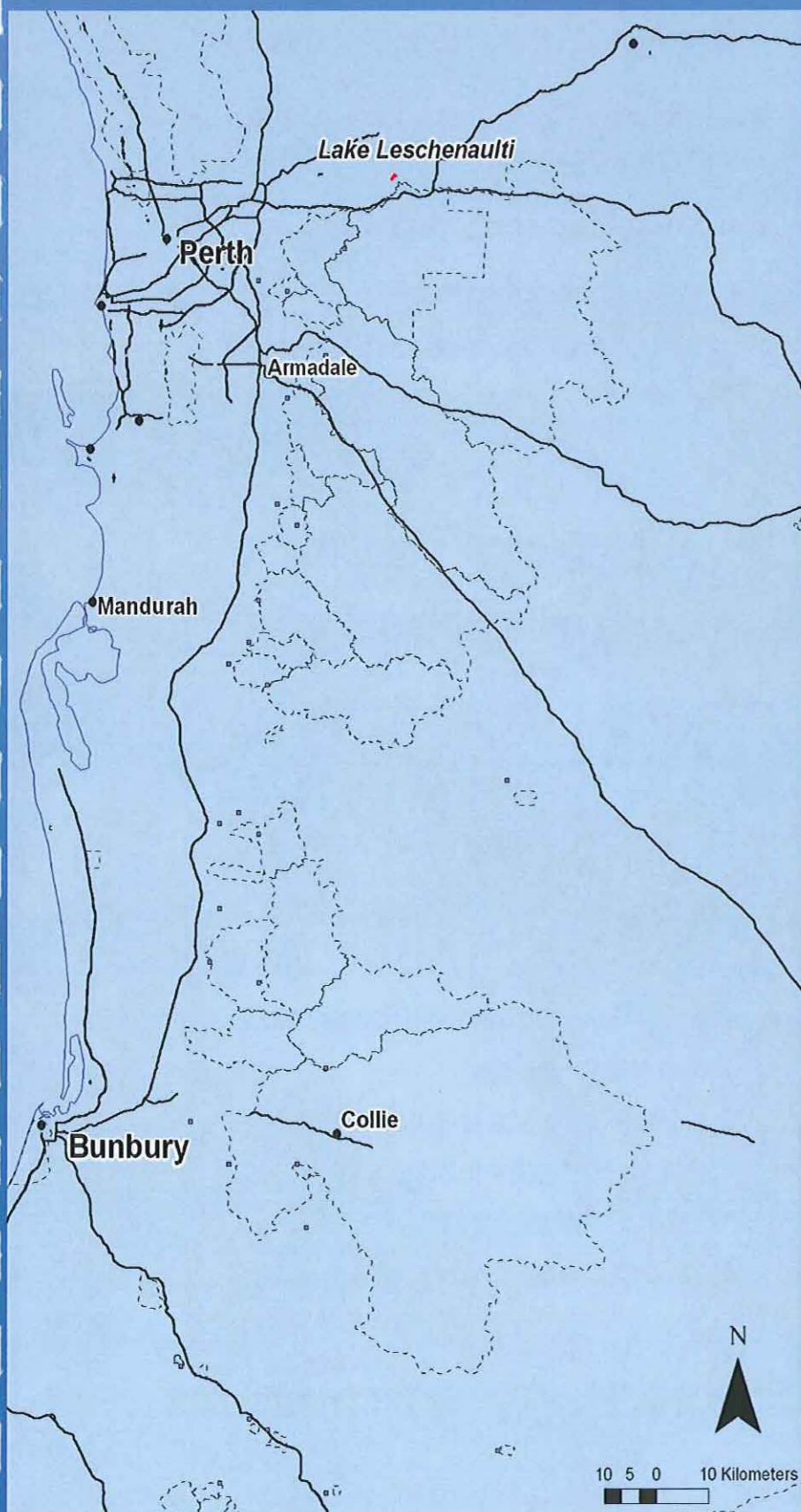




Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water

November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Lake Leschenaultia catchment area

## Catchment facts

- Reservoir storage capacity is 520 million litres
- Catchment area is 1480 hectares
- The recreational area covers 168 hectares
- Reservoir circumference (around the walk trail) is 3 kilometres
- Depth of the dam is approximately 10 metres and its length is approximately 900 metres
- Resident birds include the Black duck, Musk duck, Swamp hen, Crow and Magpie while the local mammals include the Grey Kangaroo, Western bush wallaby, Brushtail possums, Echidna, Bandicoots, and Dunnarts

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Swimming
- Canoe hire/canoeing
- Camping
- Picnicking/barbecues (electric/gas/wood)
- Café/tearooms
- Motorbike trail
- Walk trails including a circumference walk

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- John Forrest National park



# Lake Leschenaultia catchment area

## Catchment History

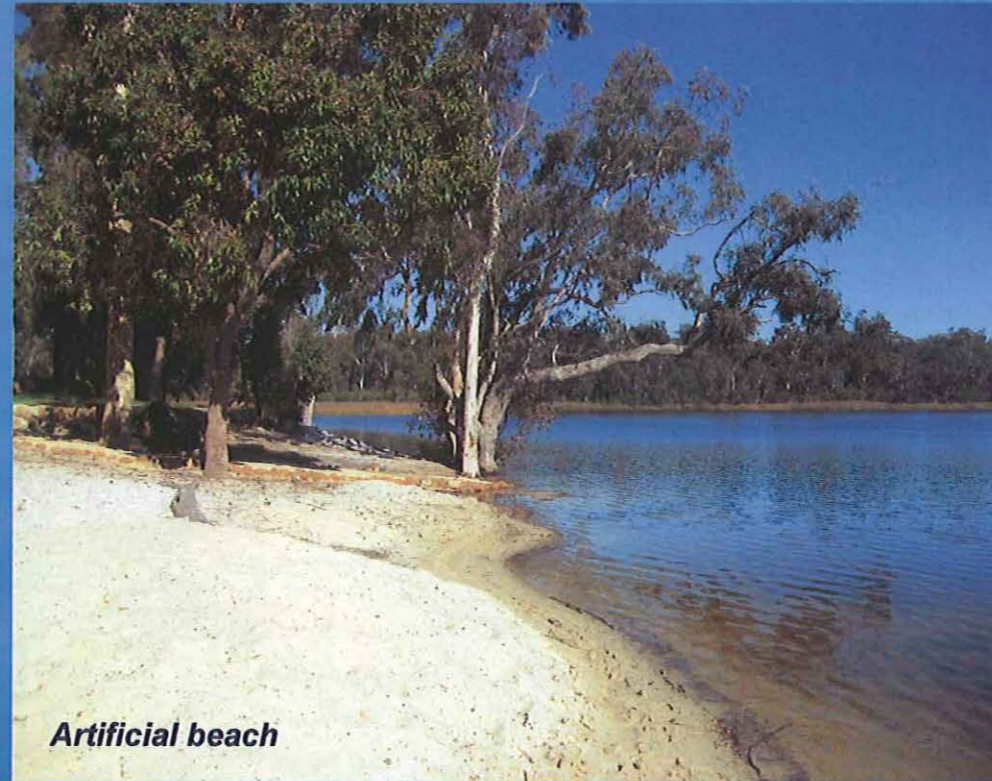
The dam wall was constructed in 1897 by the Western Australian Government railway to create the largest of the "railway dams".

Water from the lake was pumped to the Chidlows Well station to provide water to the steam engines that had come up the hill through John Forrest National Park.

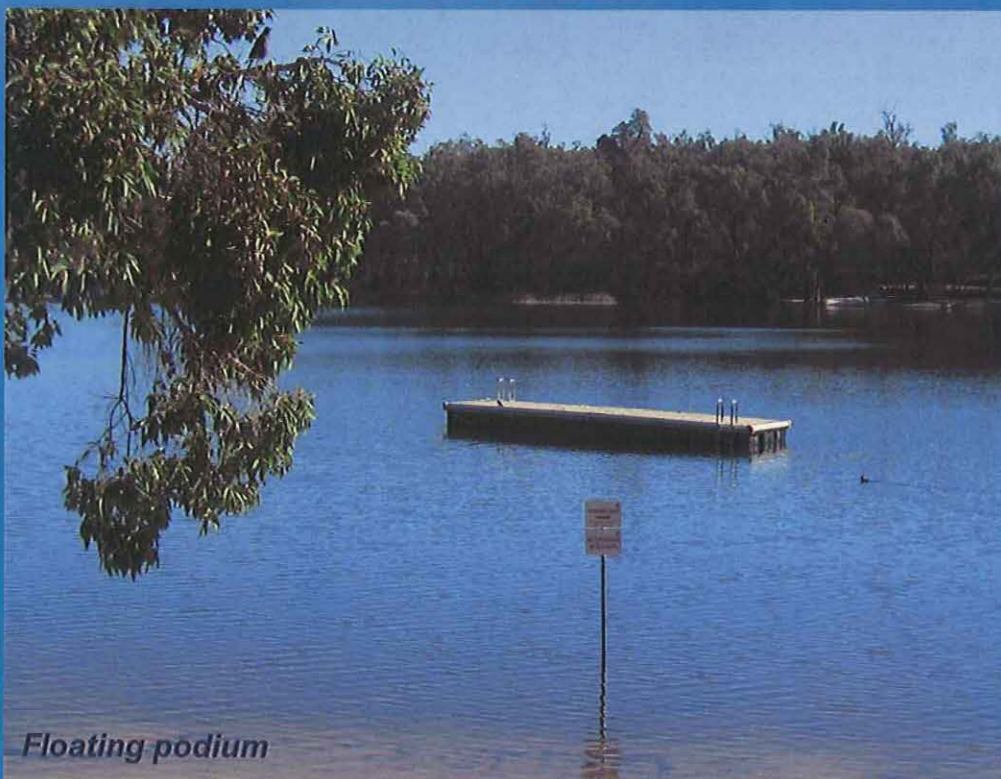
Five winter flowing streams provide the lake with it's inflow. Whilst springs are common in the area, they provide little inflow.



Sign indicating recreation facilities and picnic table



Artificial beach



Floating podium

## Public access and fees

- Entrance is via Rosedale Road in Chidlow
- ~ 1 hour, 20 minutes drive from Perth (56 km)
- ~ 20 minutes drive from Mundaring (15 km)
- Annual passes to Lake Leschenaultia are available for purchase
- Entrance fees apply (for vehicles only)



## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and management of Lake Leschenaultia is undertaken by the Shire of Mundaring
- No dogs are allowed in the catchment area
- No caravans are allowed for camping purposes
- Fires are only allowed within allocated time periods and must be contained in designated areas

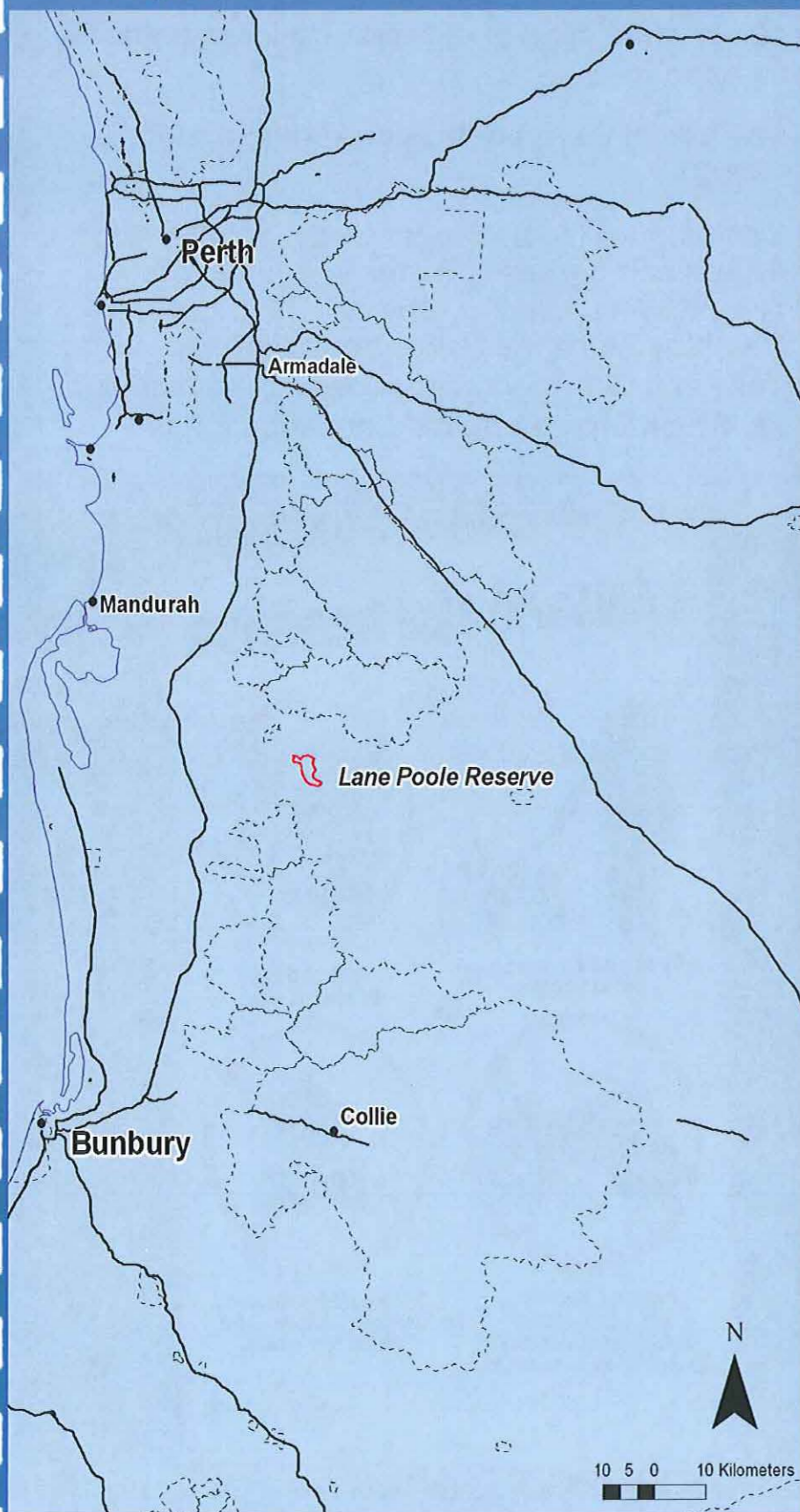
Some images and information sourced from the Shire of Mundaring

Camping fees and conditions sign



November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Lane Poole Reserve

## Reserve facts

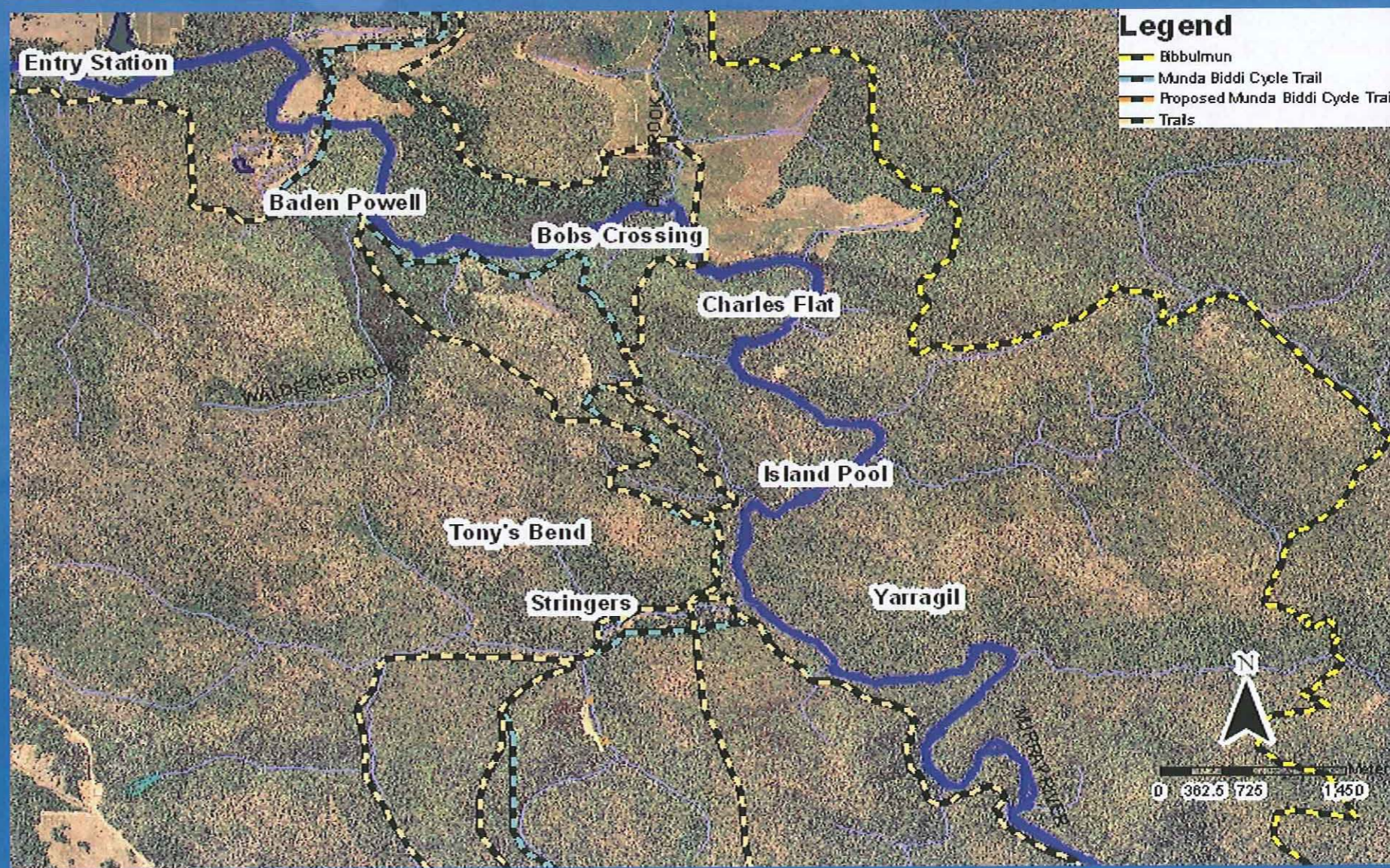
- Lane Poole Reserve was declared in 1984
- Reserve covers nearly 55 000 hectares
- Murray River runs through the reserve
- Murray River is the only undammed river system in Western Australia's northern jarrah forest
- Thousands of tourists visit and/or stay at Lane Poole Reserve every year
- Vegetation ranges from steeply forested valley slopes and rock-rimmed pools of the Murray River near the Darling Scarp to the more open, undulating jarrah and wandoo woodlands further east. Tall blackbutt, jarrah and marri forest shades the river valley

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Various camping areas/facilities
- Swimming
- Canoeing and rafting
- Walk trails including the Bibbulmun Track
- Cycle trials including the Munda Biddi Trail
- Nanga 4WD heritage circuit
- Bridle trails

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Oakley Dam and Scarp pool



# Lane Poole Reserve

## Recreation opportunities in non-DWSC

Catchments that are not proclaimed as drinking water source catchments (DWSC) are usually managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). DEC manages these areas with the aim of conserving wildlife and the landscape, for scientific study, to preserve features of archaeological, historical or scientific interest and to allow forms of recreation that do not adversely affect their ecosystems or landscapes.

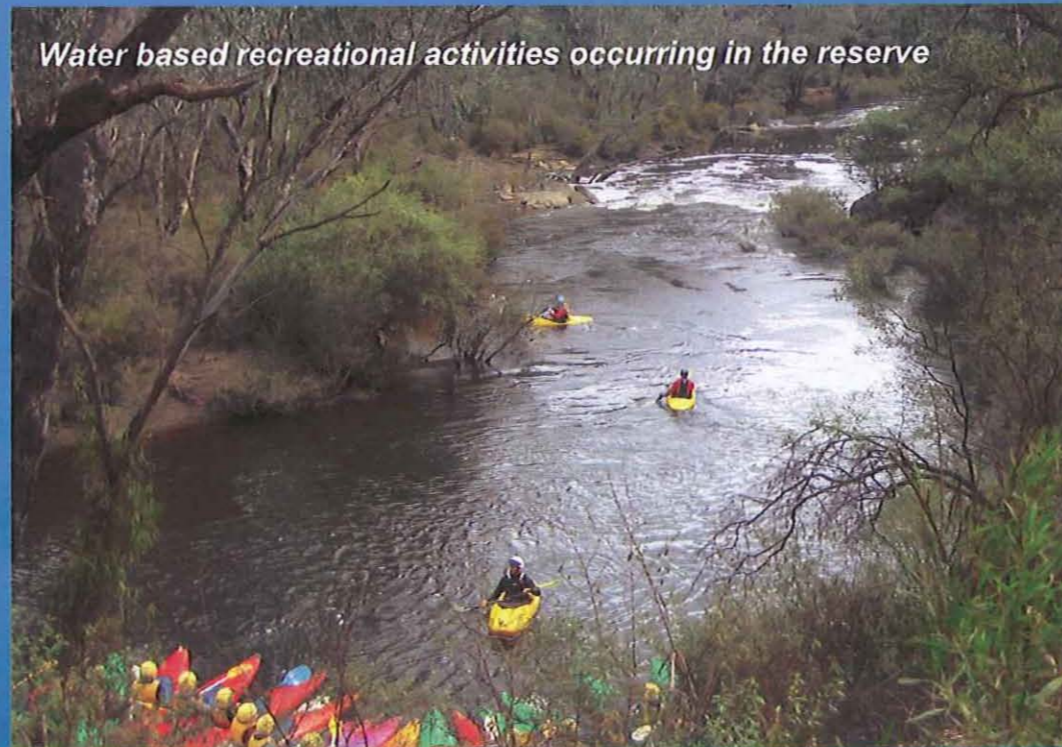
Recreational activities allowed in these catchments may include; fishing, swimming, canoeing, power boating, waterskiing, white water rafting, rowing, picnicking, 'designated' camping, 'wild' camping, bushwalking, marroning, four wheel driving, sightseeing and rock climbing.

DEC Statement of Policy No. 18 *Recreation, tourism and visitor services 2006* states that DEC "endeavours to provide an appropriate level of supervision of activities on the lands and waters it manages. This is particularly important where natural and cultural values may be impaired. If this cannot be done, consideration may be given to restricting, relocating or eliminating the activity where practicable."

## Reserve history

Lane Poole Reserve was declared in 1984 to protect the conservation and recreation values of the northern jarrah forest and the Murray River - the longest permanent river in the jarrah forest.

It was named after C.E. Lane Poole, the State's first Conservator of Forests and a devoted conservationist.



## Public access

- ~ 2 hours drive from Perth (122 km)
- ~ 15 minutes drive from Dwellingup (7 km)
- Camping fees apply:
  - \$6.50 per adult (16 yrs of age or over)
  - \$2 per child aged 5-16 years (Children under 5 years are free)
- Day use of the reserve is currently free of charge
- Camping and recreational areas include: Baden Powell campground, Baden Powell Day-use area, Bob's Crossing, Charlie's Flat, Island Pool Day-use area, Nanga Mill, Nanga Townsite, Stringers, Tony's Bend, Yarragil and Icy Creek Environmental Education Facility



## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and management of Lane Poole Reserve is undertaken by the Department of Environment and Conservation
- Off-road vehicles, ATVs, unregistered vehicles and unregistered motorcycles are all prohibited
- Dogs on a leash are allowed (except on the Bibbulmun Track) but all dangerous dogs are prohibited

Some images and information sourced from the Department of Environment and Conservation





Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water

November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Lennard Drive and Honeymoon Pool

## Catchment facts

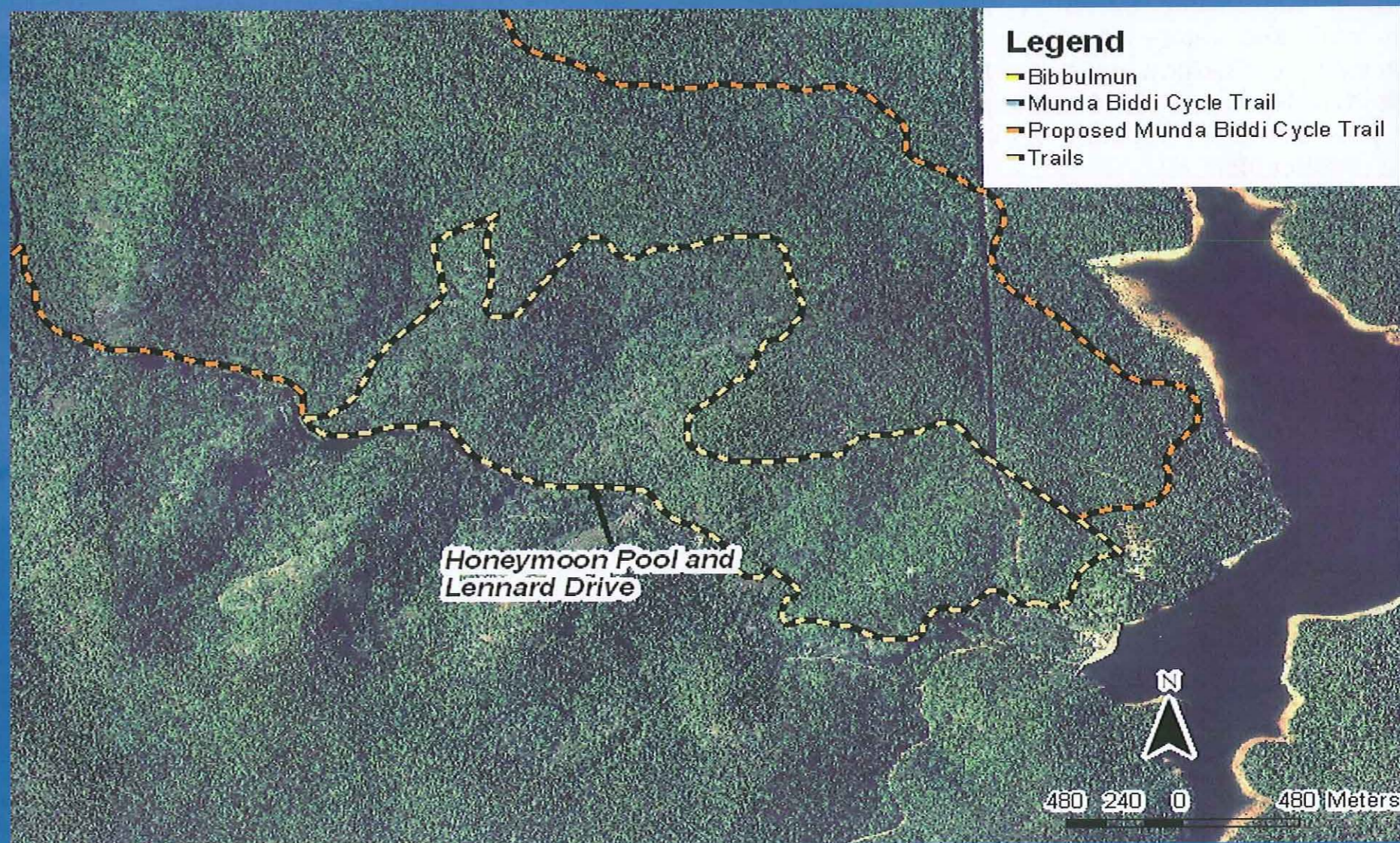
- Located on the lower Collie River, below the Wellington Dam wall
- Yarri (blackbutt) forest surrounds the sites
- Part of Wellington National Park
- Water levels at Honeymoon Pool and along Lennard Drive are dependent on the water released from Wellington Dam during summer
- Honeymoon Pool is a very popular site in the Wellington National Park, which experiences a high number of visitors in peak season

## Key recreation opportunities in this area

- Swimming
- Camping (Honeymoon Pool)
- Picnicking/barbecuing
- Fishing/marroning
- Walk trails and cycle trails
- Scenic driving (Lennard Drive)
- Canoeing and white water rafting

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Wellington Dam



# Lennard Drive and Honeymoon Pool

## Recreation opportunities in non-DWSC

Catchments that are not proclaimed as drinking water source catchments (DWSC) are usually managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). DEC manages these areas with the aim of conserving wildlife and the landscape, for scientific study, to preserve features of archaeological, historical or scientific interest and to allow forms of recreation that do not adversely affect their ecosystems or landscapes.

Recreational activities allowed in these catchments may include; fishing, swimming, canoeing, power boating, waterskiing, white water rafting, rowing, picnicking, 'designated' camping, 'wild' camping, bushwalking, marroning, four wheel driving, sightseeing and rock climbing.

DEC Statement of Policy No. 18 *Recreation, tourism and visitor services 2006* states that DEC "endeavours to provide an appropriate level of supervision of activities on the lands and waters it manages. This is particularly important where natural and cultural values may be impaired. If this cannot be done, consideration may be given to restricting, relocating or eliminating the activity where practicable."

## Lennard Drive

Lennard Drive is a one-way road offering a spectacular drive. Along the way visitors can stop at a number of sites that are suitable for swimming, canoeing, white water rafting, bushwalking and picnicking.

Well-known picnic sites in the valley include 'The Rapids', 'Big Rock', 'Little Rock' and 'Long Pool'.

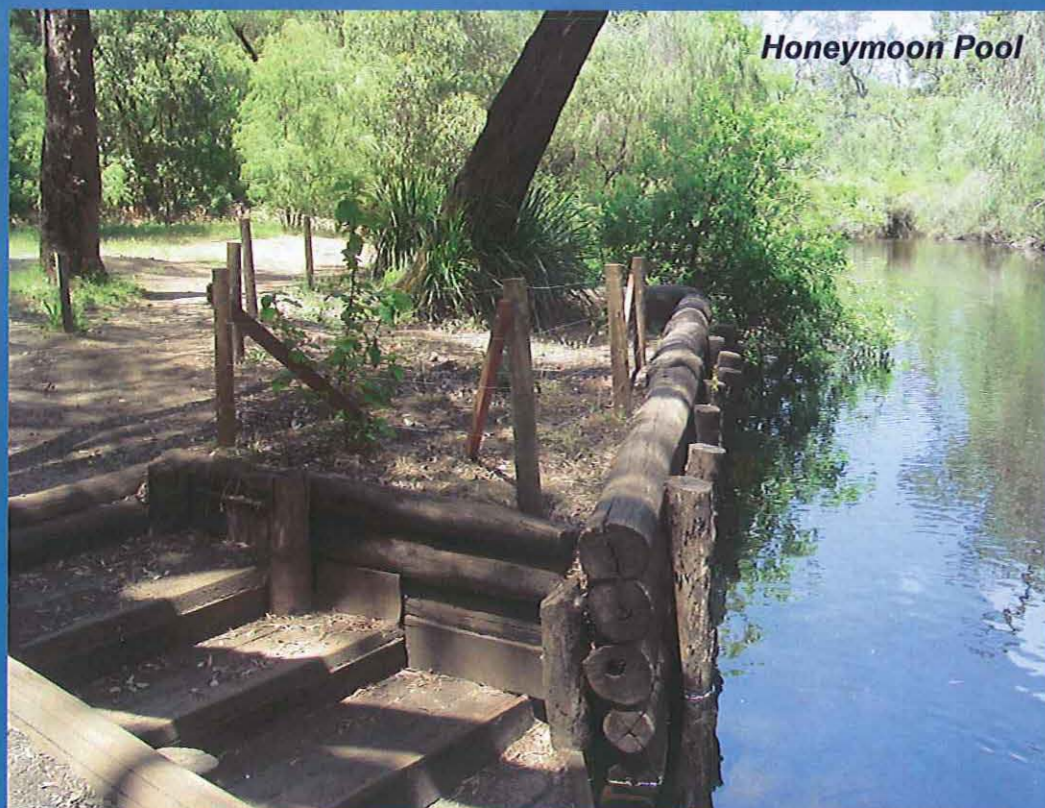
## Honeymoon Pool

Honeymoon Pool consists of three camp areas. There is a day use picnic area with car parks, decking, safe river access and space for up to 22 campsites.

Recent additions to the Honeymoon Pool area are Stones Brook which has 14 campsites, and Gelcoat, which is further downstream and has 11 campsites. All the sites are within close proximity to each other.

## Public access

- ~ 3 hours drive from Perth (203 km)
- ~ 35 minutes drive from Collie (28 km)
- Camping fees apply (Honeymoon Pool)
  - \$7.00 per night for adults
  - \$5.00 per night for concession card holders
  - \$2 per night for children (under 16 years)
  - Rangers collect the fees on a daily basis
- Sites are open daily and the day use of both sites is currently free of charge
- Access is off Wellington Dam Road onto Lennard Drive (Lennard Drive is a one way road that travels in a westerly direction and is part bitumen and part gravel)
- Access to Honeymoon Pool is just off River Road which can be reached either from the northern side via Wellington Dam Road or via Lennard Drive from the south



## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and enforcement of the area is undertaken by the Department of Environment and Conservation
- Local police officers also monitor the area
- Dogs are prohibited in Wellington National Park, including Honeymoon Pool
- Caravans or larger camper trailers are prohibited at Honeymoon Pool

*Some information sourced from the Department of Environment and Conservation*

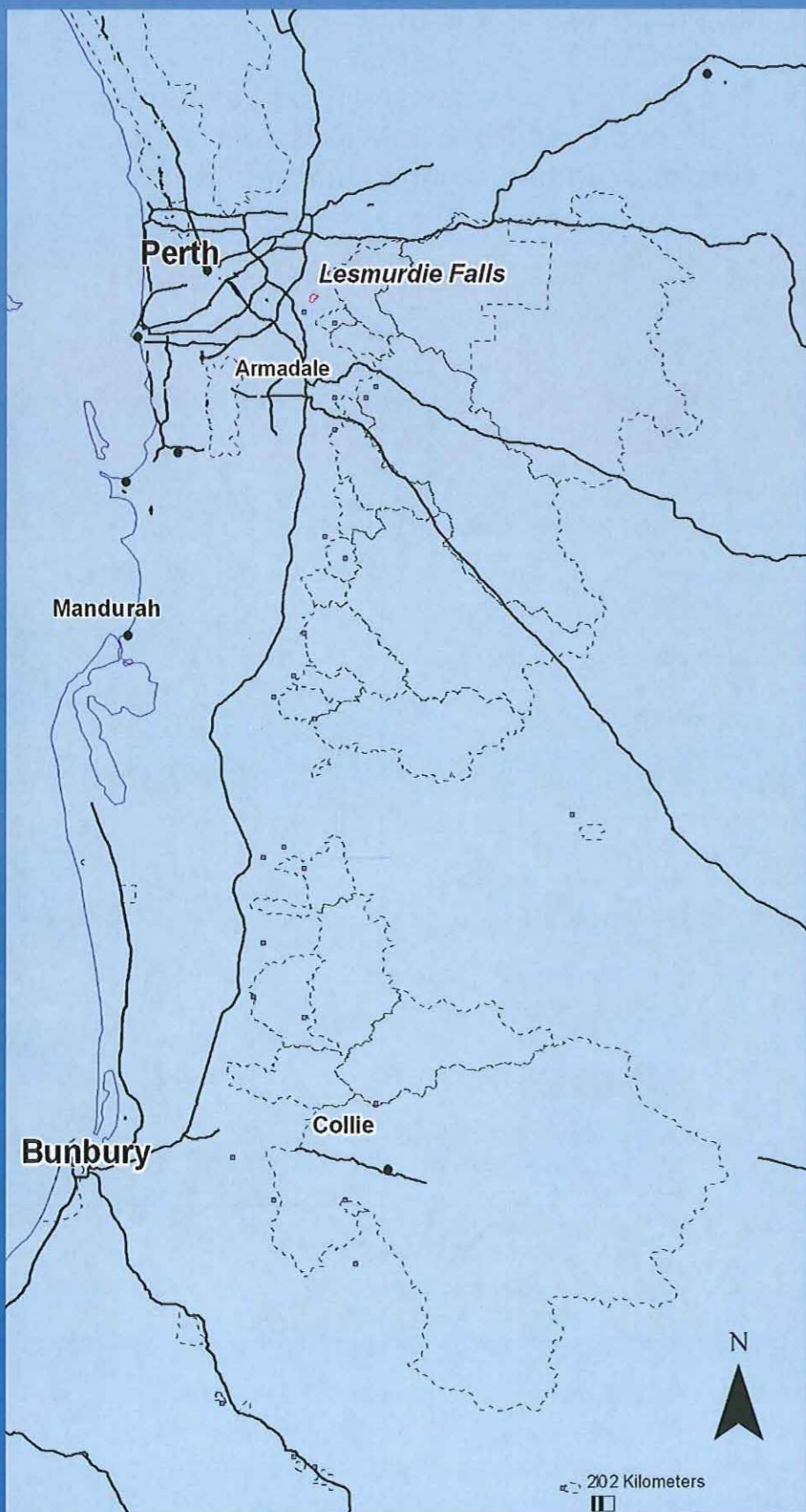




Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water

November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Lesmurdie Falls National Park

## Catchment facts

- Lesmurdie Brook flows through the centre of the Lesmurdie Falls National Park
- Lesmurdie Brook is a tributary of the Canning River
- Lesmurdie Falls are 50 metres tall and cascade over the sheer face of the Darling Scarp
- Lesmurdie Falls National Park covers 56 hectares
- Vegetation is predominately heath, with pockets of wandoo, marri and jarrah trees
- The view from some of the lookout points spans the coastal plain and Rottnest Island can be observed on clear days

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Picnicking/barbecuing
- Walk trails including Lewis Road, Whistlepipe Gully and Palm Terrace
- Wildflower and wildlife appreciation
- Cycle trails
- Boardwalk, viewing bridge and lookout points
- Wading and swimming

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Bickley Dam and Kalamunda National Park



# Lesmurdie Falls National Park

## Recreation opportunities in non-DWSC

Catchments that are not proclaimed as drinking water source catchments (DWSC) are usually managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). DEC manages these areas with the aim of conserving wildlife and the landscape, for scientific study, to preserve features of archaeological, historical or scientific interest and to allow forms of recreation that do not adversely affect their ecosystems or landscapes.

Recreational activities allowed in these catchments may include; fishing, swimming, canoeing, power boating, waterskiing, white water rafting, rowing, picnicking, 'designated' camping, 'wild' camping, bushwalking, marroning, four wheel driving, sightseeing and rock climbing.

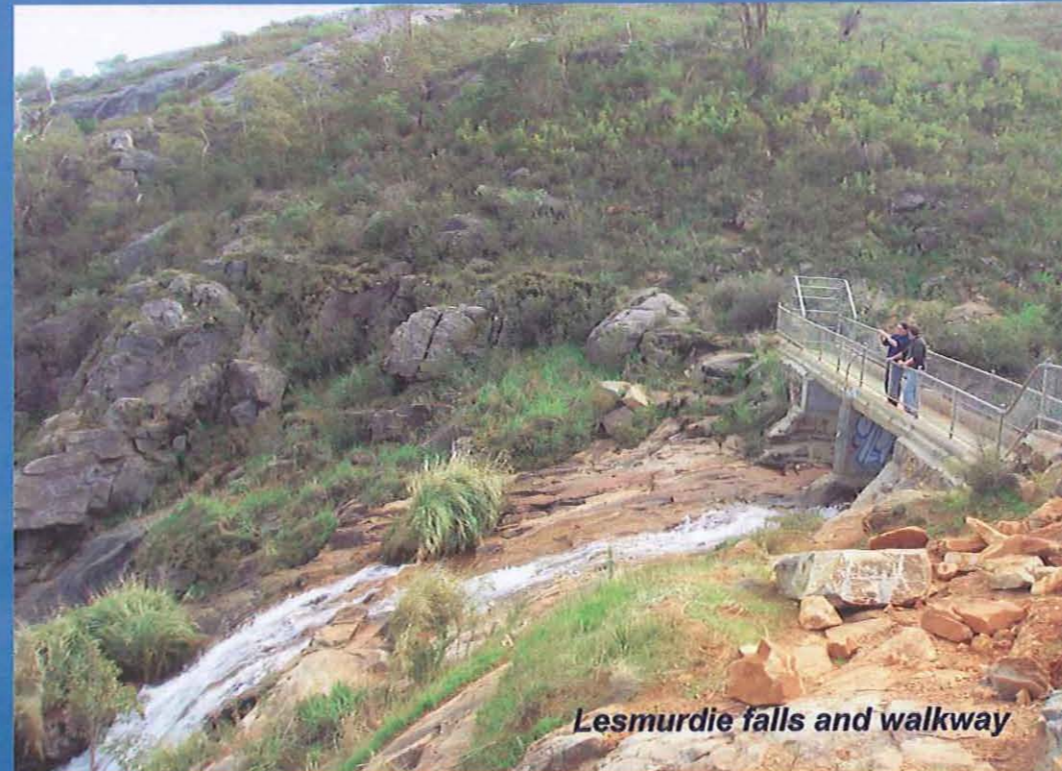
DEC Statement of Policy No. 18 *Recreation, tourism and visitor services 2006* states that DEC "endeavours to provide an appropriate level of supervision of activities on the lands and waters it manages. This is particularly important where natural and cultural values may be impaired. If this cannot be done, consideration may be given to restricting, relocating or eliminating the activity where practicable."

## Catchment history

Lesmurdie Falls National Park was established in 1957.

Lesmurdie Falls National Park is part of the Mundy Regional Park.

In 2008 Aboriginal names were announced for seven parks throughout the Perth hills region, Mundy Regional Park was formerly known as Kalamunda Regional Park.



Lesmurdie falls and walkway

## Public access

- ~ 44 minutes drive from Perth (23 km)
- ~ 5 minutes drive from Lesmurdie (3 km)
- Public access is free of charge
- The park can be accessed from Lesmurdie Road and Falls Road with Transperth bus services running along Lesmurdie Road



## Lesmurdie Falls Recreational Area Improvements Mundy Regional Park

The Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) is to undertake enhancement works at Lesmurdie Falls Recreation Area in Mundy Regional Park. The works are part of an ongoing programme to improve access and facilities for visitors to Perth's Regional Parks.

The works at Lesmurdie Falls Recreation Area are scheduled to be completed in September 2009.

The proposed works are listed below and shown in the map opposite:

- Upgrade carpark and create disabled parking bays.
- Construct disabled path from carpark to toilets including access to interpretation shelter and picnic table.
- Realign pedestrian access to the Falls.
- Renovate toilets and create cubicles for the disabled.
- Install interpretation shelter with panels providing information about the environment and geology of the Darling Scarp.
- Upgrade existing paths with boardwalks.
- Convert existing bridge over the Falls to a viewing platform and upgrade steps.
- Renovate existing viewing platform on eastern side of the Falls.
- Install new site furniture.
- Decommission existing picnic area and revegetate using native plant species

The works have been planned in consultation with the Shire of Kalamunda, the Darling Range Regional Park Community Advisory Committee and other stakeholders.

The toilets and paths to the viewing platforms will be closed at certain periods during implementation of the project. DEC apologises for any inconvenience to park users whilst work is being undertaken. If you have any queries about the works please contact Jayson Puls at DEC's Community and Regional Parks Branch on Tel: 9431 6500, or [jayson.puls@dec.wa.gov.au](mailto:jayson.puls@dec.wa.gov.au)



## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and management of Lesmurdie Falls is undertaken by the Department of Environment and Conservation
- Lesmurdie Falls recreational area is currently in the process of being upgraded with improved facilities and infrastructure
- Unauthorised activities known to occur in the area include fire lighting and littering

Some images and information sourced from the Department of Environment and Conservation



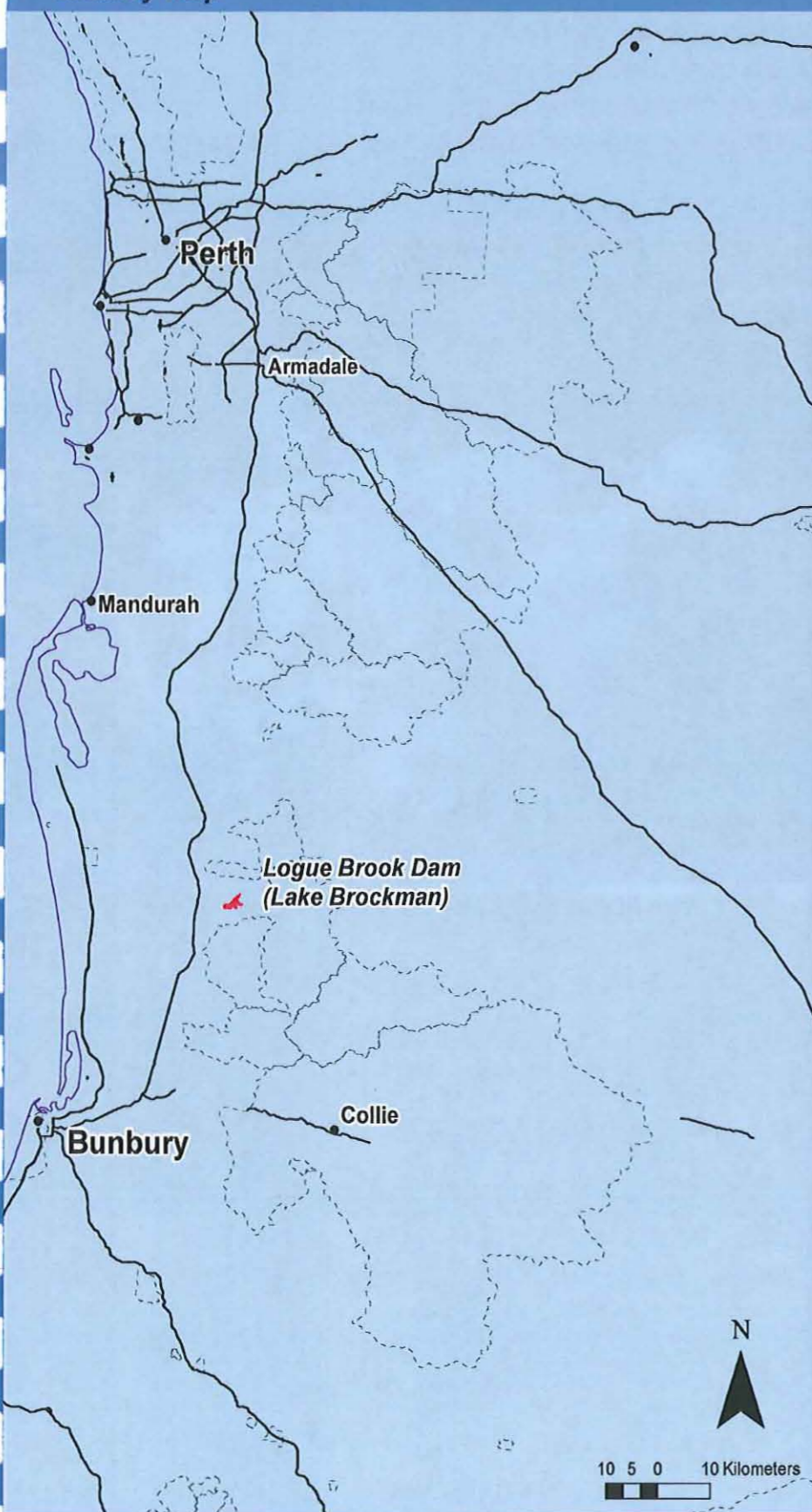
Walk trail

The upgrading works have been planned in consultation with the Shire of Kalamunda, the Darling Range Regional Park Community Advisory Committee and other stakeholders



November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Logue Brook Dam (Lake Brockman)

## Catchment facts

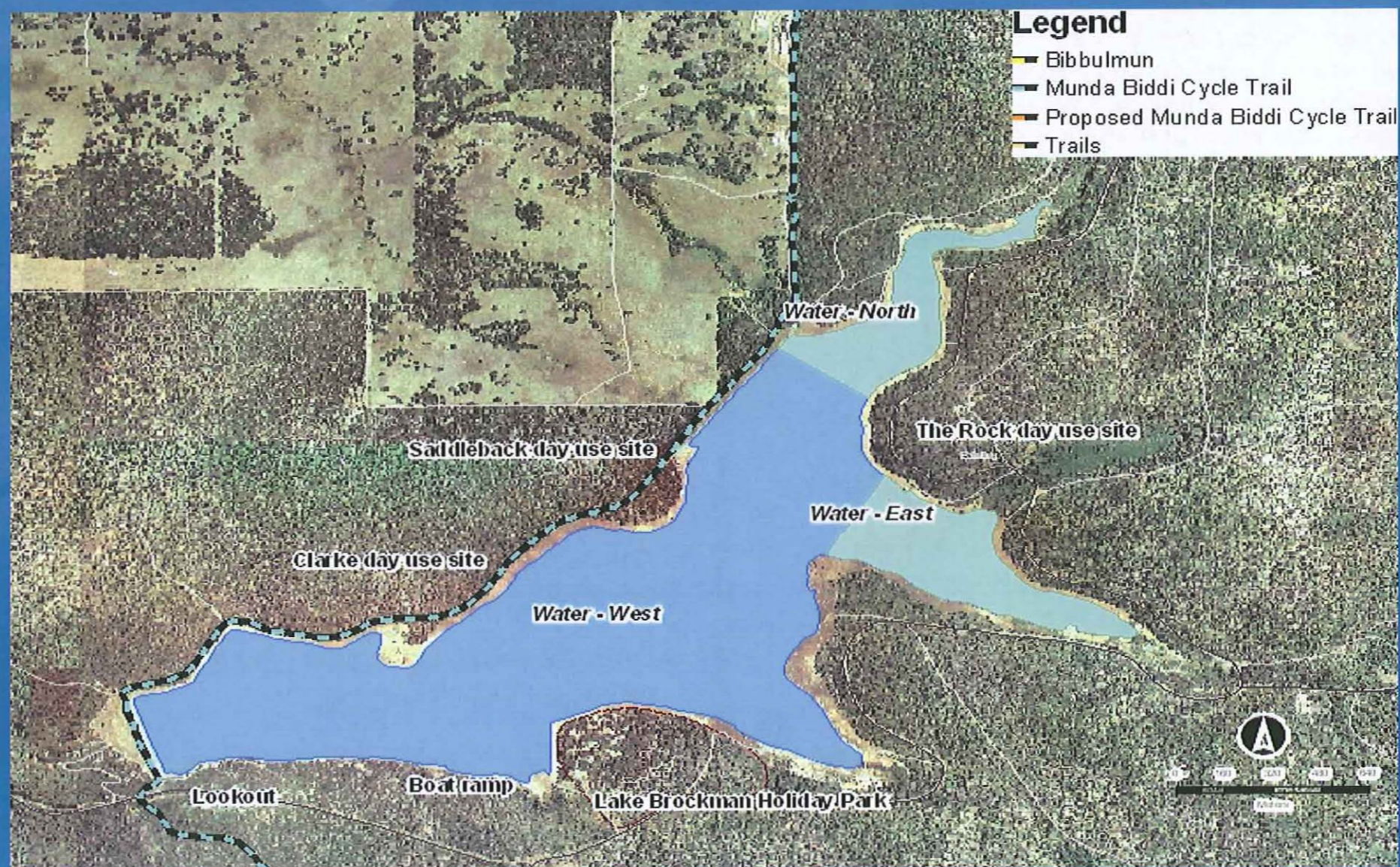
- Reservoir storage capacity is 24 321 megalitres
- Reservoir surface areas at capacity is 201 hectares
- Catchment area covers 3900 hectares
- Dam wall height is 45 metres above ground level and the crest length is 335 metres
- Located in the Jarrah forest of the Darling Range
- Reservoir supplies water for irrigation and recreational purposes
- Recreational use of the catchment area is estimated at 40 000 to 60 000 people per year

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Swimming and canoeing
- Picnicking/barbecuing
- Fishing/marroning
- Cycle trail (Mundi Biddi)
- Boating and water skiing
- Camping and accommodation
- Walk trails including the Bibbulmun Track

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Harvey Dam



# Logue Brook Dam (Lake Brockman)

## Recreation opportunities in non-DWSC

Catchments that are not proclaimed as drinking water source catchments (DWSC) are usually managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). DEC manages these areas with the aim of conserving wildlife and the landscape, for scientific study, to preserve features of archaeological, historical or scientific interest and to allow forms of recreation that do not adversely affect their ecosystems or landscapes.

Recreational activities allowed in these catchments may include; fishing, swimming, canoeing, power boating, waterskiing, white water rafting, rowing, picnicking, 'designated' camping, 'wild' camping, bushwalking, marroning, four wheel driving, sightseeing and rock climbing.

DEC Statement of Policy No. 18 *Recreation, tourism and visitor services 2006* states that DEC "endeavours to provide an appropriate level of supervision of activities on the lands and waters it manages. This is particularly important where natural and cultural values may be impaired. If this cannot be done, consideration may be given to restricting, relocating or eliminating the activity where practicable."

## Catchment history

Logue Brook Dam was built in 1963. The dam was built to supply water for the South-West Irrigation Scheme, it was also used for recreational purposes.

In 2008 Logue Brook Dam was planned to be used as a drinking water source catchment by 2010. However, this decision was reversed and Logue Brook Dam was deproclaimed as a drinking water source catchment in November 2008.

## Public access

- ~ 2 hours drive from Perth (145 km)
- ~ 1 hour drive from Bunbury (64 km)
- Camping fees apply:
  - \$6.50 per adult per night
  - \$4.50 per concession per night
  - \$2.00 per child per night (aged 6 to 16 years)

*Erosion caused from vehicle use on the lake banks*



*Rubbish spilling from a plastic bag at a designated campsite*



*Canoeing on the lake*



## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and management of the catchment area is undertaken by the Department of Environment and Conservation
- Police officers and Marine Safety officers also patrol the area
- Off-road vehicles (including quad and trail bikes) are prohibited

*Some images and information sourced from the Water Corporation and the Department of Environment and Conservation*

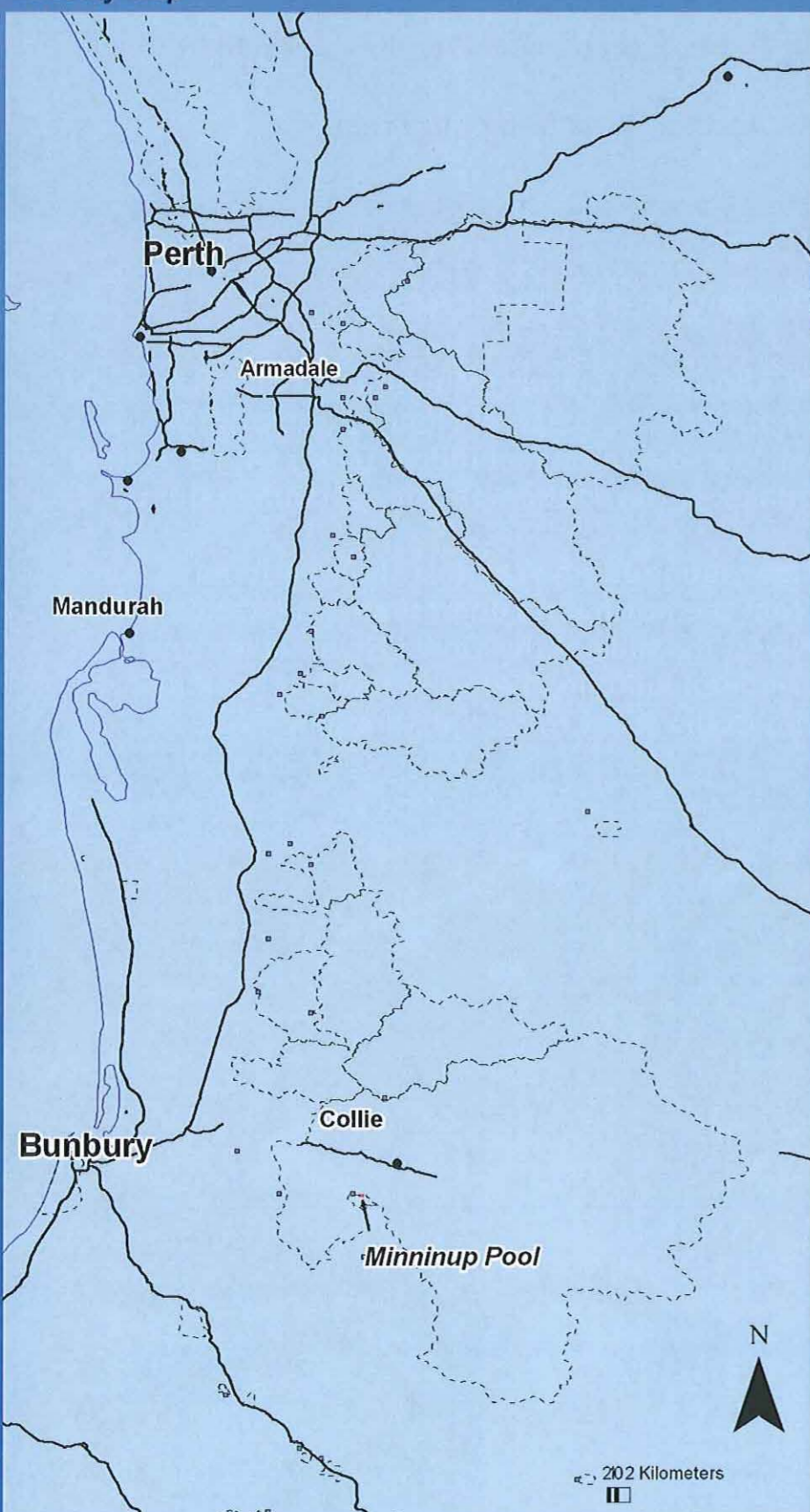
*Evidence of fires lit outside designated fire facilities*





November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Minninup Pool

## Catchment facts

- Minninup Pool is located on the Collie River
- The Collie River catchment area covers roughly 300 000 hectares
- The river widens to over 100 metres in breadth at Minninup Pool
- Freshwater fish found in the Minninup Pool area include trout, perch and cobbler
- The River is calm in the Minninup Pool area allowing a range of activities such as canoeing and swimming to occur

## Key recreation opportunities in this area

- Swimming
- Canoeing and rafting
- Fishing/marroning
- Wildflower and wildlife appreciation
- Walk trails including the Bibbulmun Track
- Picnicking

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Stockton Lake and Glen Mervyn Dam
- Scenic drive (Flora Road)



# Minninup Pool

## Recreation opportunities in non-DWSC

Catchments that are not proclaimed as drinking water source catchments (DWSC) are usually managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). DEC manages these areas with the aim of conserving wildlife and the landscape, for scientific study, to preserve features of archaeological, historical or scientific interest and to allow forms of recreation that do not adversely affect their ecosystems or landscapes.

Recreational activities allowed in these catchments may include; fishing, swimming, canoeing, power boating, waterskiing, white water rafting, rowing, picnicking, 'designated' camping, 'wild' camping, bushwalking, marroning, four wheel driving, sightseeing and rock climbing.

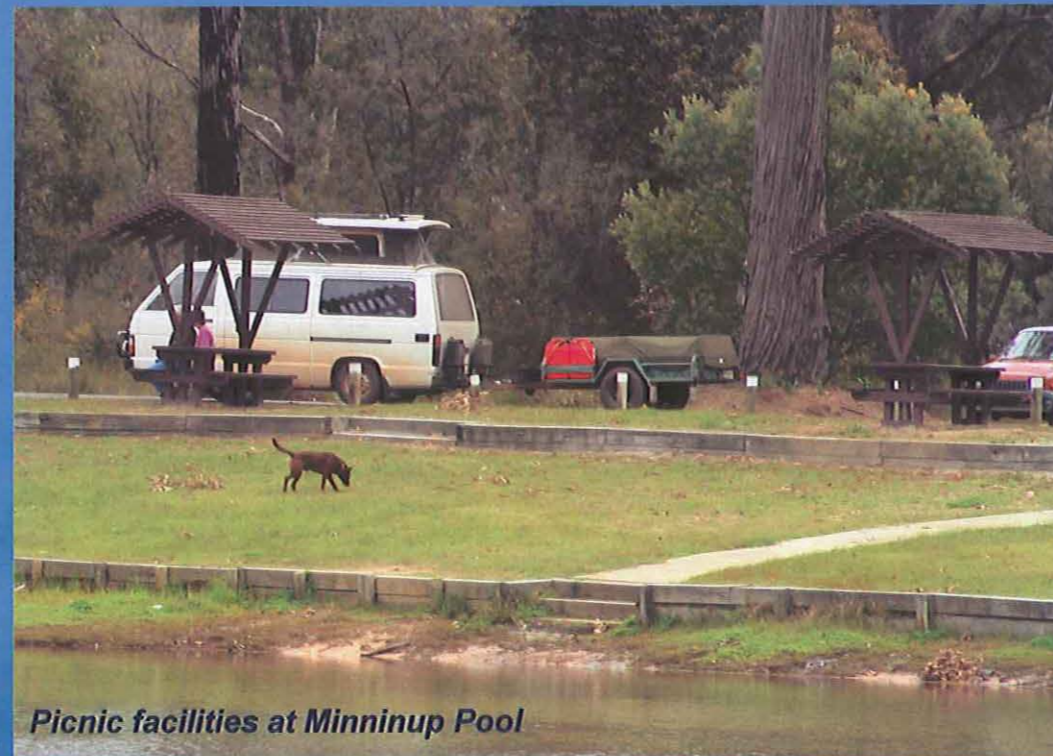
DEC Statement of Policy No. 18 *Recreation, tourism and visitor services 2006* states that DEC "endeavours to provide an appropriate level of supervision of activities on the lands and waters it manages. This is particularly important where natural and cultural values may be impaired. If this cannot be done, consideration may be given to restricting, relocating or eliminating the activity where practicable."

## Catchment history

Minninup Pool is part of the Collie River catchment area.

The river was named after Dr Alexander Collie who along with Lt. William Preston, discovered the river in 1829.

The salinity of the stream flow from the Collie Catchment has increased since the clearing of the native forest for pasture development began.



*Picnic facilities at Minninup Pool*

## Public access

- ~ 3 hours, 10 minutes drive from Perth (215 km)
- ~ 9 minutes drive from Collie (5 km)
- Public access is currently free of charge
- Access is via Mungalup road

## Aboriginal significance

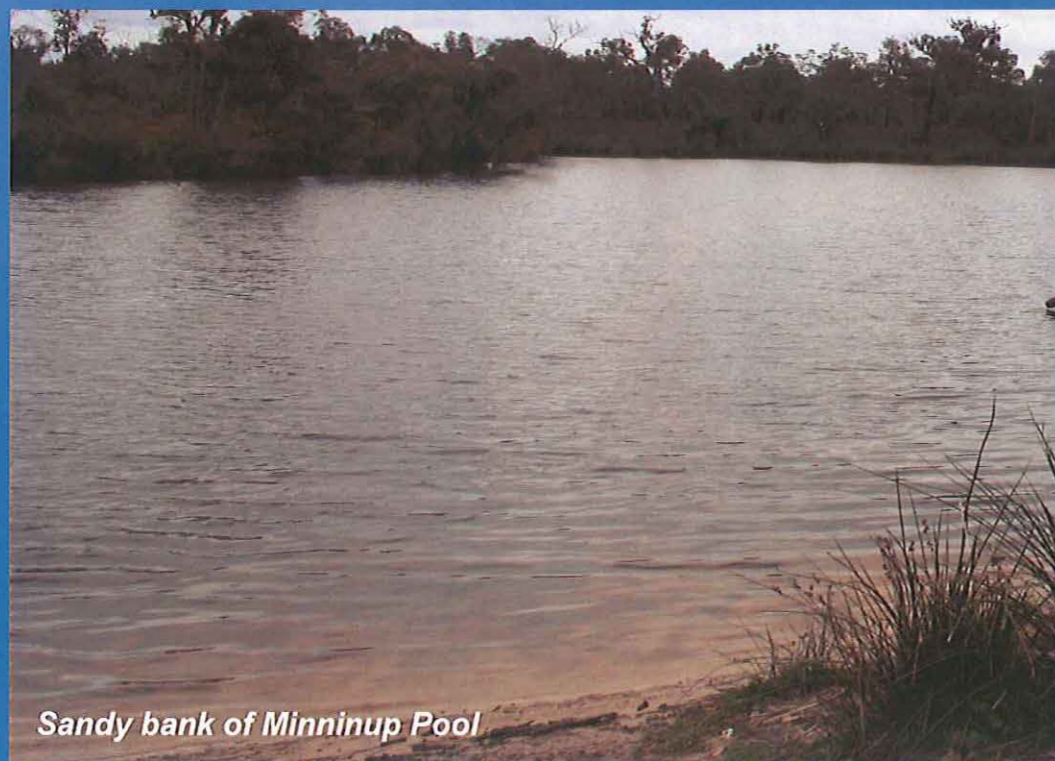
In Aboriginal culture, Minninup Pool is believed to be the resting place of Ngarngungudditj Walgu, who is said to be a mythical being with a 'water snake' or serpentine physical manifestation.

Ngarngungudditj Walgu is thought to have come from the north-east and created the Collie River, the hills of the Collie River valley and the Leschenault inlet, before travelling back up the Collie River to rest at Minninup Pool.

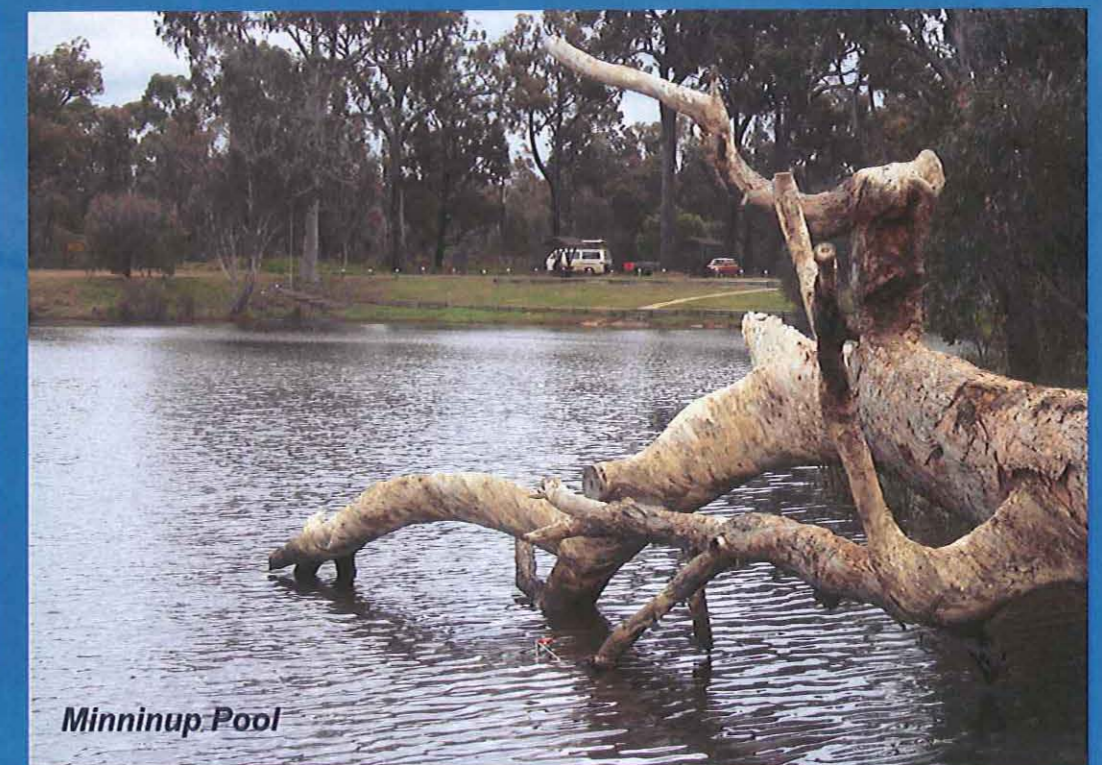
## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and management of the catchment area is undertaken by the Department of Environment and Conservation
- Police officers also monitor the area
- The Department of Environment and Conservation are investigating options to control introduced fish species in permanent tributaries of the Collie River

*Some information sourced from the Department of Environment and Conservation*



*Sandy bank of Minninup Pool*



*Minninup Pool*

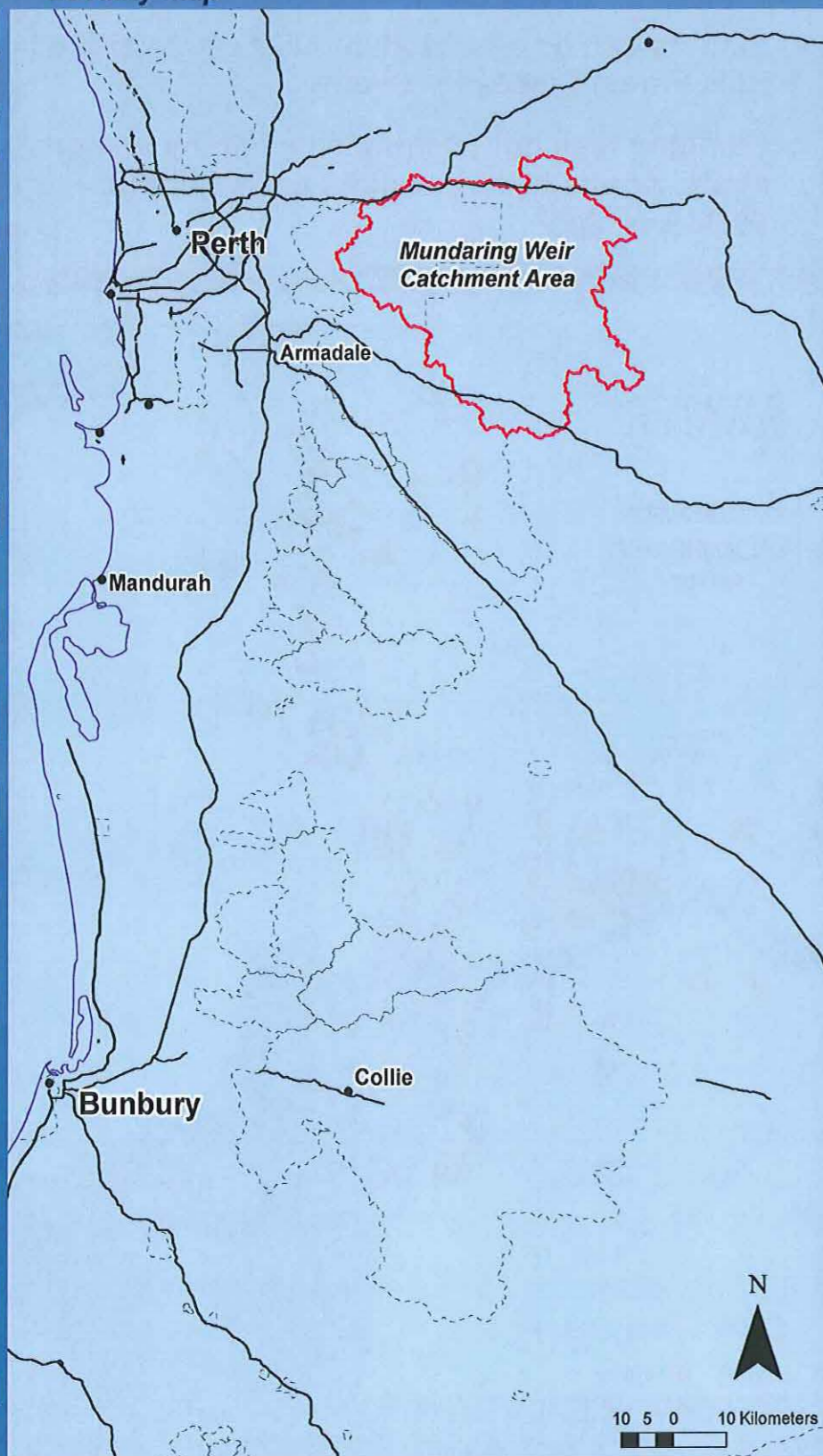


# Mundaring Weir catchment area

November 2009

Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



## Catchment facts

- Proclaimed under the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* in 1907
- Reservoir storage capacity is 63 597 megalitres
- Reservoir surface area at capacity is 675 hectares
- Catchment area covers 147 000 hectares
- Supplies water to the Goldfields and Agricultural Water Supply Scheme (Kalgoorlie pipeline)
- Supplies water to Perth, Mandurah, Pinjarra, Harvey and the Goldfields through the integrated Water Supply System (approximately 1.8 million people)

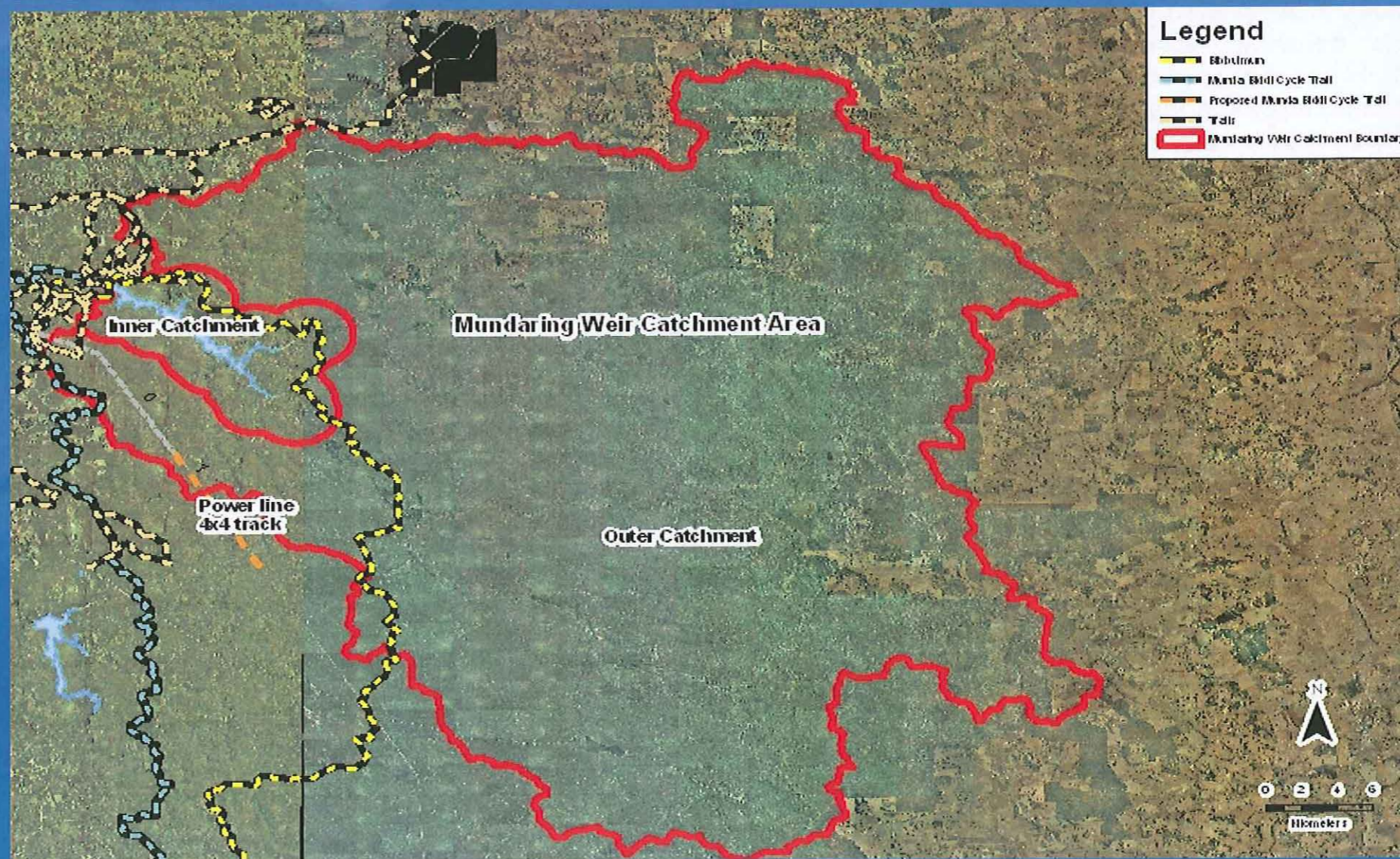
## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Camping (along the Bibbulmun Track at approved campsites)
- Walk trails including the Kep Track and Mundaring precinct long walk trail
- Cycle trail (Munda Biddi Trail)
- Off-road vehicle trails including the Powerline and Wandoo tracks
- Picnicking/barbecuing \*

\* facilities provided below the dam wall

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Lake Leschenaultia



# Mundaring Weir catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in DWSC

The DoW prepared Statewide policy No. 13: *Policy and guidelines for recreation within public drinking water source areas on crown land* to guide recreation access to drinking water source catchments (DWSC). This policy was publically consulted and is subject to a five-year review.

The policy reflects existing legislation that prohibits public access to reservoir protection zones (RPZ) in the Perth Hills. RPZ (the 'inner catchment') include the reservoir and land within two kilometres of the high water level of the reservoir. RPZ have also been applied in southwest DWSC to achieve the same level of protection for water quality and public health.

In the remainder of the DWSC (the 'outer catchment') controlled access for recreation purposes is supported by Policy 13. This includes controlled access for bushwalking, mountain bike riding, bird watching, orienteering and picnicking. Designated areas managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation, such as camp sites, are also supported in the 'outer catchment' of a DWSC.

## Catchment history

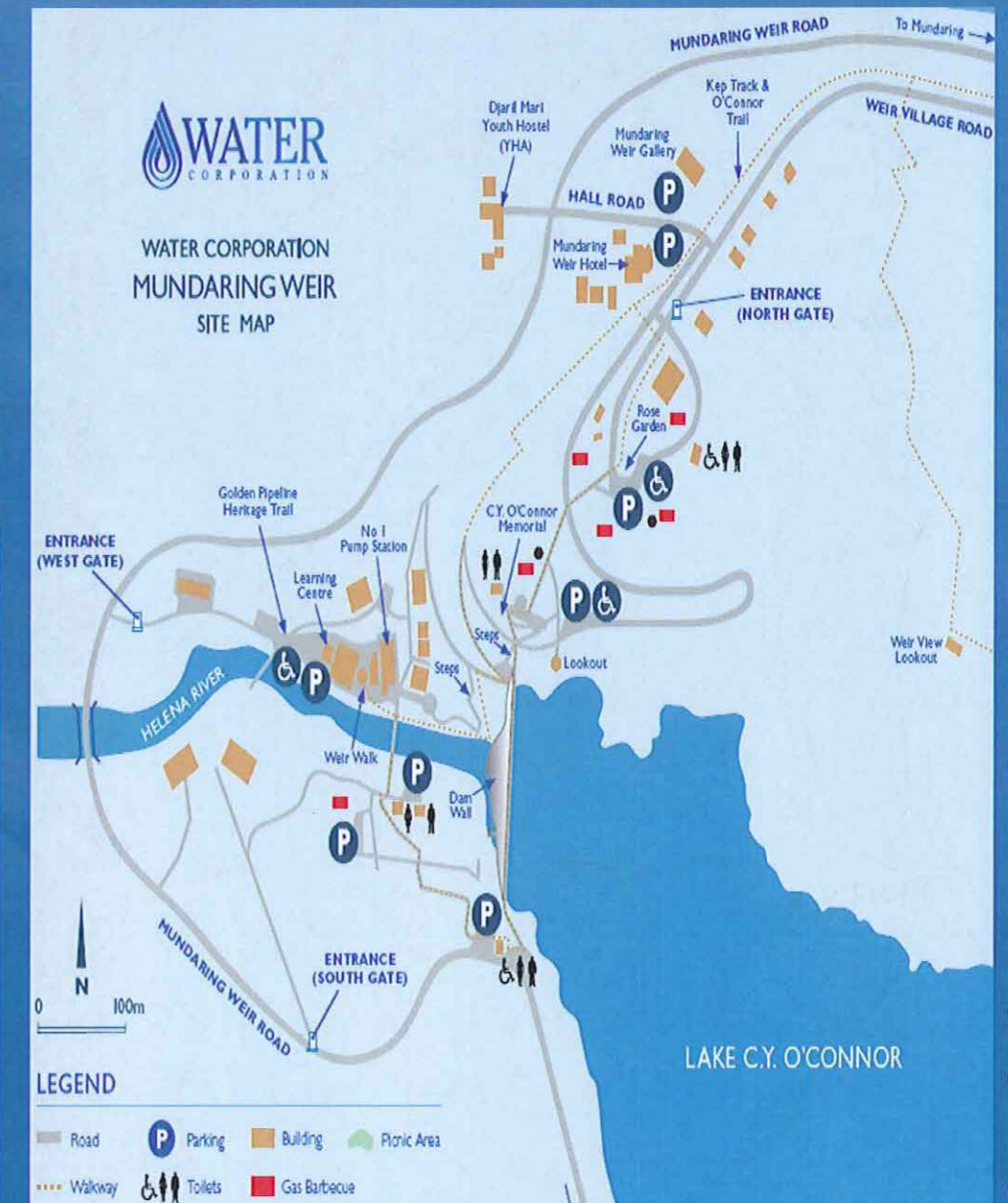
In 1895 the state's Engineer-in-Chief of Public Works, CY O'Connor, was asked to supply fresh water to the arid goldfields.

His solution was to build a storage reservoir in the hills near Perth and pump water inland. The weir was constructed across the Helena River valley between 1898 and 1903.



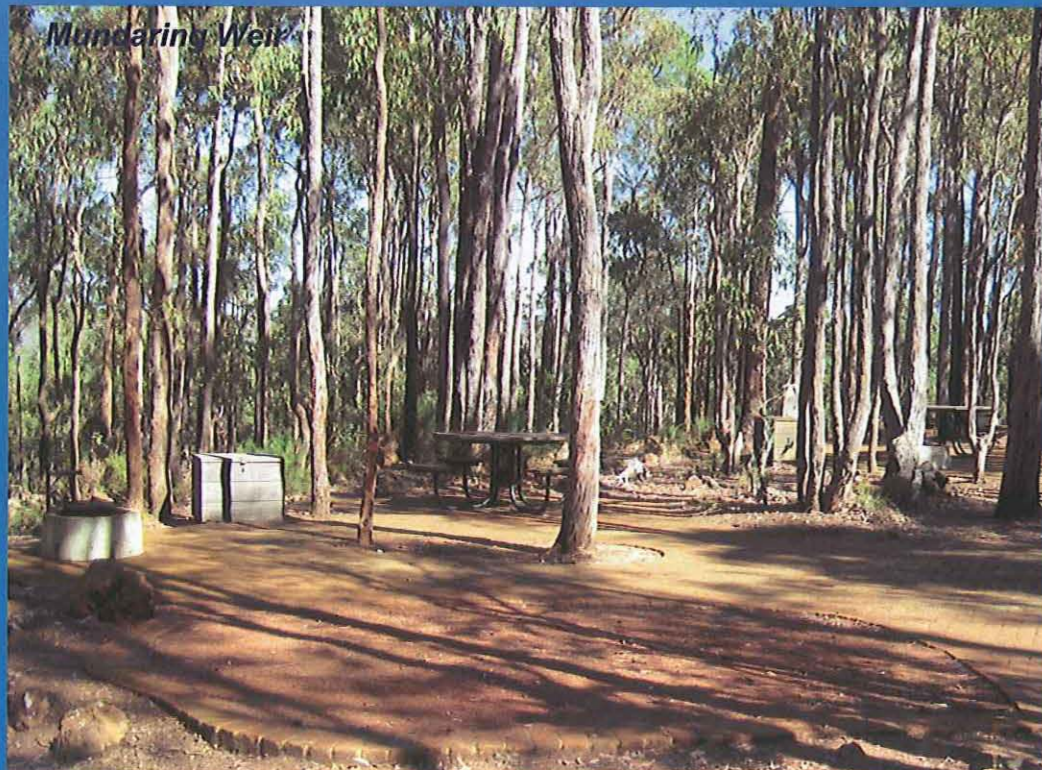
## Public access

- ~ 1 hour, 10 minutes drive from Perth (42 km)
- ~ 12 minutes drive from Mundaring town (9 km)
- The dam is open to visitors until 5pm every day of the week and entry is free of charge
- Visitors can be educated about the area at the Hills Forest Discovery Centre
- Camping fees (for designated camping areas) apply: Adults \$8.80 per night and Children \$6.60 per night



## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and by-law enforcement for this catchment has been delegated by the Department of Water to the Water Corporation
- 1191 hours of surveillance were undertaken in the catchment throughout the 2008/09 financial year
- Unauthorised activities known to occur in the catchment include trail bike riding and off-road vehicle use in non-designated areas, illegal camping, swimming and fishing/marroning
- Under by-law enforcement there were 61 prosecutions during the 2008/09 financial year



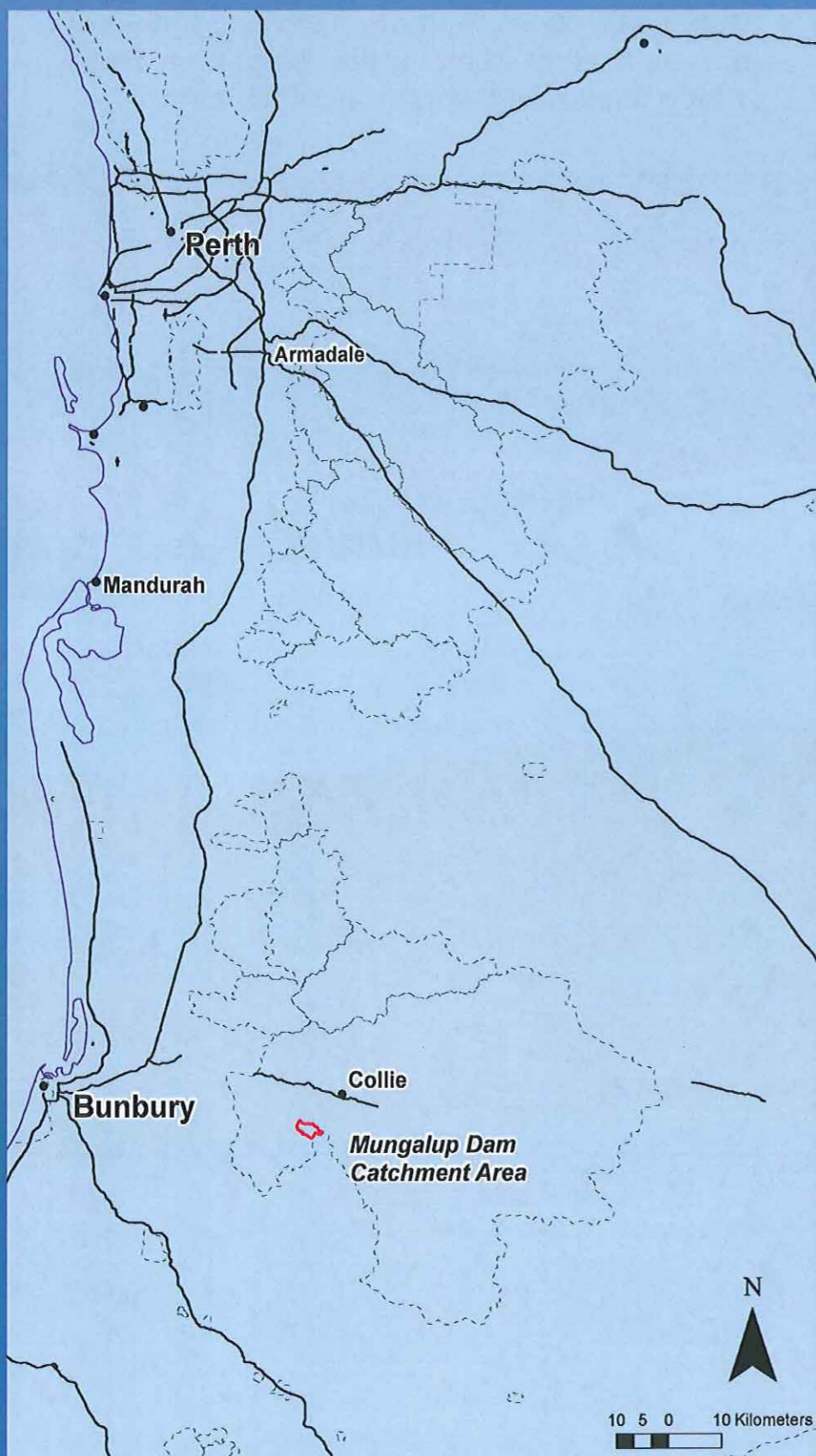
Some images and information sourced from the Water Corporation



November 2009

Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Mungalup Dam catchment area

## Catchment facts

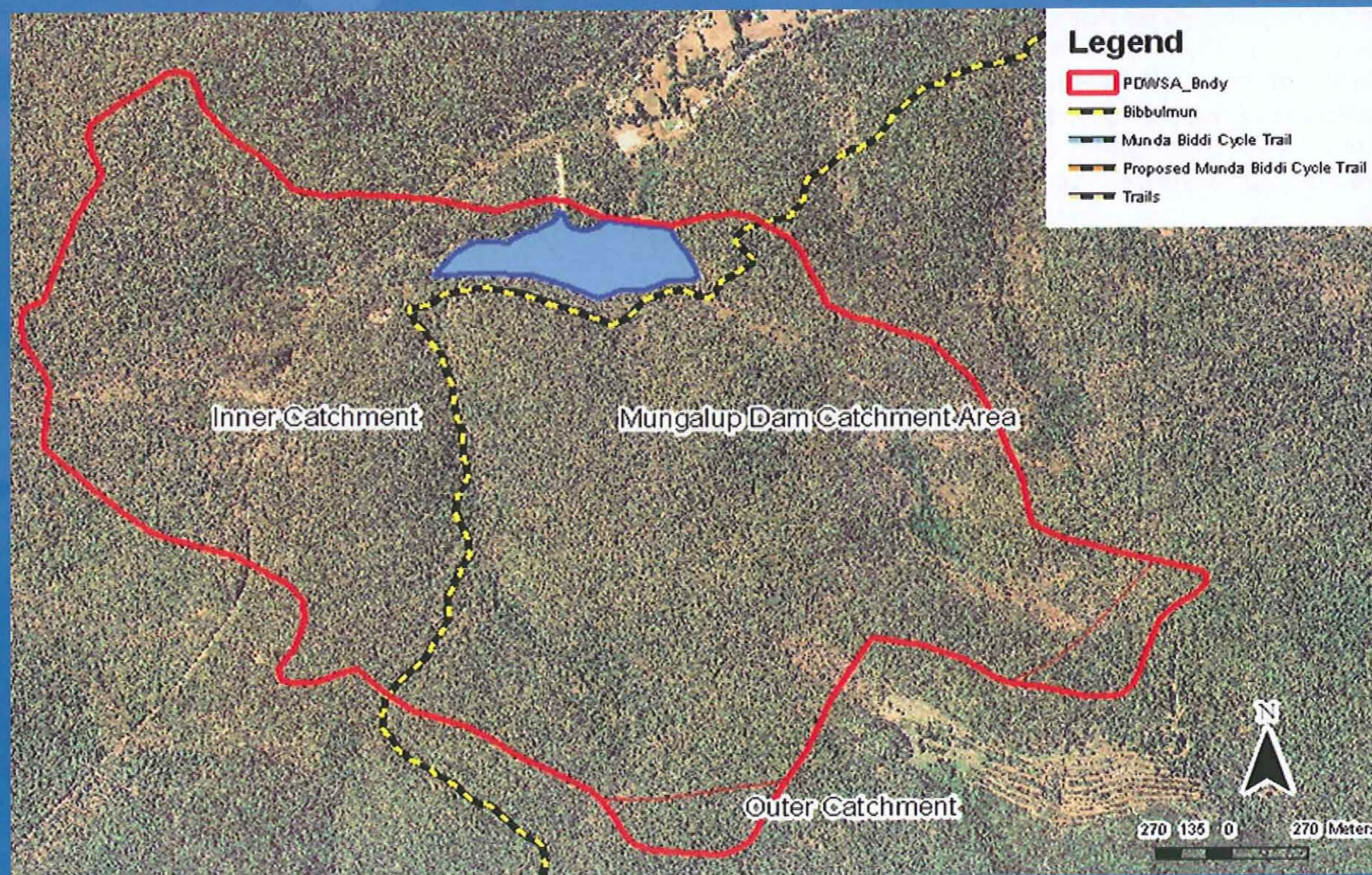
- The reservoir is located within the Wellington Dam catchment area proclaimed under the *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* in 1957
- Reservoir storage capacity is 681 megalitres
- Reservoir surface area at capacity is 162 hectares
- Catchment area covers 600 hectares
- Dam wall is 13 metres above ground level and the crest length is 253 metres
- Supplies water to Collie and Mungalup

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Walk trails including the Bibbulmun Track
- Wildflower and wildlife appreciation

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Honeymoon Pool and Lennard Drive
- Wellington Dam
- Lake Kepwari
- Stockton Lake
- Glen Mervyn Dam



# Mungalup Dam catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in DWSC

The DoW prepared Statewide policy No. 13: *Policy and guidelines for recreation within public drinking water source areas on crown land* to guide recreation access to drinking water source catchments (DWSC). This policy was publically consulted and is subject to a five-year review.

The policy reflects existing legislation that prohibits public access to reservoir protection zones (RPZ) in the Perth Hills. RPZ (the 'inner catchment') include the reservoir and land within two kilometres of the high water level of the reservoir. RPZ have also been applied in southwest DWSC to achieve the same level of protection for water quality and public health.

In the remainder of the DWSC (the 'outer catchment') controlled access for recreation purposes is supported by Policy 13. This includes controlled access for bushwalking, mountain bike riding, bird watching, orienteering and picnicking. Designated areas managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation, such as camp sites, are also supported in the 'outer catchment' of a DWSC.

## Catchment history

Mungalup dam was built in 1935.

The reservoir was the original source of water for the town of Collie until the northern part of the townsite was connected to the Great Southern Town Water Supply Scheme (GSTWSS) in the early 1950s.

*Dam wall remediation works*



*Walk trail*



## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and management of this catchment is undertaken by the Water Corporation and the Department of Environment and Conservation
- 183 hours of surveillance were undertaken in the catchment throughout the 2008/09 financial year
- Unauthorised activities known to occur in the catchment include marroning/fishing, camping, fire lighting, hunting, trail bike riding and off-road vehicle use

*Some information sourced from the Water Corporation*

## Public access

- ~ 3 hours, 10 minutes drive from Perth (219 km)
- ~ 15 minutes drive from Collie (9 km)
- Public access is not authorised but pedestrian access is allowed along the Bibbulmun Track, which passes within metres of the dam



Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water

*Looking after all our water needs*



Mungalup Dam Catchment Area  
drinking water source protection plan

Collie South and Mungalup town water supply

Water resource protection series

REPORT NO. WRP-101  
June 2009

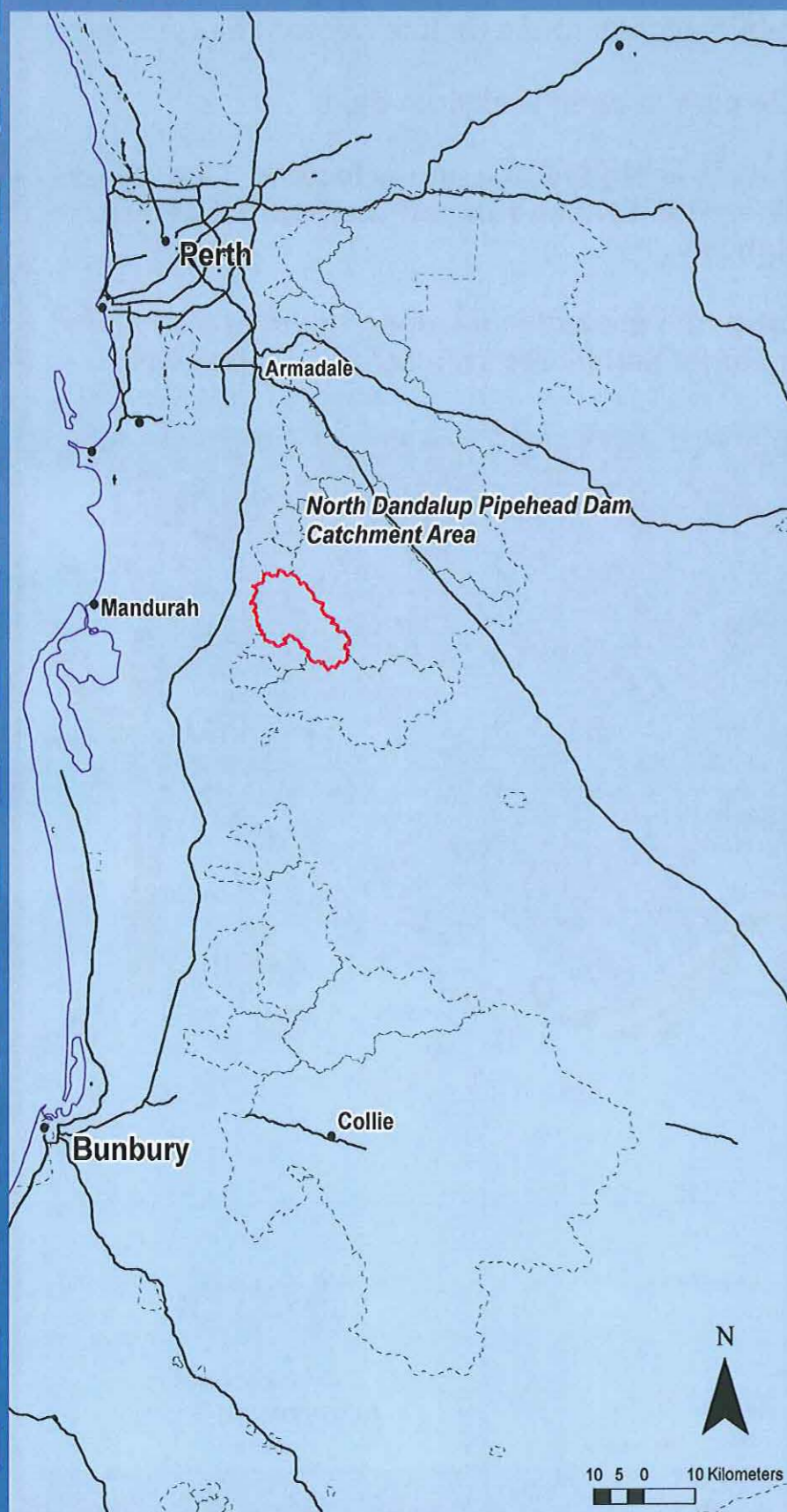
***Drinking water source protection plan***



Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water

November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# North Dandalup pipehead dam catchment area

## Catchment facts

- Newest dam supplying water to the Perth area
- Proclaimed under the *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* in 1982
- Reservoir storage capacity is 75 000 megalitres
- Reservoir surface area at capacity is 510 hectares
- Catchment area is 15 300 hectares
- Dam wall is 62 metres above ground level
- Supplies water to Perth, Mandurah, Pinjarra, Harvey and the Goldfields through the Integrated Water Supply System (approximately 1.8 million people)

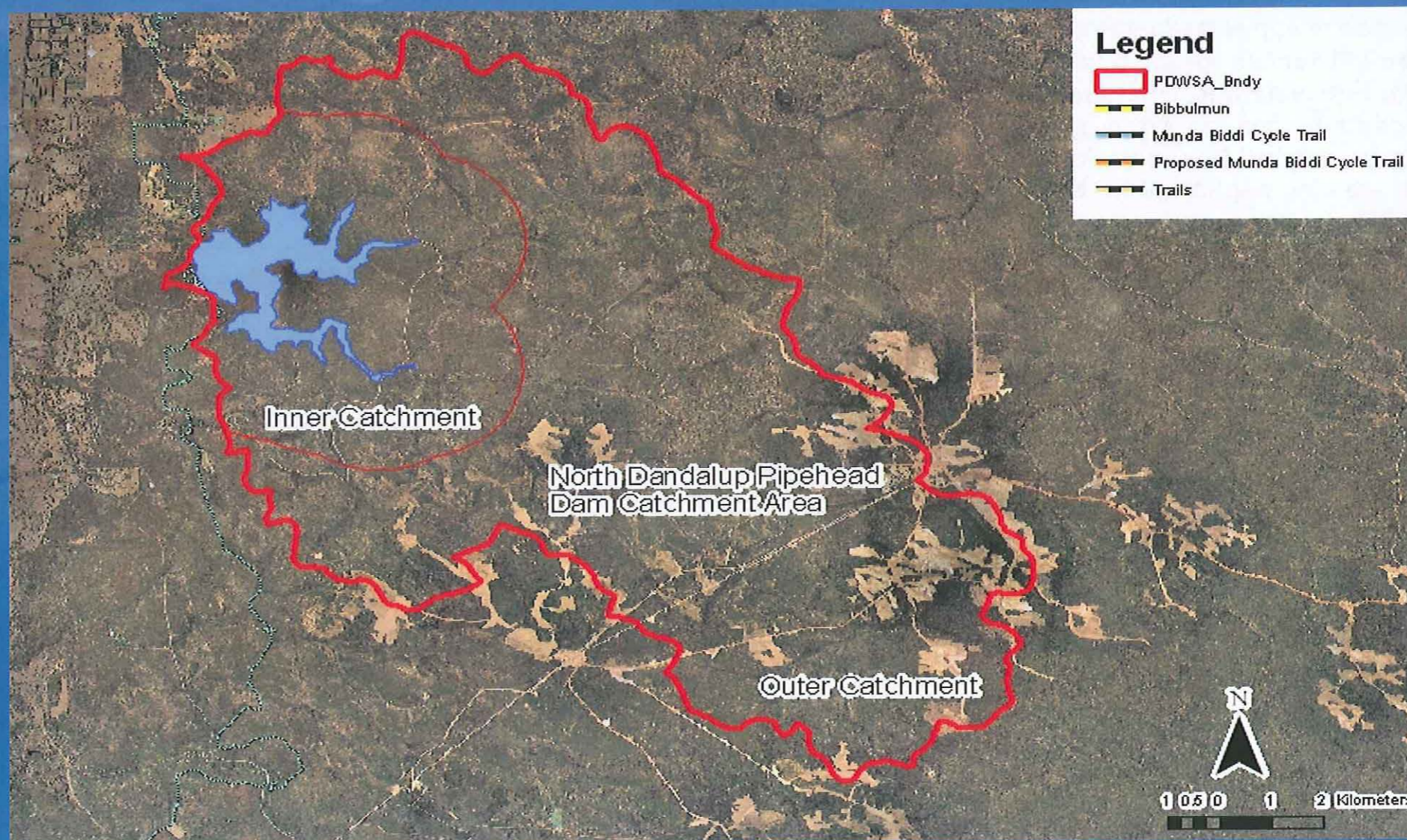
## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Picnicking/barbecuing \*
- Walk trails
- Cycle trails including the Munda Biddi Trail
- Sailing model boats, wading and beach games in the old pipehead dam \*

\* facilities provided below the dam wall

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Goldmine Hill picnic area
- Lane Pool Reserve
- Fairbridge farm



# North Dandalup pipehead dam catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in DWSC

The DoW prepared Statewide policy No. 13: *Policy and guidelines for recreation within public drinking water source areas on crown land* to guide recreation access to drinking water source catchments (DWSC). This policy was publically consulted and is subject to a five-year review.

The policy reflects existing legislation that prohibits public access to reservoir protection zones (RPZ) in the Perth Hills. RPZ (the 'inner catchment') include the reservoir and land within two kilometres of the high water level of the reservoir. RPZ have also been applied in southwest DWSC to achieve the same level of protection for water quality and public health.

In the remainder of the DWSC (the 'outer catchment') controlled access for recreation purposes is supported by Policy 13. This includes controlled access for bushwalking, mountain bike riding, bird watching, orienteering and picnicking. Designated areas managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation, such as camp sites, are also supported in the 'outer catchment' of a DWSC.

## Catchment history

The North Dandalup Dam was constructed in 1994 and is the newest reservoir supplying water to Perth. As well as the main dam, two saddle dams were built on low lying ridges to the west.

The original pipehead dam, which operated from 1971 until completion of the main dam, now provides a recreational lake for visitors.

Pipehead dam wading beach



## Public access

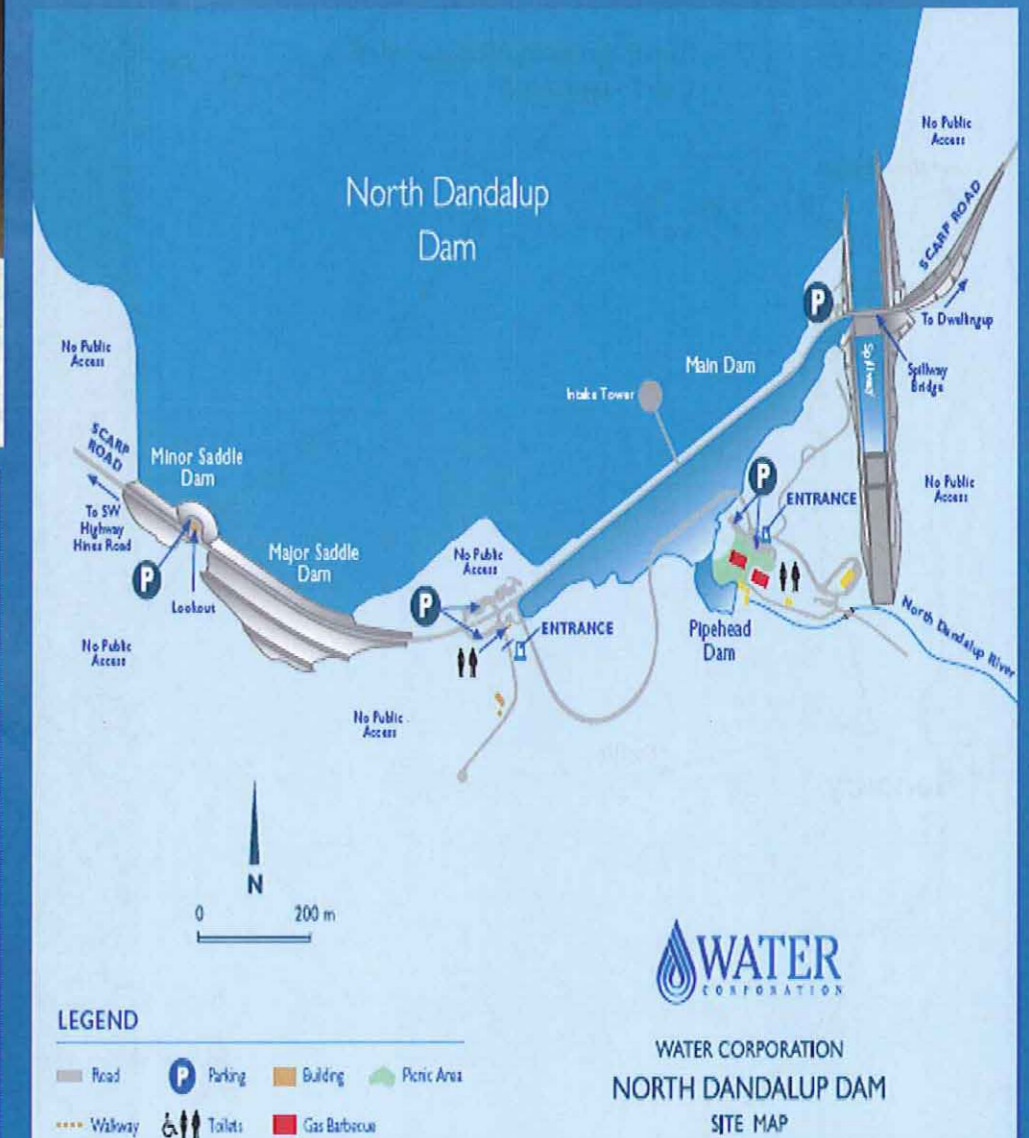
- ~ 1 hour, 10 minutes drive from Perth (84 km)
- ~ 20 minutes drive from Pinjarra (21 km)
- Public access to the dam is free of charge
- The dam is open until 6pm daily
- Access is signposted and is located 5 km up Hines Road which runs off the South Western Highway
- Car parks are available along the dam wall and at the toilet and picnic area below the dam wall

Picnic area at the old pipehead dam



## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and by-law enforcement for this catchment has been delegated by the Department of Water to the Water Corporation
- 668 hours of surveillance were undertaken in the catchment during the 2008/09 financial year
- Unauthorised activities known to occur in the catchment include swimming, hunting, fishing, marroning, camping, dog exercising, off-road driving and rubbish dumping
- Four prosecutions occurred during the 2008/09 financial year for unauthorised activities in the catchment



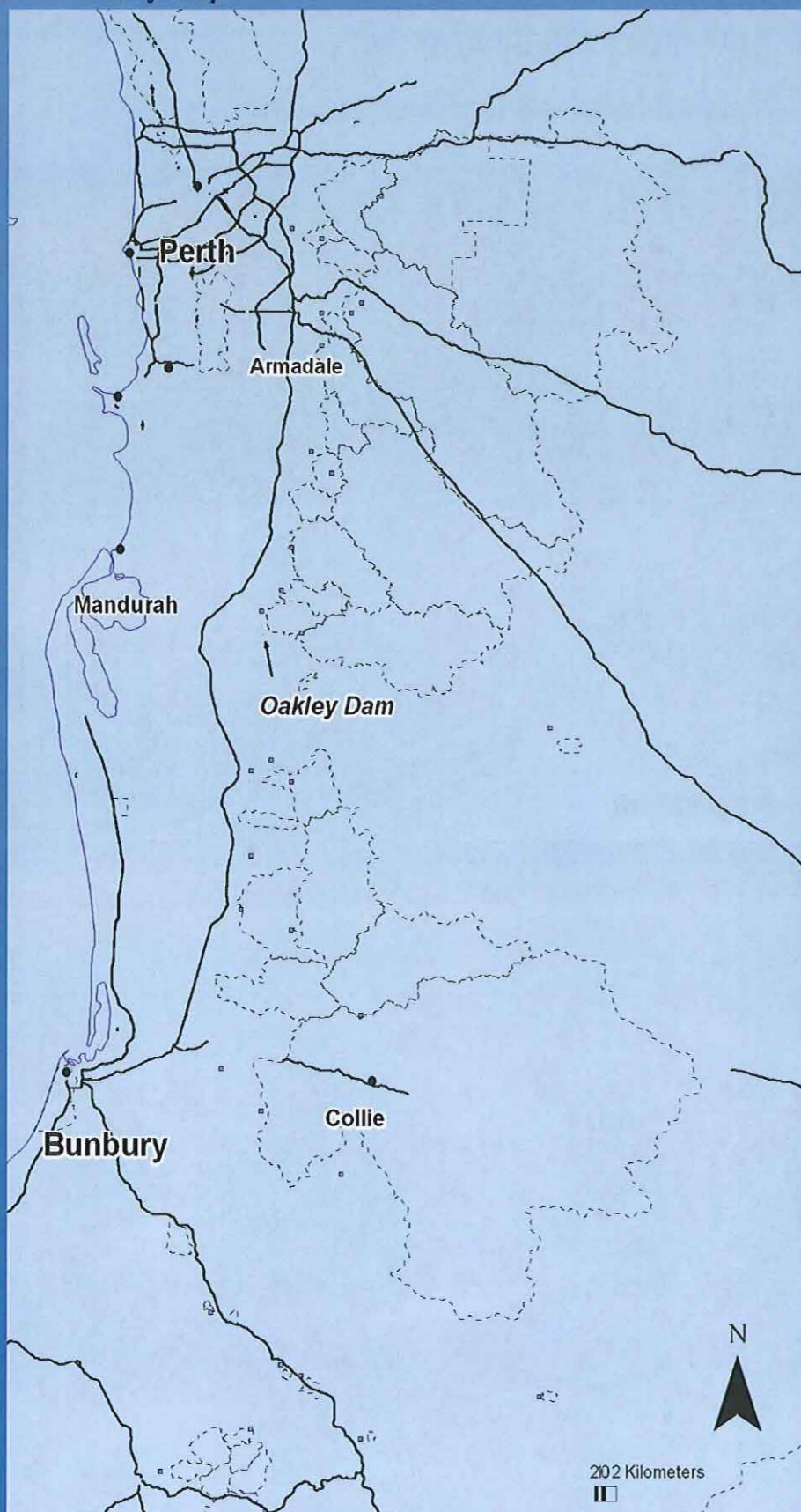
Some images and information sourced from the Water Corporation



Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water

November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Oakley Dam catchment area

## Catchment facts

- Reservoir storage capacity is 24 321 megalitres
- Reservoir surface area covers 0.3 hectares
- Catchment area covers 3 900 hectares
- Dam wall height is 45 metres above ground level and the crest length is 335 metres
- Located in the Marrinup State Forest
- The main use of the dam is recreation
- Recreational use of the catchment area is estimated at 40 000 to 60 000 people per year

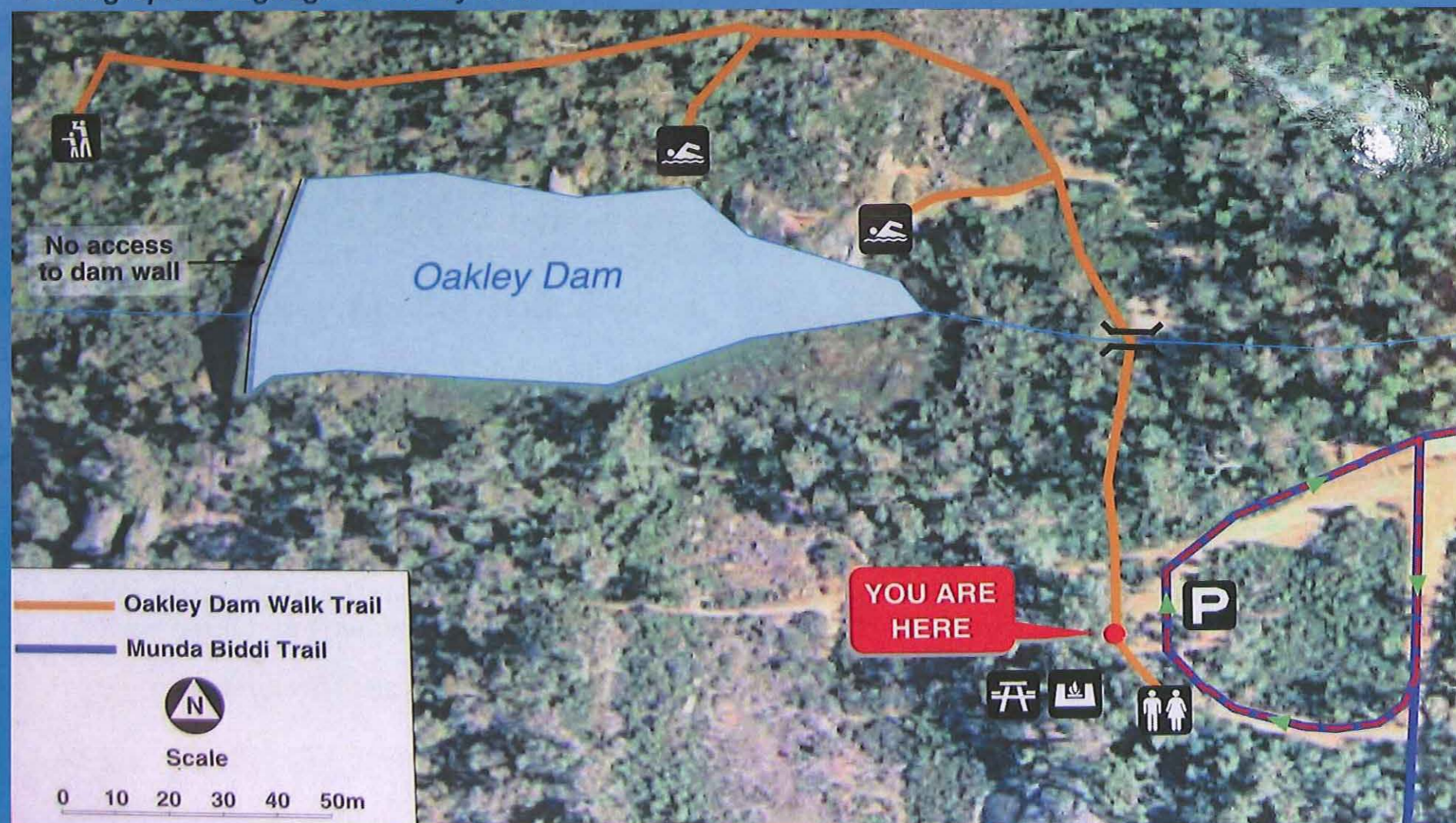
## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Swimming
- Picnicking/barbecuing
- Fishing/marroning
- Cycle trail (Mundi Biddi Trail)
- Walk trails including a walk trail to a lookout platform

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Lane Pool Reserve
- South Dandalup Dam

Photograph of Signage at Oakley dam



# Oakley Dam catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in non-DWSC

Catchments that are not proclaimed as drinking water source catchments (DWSC) are usually managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). DEC manages these areas with the aim of conserving wildlife and the landscape, for scientific study, to preserve features of archaeological, historical or scientific interest and to allow forms of recreation that do not adversely affect their ecosystems or landscapes.

Recreational activities allowed in these catchments may include; fishing, swimming, canoeing, power boating, waterskiing, white water rafting, rowing, picnicking, 'designated' camping, 'wild' camping, bushwalking, marroning, four wheel driving, sightseeing and rock climbing.

DEC Statement of Policy No. 18 *Recreation, tourism and visitor services 2006* states that DEC "endeavours to provide an appropriate level of supervision of activities on the lands and waters it manages. This is particularly important where natural and cultural values may be impaired. If this cannot be done, consideration may be given to restricting, relocating or eliminating the activity where practicable."

## Dam history

Oakley Dam was built in the late 1930s to supply water for steam locomotives operating from Pinjarra.

Picnic, barbecue and toilet facilities were later provided to create a recreation site. The site was destroyed by wildfire in 2007 and rebuilt in 2009.

The dam is stocked with trout by the Department of Fisheries.

## Public access

- ~ 1 hour, 30 minutes drive from Perth (106 km)
- ~ 25 minutes drive from Pinjarra (16 km)
- The dam is accessible via walk trails (~ 150m from the picnic area)
- Dogs are allowed in the catchment



Information shelter



Viewing platform

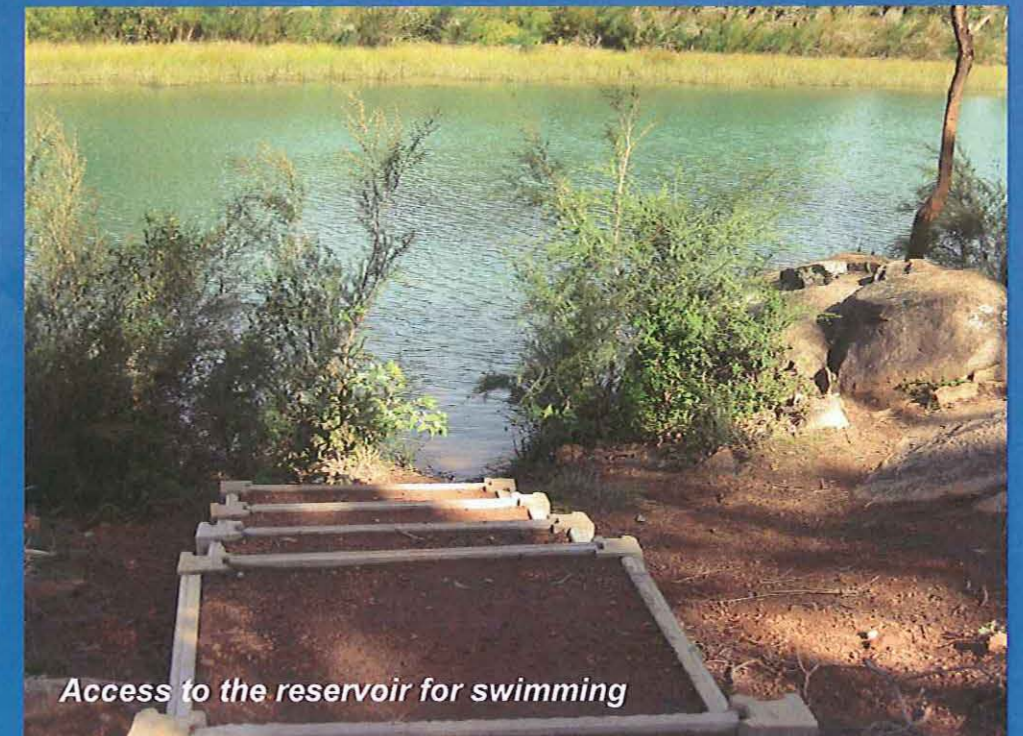
## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and management of the catchment is undertaken by the Department of Environment and Conservation
- Off-road vehicles (including quad and trail bikes) are prohibited
- Unauthorised activities known to occur in the catchment include camping and littering
- Access to the dam wall is prohibited

Some images and information sourced from the Department of Environment and Conservation



Oakley Dam wall

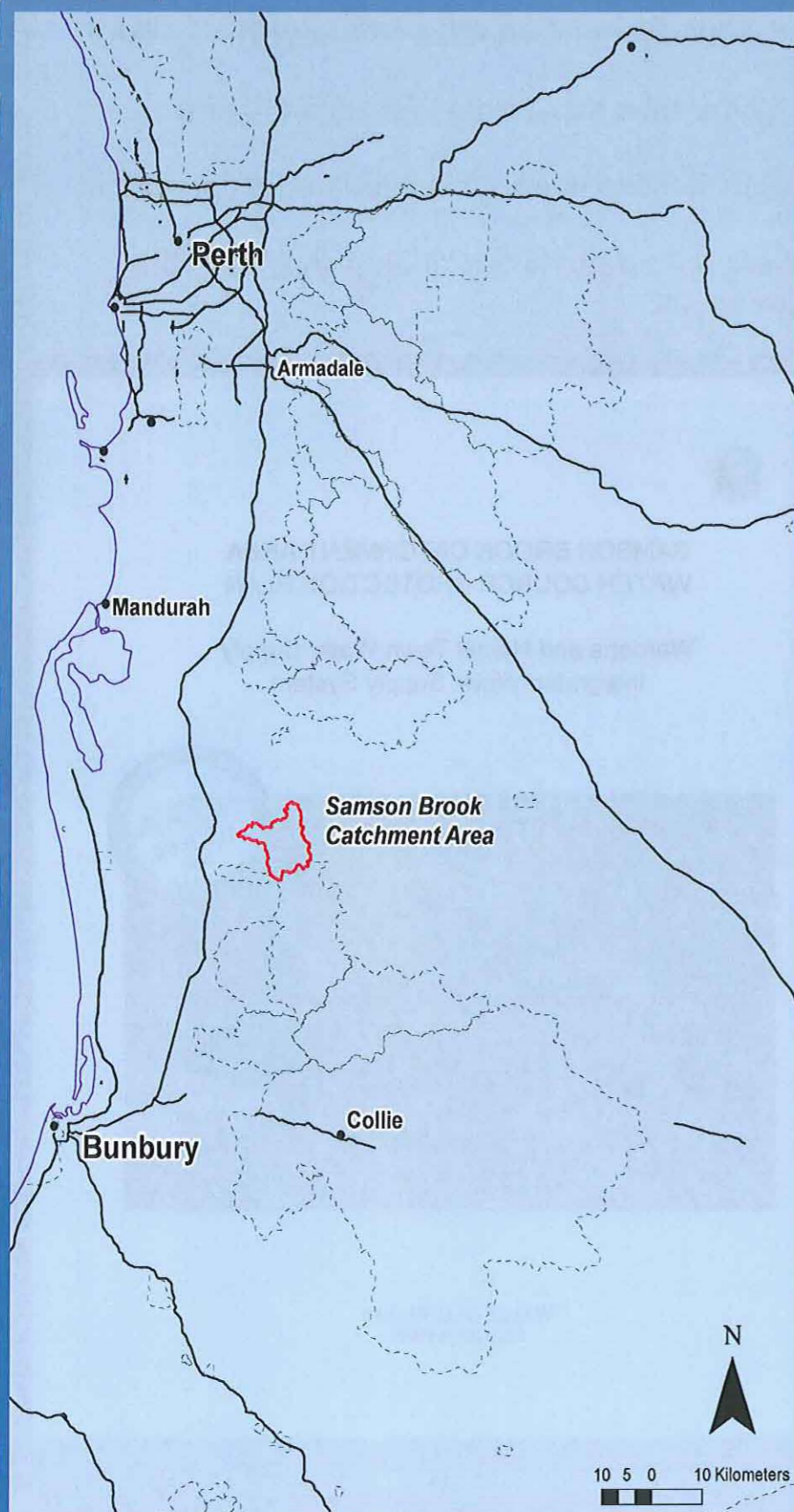


Access to the reservoir for swimming



November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Samson Brook catchment area

## Catchment facts

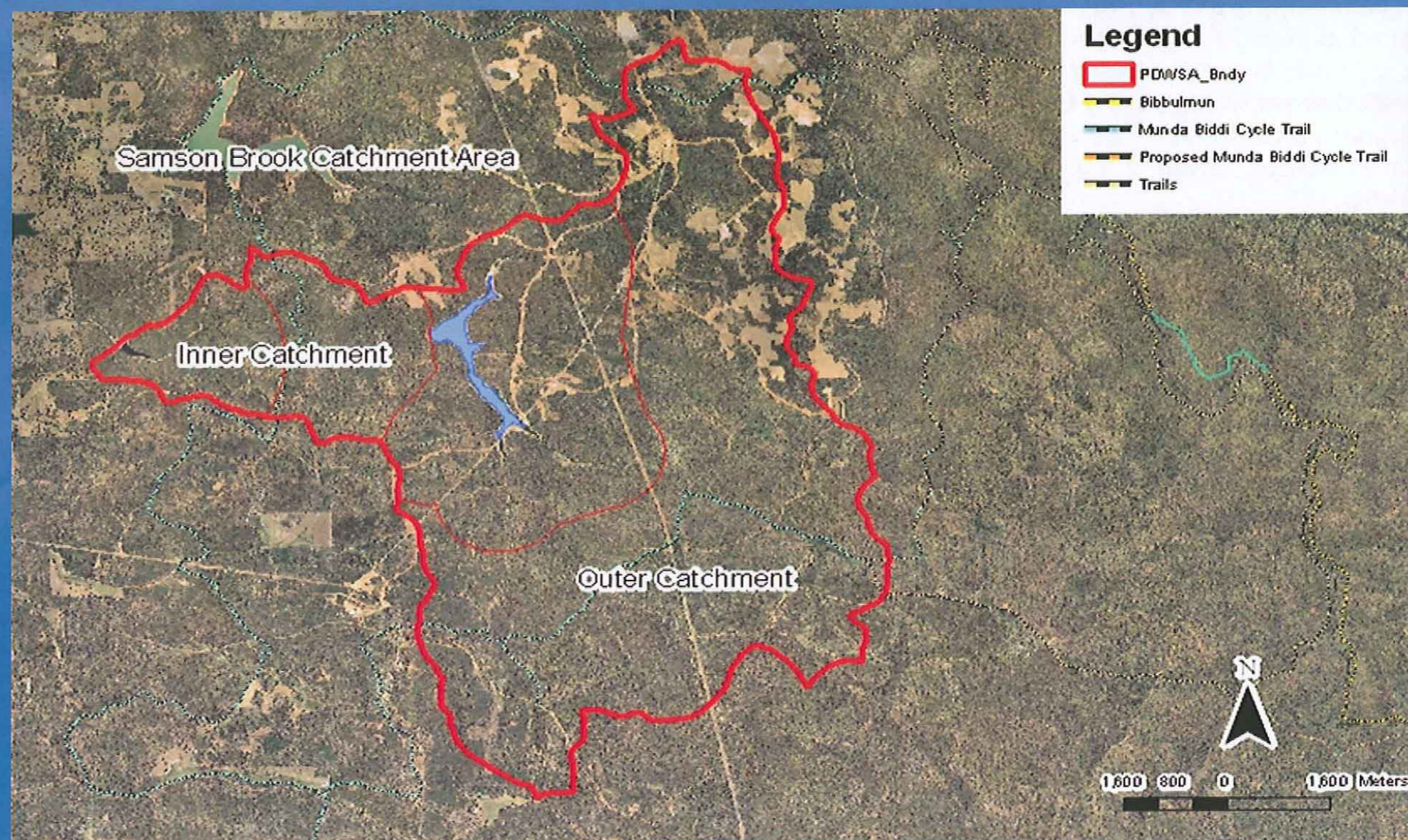
- Samson Brook Dam is also known as Lake Kabbamup
- Originally proclaimed under the *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* in 1952
- Reservoir storage capacity is 8000 megalitres (Samson Brook Dam) and 3000 megalitres (Samson Brook Pipehead Dam)
- Combined catchment area is 7456 hectares
- The Samson Brook Dam is used primarily for irrigation purposes while the Samson Brook Pipehead Dam is used to supply drinking water
- Supplies water to Perth, Mandurah, Pinjarra, Harvey and the Goldfields through the integrated Water Supply System (approximately 1.8 million people)

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Walk trails
- Cycle trails including the Munda Biddi Trail

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Drakesbrook Weir
- Logue Brook Dam
- Waroona Dam
- Glen Mervyn Dam
- Lane Poole Reserve



# Samson Brook catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in DWSC

The DoW prepared Statewide policy No. 13: *Policy and guidelines for recreation within public drinking water source areas on crown land* to guide recreation access to drinking water source catchments (DWSC). This policy was publically consulted and is subject to a five-year review.

The policy reflects existing legislation that prohibits public access to reservoir protection zones (RPZ) in the Perth Hills. RPZ (the 'inner catchment') include the reservoir and land within two kilometres of the high water level of the reservoir. RPZ have also been applied in southwest DWSC to achieve the same level of protection for water quality and public health.

In the remainder of the DWSC (the 'outer catchment') controlled access for recreation purposes is supported by Policy 13. This includes controlled access for bushwalking, mountain bike riding, bird watching, orienteering and picnicking. Designated areas managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation, such as camp sites, are also supported in the 'outer catchment' of a DWSC.

## Catchment history

The Samson Brook Dam was completed in 1941 and has been used primarily for irrigation. The Samson Brook Pipehead Dam has supplied drinking water to Waroona since 1962.

The reservoir was redeveloped in 2003 to increase its capacity to 13 000 megalitres.

A number of recreation activities have historically taken place in the catchment (horse riding, mountain biking, fishing, marroning) however, these are now less common due to mining in the catchment and restricted access for dieback control.



## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and management of this catchment is undertaken by Water Corporation and the Department of Environment and Conservation
- 614 hours of surveillance were undertaken in the catchment (and pipehead) throughout the 2008/09 financial year
- Unauthorised activities known to occur in the catchment include fishing and marroning

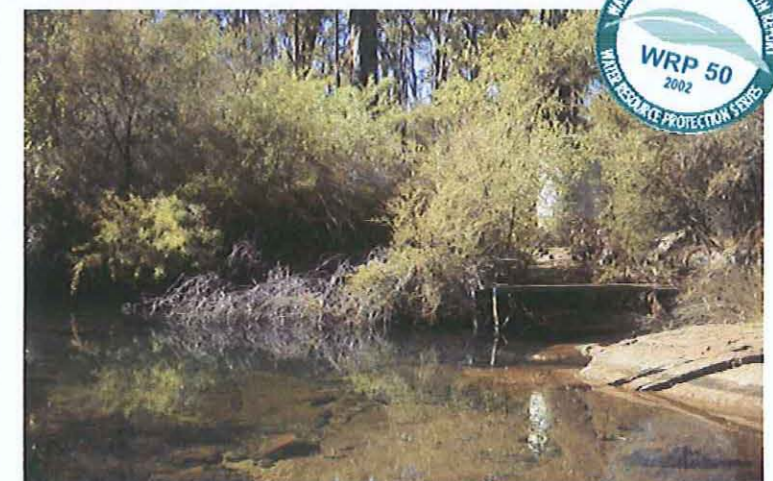
## Public access

- ~ 1 hour, 50 minutes drive from Perth (127 km)
- ~ 23 minutes drive from Waroona (14 km)
- Public access is not promoted in the catchment
- There are no public facilities provided in the catchment



## SAMSON BROOK CATCHMENT AREA WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN

Waroona and Hamel Town Water Supply  
Integrated Water Supply System

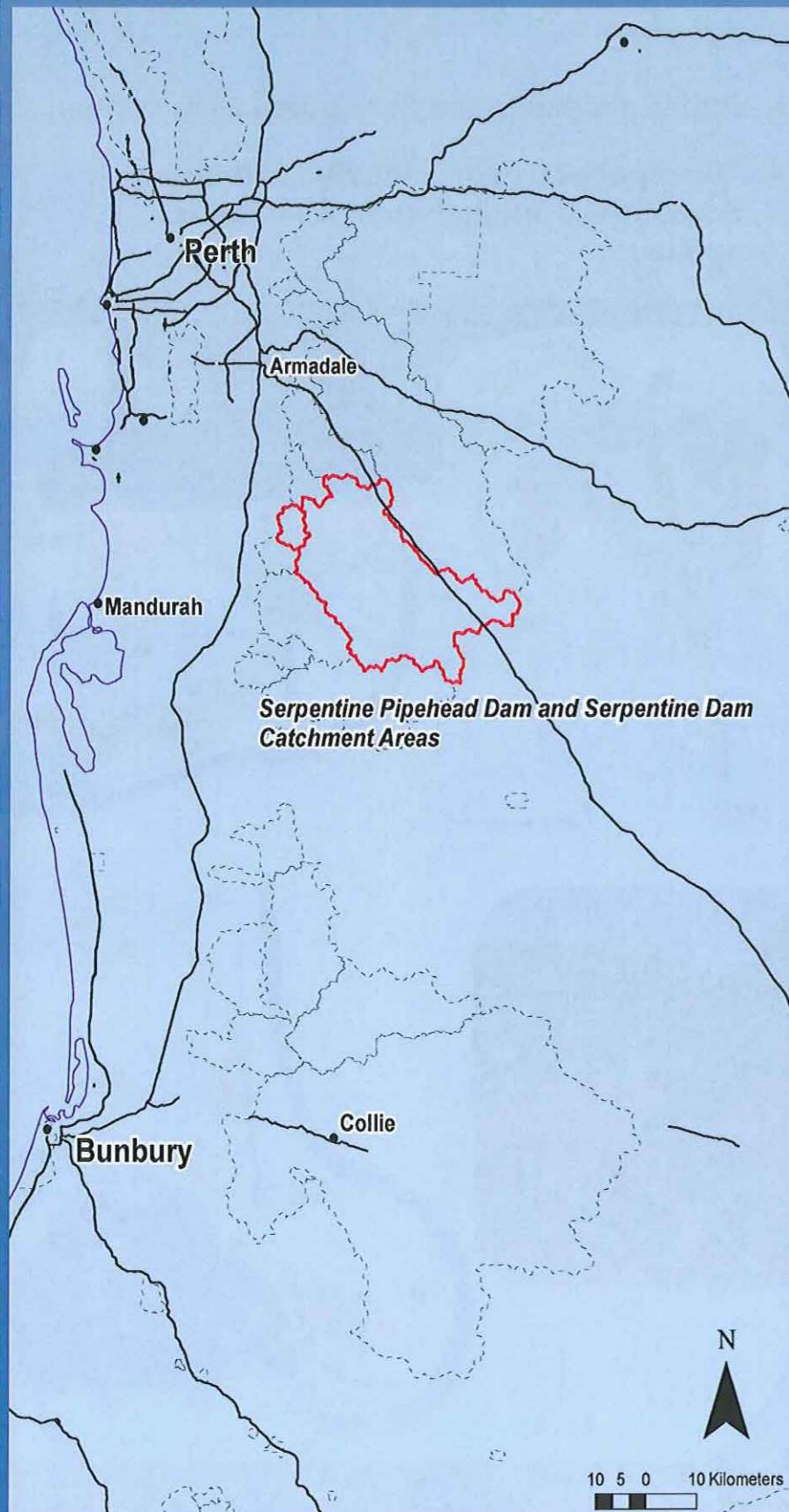


Water and Rivers  
Commission



November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Serpentine Dams catchment areas

## Catchment facts

- The catchment includes the Serpentine Dam catchment area and the Serpentine Pipehead Dam catchment area
- The catchments were proclaimed under the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* in 1982
- Reservoir storage capacity is 138 000 megalitres (main dam) and 3000 megalitres (pipehead dam)
- Reservoir surface area at capacity is 1067 hectares (main dam) and 61 hectares (pipehead dam)
- The main dam catchment area is 66 400 hectares and the pipehead dam catchment area is 2800 hectares (pipehead dam)
- Supplies water to Perth, Mandurah, Pinjarra, Harvey and the Goldfields through the Integrated Water Supply System (approximately 1.8 million people)

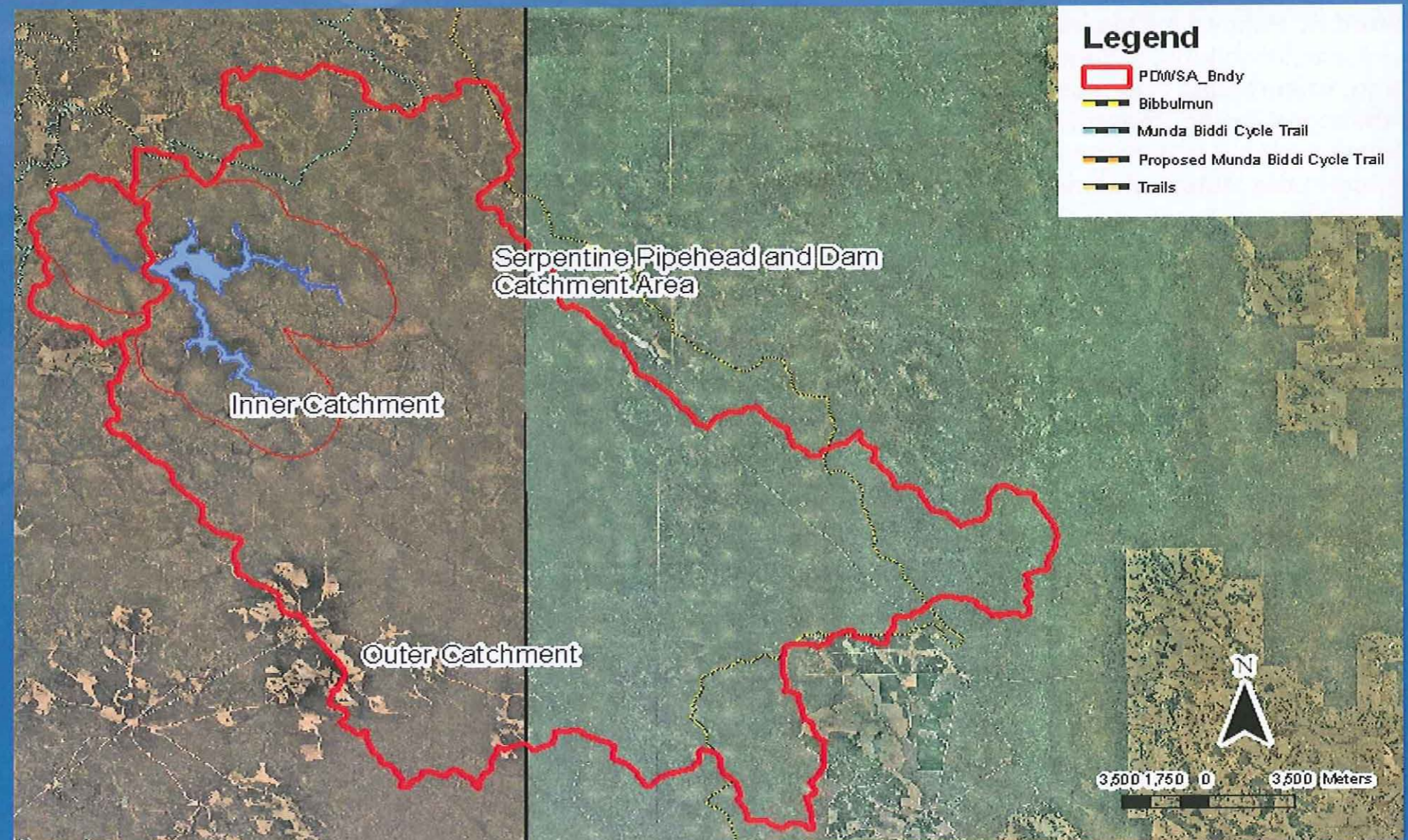
## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Picnicking/barbecuing and children's playgrounds\*
- Recreational lake at the pipehead dam\*
- Walk trails including the Bibbulmun Track (camping is permitted at designated sites)
- Cycle trials including the Munda Biddi Trail
- Balmoral (POW Camp) recreation site

\* facilities provided below the dam wall

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Serpentine Falls (Serpentine National Park)



# Serpentine Dams catchment areas

## Recreation opportunities in DWSC

The DoW prepared Statewide policy No. 13: *Policy and guidelines for recreation within public drinking water source areas on crown land* to guide recreation access to drinking water source catchments (DWSC). This policy was publically consulted and is subject to a five-year review.

The policy reflects existing legislation that prohibits public access to reservoir protection zones (RPZ) in the Perth Hills. RPZ (the 'inner catchment') include the reservoir and land within two kilometres of the high water level of the reservoir. RPZ have also been applied in southwest DWSC to achieve the same level of protection for water quality and public health.

In the remainder of the DWSC (the 'outer catchment') controlled access for recreation purposes is supported by Policy 13. This includes controlled access for bushwalking, mountain bike riding, bird watching, orienteering and picnicking. Designated areas managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation, such as camp sites, are also supported in the 'outer catchment' of a DWSC.

## Catchment history

The Serpentine Pipehead Dam and Serpentine Dam were built in response to the rapid industrial growth in Perth during the 1950s. The construction of the dams was the biggest project undertaken by the Water Authority since the completion of the Canning Dam in 1940.

The opening of the Serpentine Pipehead Dam in 1957, marked the beginning of work on the main dam, which was completed in 1961.



Recreation lake below Serpentine Pipehead Dam

## Public access

- ~ 1 hour drive from Perth (73 km)
- ~ 8 minutes drive from Jarrahdale (9 km)
- Both dams are open to the public until 6pm daily
- Public access to the Serpentine Dam is free
- The pipehead dam is located within the Serpentine National Park. An entry fee applies



Some images and information sourced from the Water Corporation



Serpentine Dam

## Surveillance and enforcement

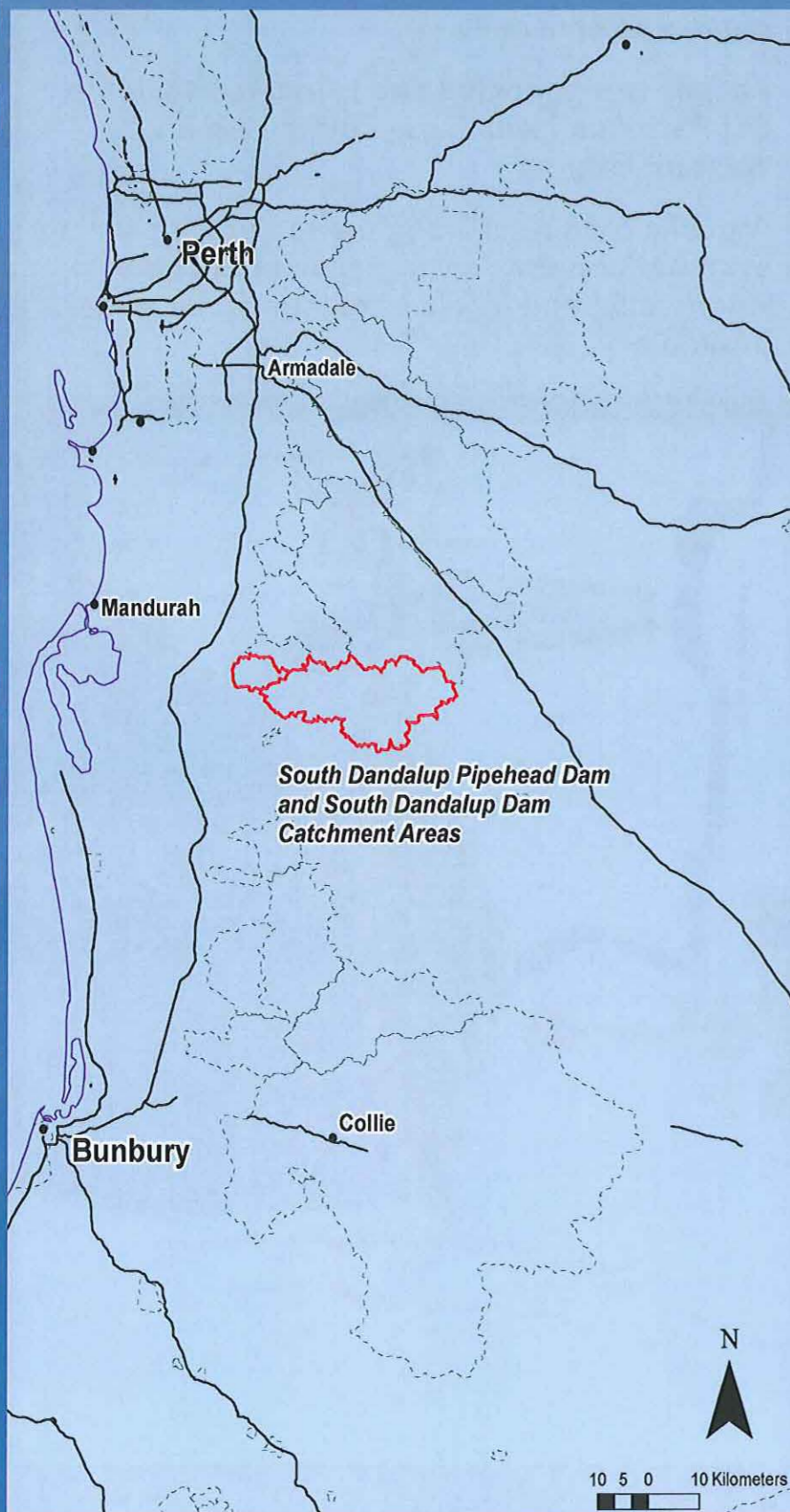
- Surveillance and by-law enforcement of this catchment has been delegated by the Department of Water to the Water Corporation
- 1299 hours of surveillance were undertaken in the catchments throughout the 2008/09 financial year (778 for the main dam and 529 for the pipehead dam)
- Unauthorised activities known to occur in the catchment include swimming, camping, fishing/marroning and off-road driving
- Under by-law enforcement there were 28 prosecutions during the 2008/09 financial year for unauthorised activities in the catchment



Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water

November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# South Dandalup Dam catchment area

## Catchment facts

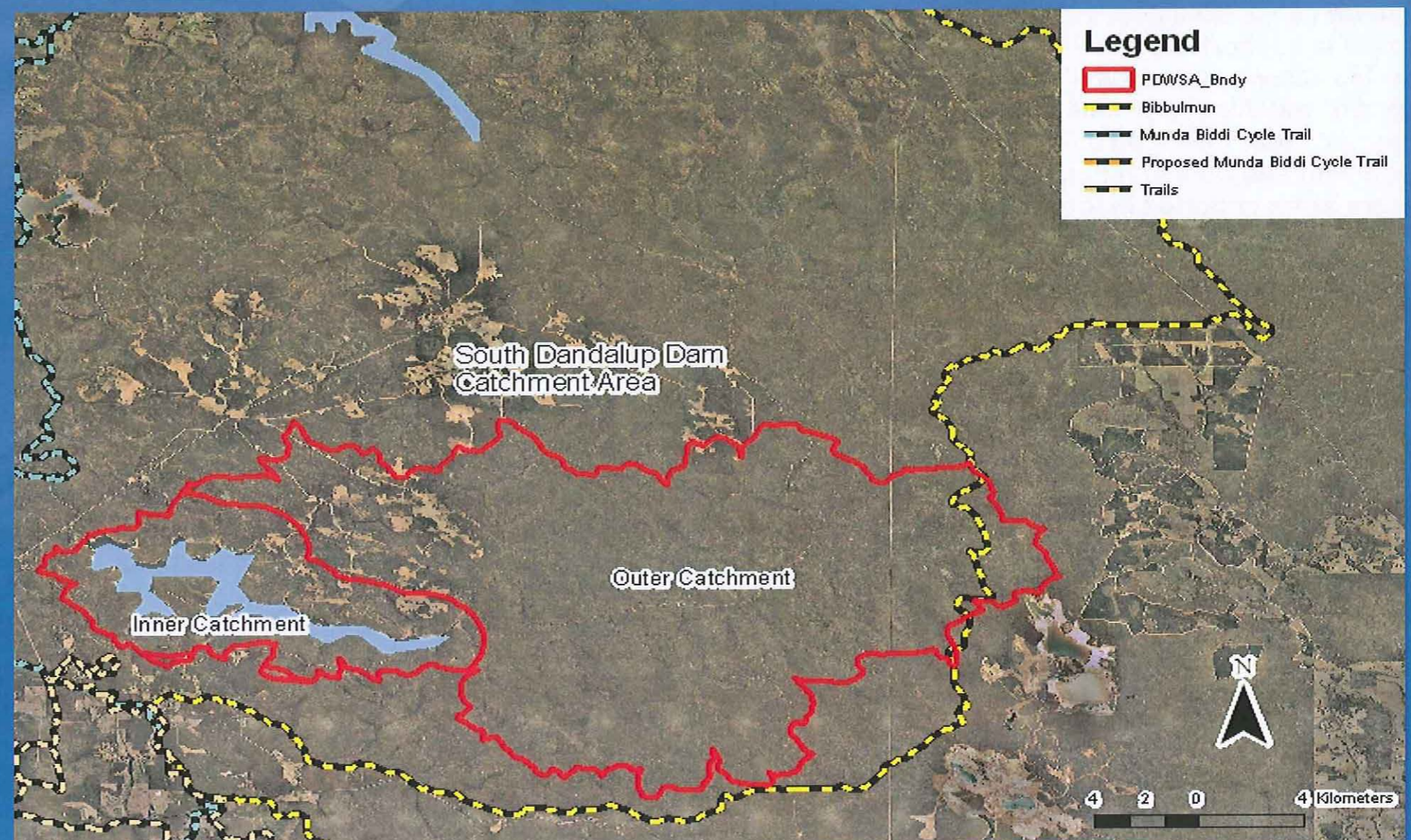
- Largest of all the dams supplying water to the Perth area
- Proclaimed under the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* in 1982
- Reservoir storage capacity is 138 000 megalitres
- Reservoir surface area at capacity is 2122 hectares
- Catchment area is 31 100 hectares
- Dam wall height is 43 metres above ground level and the crest length is 457 metres
- Supplies water to Perth, Mandurah, Pinjarra, Harvey and the Goldfields through the integrated Water Supply System (approximately 1.8 million people)

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Picnicking/barbecuing
- Walk trails including the Bibbulmun Track
- Cycle trails including the Munda Biddi Trail
- Wildflower and wildlife appreciation

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Lane Poole Reserve
- Dwellingup historical town
- Oakley Dam



# South Dandalup Dam catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in DWSC

The DoW prepared Statewide policy No. 13: *Policy and guidelines for recreation within public drinking water source areas on crown land* to guide recreation access to drinking water source catchments (DWSC). This policy was publically consulted and is subject to a five-year review.

The policy reflects existing legislation that prohibits public access to reservoir protection zones (RPZ) in the Perth Hills. RPZ (the 'inner catchment') include the reservoir and land within two kilometres of the high water level of the reservoir. RPZ have also been applied in southwest DWSC to achieve the same level of protection for water quality and public health.

In the remainder of the DWSC (the 'outer catchment') controlled access for recreation purposes is supported by Policy 13. This includes controlled access for bushwalking, mountain bike riding, bird watching, orienteering and picnicking. Designated areas managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation, such as camp sites, are also supported in the 'outer catchment' of a DWSC.

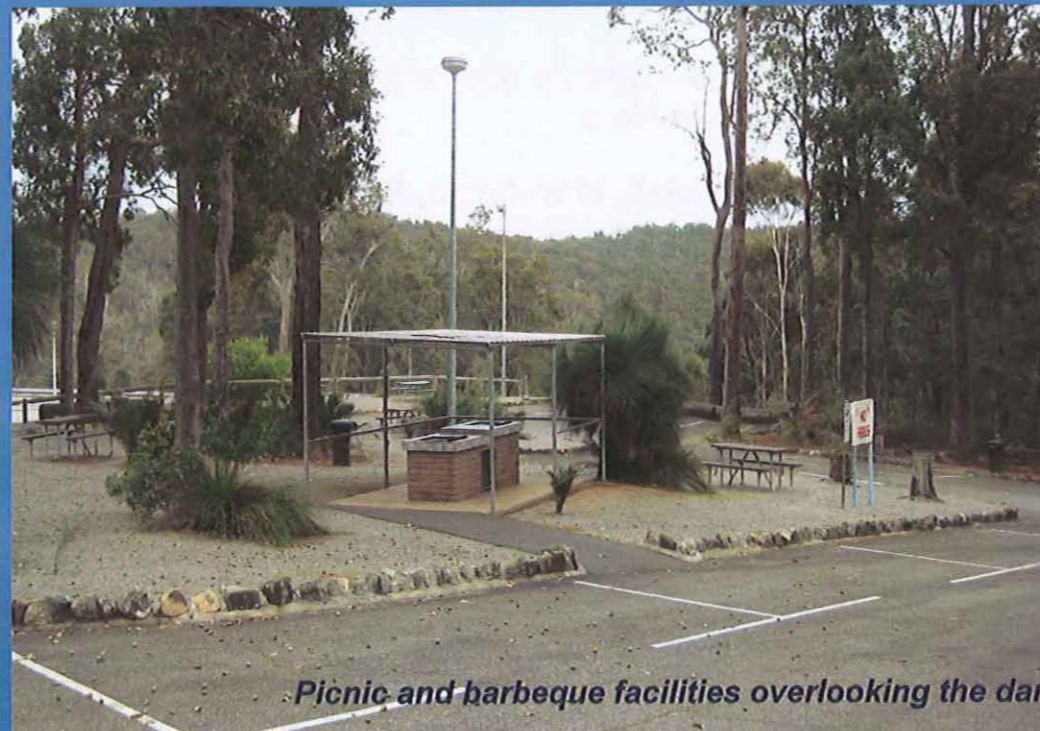


Walk trail at South Dandalup Dam

## Catchment history

In 1971, work began to build the South Dandalup Dam on Lake Banksiadale. After three years, the South Dandalup Dam was completed, with a capacity of more than 200 million kilolitres – the biggest of all the dams supplying water to Perth.

As well as being an important water supply source, South Dandalup Dam catchment area is a popular recreation area.



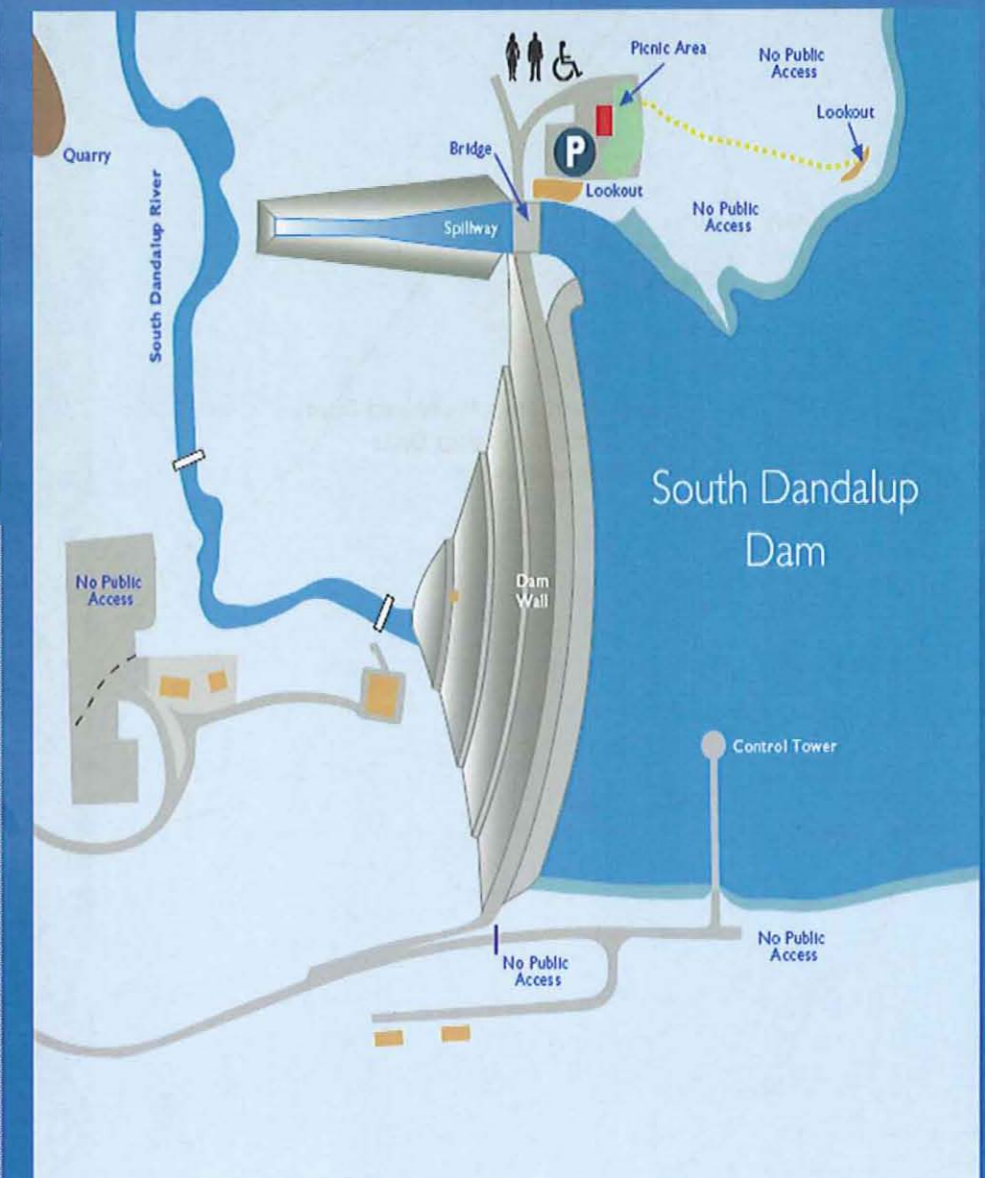
Picnic and barbeque facilities overlooking the dam

## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and by-law enforcement for this catchment has been delegated by the Department of Water to the Water Corporation
- 819 hours of surveillance were undertaken in the catchment throughout the 2008/09 financial year
- Unauthorised activities that are known to occur in the catchment include swimming, off-road driving, fishing/marroning and dog exercising
- Under by-law enforcement there were eight prosecutions during the 2008/09 financial year for unauthorised activities in the catchment

## Public access

- ~ 1 hour, 20 minutes drive from Perth (99 km)
- ~ 10 minutes drive from Dwellingup (11 km)
- Public access to the dam is free of charge and open until 6pm daily
- Access is signposted and is located 18km up Del Park Road which runs off the South Western Hwy
- A public road runs along the top of dam wall to a car park on the northern side of the dam, where toilet and picnic/barbeque facilities are available

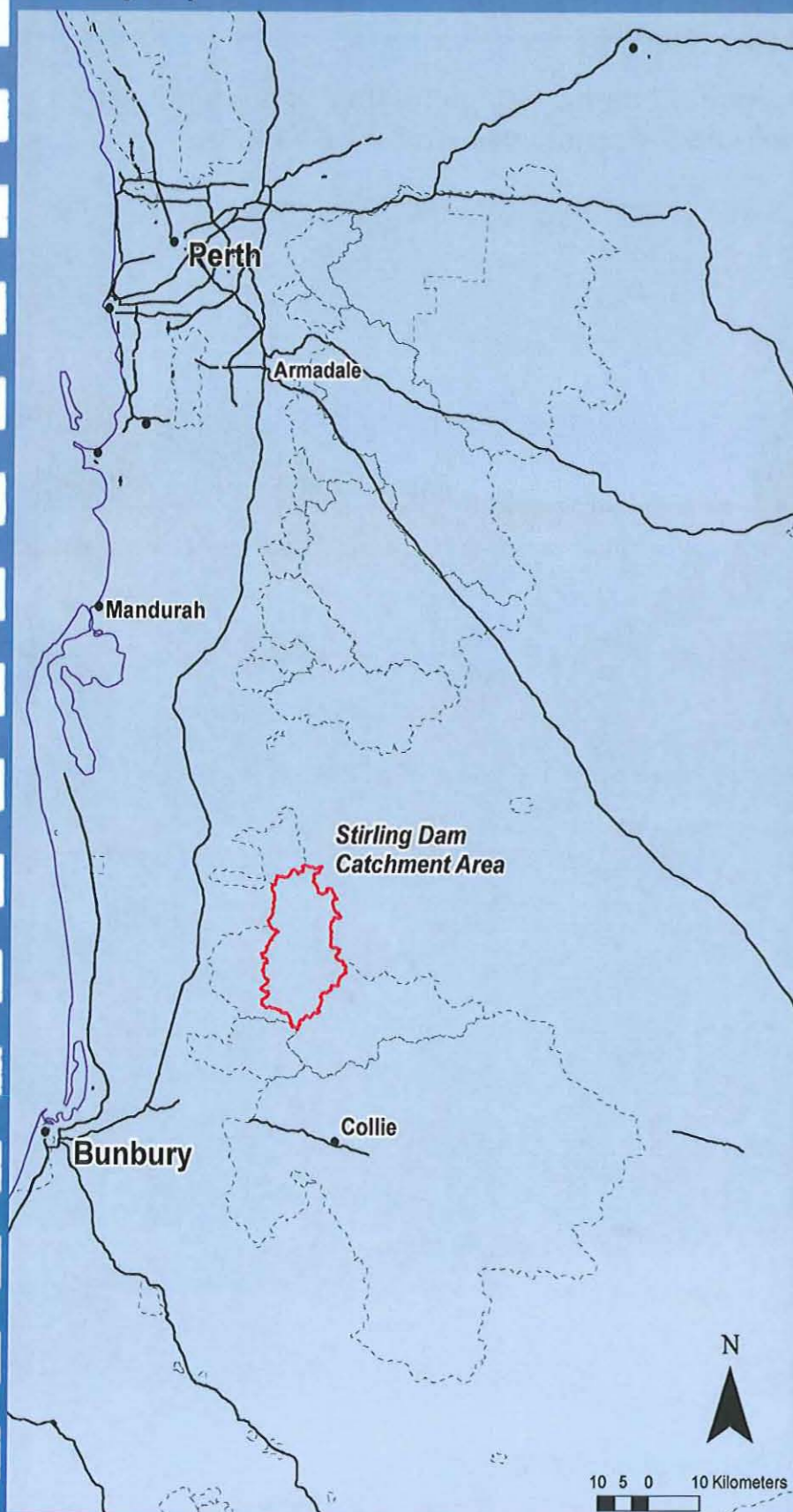


Some images and information sourced from the Water Corporation



November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Stirling Dam catchment area

## Catchment facts

- Proclaimed under the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* in 2001
- Reservoir storage capacity is 53 769 megalitres
- Reservoir surface area at capacity is 381 hectares
- Catchment area is 25 100 hectares
- Dam wall height is 46 metres above ground level and its crest length is 274 metres
- Supplies water to Perth, Mandurah, Pinjarra, Harvey and the Goldfields through the Integrated Water Supply System (approximately 1.8 million people)

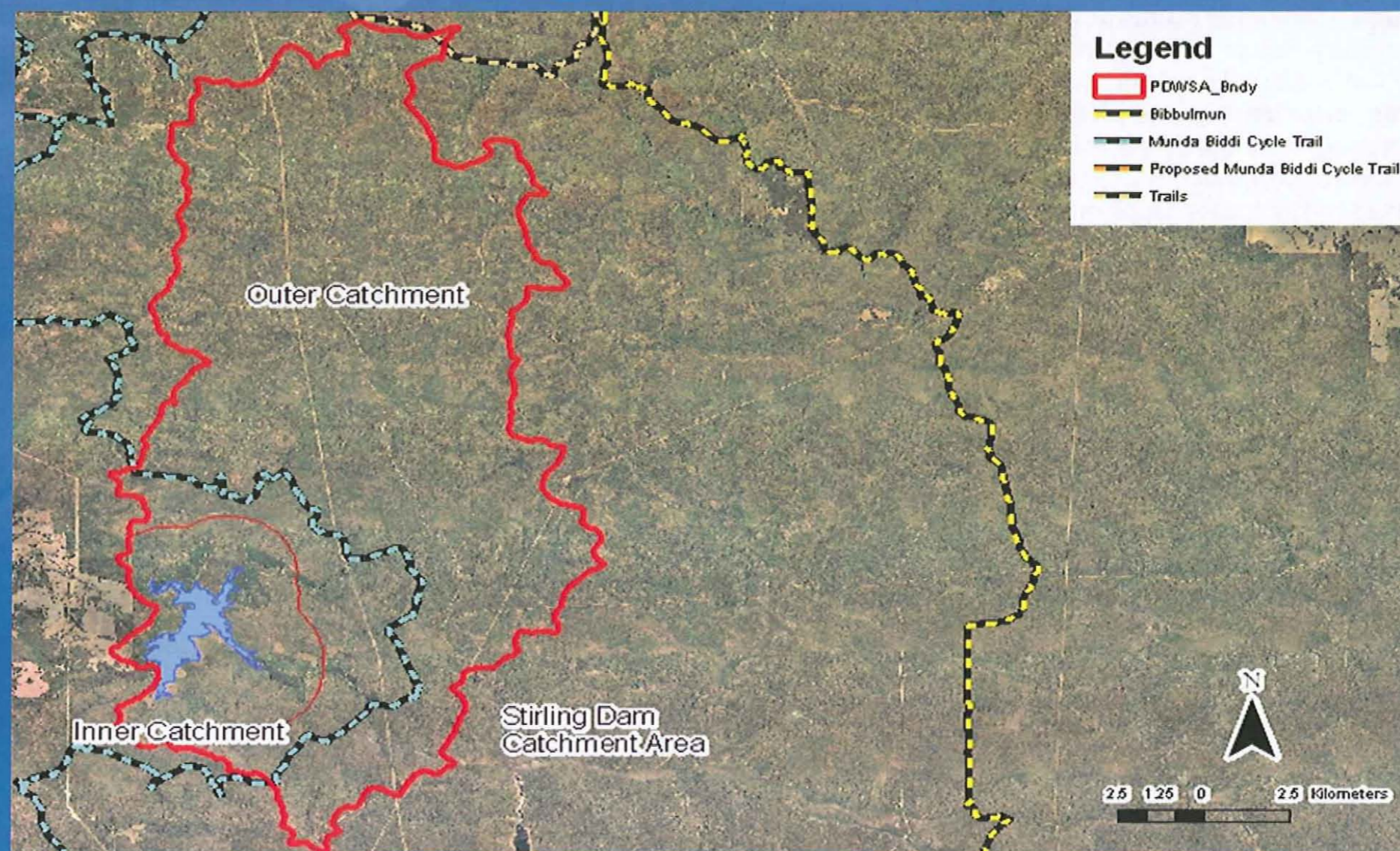
## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Camping at Hoffmans Mill
- Picnicking/barbecuing \*
- Walks trails including old sections of the Bibbulmun Track
- Cycle trails including the Munda Biddi Trail

\* facilities provided below the dam wall

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Lane Poole Reserve
- Harris Dam



# Stirling Dam catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in DWSC

The DoW prepared Statewide policy No. 13: *Policy and guidelines for recreation within public drinking water source areas on crown land* to guide recreation access to drinking water source catchments (DWSC). This policy was publically consulted and is subject to a five-year review.

The policy reflects existing legislation that prohibits public access to reservoir protection zones (RPZ) in the Perth Hills. RPZ (the 'inner catchment') include the reservoir and land within two kilometres of the high water level of the reservoir. RPZ have also been applied in southwest DWSC to achieve the same level of protection for water quality and public health.

In the remainder of the DWSC (the 'outer catchment') controlled access for recreation purposes is supported by Policy 13. This includes controlled access for bushwalking, mountain bike riding, bird watching, orienteering and picnicking. Designated areas managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation, such as camp sites, are also supported in the 'outer catchment' of a DWSC.

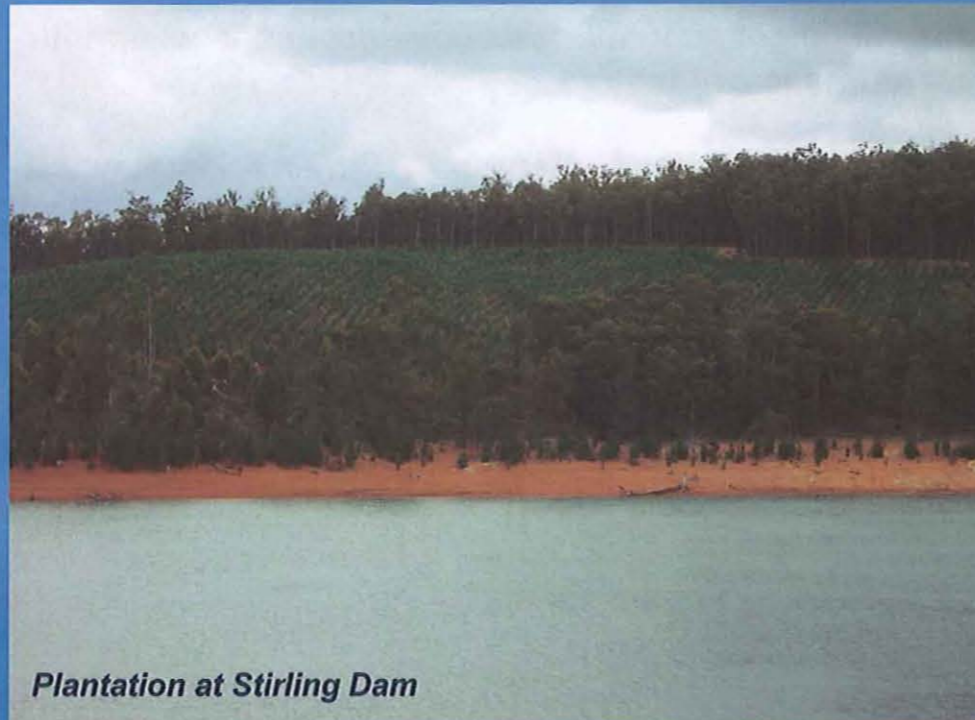
## Catchment history

The Stirling Dam was constructed in 1948. The catchment area has historically provided significant recreation opportunities such as Rally Australia motor sports events, organised rogaining and horse riding.

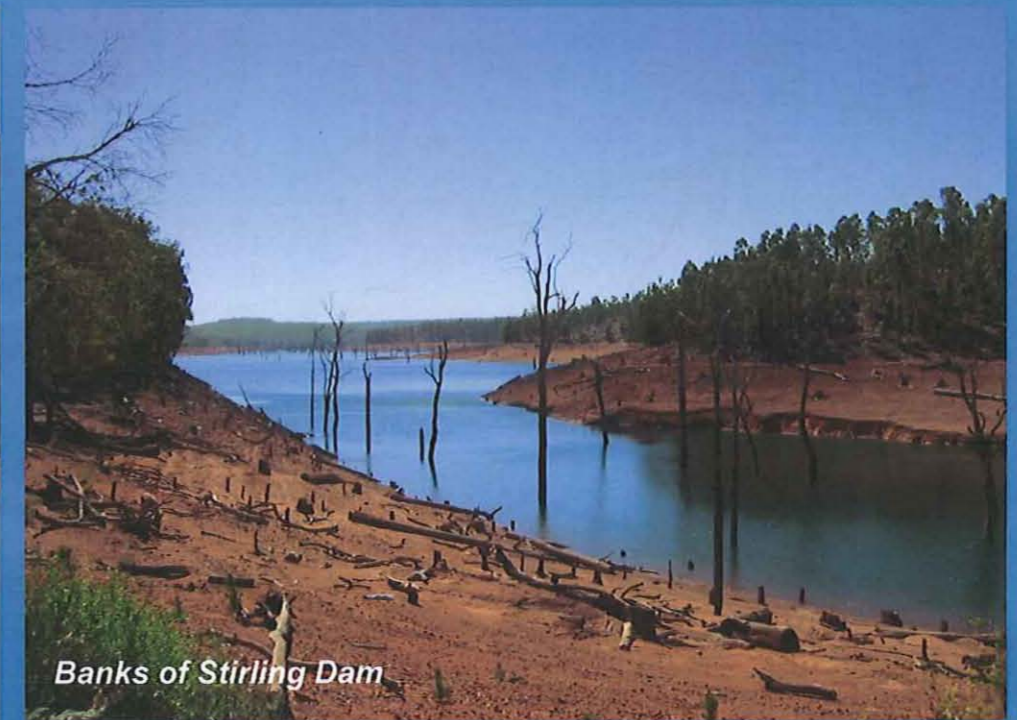
Recreation activities including camping, swimming, bushwalking, mountain biking and picnics/barbecues are still permitted in the catchment at designated sites.

## Public access

- ~ 2 hours, 45 minutes drive from Perth (169 km)
- ~ 40 minutes drive from Harvey (20 km)
- Public access is provided to the dam wall and nearby facilities.
- Designated camp and picnic/barbecue sites are available for public use in the catchment



*Plantation at Stirling Dam*



*Banks of Stirling Dam*

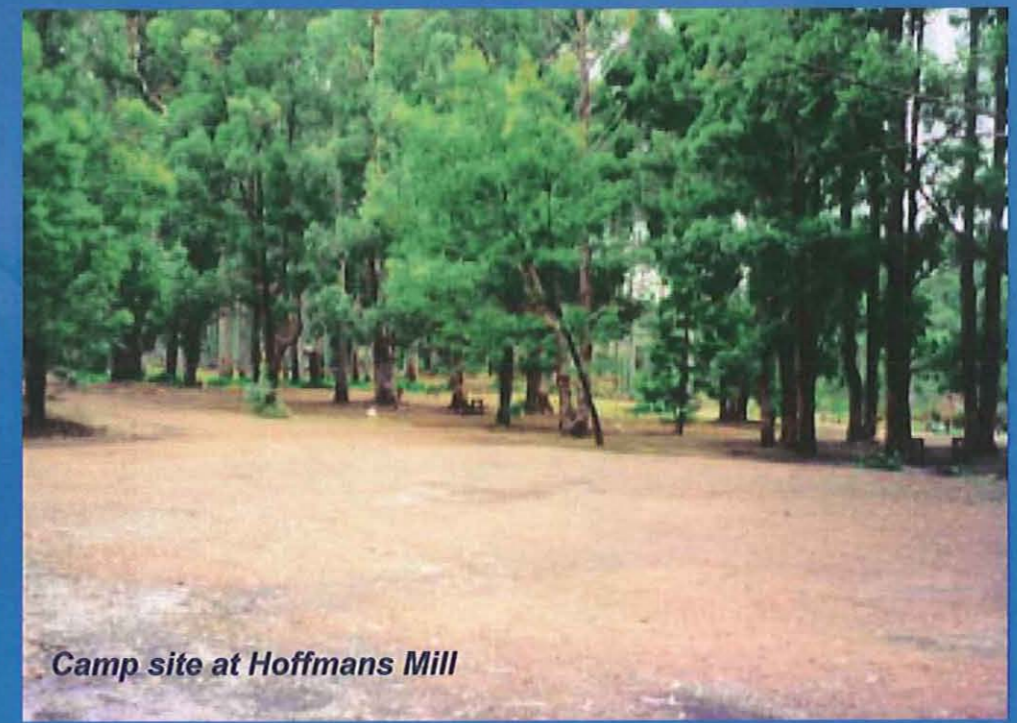


*Stirling Dam*

## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and management of the catchment is undertaken by the Water Corporation and the Department of Environment and Conservation
- 1367 hours of surveillance were undertaken in the catchment during the 08/09 financial year
- Unauthorised activities known to occur in the catchment include swimming, fishing/marroning, hunting, camping outside of designated areas, and off-road driving

Some images and information sourced from the Water Corporation



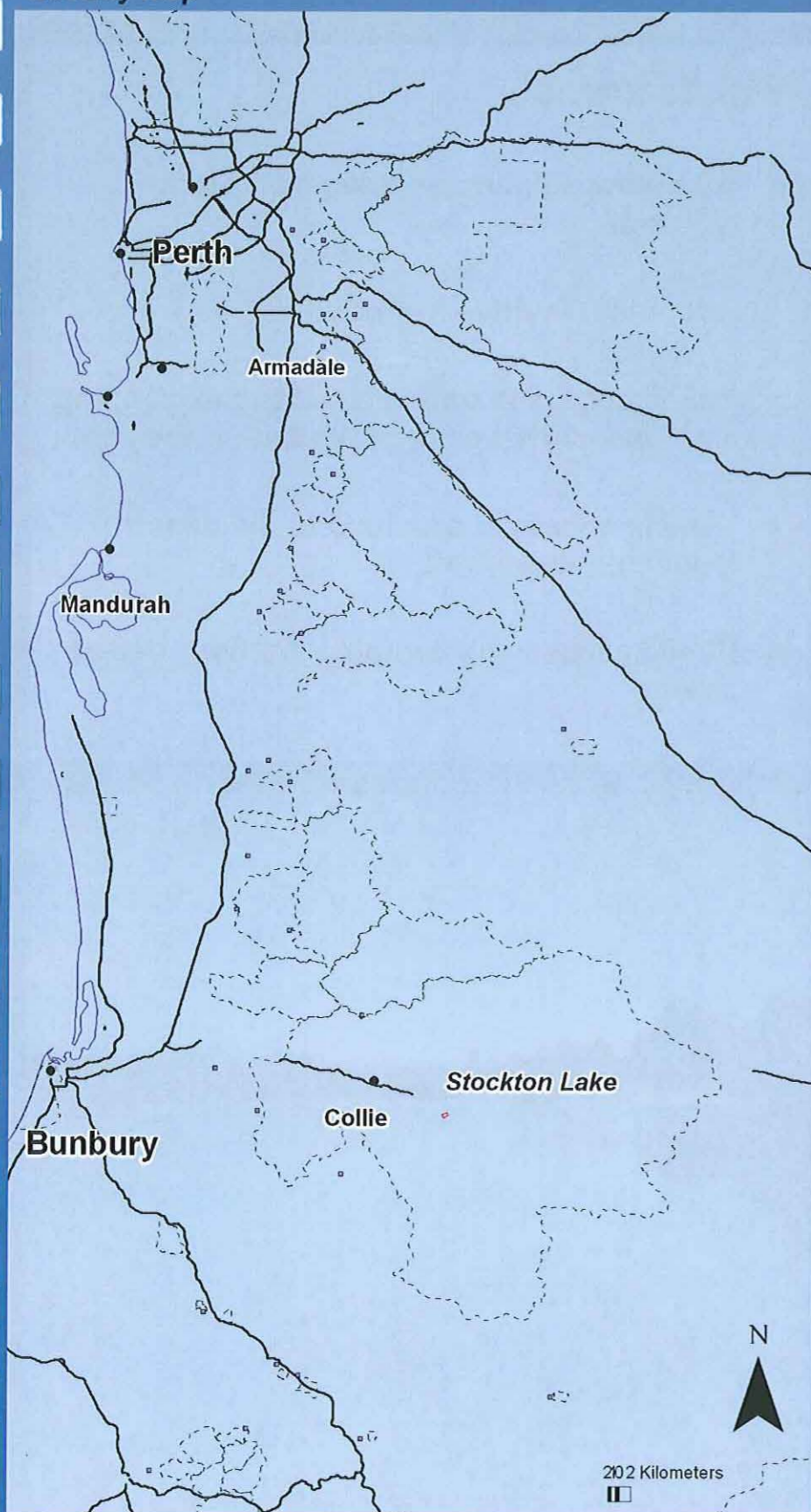
*Camp site at Hoffmans Mill*



November 2009

Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Stockton Lake

## Catchment facts

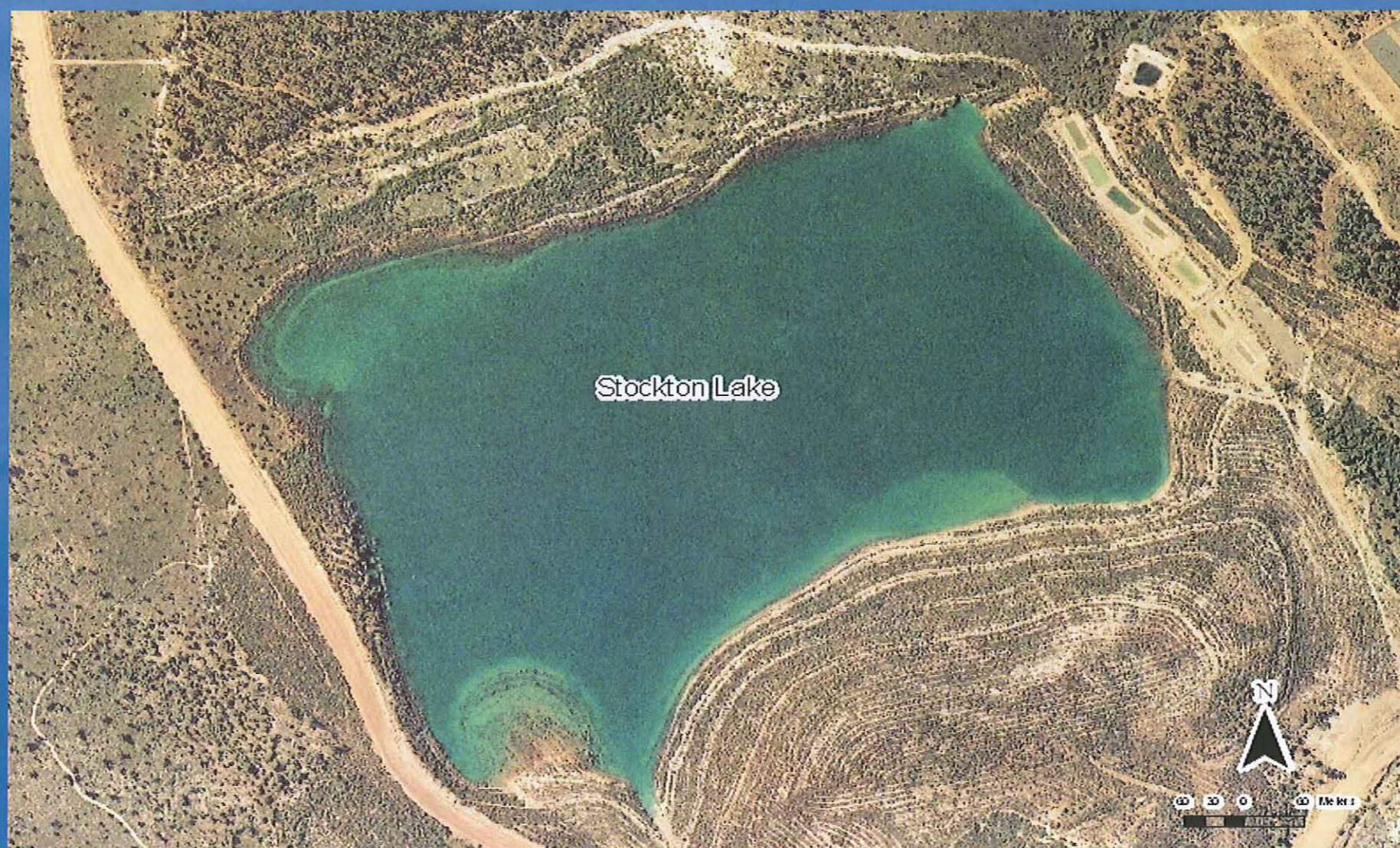
- The lake is a disused coal mining pit now used solely for recreation
- Lake surface area covers 15 hectares
- Situated in the Jarrah forest
- Wildflowers are in abundance during the wildflower season
- Due to past mining activities the water in Stockton Lake is acidic
- Provides both locals and visitors with a popular water skiing and camping area

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Swimming
- Camping
- Canoeing
- Water skiing
- Picnicking/barbecuing
- Walk trails

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Lake Kepwari
- Minninup Pool



# Stockton Lake

## Recreation opportunities in non-DWSC

Catchments that are not proclaimed as drinking water source catchments (DWSC) are usually managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). DEC manages these areas with the aim of conserving wildlife and the landscape, for scientific study, to preserve features of archaeological, historical or scientific interest and to allow forms of recreation that do not adversely affect their ecosystems or landscapes.

Recreational activities allowed in these catchments may include; fishing, swimming, canoeing, power boating, waterskiing, white water rafting, rowing, picnicking, 'designated' camping, 'wild' camping, bushwalking, marroning, four wheel driving, sightseeing and rock climbing.

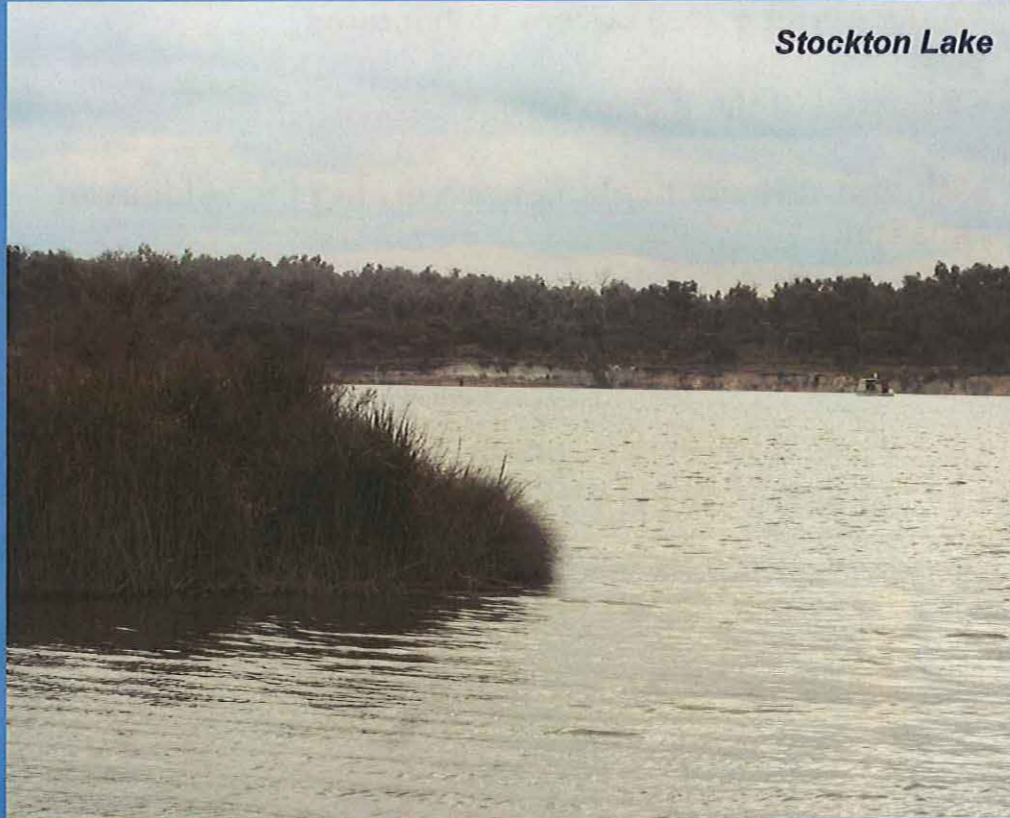
DEC Statement of Policy No. 18 *Recreation, tourism and visitor services 2006* states that DEC "endeavours to provide an appropriate level of supervision of activities on the lands and waters it manages. This is particularly important where natural and cultural values may be impaired. If this cannot be done, consideration may be given to restricting, relocating or eliminating the activity where practicable."

## Lake history

Stockton Lake is an attractive artificial lake formed from a coal mine void. The coal mine was closed in 1957. The lake provides both locals and visitors with a popular water skiing and camping area.

Due to past mining activities the water is more acidic than natural lakes and skiers and swimmers are advised to limit their time in the water - especially those with sensitive skin.

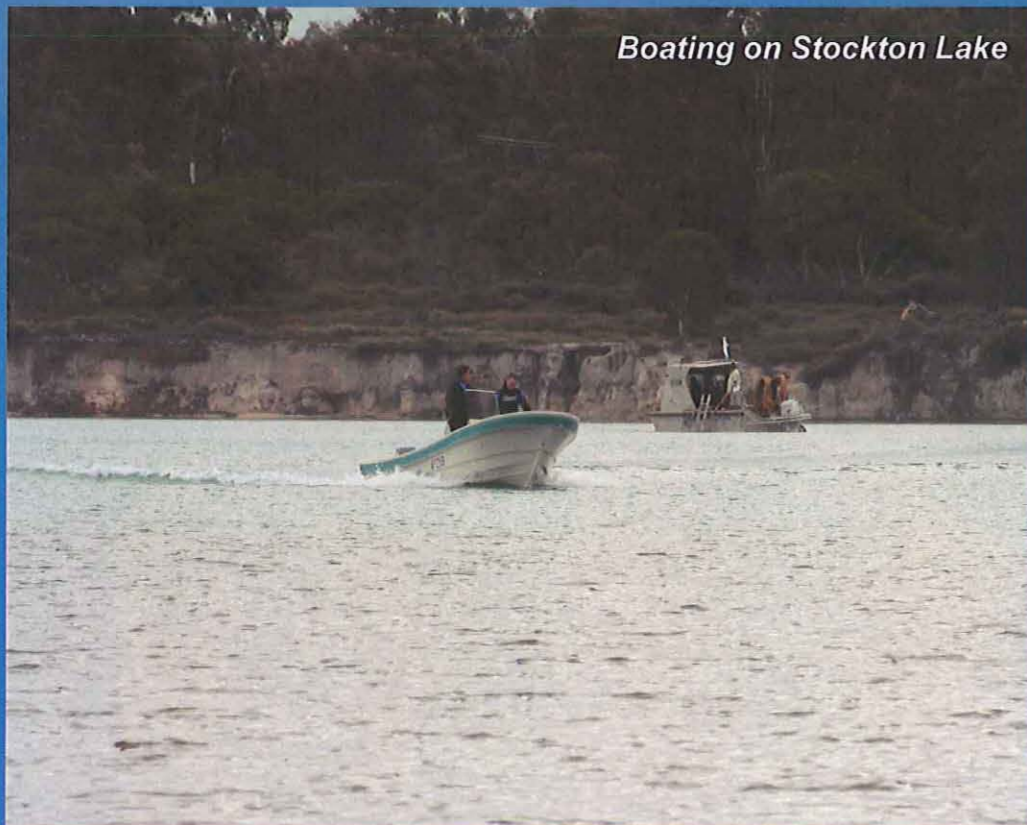
Stockton Lake



## Public access

- ~ 3 hours, 15 minutes drive from Perth (219 km)
- ~ 10 minutes drive from Collie (7 km)
- Public access is unrestricted to the camping area, picnic/barbecue grounds and the dam
- Vehicle access is provided to the dam for launching watercraft
- Public access and camping are both free of charge

Boating on Stockton Lake



## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and management is undertaken by the Department of Environment and Conservation
- Police officers also monitor the area
- Off-road vehicles are prohibited
- Lighting campfires outside designated areas is prohibited
- Dogs (on a leash) are permitted

Some information sourced from the Department of Environment and Conservation

Stockton Lake

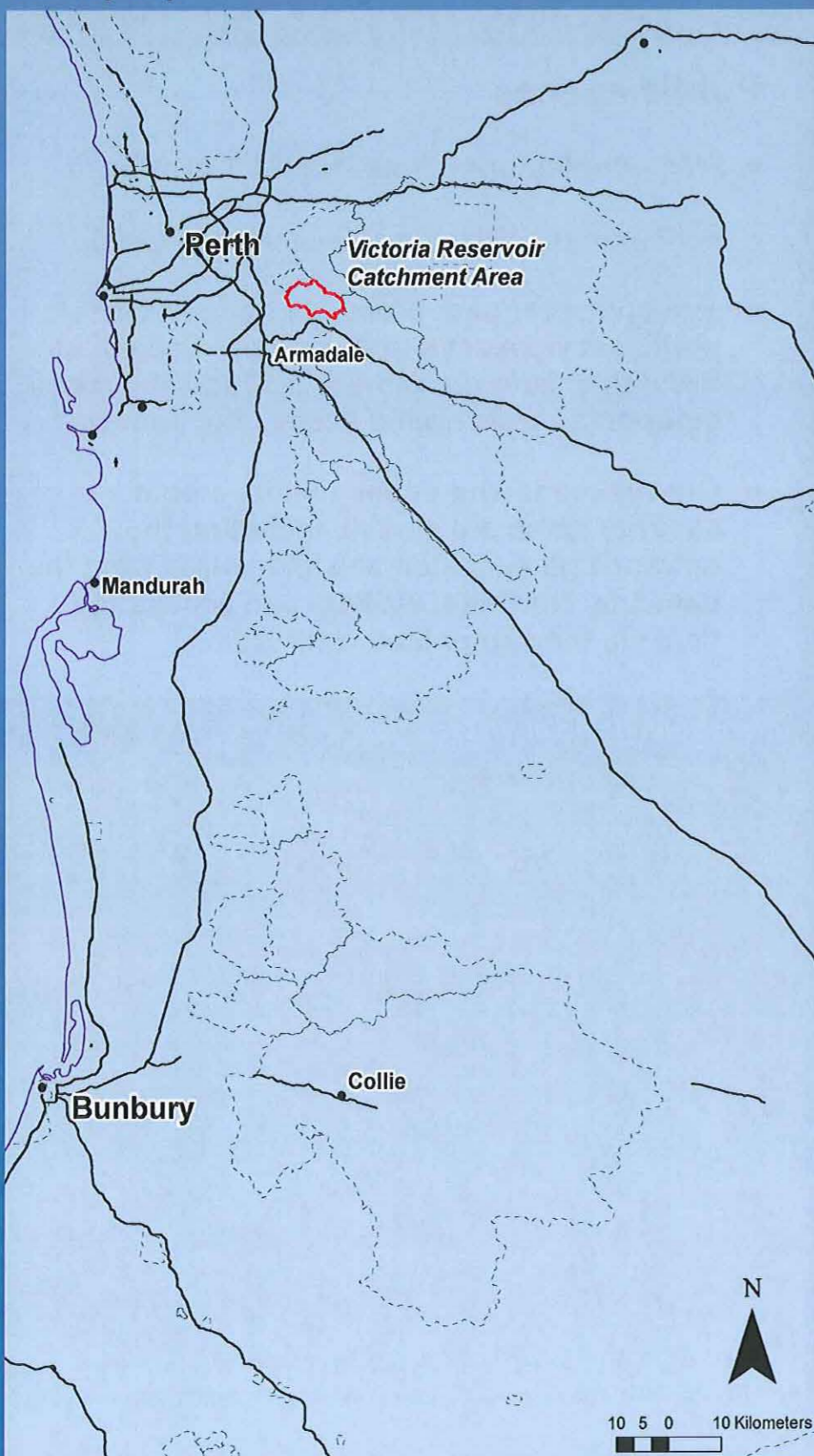




Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water

November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Victoria Reservoir catchment area

## Catchment facts

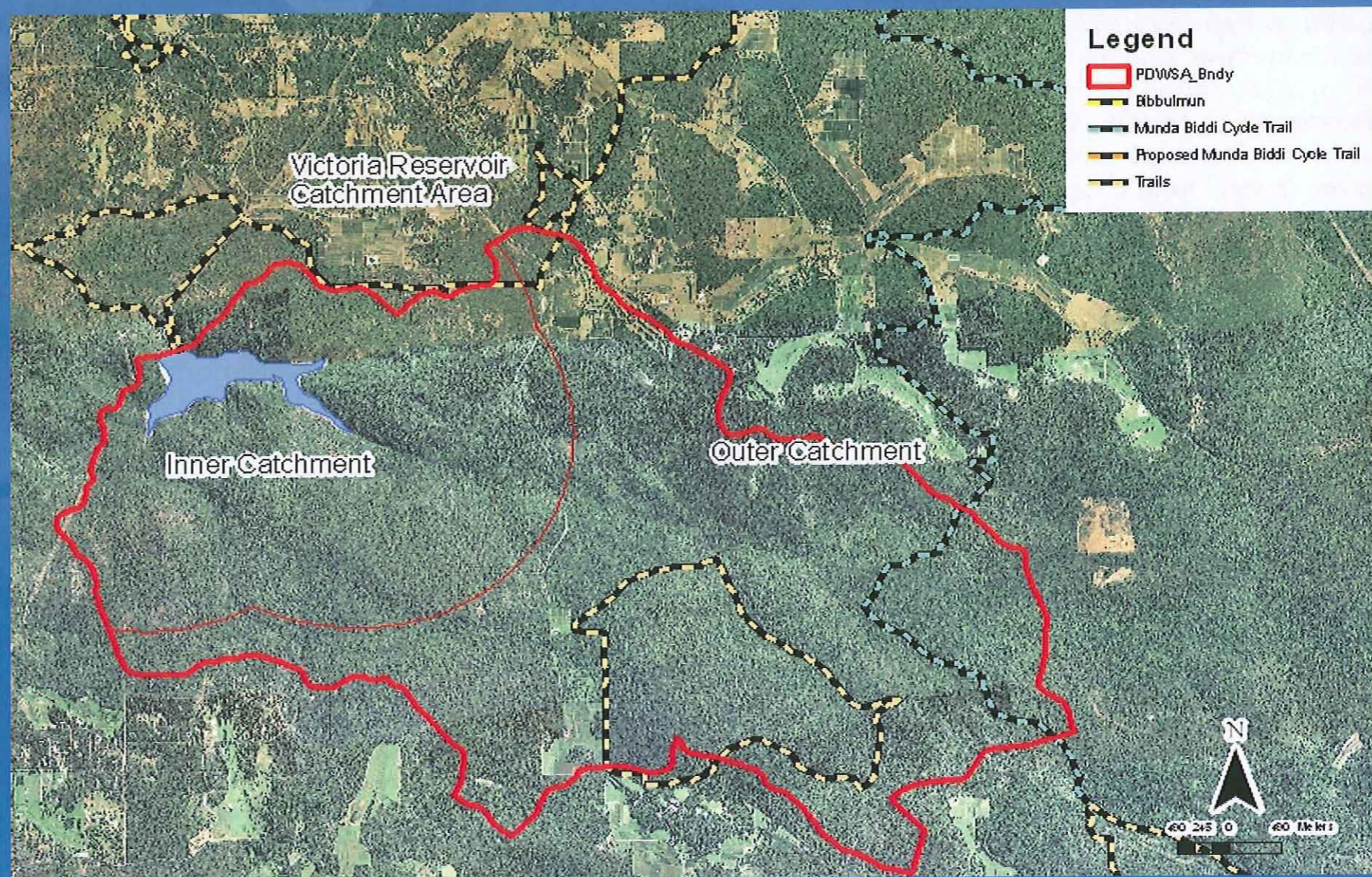
- The reservoir was Perth's first permanent drinking water source
- Proclaimed under the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* in 1923
- Reservoir capacity is 9463 megalitres
- Reservoir surface area at capacity is 77 hectares
- Catchment area covers 37 000 hectares
- Supplies water to Perth, Mandurah, Pinjarra, Harvey and the Goldfields through the integrated Water Supply System (approximately 1.8 million people)

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Historical information area
- Walk trails including the Kattamorda heritage trail
- Cycle trails including the Munda Biddi Trail
- Private golf course and shooting range

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Lesmurdie Falls National Park
- Churchman Brook Dam and Bickley Dam



# Victoria Reservoir catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in DWSC

The DoW prepared Statewide policy No. 13: *Policy and guidelines for recreation within public drinking water source areas on crown land* to guide recreation access to drinking water source catchments (DWSC). This policy was publically consulted and is subject to a five-year review.

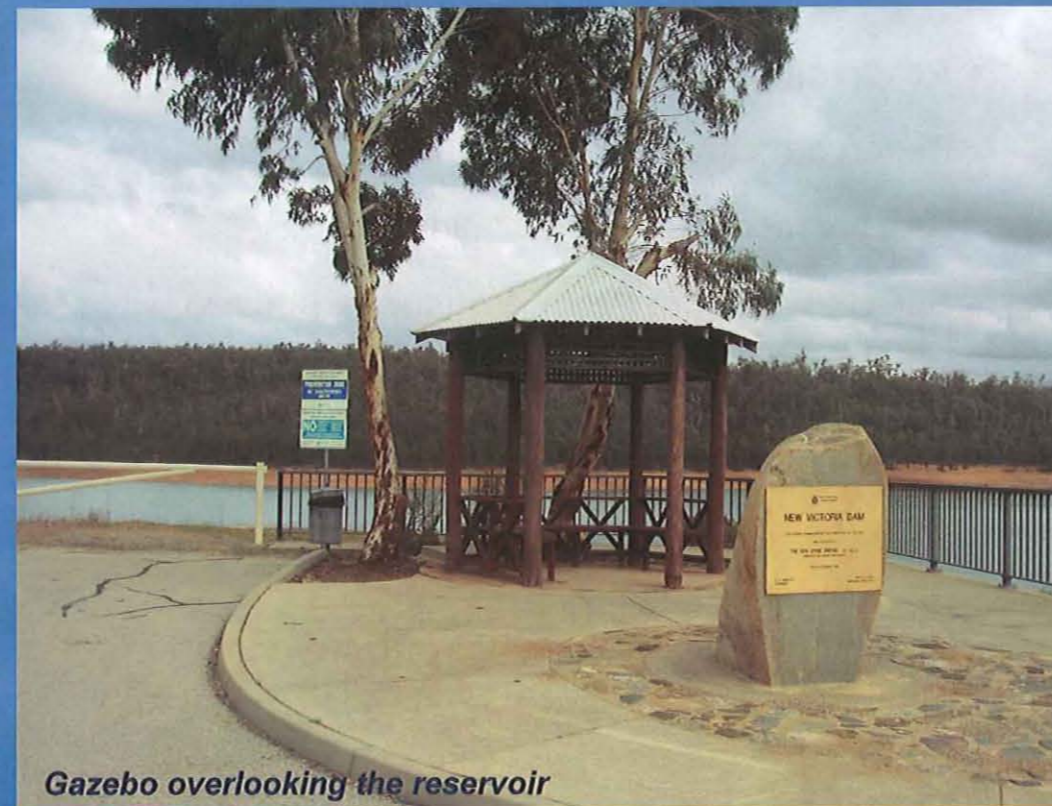
The policy reflects existing legislation that prohibits public access to reservoir protection zones (RPZ) in the Perth Hills. RPZ (the 'inner catchment') include the reservoir and land within two kilometres of the high water level of the reservoir. RPZ have also been applied in southwest DWSC to achieve the same level of protection for water quality and public health.

In the remainder of the DWSC (the 'outer catchment') controlled access for recreation purposes is supported by Policy 13. This includes controlled access for bushwalking, mountain bike riding, bird watching, orienteering and picnicking. Designated areas managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation, such as camp sites, are also supported in the 'outer catchment' of a DWSC.

## Catchment history

The Victoria Dam was built to supply water to the adjacent hills suburbs of Lesmurdie and Kalamunda and to augment supplies of water to the Perth metropolitan area during times of peak demand.

In the past, there were a number of timber mills and towns within the catchment. Poor sanitation, combined with contamination from animal husbandry and grazing activities are believed to have been the cause of historic water quality problems that have occurred in the reservoir.



Gazebo overlooking the reservoir

## Public access

- ~ 55 minutes drive from Perth (30 km)
- ~ 15 minutes drive from Lesmurdie (7 km)
- The upper car park areas are open to the public on weekdays from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. From this car park, there is a 300 to 400 metre signposted walk trail to access the dam wall
- On weekends and public holidays both security gates are closed, including the entrance gate located two kilometres from the dam site. However, walkers can access the dam via the signposted walk trails

Information board at Victoria Dam

## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and by-law enforcement for this catchment has been delegated by the Department of Water to the Water Corporation
- 534 hours of surveillance were undertaken in the catchment throughout the 2008/09 financial year
- Unauthorised activities known to occur in the catchment include swimming, off-road vehicle use, fishing/marroning and camping
- Under by-law enforcement, there were 75 prosecutions during the 2008/09 financial year for unauthorised activities in the catchment

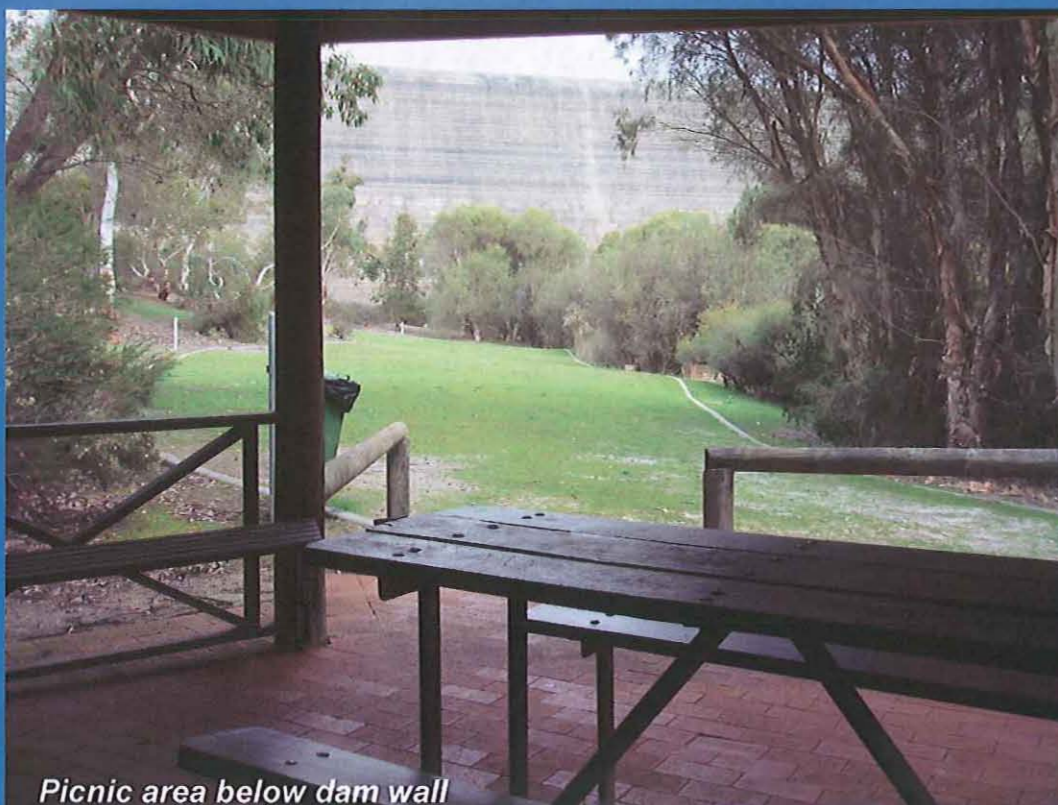
Some images information sourced from the Water Corporation

## Typhoid

In 1892, three cases and one death from the disease occurred at one of the timber mills in the catchment. The incidence of typhoid was increasing rapidly in Perth:

Year	Cases	Deaths
1895	566	70
1896	663	89
1897	1408	134
1898	800	74
1899	200	19
1900	410	39

In March 1897 the first irrefutable proof of the health risks from the water was provided when a water sample was shown to contain typhoid, colon and pseudo bacilli.



Picnic area below dam wall



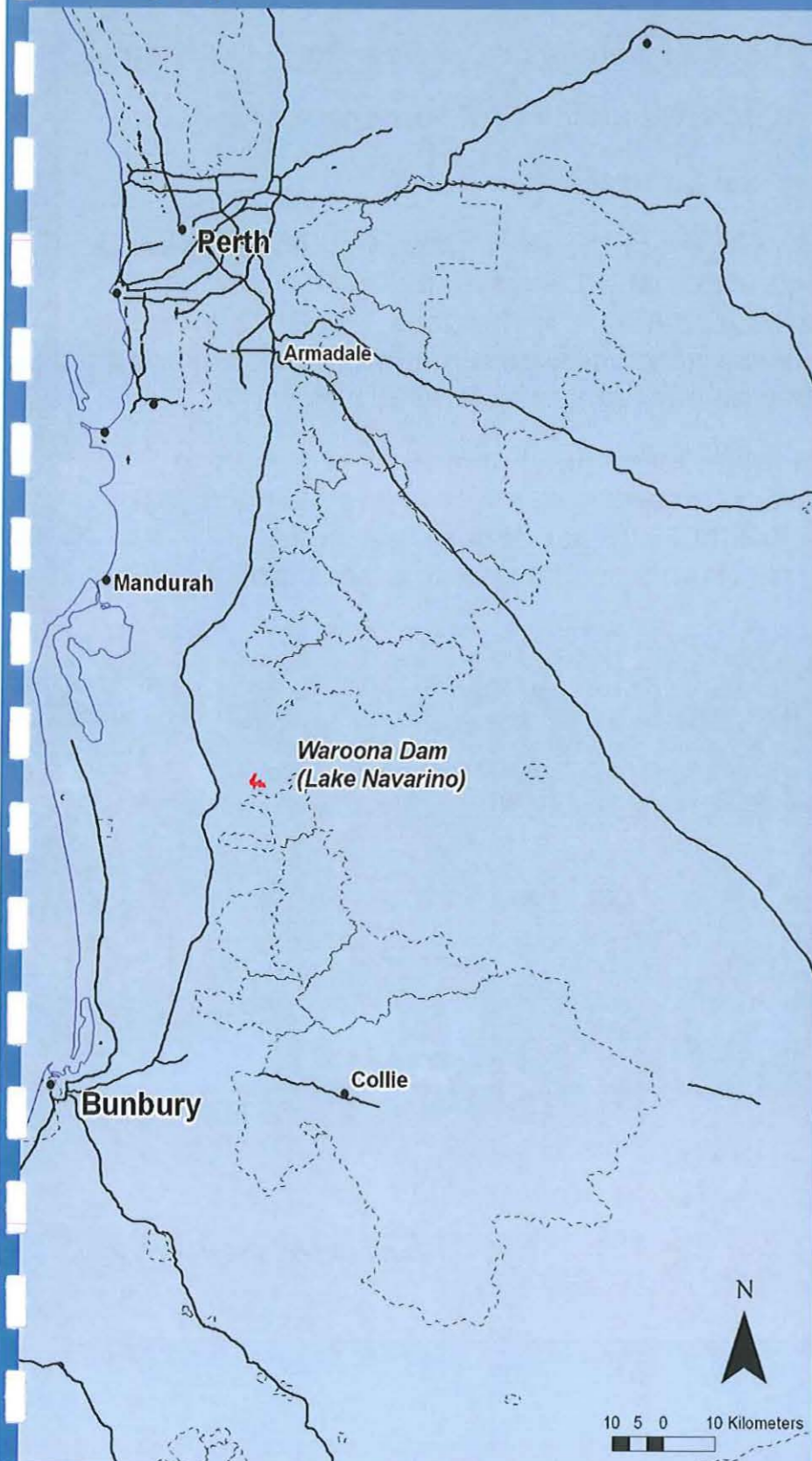
Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water

# Waroona Dam (Lake Navarino)

October 2009

Water Source Protection Branch

Locality Map



## Catchment facts

- Reservoir storage capacity is 15 173 megalitres
- Reservoir surface area at capacity is 148 hectares
- Catchment area is 4200 hectares
- Dam wall is 39 metres above ground level
- Reservoir is surrounded by Jarrah state forest
- Reservoir is stocked with rainbow and brown trout and contains redfin perch
- Reservoir supplies water for irrigation purposes

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Swimming
- Fishing/marroning
- Camping
- Walk and cycle trails
- Canoeing
- Boating and water skiing

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Drakesbrook Weir
- Lane Poole Reserve



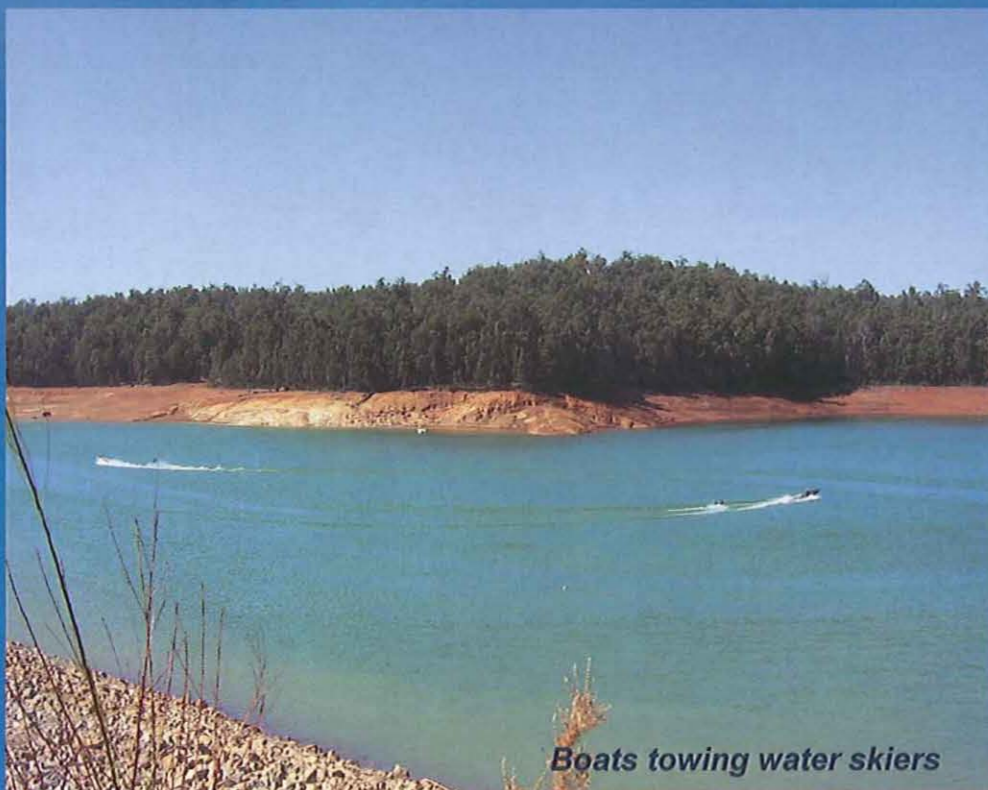
# Waroona Dam (Lake Navarino)

## Recreation opportunities in non-DWSC

Catchments that are not proclaimed as drinking water source catchments (DWSC) are usually managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). DEC manages these areas with the aim of conserving wildlife and the landscape, for scientific study, to preserve features of archaeological, historical or scientific interest and to allow forms of recreation that do not adversely affect their ecosystems or landscapes.

Recreational activities allowed in these catchments may include; fishing, swimming, canoeing, power boating, waterskiing, white water rafting, rowing, picnicking, 'designated' camping, 'wild' camping, bushwalking, marroning, four wheel driving, sightseeing and rock climbing.

DEC Statement of Policy No. 18 *Recreation, tourism and visitor services 2006* states that DEC "endeavours to provide an appropriate level of supervision of activities on the lands and waters it manages. This is particularly important where natural and cultural values may be impaired. If this cannot be done, consideration may be given to restricting, relocating or eliminating the activity where practicable."

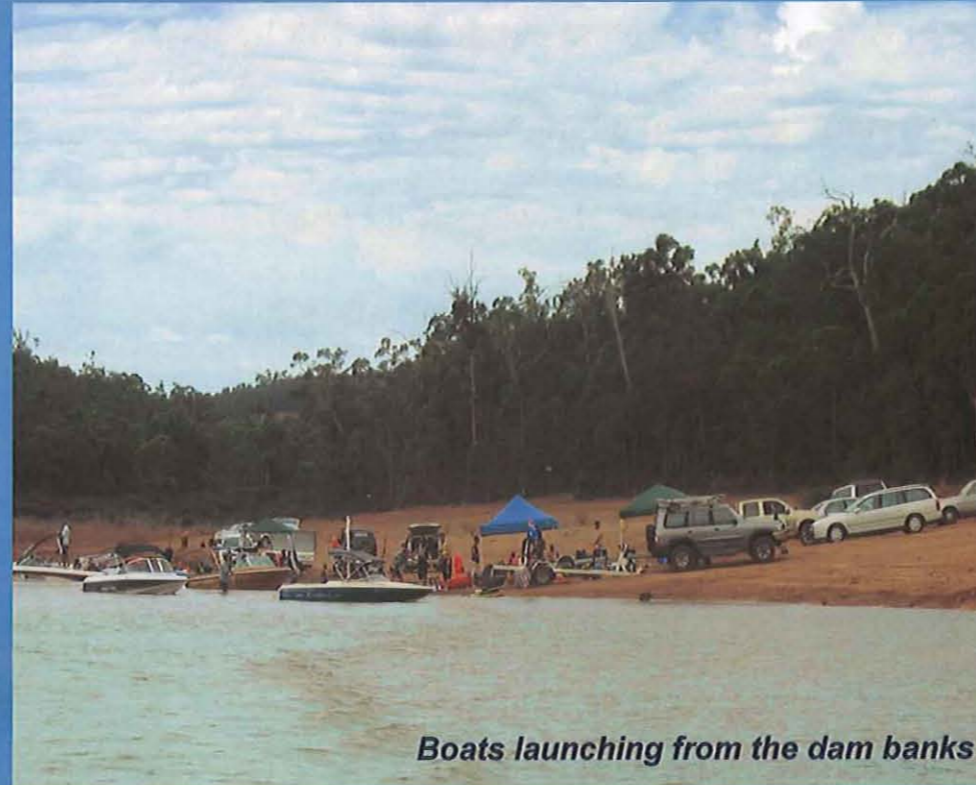


Boats towing water skiers

## Dam History

The Waroona Dam was built on the Drakes Brook. The dam was completed in 1966.

Waroona dam is also named Lake Navarino after the historical name of the main water supply for the Waroona Dam, Navarino Stream.



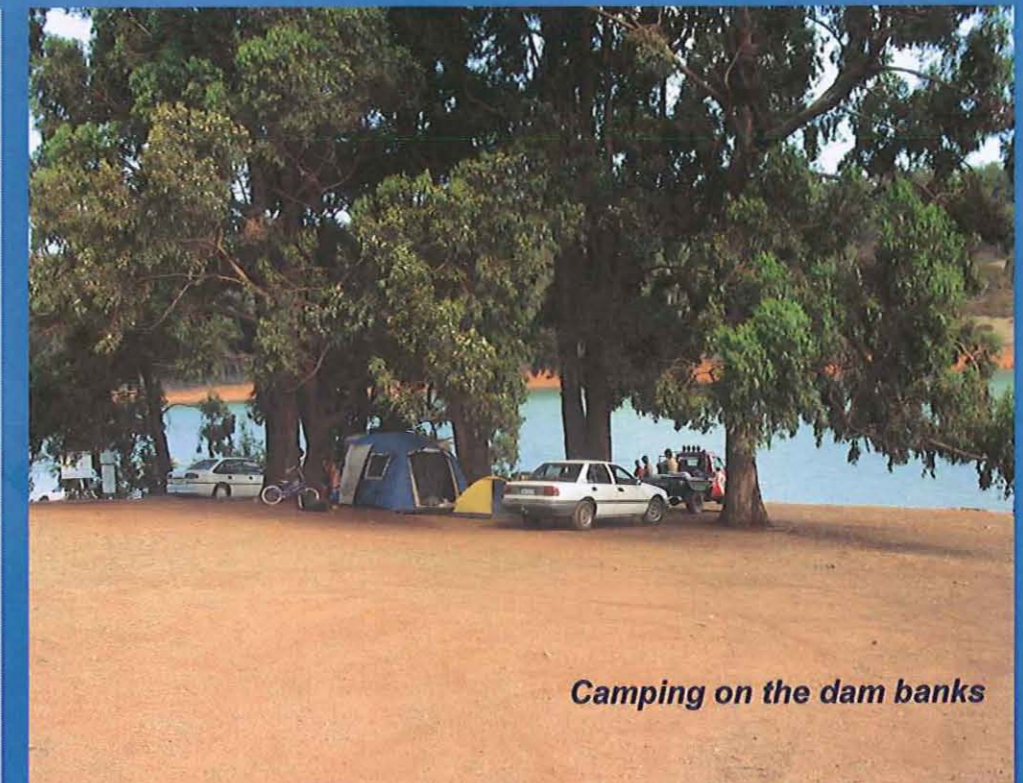
Boats launching from the dam banks

## Public access and fees

- ~ 1 hour, 45 minutes drive from Perth (130 km)
- ~ 13 minutes drive from Waroona (10 km)
- Day access to the dam is free
- Camping near the dam (permitted above the lake high water mark) is managed by the caravan park located next to the dam. The Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) lease the caravan park to a private enterprise
- Camping fees apply, paid to *Lake Navarino Forest Resort*:
  - Adults \$8.00 per person, per night
  - Children \$4.00 per person, per night

## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and management of the catchment is undertaken by the Department of Environment and Conservation and the Water Corporation, the Department of Fisheries and the local police
- Jet Skis prohibited in all areas, unless they are towing skiers
- No campfires are permitted from the 15<sup>th</sup> of December to the 30<sup>th</sup> of April or on days of very high or extreme fire risk
- All unlicensed off-road vehicles including trail bikes and quads are prohibited. Licensed road/trail bikes and 4WD motor vehicles, are restricted to operating on approved, formed tracks
- No watercraft are allowed within 200 metres of the dam wall



Camping on the dam banks

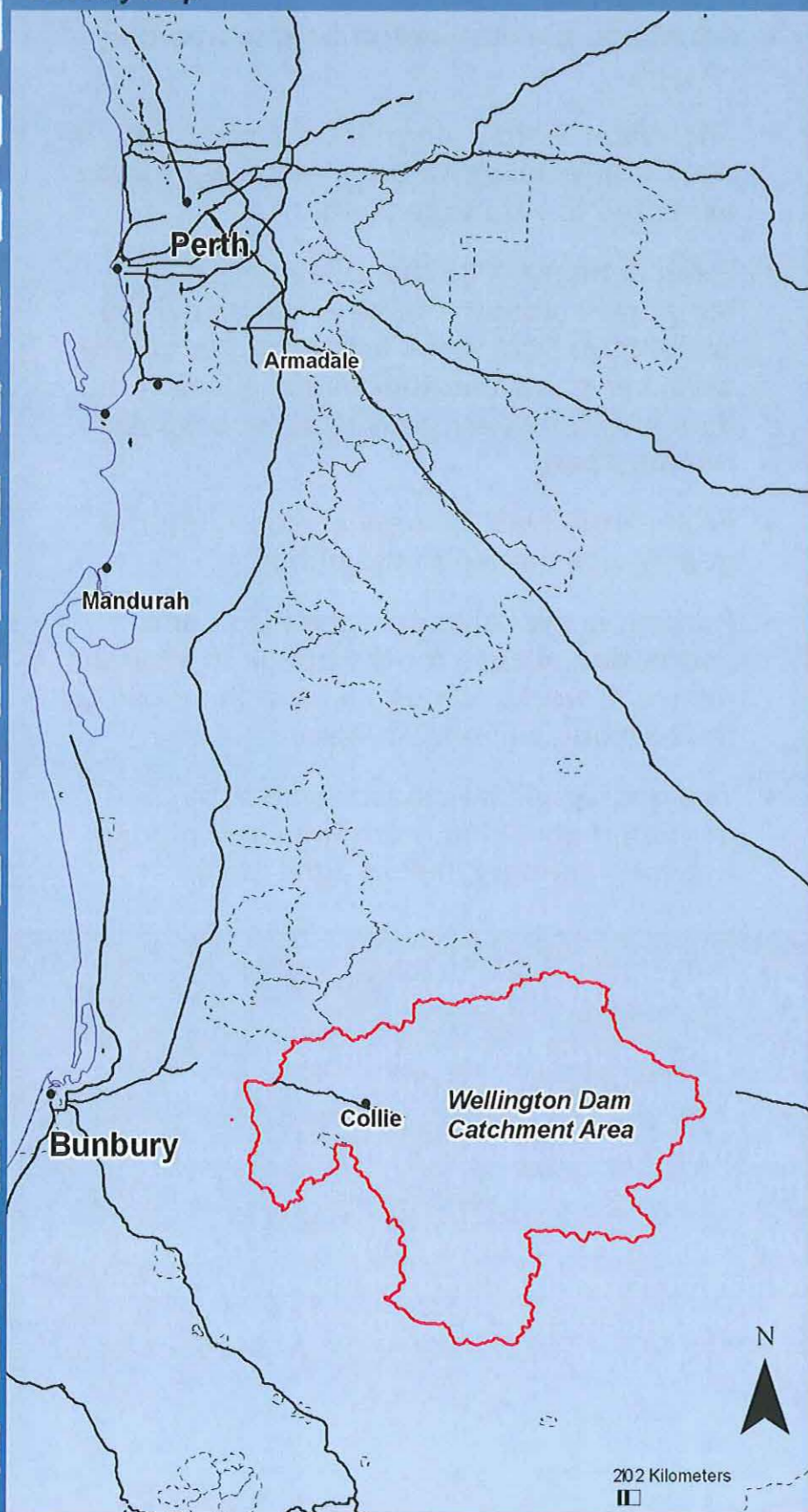
Some information sourced from the Department of Environment and Conservation, the Water Corporation and Lake Navarino Forest Resort



Government of Western Australia  
Department of Water

November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Wellington Dam catchment area

## Catchment facts

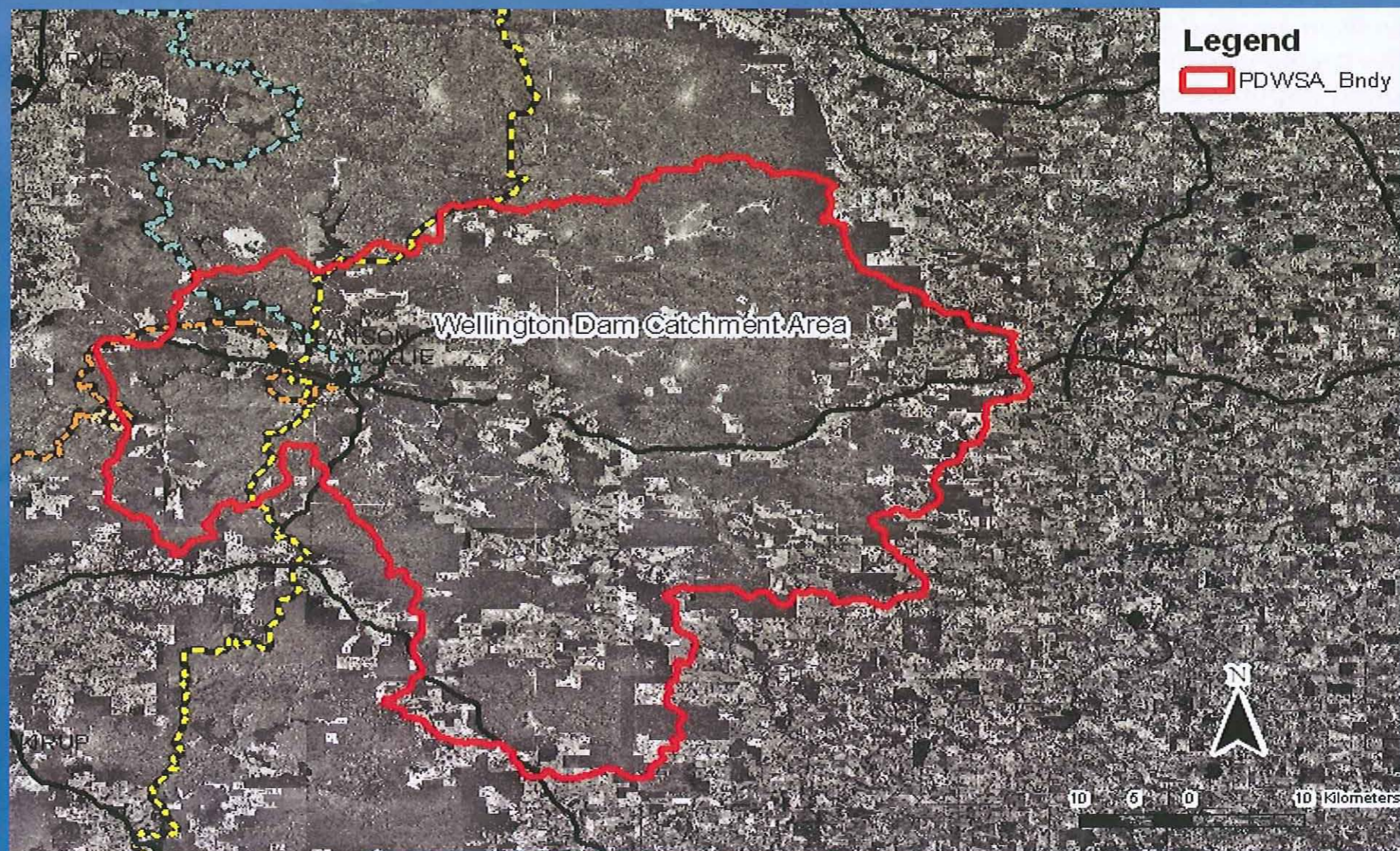
- Proclaimed under the *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* in 1957
- Reservoir storage capacity is 184 916 megalitres
- Reservoir surface area at capacity is 1600 hectares
- Catchment area covers 256 700 hectares
- Dam wall is 34 metres above ground level and the crest length is 367 metres
- Largest surface water catchment in the south west of Western Australia
- The dam is used for irrigation in the Collie Irrigation District which is managed by Harvey Water

## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Fishing/marroning
- Abseiling
- Walk trails including the Bibbulmun Track
- Water skiing, canoeing and white water rafting
- Camping and picnicking
- Cycle trail (Munda Biddi Trail)

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Wellington Discovery Forest
- Honeymoon Pool and Potters Gorge



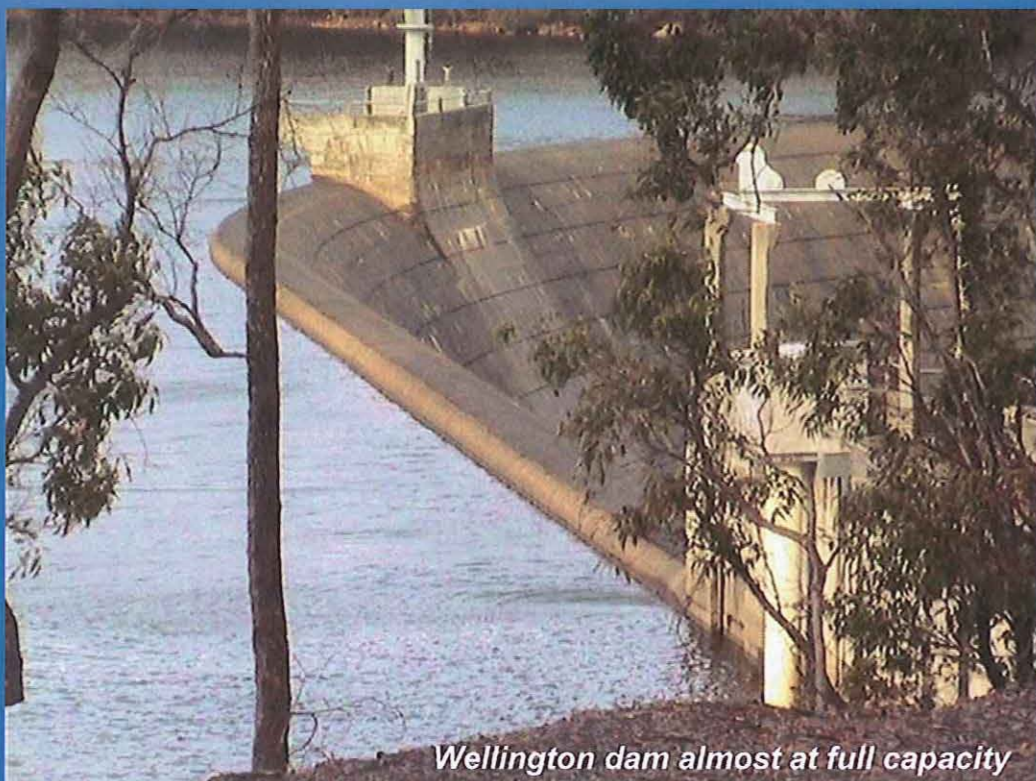
# Wellington Dam catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in non-DWSC

Catchments that are not proclaimed as drinking water source catchments (DWSC) are usually managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). DEC manages these areas with the aim of conserving wildlife and the landscape, for scientific study, to preserve features of archaeological, historical or scientific interest and to allow forms of recreation that do not adversely affect their ecosystems or landscapes.

Recreational activities allowed in these catchments may include; fishing, swimming, canoeing, power boating, waterskiing, white water rafting, rowing, picnicking, 'designated' camping, 'wild' camping, bushwalking, marroning, four wheel driving, sightseeing and rock climbing.

DEC Statement of Policy No. 18 *Recreation, tourism and visitor services 2006* states that DEC "endeavours to provide an appropriate level of supervision of activities on the lands and waters it manages. This is particularly important where natural and cultural values may be impaired. If this cannot be done, consideration may be given to restricting, relocating or eliminating the activity where practicable."

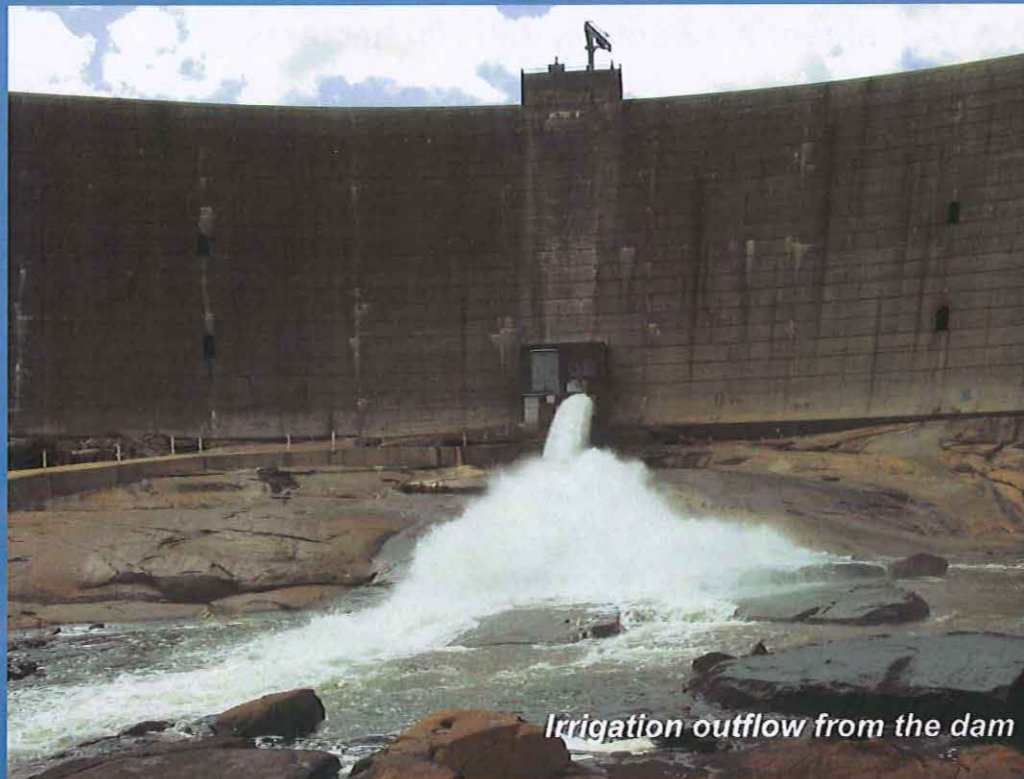


Wellington dam almost at full capacity

## Catchment history

The dam was built in 1933 to provide water to the Great Southern Town Supply Scheme and to provide water for farm irrigation. The reservoir is currently used for irrigation purposes and recreation.

The dam was raised in height in 1944 and again in 1960.



Irrigation outflow from the dam

## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and management of this catchment is undertaken by the Department of Environment and Conservation and the Water Corporation
- The Department of Fisheries also patrol and enforce laws in the area, as recreational licences are required for marroning and fishing at Wellington dam
- Dogs are prohibited in the catchment area
- Camping fees apply

## Public access

- ~ 2 hours, 50 minutes drive from Perth (200 km)
- ~ 30 minutes drive from Collie (30 km)
- Access to the Wellington Dam is free of charge
- The Water Corporation has started upgrade works on Wellington Dam, these works are expected to extend to 2010
- From January 2008 there have been temporary closures of all areas below the Wellington Dam kiosk including the quarry area, car parks and the road accessing the dam wall (however pedestrian access will remain open)
- From April 2008 the area surrounding the quarry was closed to the public
- Parking is available near the kiosk and pedestrian access for the public to view the dam wall works, via paths from the kiosk to the lookout, will remain open
- The quarry will be closed to all activities including abseiling, weddings and picnics between January 2008 to June 2010

## Hydro Electric power

A hydro-electric power station was commissioned at Wellington Dam in 1956.

The hydro plant is run by Western Power during the irrigation season.

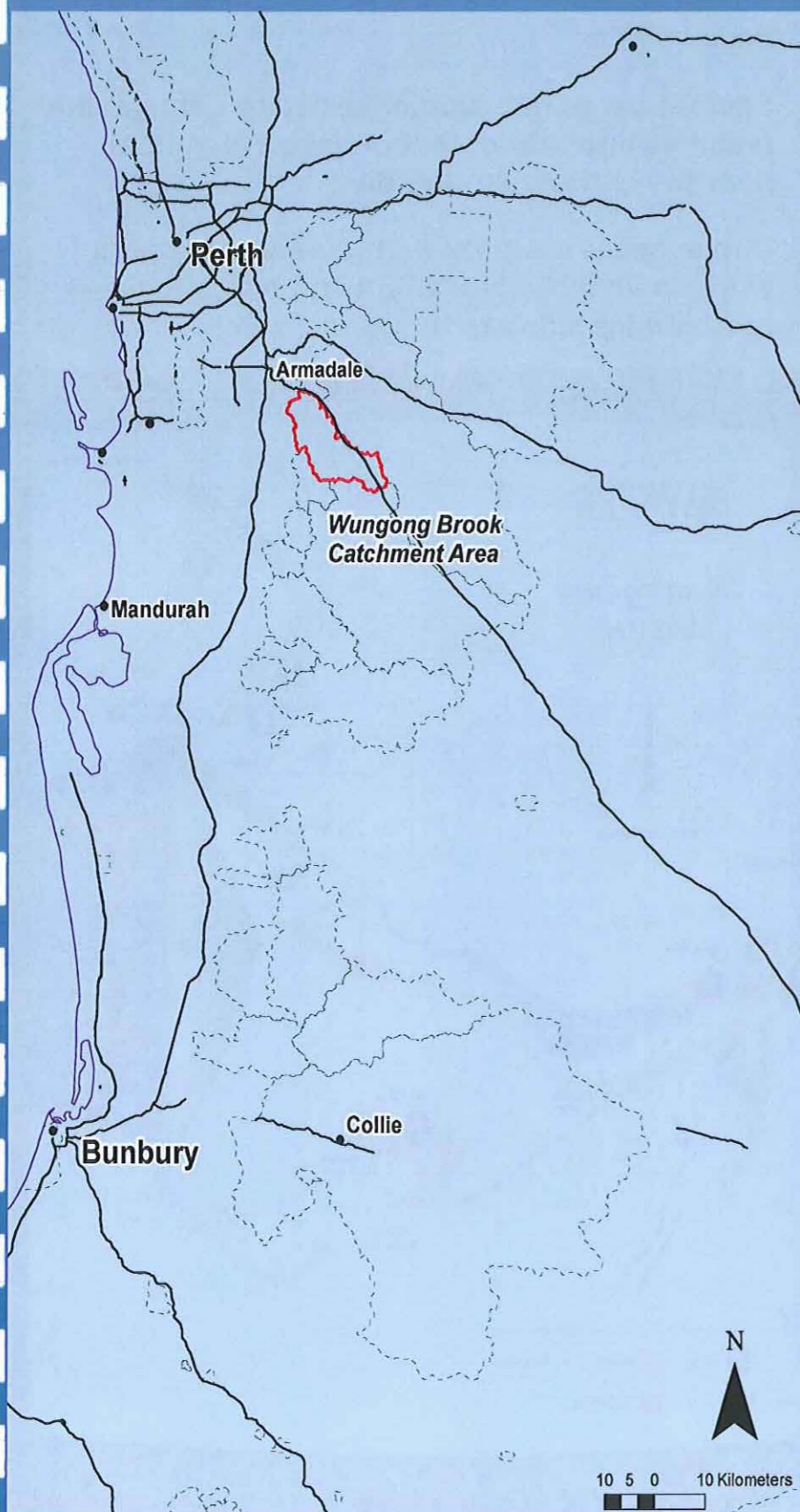
When the dam overflows, any water required for irrigation is released through the hydro plant. The resulting power is fed into the State electricity grid.

*Some images and information sourced from the Water Corporation and the Department of Environment and Conservation*



November 2009  
Water Source Protection Branch

Locality map



# Wungong Brook catchment area

## Catchment facts

- Proclaimed under the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* in 1925
- Reservoir storage capacity is 60 000 megalitres
- Reservoir surface area at capacity is 330 hectares
- Catchment area is 13 200 hectares
- Dam wall height is 65 metres above ground level and its crest length is 460 metres
- Supplies water to Perth, Mandurah, Pinjarra, Harvey and the Goldfields through the Integrated Water Supply System (approximately 1.8 million people)

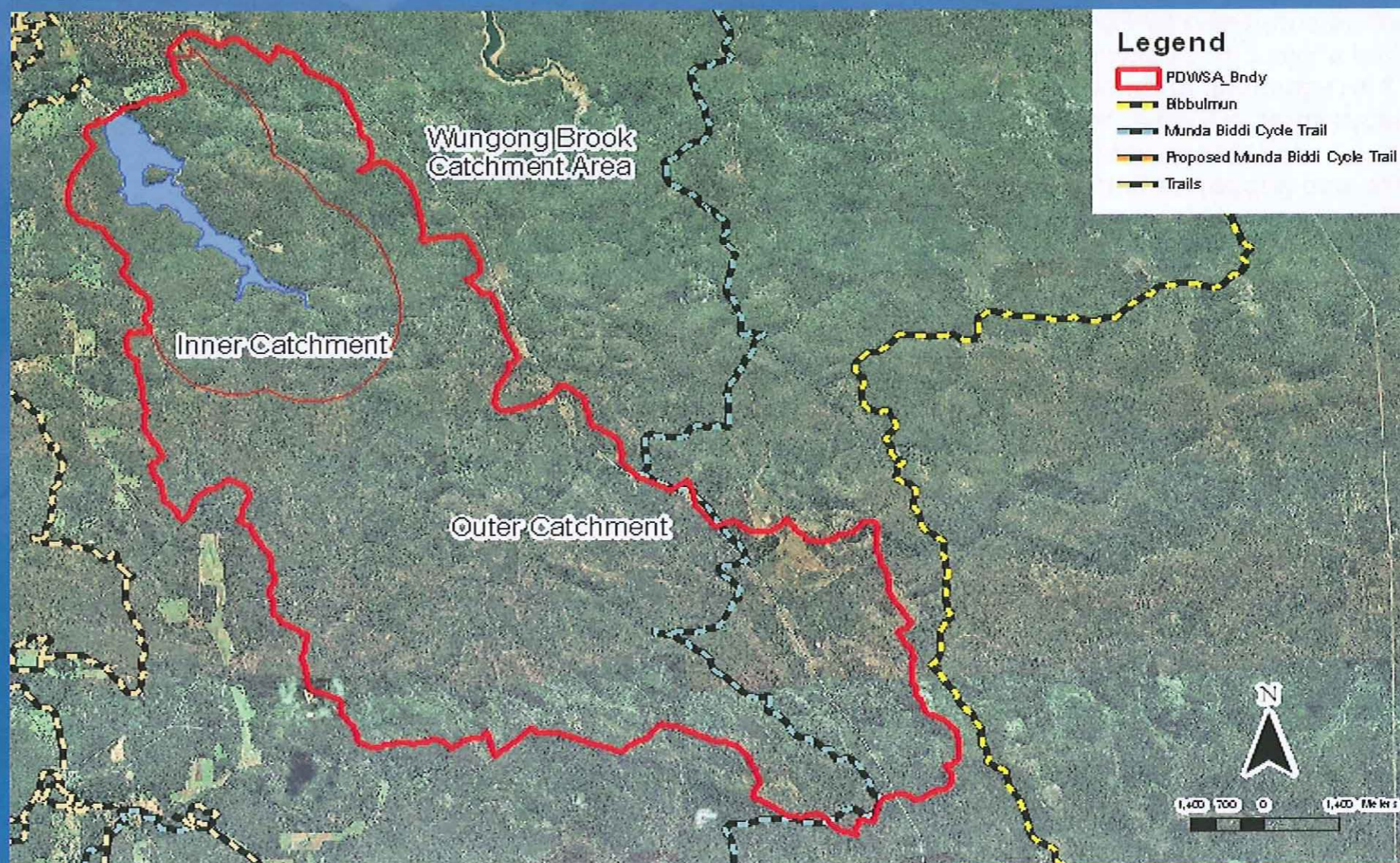
## Key recreation opportunities in this catchment

- Picnicking/barbecuing \*
- Model boat sailing and wading in the recreation lake \*
- Motor rally events
- Walk trails and cycle trail including the Munda Biddi Trail (camping is permitted at designated sites along the trail)

\* facilities provided below the dam wall

## Nearby recreation opportunities

- Langford Park picnic area and Bungendore Park



# Wungong Brook catchment area

## Recreation opportunities in DWSC

The DoW prepared Statewide policy No. 13: *Policy and guidelines for recreation within public drinking water source areas on crown land* to guide recreation access to drinking water source catchments (DWSC). This policy was publically consulted and is subject to a five-year review.

The policy reflects existing legislation that prohibits public access to reservoir protection zones (RPZ) in the Perth Hills. RPZ (the 'inner catchment') include the reservoir and land within two kilometres of the high water level of the reservoir. RPZ have also been applied in southwest DWSC to achieve the same level of protection for water quality and public health.

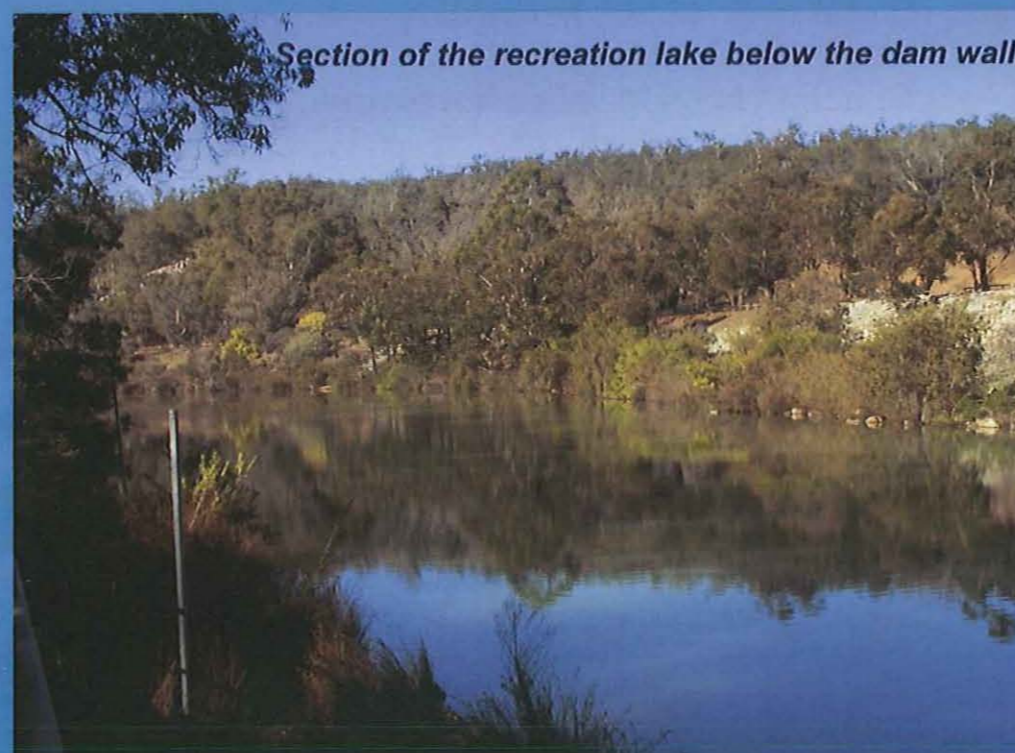
In the remainder of the DWSC (the 'outer catchment') controlled access for recreation purposes is supported by Policy 13. This includes controlled access for bushwalking, mountain bike riding, bird watching, orienteering and picnicking. Designated areas managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation, such as camp sites, are also supported in the 'outer catchment' of a DWSC.

## Catchment history

The Wungong Brook Pipehead Dam was constructed in 1925.

Despite its small size, the reservoir supplied more water to the metropolitan area than either Churchman Brook Reservoir or Victoria Reservoir.

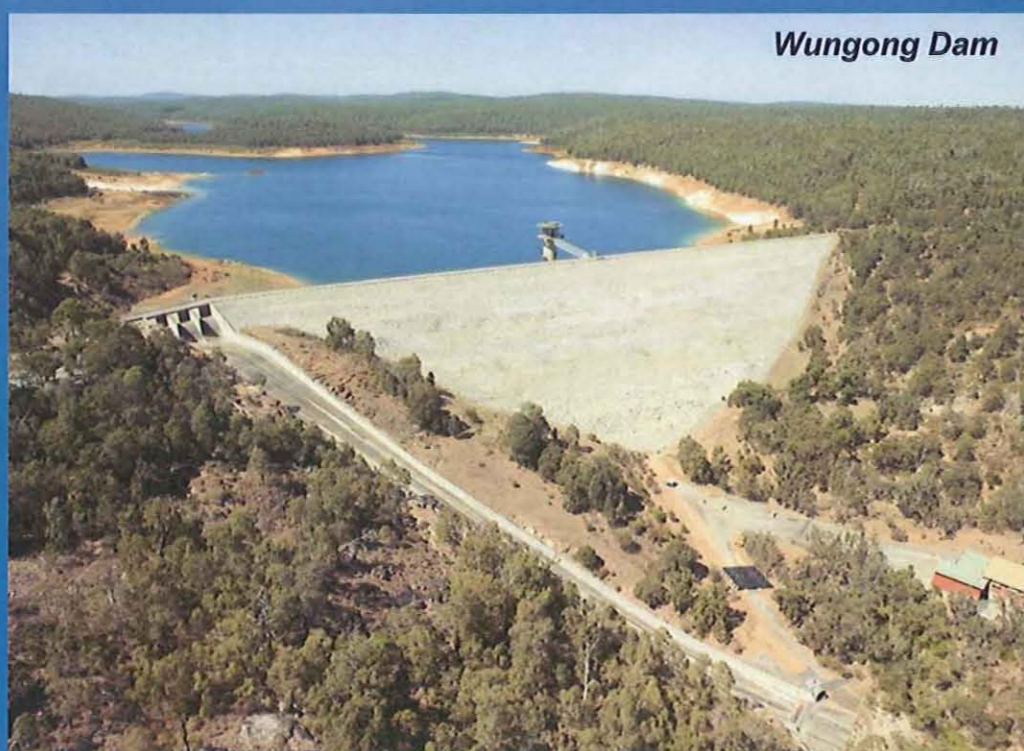
The larger Wungong Dam was completed in 1979.



Section of the recreation lake below the dam wall

## Public access

- ~ 1 hour drive from Perth (45 km)
- ~ 10 minutes drive from Armadale (8 km)
- Public access to the dam is open until 6pm daily
- Several car parks, picnic/barbecue areas, toilet facilities and the recreation lake are located near the entrance to the dam
- Public access is provided to other car parks with picnic/barbecue areas and toilet facilities north and south-east of the dam wall



Wungong Dam

## Surveillance and enforcement

- Surveillance and by-law enforcement of this catchment has been delegated by the Department of Water to the Water Corporation
- 549 hours of surveillance were undertaken in the catchment throughout the 2008/09 financial year
- Unauthorised activities that are known to occur in the catchment include hunting, camping out of designated areas, rubbish dumping, off-road driving and fishing/marroning
- 41 prosecutions occurred during the 2008/09 financial year for unauthorised activities in the catchment



Some images and information sourced from the Water Corporation



