

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
COMPREHENSIVE
REGIONAL ASSESSMENT

NATIONAL ESTATE AESTHETIC
VALUE IDENTIFICATION AND
ASSESSMENT PROJECT

Visual Assessment

A Report to the Joint Commonwealth -
Western† Australian RFA Steering Committee

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ERM Mitchell McCotter Quality System

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	E.1
1. INTRODUCTION	
1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW	1.1
1.2 REGIONAL FOREST AGREEMENT	1.1
1.3 AESTHETIC IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT	1.2
1.3.1 Background	1.2
1.3.2 Method	1.2
2. DATA COLLECTION	
2.1 INTRODUCTION	2.1
2.2 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	2.1
2.2.1 Database Design	2.1
2.2.2 Data Recording	2.2
2.2.3 Mapping	2.2
2.3 TOURIST LITERATURE REVIEW	2.3
2.4 FOREST EXPERTS	2.4
2.5 ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED PLACES	2.5
3. ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL ESTATE SIGNIFICANCE	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	3.1
3.2 DATASETS	3.1
3.2.1 Tourist Literature Review Dataset	3.1
3.2.2 Forest Expert Dataset	3.1
3.2.3 Social Values Dataset	3.1
3.3 THRESHOLDING METHODOLOGY	3.2
3.3.1 Tourist Literature Information	3.2
3.3.2 Forest Expert Information	3.3
3.3.3 Social Values Information	3.3
3.3.4 Summary	3.3
3.4 REFINING BOUNDARIES	3.3
3.5 RESULTS	3.4
4. RECOMMENDED PLACES FOR POSSIBLE INCLUSION IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE	
4.1 LIST OF RECOMMENDED PLACES	4.1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

5. MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

5.1	INTRODUCTION	5.1
5.2	EXISTING MANAGEMENT REGIME	5.1
5.3	POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON PLACES OF AESTHETIC VALUE	5.3
5.4	PRINCIPLES FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF AESTHETIC VALUES IN THE SOUTH-WEST FORESTS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA	5.5

APPENDICES

A.	DATA COLLECTION DATABASE	A.1
B.	NATIONAL ESTATE AESTHETIC VALUE DATABASE	B.1

ADDENDUM

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ERM Mitchell McCotter was commissioned by Environment Australia (EA) to complete the Western Australia National Estate Aesthetic Value Identification and Assessment Project. The purpose of the project was to consider aesthetic values as part of the Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) for the South-West Forest Region. The project involved two main aspects:

- the assessment of places with National Estate aesthetic significance in the Region; and
- the development of guidelines for the Regional protection of those places identified as being significant.

Considerable research was conducted by ERM Mitchell McCotter to collect and collate data which identified places in the South-West Forest Region with potential National Estate aesthetic value. This data collection process involved a tourist literature review, interviews with forest experts and a review of previously identified places (referencing several published documents and databases). These data sources were analysed according to the Australian Heritage Commission's criteria for aesthetic significance:

iE.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

There were 341 places identified in the South-West Forest Region using this method. These places were assessed to ensure that only those places with a high level of aesthetic significance were recommended for possible inclusion in the register of the National Estate. A threshold rule-set was established in collaboration with representatives from Environment Australia and CALM based on regional assessment work carried out in other states.

The threshold rule-set was based on three datasets: tourist literature review, forest experts, and social values study. Two datasets were compiled by ERM Mitchell McCotter as part of the Western Australia National Estate Aesthetic Value Identification and Assessment Project. The other dataset, social values study, was compiled by a separate team of consultants.

Once the threshold level was established, an assessment was undertaken to determine whether or not the identified places were of indicative National Estate aesthetic value. Using this procedure, 112 places were identified with indicative National Estate aesthetic significance.

Following boundary delineation, these places were reconciled into 42 distinct areas with indicative National Estate aesthetic significance. These 42 places were documented to an appropriate National Estate standard and mapped at a 1:100,000 scale. A further nine places identified through the CRA social values project were also identified as meeting the

threshold for aesthetic value, bringing the total of places found to meet the threshold for indicative national estate aesthetic value in the comprehensive regional assessment process to 51. The documentation for these additional nine places can be found in the report of the social values identification and assessment project (Pearson et al 1997). The names of these places are listed as an addendum to this report.

ERM Mitchell McCotter conducted a review of various non-legislative mechanisms currently in place for the protection of aesthetic values in the South-West Forest Region. This involved an investigation into both public and privately held lands. The strengths and weaknesses of these mechanisms were analysed. Based on this analysis, draft management principles were developed to ensure the protection and conservation of National Estate aesthetic values in the South-West Forest Region.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Western Australia National Estate Aesthetic Value Identification and Assessment Project is designed to ensure forest-related places of National Estate aesthetic value are appropriately protected and managed. In particular, that they are appropriately considered both in the development of the comprehensive, adequate and representative forest reserve system, and in the complementary off-reserve management of the South-West Forest Region.

The specific objectives of this project are:

- ❑ to identify, assess, document and map places of National Estate aesthetic value in the South-West Forest Region of Western Australia;
- ❑ to identify the non-legislative protective mechanisms and practices currently in place for their management and conservation; and
- ❑ to develop draft management and conservation principles to be observed to ensure their protection into the future.

1.2 REGIONAL FOREST AGREEMENT

As directed by the National Forest Policy Statement (NFPS), the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments have agreed to develop a framework for managing Australia's forest regions. Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs) are designed to provide a framework for the management of Australia's forest regions. The RFA for Western Australia is due for signature at the end of February 1998.

A formal Scoping Agreement establishes the process for developing RFAs. Comprehensive Regional Assessments (CRAs) are carried out to identify and assess the economic, social, environmental and heritage values of forest regions. The National Estate Aesthetic Value Identification and Assessment project will make a significant contribution to the comprehensive regional assessment of National Estate cultural values in the South-West Forest Region, and to informing the development of a RFA.

1.3 AESTHETIC IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT

1.3.1 Background

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria, as defined in the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975, directs the assessment of National Estate values. Criterion E.1 relates to aesthetic values and reads as follows:

Criterion E

Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group

Sub-criterion E.1 : Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

A working definition, developed for regional assessment projects clarifies the meaning of aesthetic value and provides a basis for identification and assessment of such places:

Aesthetic value is the response derived from the experience of the environment or particular natural and cultural attributes within it. This response can be either to visual or non-visual elements and can embrace emotional response, sense of place, sound, smell and any other factors having a strong impact on human thoughts, feelings and attitudes.

A multi-strand identification and assessment method has been developed and successfully used for the National Estate component of RFA processes. It recognises that aesthetic values are those held by the local community or cultural group. The assessment process draws on information provided by community groups and professional forest personnel as well as secondary data sources.

1.3.2 Method

The methodology used for this project was structured to identify National Estate aesthetic value in the South-West Forest Region of Western Australia. It also took into account, as broadly as possible, the range of community opinion within the region. To this end, a multi-layered approach was developed to identify and assess those areas with potential National Estate significance. The method involved a series of tasks by which relevant information was gathered and assessed to determine an area's National Estate significance. Mapping was performed to document the location and area of the places of aesthetic value, as well as for use in comparison with the Department of Conservation and Land Management's (CALM's) Visual Mapping System (VMS) data maps.

A threshold rule-set was developed to identify areas of indicative National Estate Aesthetic Value. Identified places were then entered into a final database designed to fulfil the documentation requirements for listing in the Register of the National Estate.

The following report provides specific details regarding the process used during the project. Chapter 2 describes the data collection process. Chapter 3 presents the thresholding process undertaken to identify the places of potential National Estate significance. Those areas found to meet the threshold for National Estate aesthetic value significance are provided in Chapter 4. An assessment of existing and suggested management procedures is presented in Chapter 5.

DATA COLLECTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Using National Estate Criterion E.1 as a guide to identify places with aesthetic value across the region, the following data collection processes were conducted:

- ❑ a select review of tourist literature;
- ❑ interviews with forest experts; and
- ❑ a review of previously identified places of aesthetic value.

The places were documented in a data collection database (see Appendix A) and mapped using topographic maps of scale 1:100,000. These maps are provided as an attachment to this report. The result of this effort is a list of places with aesthetic value, each numbered and identified on the project maps. These places were assessed against a threshold rule-set and those with indicative National Estate significance were identified. Standardised and detailed data sheets for places which met the threshold were then completed in order to fulfil National Estate documentation requirements (see Appendix B - National Estate Aesthetic Value Database).

The following sub-sections explain the methodology used in collecting data. They provide brief explanations of the data source, their relevance to the project and the manner in which they were utilised. A complete list of references used during this project is provided in the bibliography.

2.2 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

2.2.1 *Database Design*

A database was created in Microsoft Access to store, manage and manipulate the accumulated information. It was designed to be compatible with the Register of the National Estate Database. This design allowed the Data Collection Database to be used as a storage and management tool for quickly capturing relevant place information. As the database developed and significant places became apparent, the existing information was easily modified and expanded. Mandatory fields were then filled with the required descriptive text, as necessary.

The National Estate Aesthetic Value Database is a complete listing of the places (42) of potential National Estate aesthetic significance recommended by this report for possible listing in the Register of the National Estate. In some instances, the nominated place may contain several other places that passed the thresholding process. This was common when several thresholded places were within close proximity, or were contained within a large distinct feature, such as a National Park. These places (112) are listed in their associated 'Related Places' field of the National Estate Aesthetic Value Database.

2.2.2 Data Recording

All places identified as having potential National Estate significance were entered into the Data Collection Database (see Appendix A) and were depicted on the project maps. Each place reference contains, at a minimum, fields for 'Place Name', 'Place Identifier' and 'References'. The 'Place Name' is the most commonly known title associated with a site or area. The 'Place Identifiers' are sequential numbers which are also used as locators on the project maps. The 'References' field provides the source of the information, be it an interview, a tourist literature source and/or a public report, list or database.

2.2.3 Mapping

Places identified through the data collection process as having aesthetic value varied in their size and nature. Most places had natural aesthetic value; however, agricultural and/or man-made features identified as having aesthetic value were also documented. The places identified ranged from specific sites through to large areas of parkland or forest. The mapping of these places, and the identification of their boundaries, developed as the project progressed. Places identified through the Tourist Literature Review were denoted on the maps by numbered yellow indicators. The number on the indicator corresponds to the 'Place Identifier' associated with the place in the Data Collection Database. Where large areas, roads, tracks or parks were identified in the review process, the areas were outlined or highlighted as accurately as possible. Places identified by forest expert interviews were marked with numbered green indicators. Where appropriate, boundaries were outlined by the CALM representatives. Places that passed the thresholding process were delineated with orange indicators. Places recommended for possible listing in the Register of the National Estate were outlined in orange and identified on the maps with a 'Place Name' and a 'Place Identifier' corresponding to their entry on the National Estate Aesthetic Value Database.

2.3 TOURIST LITERATURE REVIEW

Tourist information was used to provide a local, regional and national perspective to the process of identifying places of aesthetic value. The tourism industry is seen as a purveyor of aesthetic value since, by its very nature, the industry tends to highlight 'beautiful', visually significant and aesthetically pleasing places in the region. Generally these tourist places are

also valued highly by the local community. Of course, in addition to this, tourists represent a community group in their own right.

Initially this effort targeted current photographic and film tourism imagery, evidenced in postcards, tourist pamphlets, promotional videos, and calendars. However, it was discovered in the early part of this process that these sources were, in general, unclear as to the areas they were identifying with many images presenting a generic aesthetic ideal, rather than specific places of aesthetic value. It was decided that this form of identification and mapping would not serve the objectives of the project and alternate sources of tourist information were sought.

It was determined that tourist brochures and guide maps provided the most appropriate information for the identification process. These sources generally had descriptive sections, with many providing location maps that were easily transferable to the project maps. Where possible, sources which had a regional or state-wide coverage were used in order to facilitate the broad-based identification process of this project. This also avoided any undue bias towards one particular area of the South-West Forest Region. If information regarding an identified place was unclear, or if the location was difficult to map, the local tourist bureau was contacted and more detailed information gathered.

A Data Collection Database (see Appendix A) was created to capture the most relevant information (eg. Place Name, Place Identifier and References). This process identified 104 aesthetically valuable places from the review of tourist literature and these were documented in the database and on project maps. Attention was paid to places identified in the brochures by both descriptions and images. Where these places appeared in the literature on a regular basis, this repetition was captured by noting the additional sources in the 'References' field. This allowed for a frequency analysis to be performed in the later processes of this project, thereby aiding in the determination and selection of significant places.

A complete list of sources used in this review of tourist literature is provided in the bibliography. Any source used to document a place with National Estate aesthetic value is listed in the 'Reference' field of the National Estate Aesthetic Value Database.

2.4 FOREST EXPERTS

Interviews were conducted with CALM personnel to provide a more detailed knowledge of the local areas within the forest regions. Representatives from CALM were selected based on their knowledge of the study area. Both regional and district representatives were interviewed to ensure that a complete and thorough coverage was achieved.

Meetings were held at the following locations:

- Swan Regional Office - Kelmscott;

- ❑ Central Forest Regional Office - Bunbury; and
- ❑ Southern Forest Regional & District Office - Manjimup.

Interviews were conducted with groups of three or four CALM staff using the project maps showing the identified tourist places as a basis for discussion. CALM representatives were asked to assess the tourism locations to establish a cross reference between two primary information sources. Site names and locations were reviewed for accuracy and any additional input from CALM staff was documented. If a tourist place was considered acceptable by the forest experts, it was documented in the final database as an additional source to the 'References' field.

Upon completion of the tourism review, the CALM representatives were asked to identify any other places they believed held potential National Estate aesthetic value. This process also captured recreational sites and significant trees within each region. Project maps were then systematically reviewed by the regional groups and an interactive approach ensured a thorough coverage. Numerical indicators were placed on identified places and a listing of commonly known place names was created. Where necessary and possible, the forest experts provided rough outlines of the boundaries for the identified areas.

Places identified by the CALM representatives were later reviewed for duplication and for mapping accuracy. The interview process resulted in the identification of 237 places by forest experts. The numbers and place names were then recorded in the Data Collection Database (see Appendix A).

CALM representatives who attended these meetings are listed in the bibliography. Any interview information used to identify and prepare a place with National Estate aesthetic value is captured within the National Estate Aesthetic Value Database.

2.5 ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED PLACES

A review of previously identified places of aesthetic value was conducted as part of the project. This task consisted of identifying readily available information from government sources, such as reports, lists and databases together with any other relevant publications. Sources used in this process are detailed in the bibliography and if used in defining a thresholded site, are documented in the National Estate Aesthetic Value Database.

Several potential sources of information were identified in the project brief. It was discovered upon review that these sources varied in their relevance to the project objectives. In consultation with the project managers, it was decided that this information would be cross referenced with the existing tourism and forest experts data to support and reinforce existing places and aid in boundary delineation.

Sources used in this process are detailed in the bibliography. Sources are referenced in the National Estate Aesthetic Value Database whenever they assisted in the documentation of a thresholded place.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL ESTATE SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The data collection process, as described in Chapter 2, resulted in the identification of over 300 forest places with a degree of aesthetic value. As not all places have the same level of value, a method of prioritising places (thresholding) was necessary in order to identify those with indicative National Estate significance. The following Sub-Sections describe the way in which this was done and the process by which area boundaries were refined on project maps.

3.2 DATASETS

Three datasets were used to identify and assess places of indicative National Estate aesthetic significance within the South-West Forest Region. Two of these datasets were compiled as part of this project, the Tourist Literature Review and Forest Experts. The third dataset was the outcome of a National Estate social values study compiled by a separate team of consultants for the CRA process.

3.2.1 *Tourist Literature Review Dataset*

One hundred and four (104) aesthetically valuable places were identified through the Tourist Literature Review. This dataset was listed on the Data Collection Database and was used in the thresholding process. Sub-Section 2.2 describes the process used to collect this information.

3.2.2 *Forest Expert Dataset*

Places with aesthetic value were identified by local forest experts to capture a more localised and detailed perspective of the local areas. These places were listed on the Data Collection Database and were used in the thresholding process. The methodology employed in gathering this information is explained in Sub-Section 2.3.

3.2.3 Social Values Dataset

An independent CRA consultancy project was conducted which identified places in the South-West Forest Region with social value to a community or group of communities. Places were identified through indigenous and non-indigenous community workshops held within the Region. Preliminary results of these workshops consisted of a listing of sites identified by the community as having social value, as well as having aesthetic value. These preliminary results were then used as a dataset for the thresholding process by cross referencing with the other datasets.

3.3 THRESHOLDING METHODOLOGY

A thresholding methodology for the identified places was developed in collaboration with project managers. Its purpose was to establish a threshold rule-set whereby a standardised approach would be used to consistently and objectively define places of indicative National Estate significance. The methodology developed was consistent with that used in regional assessment work carried out in other states and considered the nature and type of information contained within each of the datasets. How information in each of the datasets was used in the thresholding process is described below.

3.3.1 Tourist Literature Information

A frequency analysis was conducted which showed the number of literature references attributed to each place. *Table 3.1* shows this analysis.

Table 3.1 FREQUENCY ANALYSIS OF TOURIST LITERATURE REVIEW

No of References	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No of Places	21	20	10	18	12	10	5	1	4	2	1

It was decided that seven references represented a significant and logical break in the data, thereby implying a significant aesthetic value. This level was later confirmed as appropriate following a review of all thresholded places. The resulting rule-set was therefore established:

- if a place had been identified by the tourist literature review and it had been referred to in seven or more literature sources, that place was considered to meet the threshold for National Estate aesthetic value; and
- where the tourist literature review had identified a place but where it had been referred to in less than seven literature sources, it was necessary for that place to be collaborated by identification by forest experts and/or in the social values workshop in order to meet the threshold.

3.3.2 Forest Expert Information

Where forest experts identified a place as important for aesthetic value, it was necessary for that place to be corroborated by identification through either the tourist literature review and/or social values workshops. Places satisfying this threshold rule were regarded as having met the threshold for National Estate aesthetic value.

3.3.3 Social Values Information

Where community representatives at the social values workshops had identified a place as important for its aesthetic value, it was necessary for that place to be corroborated by identification through either the tourist literature review and/or forest experts. Places satisfying this threshold rule were regarded as having met the threshold for National Estate aesthetic value. Places identified in the social values workshops as being important for both their social and aesthetic values, and which had been assessed as meeting the threshold for social value were also considered to meet the threshold for this project.

3.3.4 Summary

In summary, under the methodology developed for this project, for a place to meet the National Estate threshold for aesthetic value it was required:

- ❑ to have been identified by seven or more tourist literature sources; or
- ❑ to have been identified as important for both aesthetic and social value, and to have met the threshold for social value; or
- ❑ to have been identified by at least two of the three datasets - tourist literature, forest experts and/or social values.

3.4 REFINING BOUNDARIES

Having assessed and determined places with indicative National Estate aesthetic value, boundaries had to be developed which appropriately reflected the value, or values, present. A multi-level approach was adopted for this task. The places assessed with indicative National Estate Aesthetic Value varied from site specific values (eg specific landform features) through to large areas with diverse characteristics (eg National Parks). In many cases a clustering of places occurred, meaning the most appropriate strategy for delineating boundaries was to bound as many places as practicable within a suitable area. In other instances, small areas with site specific values were captured within larger areas of significance.

Throughout the identification process, particularly with regard to the meetings held with forest experts, places were identified with a pencilled outline. These areas acted as starting points

for the mapping process, offering an initial impression of the area in question. CALMís Visual Management System (VMS) was used to define a more accurate boundary. The VMS is a series of mapped zones which are an integration of scenic quality, areas seen from travel routes and recreation-use areas. It is prepared using map overlays, aerial photos and field checking. These Visual Resource Maps (VRMs) were made available as transparent overlays on a 1:100,000 scale. This allowed the information provided by the VRMs to be easily transferred to the project maps. An appropriate boundary was delineated around places meeting the thresholding criteria for aesthetic value, using the VRMs "high visual quality" areas as a guide.

In finalising the boundaries, easily distinguished landform features such as rivers, roads, coastline, contours, vegetation and views were used for refinement. Where appropriate, National Park and other tenure boundaries were also used to assist the boundary delineation process.

3.5 RESULTS

As a result of the assessment process, 112 places were found to have indicative National Estate aesthetic value. Following the boundary delineation process, these places were rationalised into 42, as many were found to be contained within larger existing areas. These 42 places are recommended for possible inclusion in the Register of the National Estate and are listed in Chapter 4. The places are also mapped in a manner that depicts all the 112 thresholded places. The 42 recommended places are outlined and labelled with the place name and place identifier. A map depicting the 42 places of indicative National Estate aesthetic value will be published as part of a consolidated report of the National Estate Assessment for the Comprehensive Regional Assessment.

Thirty-four places met the threshold for the independent social values study, and were identified by this process as being important for both their aesthetic and social value. As such, they also meet the National Estate threshold for aesthetic value. Nine places did not otherwise meet the National Estate threshold for aesthetic value, bringing the total of places which meet the threshold for indication national estate aesthetic value in the comprehensive regional assessment process to 51. The documentation of these additional nine places can be found in the report of the social values identification and assessment project (Pearson et al 1997). These places are provided as an Addendum to this report.

RECOMMENDED PLACES FOR POSSIBLE INCLUSION IN THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE

4.1 LIST OF RECOMMENDED PLACES

Forty-two places are recommended by the Western Australia National Estate Aesthetic Value Identification and Assessment Project for possible inclusion in the Register of the National Estate. Documentation for these places, to the required National Estate standard, is provided in Appendix B. The recommended places are listed below in alphabetical order. The bold letters and names correspond to the places identified by this project and outlined on the project maps. Some of these areas contain several thresholded places within their boundaries. These thresholded places are listed under each recommended area and an identification number is provided which links the place to the project maps and the Data Collection Database listing, provided in Appendix A.

Thirty-four places met the threshold for the independent social values study, and were identified by this process as being important for both their aesthetic and social value. As such, they also meet the National Estate threshold for aesthetic value. Nine places did not otherwise meet the National Estate threshold for aesthetic value. These places are provided as an Addendum to this report.

- A. Avon River Valley (296)**
- B. Beedelup Area**
 - Walk Through Karri (4)
 - Beedelup Falls (17)
 - Beedelup National Park (38)
 - Pemberton National Parks (208)
- C. Bibbulmun Track (338)**

- D. Blackwood River Valley**
 - Beyonderup Falls (41)
 - Blackwood River (43)
 - Barabup Pools (158)
 - Lewana Settlement (159)
 - Alexandra Bridge (171)
 - Glen Lynn State Forest (227)
- E. Boorara Tree and Lane Poole Falls Area**
 - Lane Poole Falls (45)
 - Boorara Tree (74)
- F. Canning, Churchman Brook and Wungong Reservoirs**
 - Canning Dam (6)
 - Wungong Dam (8)
 - Churchman Brook Dam (10)
- G. Chittering Valley (295)**
- H. D'Entrecasteaux Area**
 - Mount Chudalup (7)
 - Windy Harbour (15)
 - Black Point (100)
 - Lake Jasper (101)
 - D'Entrecasteaux National Park (186)
 - Yeagarup Beach (217)
 - Yeagarup Lake & Surrounding Wetlands (218)
 - Warren Beach (219)
 - Lake Maringup (237)
- I. Deep River Rapids Area**
 - Fernhook Falls (275)
 - Gladstone Falls & Rapids (276)
- J. Diamond Tree Tower (50)**
- K. Dickson Area (200)**
- L. Donnelly River Valley**
 - One Tree Bridge (46)
 - The Four Aces (48)
 - Donnelly River Boat Landing / Launching Area (187)
 - Donnelly River Mouth (188)
 - Donnelly Valley Zone 1 (197)
 - Donnelly Valley Zone 2 (198)
 - Donnelly Valley Zone 3 (199)

- M. Ellis Brook Valley (11)**
- N. Glen Mervyn Dam (132)**
- O. Grimwade Settlement (167)**
- P. Harewood Forest Area (288)**
- Q. Harris River Dam and Valley (35)**
- R. Helena River Valley and Reservoir**
 - Helena River Valley - West (299)
 - Helena River Reservoir & Dam (300)
 - Helena River Valley - East (302)
- S. Hoffmans Mill (126)**
- T. John Forrest Area (67)**
- U. King Jarrah Tree (Manjimup) (51)**
- V. Lake Leschenaultia (65)**
- W. Lane Poole Area**
 - Scarp Pool (21)
 - Baden Powell Water Spout (23)
 - Island Pool (25)
 - Holyoake Town Site (110)
 - Lane Poole Reserve (340)
- X. Leeuwin - Naturaliste Area**
 - Cape Naturaliste Lighthouse (54)
 - Meelup Bay (55)
 - Eagle Bay (56)
 - Bunker Bay (57)
 - Sugarloaf Rock (58)
 - Yallingup Beach (59)
 - Canal Rocks (60)
 - Smiths Beach (62)
 - Margaret River Mouth (63)
 - Prevelly Park (64)
 - Boranup Forest (66)
 - Hillview Lookout (70)
 - Cape Leeuwin Lighthouse (71)
 - Cape Naturaliste Conservation Area (92)
 - Caves Road (93)

- Injidup Beach (142)
- Kilcarnup (148)
- 10 Mile Brook & Dam (149)
- Bramley State Forest (150)
- Deepdene Gully (174)
- Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park (339)
- Y. Marrinup Falls(28)**
- Z. Moonís Crossing and River Road Bridge Area**
 - Moonís Crossing (1)
 - River Road Bridge (36)
- AA. Mount Frankland (87)**
- BB. Mount Lindesay (287)**
- CC. Mundaring Weir Road (61)**
- DD. Noble Falls (297)**
- EE. North Dandalup Dam (108)**
- FF. Northcliffe Forest Park (9)**
- GG. Oakley Dam and Falls (26)**
- HH. Pemberton Forest Area**
 - Hundred Year Old Forest (2)
 - Pemberton Pool (3)
 - Big Brook Arboretum (19)
 - Big Brook Dam (20)
 - Cascades (22)
 - Gloucester Tree (24)
 - Pemberton National Parks (208)
 - Gloucester National Park (211)
- II. Serpentine Reservoir and Falls**
 - Serpentine Dam (13)
 - Serpentine Falls (14)
- JJ. Shanghai Gully (278)**
- KK. Shannon Area**
 - Shannon National Park (12)
 - Broke Inlet (241)

- LL. Walpole - Nornalup Area**
Valley of the Giants (84)
Tree Top Walk (85)
Walpole & Nornalup Inlets (88)
Conspicuous Cliff (89)
Peaceful Bay (98)
John Rate Lookout (267)
Nut Road Lookout (272)
Nuyts Wilderness (341)
- MM. Warren Area**
Warren National Park (5)
Pemberton National Parks (208)
- NN. Wellington Dam**
Wellington Dam (32)
Honeymoon Pool (34)
- OO. Wellington Mill and King Jarrah Tree (Collie)**
King Jarrah Tree (Collie) (37)
Wellington Mill (134)
- PP. Yarra Road (301)**

MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The previous sections of this report have identified 42 places in the South-West Forest Region of indicative National Estate aesthetic value. The methodology used to arrive at these results has been rigorous, incorporating social values, the views of forest experts and a review of tourist literature.

Given the number of places of National Estate aesthetic value in the South-West Forest Region, it is imperative from the point of view of maintaining this value, that they are appropriately managed. This chapter seeks to:

- ❑ examine existing management regimes which relate to National Estate aesthetic values in the South-West Forest Region;
- ❑ document potential impacts on these aesthetic values; and
- ❑ determine a set of principles for the management of National Estate aesthetic values into the future.

5.2 EXISTING MANAGEMENT REGIME

Within the South-West Forest Region, places found to be of indicative National Estate aesthetic value are on both public and private land. Public land is generally under CALM management for purposes such as National Parks, Conservation Reserves or State Forests. Public lands managed by other agencies include Water and Rivers Commission or Water Corporation reserves, local authority reserves and other Land Act reserves. Small amounts of land in the study area containing places of indicative National Estate aesthetic value are within private landholdings.

Each of these land tenures has different implications for the management of National Estate aesthetic values.

These are outlined below:

i. Public Lands

- From an aesthetic point of view, one of the key strengths of the public reserve system is that the land is held in a relatively protective tenure that comes under the control of government agencies. Subject to the operations of these agencies, in general terms, the land cannot be affected by private interests. Impacts such as clearing for agriculture, insensitive development such as fencing, outbuildings and housing, and serious land degradation can, in principle, be managed.
- For areas under the control of CALM, the Visual Resource Management (VRM) system is a strong tool that can underpin management of reserved land having regard to aesthetic values. VRM brings a high degree of technical rigour to the protection of visual resources. Interviews with forest experts indicated that it was well accepted and used as a reference for operational tasks. CALM should continue and expand the use of VRM as a visual management tool.
- Most places of indicative National Estate aesthetic value are managed along with other uses in the South-West Forest Region by CALM. CALM's multiple use principles for the management of the South-West Forest Region recognise the relationship between aesthetic values and the use of the forest. However, some CALM managed operations such as timber harvesting, tourism and silviculture in State Forests may diminish aesthetic values without a coordinated management regime.
- Within the South-West Forest Region, land is held in a number of different tenures. Some public land tenures do not provide for the protection of aesthetic value.
- Some operational activities undertaken by land management agencies, can be insensitive to the protection of aesthetic values. Activities such as prescribed burning, road construction and maintenance and scouring of reservoirs have the potential to adversely impact, in the short term, on aesthetic or visual values.

ii. Private Land Holdings

- The management of aesthetic value on private lands is largely undertaken through planning policies and provisions implemented by state and local government. In the past, aesthetic value has been a peripheral issue in private land planning throughout the South-West. However, this is changing and the management of aesthetic value is now seen as a key issue. The Leeuwin-Naturaliste Policy Statement is a recent example of this. This document, which has been prepared by the Ministry for Planning sets the regional framework for development control on the Leeuwin Naturaliste Ridge. The policy statement recognises that aesthetic issues are not peripheral, but probably the most important land use determinant in the region.

- ❑ Incorporated within regional planning statements, such as the Leeuwin-Naturaliste Statement, are local authority town planning schemes. These documents are restrictive by nature and can be used to prescriptively control aesthetic value management.
- ❑ Due to the substantial growth occurring in the State's South-West, local councils are increasingly aware of the need to plan for this growth. This has meant that councils are employing additional planning staff and local government planning in the region is consequently becoming more sophisticated. Aesthetic value issues are becoming more prominent in the consideration of development in the region.
- ❑ While the number of planning staff in the region is increasing, the existing framework for aesthetic value management in the region is only prominent in some local authorities. This is expected to change over time as strategies contained in regional planning documents find their way through to the local planning level.
- ❑ The monitoring and enforcement of aesthetic value management is not rigorous across the region. This is a problem not only for aesthetic value issues, but also for general planning compliance.
- ❑ While town planning schemes have the potential to control management, the current provisions relating to aesthetic value management are policy-based, not statutory-based. While this allows flexibility in terms of their implementation, it also allows for aesthetic issues to be bypassed or to be overlooked in the assessment and determination of planning applications.

5.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON PLACES OF AESTHETIC VALUE

i. Public Lands

Within the public lands system CALM manages most of the public forests in the South-West. Some of CALM's diverse management activities have the potential to impact on aesthetic values.

The potential impact on aesthetic values from disturbance activities on public land holdings in the region is significant. This potential is limited however because of the policies and management regimes that are in place, particularly on land held by CALM. Impacts that are possible include:

- ❑ disturbance associated with timber harvesting;
- ❑ clearing of vegetation associated with fire protection and forest management;

- ❑ disturbance of high visitation recreation areas;
- ❑ insensitive siting of infrastructure; and
- ❑ establishment and felling of plantation forests

ii. Private Land Holdings

The South-West of Western Australia is accommodating significant economic and population growth. The Shire of Busselton, for example, is now the fastest growing non-metropolitan shire in the State. With this growth comes pressure for land use changes. Some of these changes include:

- ❑ townsite expansion;
- ❑ tourist development;
- ❑ expanding rural residential uses; and
- ❑ diversification of agriculture.

The impacts likely to be felt in the South-West Forest Region include the intensification of development as set out below:

- ❑ A major visual impact of land use change is produced through the permanent clearing of natural vegetation for agriculture. Clearing changes the nature of the landscape dramatically and will have a significant impact on viewers who are accustomed to an uncleared landscape. It should be recognised however that the established mosaic of forest and farmland in parts of the South-West Region may also be of aesthetic value. This reflects a cultural rather than natural landscape.
- ❑ The visual impact of plantations can be both positive by restoring degraded land or, in some situations, negative where plantations create a distinct visual impact and provide contrast with the natural landscape. Seasonal changes can add diversity to the landscape. Impacts include blocking existing views, limited diversity in texture and colour and the creation of very strong lines that conflict with the natural landscape. Plantations generally provide forms and colours that are alien to the natural landscape.
- ❑ Secondary effects of clearing include the potential for landscape degradation through erosion and salinity.
- ❑ The development of other key land uses in the South-West Forest Region such as mining, industrial, rural residential, tourism, urban and infrastructure uses, can also have negative impacts on places of aesthetic values. The insensitive siting of

buildings and infrastructure in visually prominent areas, can also impact negatively on these values.

- ❑ Poor management of tourism and recreational facilities and activities in the South-West Forest Region can also have negative aesthetic impacts, such as litter, soil compaction, overcrowding and the intrusion of traffic into forest areas. These are all issues that must be managed to minimise their aesthetic impact.
- ❑ Infrastructure such as roads, powerlines, pipelines and communication facilities can also have a high level of impact on scenic values.

5.4 PRINCIPLES FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF AESTHETIC VALUES IN THE SOUTH-WEST FORESTS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

One of the objectives for management in the South-West Forest Region should be to enhance, maintain and protect the aesthetic qualities of places listed on the interim list of the Register of the National Estate with National Estate aesthetic value. National Estate places of aesthetic value are defined as those places listed and interim-listed in the Register of the National Estate and those places found to have indicative aesthetic value in this study.

The following management and conservation principles are recommended:

1. Places with National Estate aesthetic value should be managed in a way that maintains and enhances their aesthetic qualities. Aesthetic resources should be considered integral to the management of natural resource values. When land use decisions are made, aesthetic value should be considered along with other forest values.
2. Prescriptions which detail how aesthetic analysis should be included in planning documentation in the Region should be prepared. Where possible, the alteration of visual quality to places of National Estate Aesthetic Value should be limited to change of low impact. Changes should be carefully planned to accommodate and/or enhance the special aesthetic qualities of the area. Assessment of proposals for new buildings and structures in the region by the appropriate planning bodies should include the impact that they might have on the surrounding visual environment. Controls on height, colour, siting, form and materials may be appropriate. Roads, car parks, walk tracks, fire breaks and utility corridors should be designed and located so as to minimise aesthetic impacts on places with National Estate aesthetic value. Fire management programs should be planned so as to minimise aesthetic impacts.
3. Areas already negatively impacting on the aesthetic quality of places with National Estate aesthetic value should be analysed in an appropriate manner and, where practicable, mitigated. Where possible, rehabilitation should take place, to improve

landscape alterations which have resulted from past management practices or natural events, and which do not conform with the desired aesthetic amenity of the place.

4. Aesthetic value management training should be incorporated in training programs conducted by appropriate authorities and managers of places with National Estate Aesthetic Value (CALM, Main Roads, Water Corporation, Department of Minerals and Energy, local government authorities, etc).
5. When managing forest areas surrounding an important viewshed, the visual impact should be considered and managed. This process would involve an assessment of the areas seen from the viewshed.
6. Tourism and recreation facilities should be planned and designed such that they complement and take advantage of the aesthetic quality of the environment.
7. Viewing stops should be provided at regular intervals along roads through places with National Estate Aesthetic Value so that the visual resource can be viewed in a safe manner. Where possible, signage should be designed and placed in harmony with the visual resource.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A

DATA COLLECTION DATABASE

DATA COLLECTION DATABASE

(NUMERICAL LISTING)

Map Identifier	Place Name
1	Moon's Crossing
2	Hundred Year Old Forest
3	Pemberton Pool
4	Walk Through Karri
5	Warren National Park
6	Canning Dam
7	Mount Chudalup
8	Wungong Dam
9	Northcliffe Forest Park
10	Churchman Brook Dam
11	Ellis Brook Valley
12	Shannon National Park
13	Serpentine Dam
14	Serpentine Falls
15	Windy Harbour
16	Gooralong
17	Beedelup Falls
18	Kingsbury Lookout
19	Big Brook Arboretum
20	Big Brook Dam
21	Scarp Pool
22	Cascades
23	Baden Powell Water Spout
24	Gloucester Tree
25	Island Pool
26	Oakley Dam & Falls
27	Salmon Beach
28	Marrinup Falls
29	Harvey Weir
30	Stirling Dam
31	Blackboy Picnic Site
32	Wellington Dam
33	Collie River Scenic Drive
34	Honeymoon Pool
35	Harris River Dam & Valley
36	River Road Bridge
37	King Jarrah Tree (Collie)
38	Beedelup National Park
39	Golden Valley Tree Park
40	Gwalia Mine
41	Beyonderup Falls
42	Great Forest Tree Drive
43	Blackwood River
44	Blackwood River Tourist Drive (No. 251; Nannup-Balingup)

Indicates the place met thresholding criteria and is included in the recommended places listed in Chapter 4.

45	Lane Poole Falls
46	One Tree Bridge
47	Ludlow Tuart Forest (not within study area)
48	The Four Aces
49	Fonty's Pool
50	Diamond Tree Tower
51	King Jarrah Tree (Manjimup)
52	Porongurup National Park (not within study area)
53	Blackwood River Tourist Drive (No. 251; Nannup-Bridgetown)
54	Cape Naturaliste Lighthouse
55	Meelup Bay
56	Eagle Bay
57	Bunker Bay
58	Sugarloaf Rock
59	Yallingup Beach
60	Canal Rocks
61	Mundaring Weir Road
62	Smiths Beach
63	Margaret River Mouth
64	Prevelly Park
65	Lake Leschenaultia
66	Boranup Forest
67	John Forrest National Park
68	Jewel Cave
69	Hamelin Bay
70	Hillview Lookout
71	Cape Leeuwin Lighthouse
72	Boranup Lookout
73	Manjimup Regional Timber Park
74	Boorara Tree
75	Wilson Head
76	Lions Lookout
77	Mount Shadforth Road
78	William Bay National Park
79	Elephant Rocks
80	Tower Hill
81	Madfish Bay
82	Knoll Drive
83	Tingle Tree
84	Valley of the Giants
85	Tree Top Walk
86	The Ancient Empire
87	Mount Frankland
88	Walpole & Nornalup Inlets
89	Conspicuous Cliff
90	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
91	The Lookout & TV Tower
92	Cape Naturaliste Conservation Area
93	Caves Road
94	Karri Tourist Drive (No. 259)

Indicates the place met thresholding criteria and is included in the recommended places listed in Chapter 4.

95	Coalfields Road
96	Green's Pool
97	Scotsdale Tourist Drive (No. 255)
98	Peaceful Bay
99	Mandalay Beach
100	Black Point
101	Lake Jasper
102	Yallingup Cave
103	Mammoth Cave
104	Lake Cave
105	Dwellingup-Etmilyn Forest Tramway
106	Pinjarra-Williams Road
107	South Dandalup Dam
108	North Dandalup Dam
109	Mount Wells Lookout
110	Holyoake Town Site
111	4WD Track Along Murray River
112	Yarrigal Formation
113	60+ Year Old Forest
114	King Jarrah Walk Trail
115	Big Jarrah
116	Nanga Bridge
117	Longaly Bridge
118	Bannister Hill
119	Nanga Campsite
120	Dwellingup Forest Heritage Centre
121	Sampson Brook Dam
122	Waroona & Drakes Dams
123	Lake Brockman / Saddle Dam
124	Hamel Pine Nursery
125	Logue Brook Dam
126	Hoffmans Mill
127	Harvey River Valley
128	Harris Dam (see #35)
129	Lower Harvey River
130	Hamilton River Bridge
131	Wellington Dam & Reservoir (see #32)
132	Glen Mervyn Dam
133	Lower Collie Valley
134	Wellington Mill
135	King Jarrah (see #37)
136	Ferguson Valley
137	Brunswick Valley
138	Crooked Brook Valley
139	Joshua Brook
140	Bowelling Hill
141	Wyadup Point
142	Injidup Beach
143	South Cape Clairault & Cliffs
144	Three Bears

Indicates the place met thresholding criteria and is included in the recommended places listed in Chapter 4.

145	Meelup Reserve
146	Quinninup Falls
147	Ellensbrook
148	Kilcarnup
149	10 Mile Brook & Dam
150	Bramley State Forest
151	Rapids Conservation Park
152	South Western Highway (Donnybrook-Balingup)
153	Preston River Valley
154	Jarrahwod Town Site
155	Goodwood Road
156	Balingup Town
157	St John Brook
158	Barabup Pools
159	Lewana Settlement
160	Southampton Homestead
161	Ferndale Homestead
162	Golden Valley Homestead
163	Mummballup Town Site
164	Wilga Town Site
165	Noggerup Town Site
166	Donnybrook-Boyup Brook Road
167	Grimwade Settlement
168	Blackwood River (see #43)
169	Lake Towerrinning
170	Crossing Pool
171	Alexandra Bridge
172	Sue's Bridge
173	Warner Glen
174	Deepdene Gully
175	Boranup Overlook
176	Cosy Corner
177	Green Hill / Leeuwin Cliffs
178	Augusta Area
179	Flinders Bay / South Coast Area
180	Black Point (see #100)
181	Lake Jasper (see #101)
182	Wheatley Town Site
183	Black Point (see #100)
184	Lake Jasper (see #101)
185	Lake Wilson and Lake Smith
186	D'Entrecasteaux National Park
187	Donnelly River Boat Landing / Launching Area
188	Donnelly River Mouth
189	Cleave Road
190	Karri Brook
191	Beedelup National Park (see #38)
192	Karri Valley
193	Beedelup Falls (see #17)
194	Walk Through Karri (see #4)

Indicates the place met thresholding criteria and is included in the recommended places listed in Chapter 4.

195	Warren National Park (see #5)
196	Big Brook State Forest
197	Donnelly Valley Zone 1
198	Donnelly Valley Zone 2
199	Donnelly Valley Zone 3
200	Dickson Nature Reserve
201	Karri Stand
202	Greens Island Camping Area
203	Forrester's Wood
204	Pine Creek Road
205	Seven Day Road
206	Big Brook Dam (see #20)
207	100 Year Old Forest (see #2)
208	Pemberton National Parks
209	Gloucester Tree (see #24)
210	Cascades (see #22)
211	Gloucester National Park
212	Quinninup Forest
213	East Brook Recreation Site
214	Big Brook Arboretum (see #19)
215	Warren National Park Campsites
216	Bicentennial Lookout Tree
217	Yeagarup Beach
218	Yeagarup Lake & Surrounding Wetlands
219	Warren Beach
220	Malimup Beach
221	Doggerup Beach
222	Malimup Springs
223	Lefroy & Channybearup Road Crossing
224	Deanmill Bush
225	Scabby Gully Dam
226	King Jarrah Reserve
227	Glen Lynn State Forest
228	Tone River Settlement Precinct
229	Smith Brook Nature Reserve
230	Lake Unicup
231	D'Entrecasteaux Point Precinct
232	Windy Harbour (see #15)
233	Warren River
234	Mount Chadalup (see #7)
235	Gardner River Mouth
236	Doggerup Creek Lakes
237	Lake Maringup
238	Coodamurrup Hut
239	West Cliff Point / Fish Creek
240	Coodamurrup Beach
241	Broke Inlet
242	Dog Pool
243	Shannon River
244	Shannon Recreation Site

 Indicates the place met thresholding criteria and is included in the recommended places listed in Chapter 4.

245	Shannon National Park (see #12)
246	Boorara Tree Site (see #74)
247	Lane Poole Falls (see #45)
248	Muirillup Rock
249	Brockman Sawpit Recreation Site
250	Great Forest Trees Drive
251	Chesapeake River
252	River Road Bridge (see #36)
253	Moon's Crossing (see #1)
254	Brockman National Park
255	Camfield Campsite
256	Fisherman's Camp
257	Cliffy Head
258	Mount Burnside Fire Tower
259	Woolbale
260	Keystone Hill
261	Lake Muir Nature Reserve
262	Muir's Bridge
263	Heartlea Settlement
264	Chindilup Pool
265	Perup Ecology Centre
266	Tonebridge Reserve
267	John Rate Lookout
268	Treetop Walk (see #85)
269	Nornalup & Franklin Rivers
270	Conspicuous Cliff (see #89)
271	Peaceful Bay (see #98)
272	Nut Road Lookout
273	Valley of the Giants (see #84)
274	Soho Hills
275	Fernhook Falls
276	Gladstone Falls & Rapids
277	Mount Burnette
278	Shanghai Gully
279	Granite Peak
280	Weld Road
281	Quarran Conservation Reserve
282	Boat Harbour
283	Mount Hallowell
284	Wilson Inlet Promontory
285	Mount Romance & Kent River Area
286	Clear Hills
287	Mount Lindesay
288	Harewood Forest
289	Somerset Hill / Scotsdale Road
290	Kent River Crossing
291	Dewars Pool Road
292	Julimar Road
293	Chittering & Needoonga Lakes Nature Reserves
294	Mount Byroomanning

 Indicates the place met thresholding criteria and is included in the recommended places listed in Chapter 4.

295	Chittering Valley & Drive
296	Avon River Valley - Brigadoon to Toodyay
297	Noble Falls
298	O'Brien Road Tourist Drive
299	Helena River Valley - West
300	Helena River Reservoir & Dam
301	Yarra Road
302	Helena River Valley - East
303	Ashendon Road
304	Lockwood Road
305	Talbot Road West
306	Mount Observation
307	Mount Brown
308	Mount Bakewell
309	Manyuering Spring
310	Dale Conservation Park & Mount Dale
311	Dale Road
312	Brookton Highway (Karragullen-Westdale)
313	Victoria Reserve
314	Canning Dam Road
315	Canning River Valley
316	Kinsella Road
317	Gleneagle Picnic Site
318	Monadnock Conservation Park
319	Kingsbury Drive
320	Serpentine Pipehead Dam
321	Nettleton Road
322	Jarrahdale Road
323	Balmoral Road
324	Mount Solus
325	Metro Road
326	Dale Road West
327	Gibbs Block Conservation Park
328	Qualen Road & Gunapin Road
329	Wandoo Conservation Park
330	Luptons Conservation Park
331	Albany Highway (Armadale-Bannister)
332	Julimar Conservation Park
333	Marrinup POW Camp
334	Marrinup Town Site
335	Fire Line 1 Vista Point
336	Icy Camp
337	Charlie's Flat
338	Bibbulmun Track
339	Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park
340	Lane Poole Reserve
341	Nuyts Wilderness

Indicates the place met thresholding criteria and is included in the recommended places listed in Chapter 4.

DATA COLLECTION DATABASE

(ALPHABETICAL LISTING)

Map Identifier	Place Name
149	10 Mile Brook & Dam
207	100 Year Old Forest (see #2)
111	4WD Track Along Murray River
113	60+ Year Old Forest
331	Albany Highway (Armadale-Bannister)
171	Alexandra Bridge
303	Ashendon Road
178	Augusta Area
296	Avon River Valley - Brigadoon to Toodyay
23	Baden Powell Water Spout
156	Balingup Town
323	Balmoral Road
118	Bannister Hill
158	Barabup Pools
17	Beedelup Falls
38	Beedelup National Park
193	Beedelup Falls (see #17)
191	Beedelup National Park (see #38)
41	Beyonderup Falls
338	Bibbulmun Track
216	Bicentennial Lookout Tree
19	Big Brook Arboretum
214	Big Brook Arboretum (see #19)
20	Big Brook Dam
206	Big Brook Dam (see #20)
196	Big Brook State Forest
115	Big Jarrah
100	Black Point
180	Black Point (see #100)
183	Black Point (see #100)
31	Blackboy Picnic Site
43	Blackwood River
168	Blackwood River (see #43)
44	Blackwood River Tourist Drive (No. 251; Nannup-Balingup)
53	Blackwood River Tourist Drive (No. 251; Nannup-Bridgetown)
282	Boat Harbour
74	Boorara Tree
246	Boorara Tree Site (see #74)
66	Boranup Forest
72	Boranup Lookout
175	Boranup Overlook
140	Bowelling Hill
150	Bramley State Forest
254	Brockman National Park

Indicates the place met thresholding criteria and is included in the recommended places listed in Chapter 4.

249	Brockman Sawpit Recreation Site
241	Broke Inlet
312	Brookton Highway (Karragullen-Westdale)
137	Brunswick Valley
57	Bunker Bay
255	Camfield Campsite
60	Canal Rocks
6	Canning Dam
314	Canning Dam Road
315	Canning River Valley
71	Cape Leeuwin Lighthouse
92	Cape Naturaliste Conservation Area
54	Cape Naturaliste Lighthouse
22	Cascades
210	Cascades (see #22)
93	Caves Road
337	Charlie's Flat
251	Chesapeake River
264	Chindilup Pool
293	Chittering & Needoonga Lakes Nature Reserves
295	Chittering Valley & Drive
10	Churchman Brook Dam
286	Clear Hills
189	Cleave Road
257	Cliffy Head
95	Coalfields Road
33	Collie River Scenic Drive
89	Conspicuous Cliff
270	Conspicuous Cliff (see #89)
240	Coodamurrup Beach
238	Coodamurrup Hut
176	Cosy Corner
138	Crooked Brook Valley
170	Crossing Pool
186	D'Entrecasteaux National Park
231	D'Entrecasteaux Point Precinct
310	Dale Conservation Park & Mount Dale
311	Dale Road
326	Dale Road West
224	Deanmill Bush
174	Deepdene Gully
291	Dewars Pool Road
50	Diamond Tree Tower
200	Dickson Nature Reserve
242	Dog Pool
221	Doggerup Beach
236	Doggerup Creek Lakes
187	Donnelly River Boat Landing / Launching Area
188	Donnelly River Mouth
197	Donnelly Valley Zone 1

Indicates the place met thresholding criteria and is included in the recommended places listed in Chapter 4.

198	Donnelly Valley Zone 2
199	Donnelly Valley Zone 3
166	Donnybrook-Boyup Brook Road
120	Dwellingup Forest Heritage Centre
105	Dwellingup-Etmilyn Forest Tramway
56	Eagle Bay
213	East Brook Recreation Site
79	Elephant Rocks
147	Ellensbrook
11	Ellis Brook Valley
136	Ferguson Valley
161	Ferndale Homestead
275	Fernhook Falls
335	Fire Line 1 Vista Point
256	Fisherman's Camp
179	Flinders Bay / South Coast Area
49	Fonty's Pool
203	Forrester's Wood
235	Gardner River Mouth
327	Gibbs Block Conservation Park
276	Gladstone Falls & Rapids
227	Glen Lynn State Forest
132	Glen Mervyn Dam
317	Gleneagle Picnic Site
211	Gloucester National Park
24	Gloucester Tree
209	Gloucester Tree (see #24)
162	Golden Valley Homestead
39	Golden Valley Tree Park
155	Goodwood Road
16	Gooralong
279	Granite Peak
42	Great Forest Tree Drive
250	Great Forest Trees Drive
177	Green Hill / Leeuwin Cliffs
96	Green's Pool
202	Greens Island Camping Area
167	Grimwade Settlement
40	Gwalia Mine
124	Hamel Pine Nursery
69	Hamelin Bay
130	Hamilton River Bridge
288	Harewood Forest
35	Harris River Dam & Valley
128	Harris Dam (see #35)
127	Harvey River Valley
29	Harvey Weir
263	Heartlea Settlement
300	Helena River Reservoir & Dam
302	Helena River Valley - East

Indicates the place met thresholding criteria and is included in the recommended places listed in Chapter 4.

299	Helena River Valley - West
70	Hillview Lookout
126	Hoffmans Mill
110	Holyoake Town Site
34	Honeymoon Pool
2	Hundred Year Old Forest
336	Icy Camp
142	Injidup Beach
25	Island Pool
322	Jarrahdale Road
154	Jarrahwood Town Site
68	Jewel Cave
67	John Forrest National Park
267	John Rate Lookout
139	Joshua Brook
332	Julimar Conservation Park
292	Julimar Road
190	Karri Brook
201	Karri Stand
94	Karri Tourist Drive (No. 259)
192	Karri Valley
290	Kent River Crossing
260	Keystone Hill
148	Kilcarnup
37	King Jarrah Tree (Collie)
135	King Jarrah (see #37)
226	King Jarrah Reserve
51	King Jarrah Tree (Manjimup)
114	King Jarrah Walk Trail
319	Kingsbury Drive
18	Kingsbury Lookout
316	Kinsella Road
82	Knoll Drive
123	Lake Brockman / Saddle Dam
104	Lake Cave
101	Lake Jasper
181	Lake Jasper (see #101)
184	Lake Jasper (see #101)
65	Lake Leschenaultia
237	Lake Maringup
261	Lake Muir Nature Reserve
169	Lake Towerrinning
230	Lake Unicup
185	Lake Wilson and Lake Smith
45	Lane Poole Falls
247	Lane Poole Falls (see #45)
340	Lane Poole Reserve
339	Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park
223	Lefroy & Channybearup Road Crossing
159	Lewana Settlement

Indicates the place met thresholding criteria and is included in the recommended places listed in Chapter 4.

76	Lions Lookout
304	Lockwood Road
125	Logue Brook Dam
117	Longaly Bridge
133	Lower Collie Valley
129	Lower Harvey River
47	Ludlow Tuart Forest (not within study area)
330	Luptons Conservation Park
81	Madfish Bay
220	Malimup Beach
222	Malimup Springs
103	Mammoth Cave
99	Mandalay Beach
73	Manjimup Regional Timber Park
309	Manyuering Spring
63	Margaret River Mouth
28	Marrinup Falls
333	Marrinup POW Camp
334	Marrinup Town Site
55	Meelup Bay
145	Meelup Reserve
325	Metro Road
318	Monadnock Conservation Park
1	Moon's Crossing
253	Moon's Crossing (see #1)
308	Mount Bakewell
307	Mount Brown
277	Mount Burnette
258	Mount Burnside Fire Tower
294	Mount Byroomanning
234	Mount Chadalup (see #7)
7	Mount Chadalup
87	Mount Frankland
283	Mount Hallowell
287	Mount Lindesay
306	Mount Observation
285	Mount Romance & Kent River Area
77	Mount Shadforth Road
324	Mount Solus
109	Mount Wells Lookout
262	Muir's Bridge
248	Muirillup Rock
163	Mummballup Town Site
61	Mundaring Weir Road
116	Nanga Bridge
119	Nanga Campsite
321	Nettleton Road
297	Noble Falls
165	Noggerup Town Site
269	Nornalup & Franklin Rivers

Indicates the place met thresholding criteria and is included in the recommended places listed in Chapter 4.

108	North Dandalup Dam
9	Northcliffe Forest Park
272	Nut Road Lookout
341	Nuyts Wilderness
298	O'Brien Road Tourist Drive
26	Oakley Dam & Falls
46	One Tree Bridge
98	Peaceful Bay
271	Peaceful Bay (see #98)
208	Pemberton National Parks
3	Pemberton Pool
265	Perup Ecology Centre
204	Pine Creek Road
106	Pinjarra-Williams Road
52	Porongurup National Park (not within study area)
153	Preston River Valley
64	Prevelly Park
328	Qualen Road & Gunapin Road
281	Quarran Conservation Reserve
146	Quinninup Falls
212	Quinninup Forest
151	Rapids Conservation Park
36	River Road Bridge
252	River Road Bridge (see #36)
27	Salmon Beach
121	Sampson Brook Dam
225	Scabby Gully Dam
21	Scarp Pool
97	Scotsdale Tourist Drive (No. 255)
13	Serpentine Dam
14	Serpentine Falls
320	Serpentine Pipehead Dam
205	Seven Day Road
278	Shanghai Gully
12	Shannon National Park
245	Shannon National Park (see #12)
244	Shannon Recreation Site
243	Shannon River
229	Smith Brook Nature Reserve
62	Smiths Beach
274	Soho Hills
289	Somerset Hill / Scotsdale Road
143	South Cape Clairault & Cliffs
107	South Dandalup Dam
152	South Western Highway (Donnybrook-Balingup)
160	Southampton Homestead
157	St John Brook
30	Stirling Dam
172	Sue's Bridge
58	Sugarloaf Rock

Indicates the place met thresholding criteria and is included in the recommended places listed in Chapter 4.

305	Talbot Road West
86	The Ancient Empire
48	The Four Aces
91	The Lookout & TV Tower
144	Three Bears
83	Tingle Tree
228	Tone River Settlement Precinct
266	Tonebridge Reserve
80	Tower Hill
85	Tree Top Walk
268	Treetop Walk (see #85)
84	Valley of the Giants
273	Valley of the Giants (see #84)
313	Victoria Reserve
4	Walk Through Karri
194	Walk Through Karri (see #4)
88	Walpole & Nornalup Inlets
90	Walpole-Nornalup National Park
329	Wandoo Conservation Park
173	Warner Glen
122	Waroona & Drakes Dams
219	Warren Beach
5	Warren National Park
195	Warren National Park (see #5)
215	Warren National Park Campsites
233	Warren River
280	Weld Road
32	Wellington Dam
131	Wellington Dam & Reservoir (see #32)
134	Wellington Mill
239	West Cliff Point / Fish Creek
182	Wheatley Town Site
164	Wilga Town Site
78	William Bay National Park
75	Wilson Head
284	Wilson Inlet Promontory
15	Windy Harbour
232	Windy Harbour (see #15)
259	Woolbale
8	Wungong Dam
141	Wyadup Point
59	Yallingup Beach
102	Yallingup Cave
301	Yarra Road
112	Yarrigal Formation
217	Yeagarup Beach
218	Yeagarup Lake & Surrounding Wetlands

Indicates the place met thresholding criteria and is included in the recommended places listed in Chapter 4.

Appendix B

NATIONAL ESTATE AESTHETIC VALUE DATABASE

The National Estate Aesthetic Value Database comprises the 42 places that are recommended for possible inclusion in the Register of the National Estate. It provides documentation for these places, to the required National Estate standard. The National Estate Aesthetic Value Database should be read in conjunction with the project maps which accompany this report. These maps portray graphically the boundaries of each of these places.

ADDENDUM

Thirty-four places met the threshold for the independent social values study, and were identified by this process as being important for both their aesthetic and social value. As such, they also meet the National Estate threshold for aesthetic value. The following nine places did not otherwise meet the National Estate threshold for aesthetic value.

Due to the timeliness of this information these places could only be incorporated into the Western Australia National Estate Aesthetic Value Identification and Assessment Project at a late stage. They are, however, recommended by this project for possible inclusion in the Register of the National Estate.

The information gathered during the social values study has been used to document and map these places to an appropriate National Estate standard.

ARM1 Armadale Settler's Common

ARM5 Boulder Rock and Surrounding Bushland

ARM10 Darling Range Regional Park

PEM23 Dombakup Conservation Park

DEN6 Frankland River

ARM8 Glen Eagle Forest

PEM9 Goblin Swamp & Carey Brook Picnic Area

ARM6 Kitty's Gorge

ARM3 Sullivan Rock