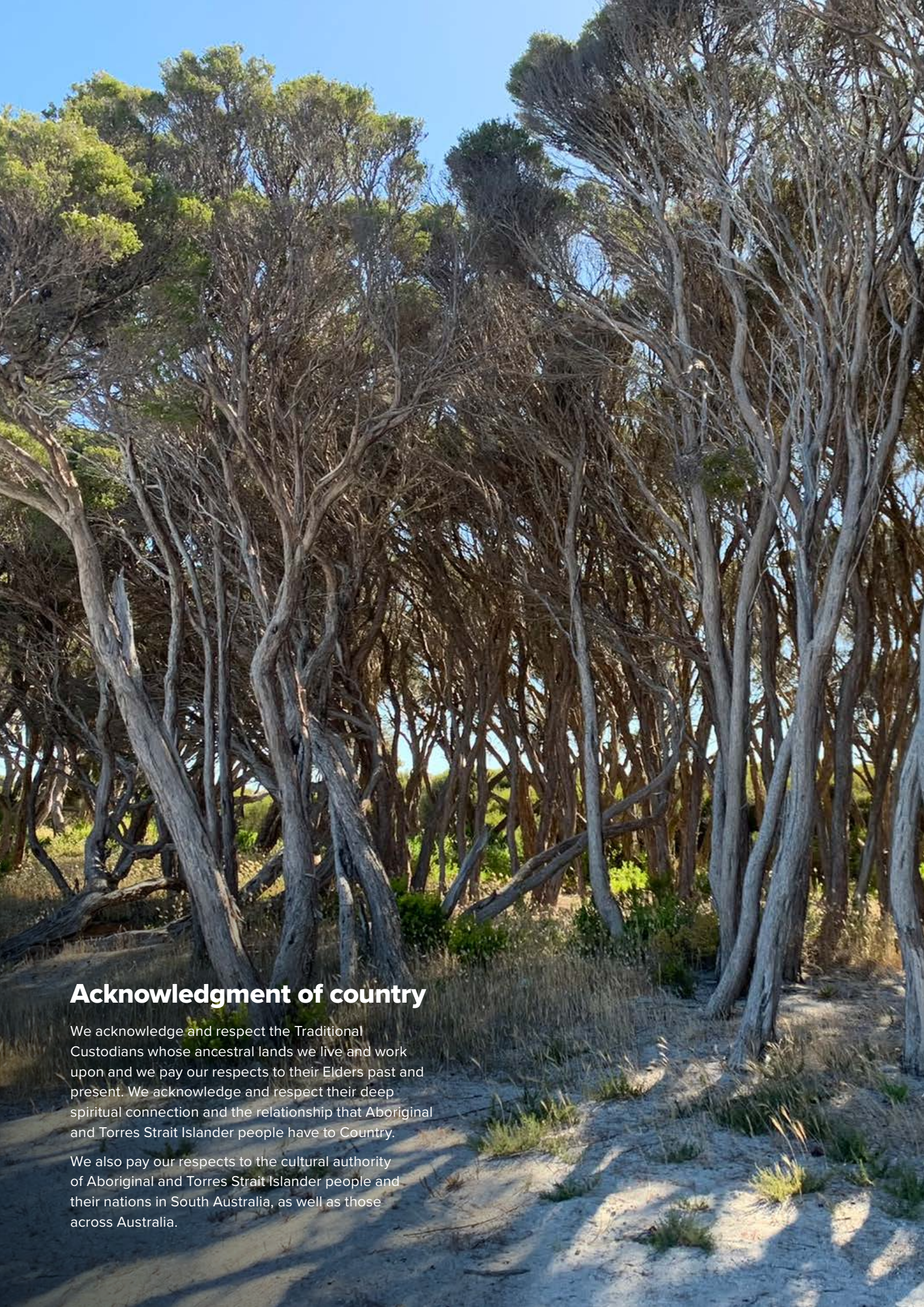


South East coastal lakes

Phase Two Engagement Proposed Options



Government
of South Australia
Department for
Environment and Water



Acknowledgment of country

We acknowledge and respect the Traditional Custodians whose ancestral lands we live and work upon and we pay our respects to their Elders past and present. We acknowledge and respect their deep spiritual connection and the relationship that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have to Country.

We also pay our respects to the cultural authority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and their nations in South Australia, as well as those across Australia.

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Introduction

The South East Coastal Lakes (SECL) Project began in 2022 and focussed on the management and land tenure of 6 lakes in the south east of South Australia: Lake George, Lake Bonney SE, Lake Hawdon North, Lake Eliza, Lake St Clair, and Mullins Swamp. Identifying opportunities to better manage the lakes has been discussed and to some extent implemented over a number of decades.

The SECL project looked at past reviews and reports and consulted the community and key stakeholders on the current uses, values and management of the lakes. The lakes contain significant recreation, environmental, and cultural values, and the project seeks to find a balance between these values.

This paper provides a proposal for each lake and shows areas which are proposed to remain as unalienated Crown land, and other areas proposed for proclamation under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*. Proposals range from retaining area as unalienated Crown land, altering some boundaries to provide greater environmental protection, and proclaiming some areas as conservation parks. Maps are provided to support the proposals at each site.

You are encouraged to review these proposals and make a comment to inform the next stage of the project. Instructions for making a submission are available on page 42.

Details of the parks system can be found at parks.sa.gov.au/insider-tips/national-parks-and-wildlife-act

This community engagement project is supported by grant funding from the Nature Conservancy via the Wyss Foundation.



Michael Williams
Director of National Parks and Wildlife



Proposal Development

The lakes' diverse range of recreational, cultural and environmental functions are sometimes in conflict with each other, and this project seeks a balance between these functions and uses.

A proposal section is provided in this document focussing on each lake, outlining current uses and values, and a proposal for lake management and land tenure. Lake George and Lake Bonney SE each have a table showing activities that are currently permitted and detailing what will be permitted under the proposal.

Four main themes that came out of the community engagement in Phase 1 of the project were considered, together with existing information about the lakes and cultural heritage knowledge, in developing the proposals.

The themes, taking into consideration all the information available, are provided for each lake and have been used to guide the development of the proposals.

An explanation of these themes is provided below.

Themes

Recreation: the lakes are used for a broad array of activities including duck hunting, camping, fishing and boating as well as bushwalking and birdwatching. The lakes attract local residents as well as tourists from interstate and overseas. The local community feels a strong connection to the lakes, and interest groups are keen to be involved in future management options.

Environment: the South East Coastal Lakes are all rated as Wetlands of National Importance. The lakes are internationally significant for migratory waders, particularly Lake George and Lake Bonney SE. They are wintering sites of the orange-bellied parrot and provide habitat for a wide range of waders and shorebirds, 4 of which are threatened at state or national level and/or are listed under international migratory bird agreements (see References).

Cultural heritage: The lakes are on Boandik Country and shell middens, rock shelters, and burial grounds are scattered throughout the area. Protecting, preserving and promoting Aboriginal Culture is important to the Boandik people and they are keen to be involved in future management options.

European heritage: Elements of European heritage such as housing, farming, ruins and shipwrecks, as well as the drainage system and other infrastructure can be found across the landscape.

Management Challenges: Some of these lakes are utilised extensively for recreation, creating challenges on how they are managed. The challenges in managing access and use of the sites, as well as current resourcing and compliance capability, have been considered as part of the development of each of the proposals in this document.

Legislation

The lakes are currently managed under the *Crown Land Management Act 2009*. Areas that are proposed to become conservation parks would be managed under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.

The *Crown Land Management Act 2009* does not provide the same legislative protection for conservation and biodiversity, nor does it provide access to potential resourcing for development of recreational resources.

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* provides a stronger legislative base for improved management and compliance at the site, better access to resourcing and regionally based field staff, ongoing management services, and potentially resourcing options for improved public amenities as well as better management of sensitive areas requiring protection.

Native Title

The lakes fall within the First Nations of the South East #1 Native Title Claim. Negotiations regarding the status of Native Title across the claim area are ongoing between the State and the claimants. Final decisions regarding the management of the lakes will not be made until the Native Title claim is formally resolved.

Lake George

Lake George is 6,327 hectares consisting of 3 main sections; a large northern basin, a medium sized middle basin, and a smaller southern basin, supplied with fresh water from local runoff and intermittently connected to the sea. The lake is situated in the interdune corridor between present and relict coastal dunes and is fringed with vegetation. It is bordered on its south western side by Beachport Conservation Park.

Recreation use/values

Lake George is used extensively for recreational activities including duck hunting, boating, windsurfing, fishing, camping, four-wheel driving, walking, dog walking, and birdwatching. Hunting activities occur mostly in the northern basin and eastern side of the central basin, with the other activities occurring across the entire lake area. The need for better access to the lake for boat launching was a common theme, as well as a growing demand for extended camping facilities and day trip areas for picnics and family outings. While many people wanted the lake to be protected from human impacts, it was recognised that formalising camping areas provides controlled access, avoiding environmentally sensitive areas.

Environmental values

Lake George is an internationally significant shorebird site. At least 148 species of native flora and at least 186 species of native fauna have been recorded in the area, including many considered threatened under legislation. These include a significant number of bird species, including the critically endangered curlew sandpiper, great knot, orange-bellied parrot and far eastern curlew. The lake provides a refuge for waterbirds when inland wetlands are dry.

Cultural heritage

Lake George is an important First Nations cultural heritage site, containing evidence of Aboriginal occupation such as middens and caves. There are a number of registered sites here under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*. There is a Native Title claim over this lake which will have an influence over the future management of this site.

European Heritage

European heritage of the area includes historical farming and drainage infrastructure.

Management Challenges

Managing the area for recreation and environmental protection was raised as an ongoing challenge. Management issues at the site include protection of environmental and cultural heritage sites, and monitoring of visitor activities.

Issues at the site include off-road driving, proliferation of weeds, cutting wood, leaving untended camp fires and debris at unmanaged campsites, as well as the need for better public access and monitoring. Undefined camping and driving access is impacting on vegetation and the lake edge mudflats needed by waders and shorebirds for habitat.

There is opportunity within the parks system to develop new camping facilities and other public amenities – see concept drawings on page 20.



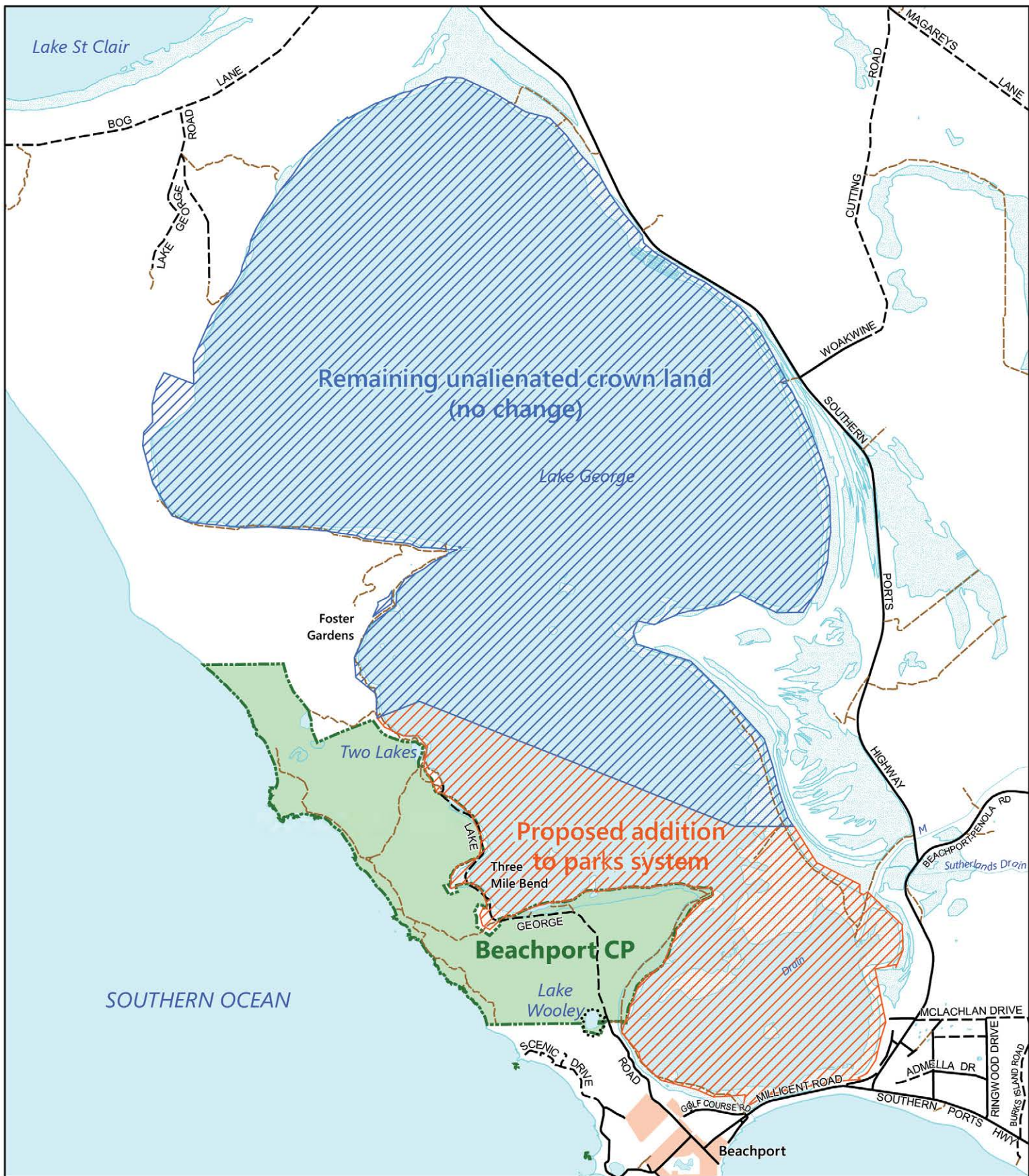


Figure 1. Lake George

Proposed addition to parks system

LEGEND

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| — Sealed road | Beachport Conservation Park |
| - - - Unsealed road | Proposed addition to parks system |
| — Vehicle track | Unalienated Crown Land |
| Walking trail | Built up area |
| Waterbody | |
| Land subject to inundation | |
| Watercourse | |



0km 1 2

A scale bar indicating distances in kilometers, with markings for 0, 1, and 2 km.

Proposal

Considering the strong community messaging regarding unchanged recreational activities, coupled with the ecological values and management challenges, the proposal for Lake George considers a hybrid approach. The proposal and its boundaries is provided in Figure 1.

It is proposed that the entire northern basin and the eastern area of the middle basin will remain unalienated Crown land with no change to current management conditions or recreational use.

The middle basin is proposed to be proclaimed as a conservation park from its midpoint south, including the southern basin.

This proposal provides a large area (4,900 hectares) of no change to current management and tenure, where hunting activities can continue unchanged, while also allowing for the protection of migratory and shore birds

on the southern and western precincts. This considers the strong messaging of 'no change' from the hunting community and the need for greater protection and management also requested throughout the consultation.

Activities such as dog walking and four-wheel driving are able to be permitted in parks, but final permissions are determined through park management planning process. Grazing can occur on parks subject to being provided for in the management plan as a vegetation management tool and is enabled through licencing. Continued grazing regimes that support biodiversity values at the site would be supported by DEW.

Local Interest groups such as the Lake George Management Committee would be able to continue their involvement on the area proposed to remain as unalienated Crown land. Friends of Parks groups can continue to play an important role in the future of the area that would become a conservation park.

Activities	Currently permitted on unalienated Crown land	Activities that will be permitted on land that will continue to be unalienated Crown land	Activities that will be permitted on proposed conservation park
Fishing	✓	✓	✓
Walking	✓	✓	✓
Dog Walking	✓	✓	*
Bike Riding	✓	✓	✓
Windsurfing	✓	✓	✓
Boating	✓	✓	✓
Hunting	✓	✓	✗
Sailing	✓	✓	✓
Canoeing/Kayaking	✓	✓	✓
Birdwatching	✓	✓	✓
Camping	✓	✓	✓
Grazing	✓	✓	*
Commercial Tours	✓	✓	✓
Photography	✓	✓	✓
Four-wheel driving	✓	✓	✓

Table 1 existing activities at Lake George

✓ Yes, this is allowed.

* May be allowed but is subject to management planning and consultation.

✗ This will not be allowed.

Lake Bonney SE

Lake Bonney SE is South Australia's largest freshwater lake at 8,654 hectares. The lake consists of a large, long northern basin and a much smaller southern basin. The entire western side of the northern basin of Lake Bonney is bordered by Canunda National Park.

Recreation use/values

Lake Bonney SE is used extensively by the community for recreational activities including duck hunting, boating, windsurfing, fishing, camping, four-wheel driving, walking, dog walking, and birdwatching. Hunting activities occur on the eastern side of this lake. Hunters advocated strongly for no change to the existing management of the lake, allowing for hunting to continue unchanged. There was strong support for continuing recreational activities, but also strong advocacy for the area to be protected to deter an increase of visitors due to concerns about pollution and unwelcome human impacts. Under the *Harbours and Navigation Regulations 2009*, motorised boating, swimming and diving is not currently permitted on the lake, due to the hazard created by submerged logs. The use of human powered vessels such as canoes and kayaks is permitted.

Environmental values

Lake Bonney SE is home to at least 100 species of native flora and 131 species of native fauna, including many considered threatened under legislation. These include the critically endangered curlew sandpiper and orange-bellied parrot, endangered Australasian bittern, vulnerable swamp antechinus, little galaxias and southern pygmy perch.

Cultural heritage

Lake Bonney SE is an important First Nations cultural heritage site, containing evidence of Aboriginal occupation. There is a Native Title claim over this lake which will have an influence over the future management of this site.

European Heritage

European heritage of the area includes historical farming and drainage infrastructure as well as the ruin of Coola outstation and the wreck of the *Eerie*.

Management Challenges

Managing the area for recreational purposes as well as environmental concerns were raised as ongoing challenges, from rubbish removal, weed proliferation, and controlling driving on sensitive areas, to the need for better public access and monitoring. There is opportunity within the parks system to develop new camping facilities and other public amenities – see concept drawings on page 20.



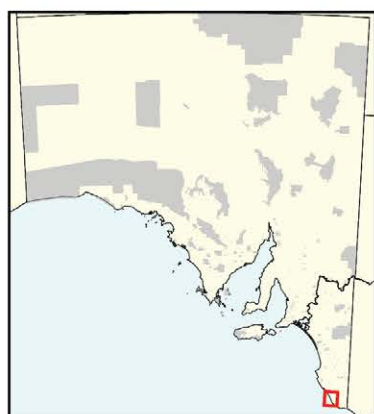


Figure 2. Lake Bonney SE
Proposed addition to parks system

LEGEND	
	Sealed road
	Unsealed road
	Vehicle track
	Walking trail
	Railway
	Waterbody
	Land subject to inundation
	Watercourse
	Protected areas
	Proposed addition to parks system
	Unalienated Crown Land
	Built up area

Proposal

Considering the strong community messaging regarding unchanged recreational activities, coupled with the ecological values and management challenges, the proposal for Lake Bonney SE considers a hybrid approach. The proposal and its boundaries are provided in Figure 2.

The eastern side of the northern basin will remain unalienated Crown land with no change to current management conditions or recreational use.

The remainder of the lake, including the southern basin, is proposed to be proclaimed as a conservation park.

In recognition of the many recreational activities heard about during phase one consultation a number of recreational activities would be permitted within the park.

This proposal provides a large area (1,450 hectares) of no change to current management and tenure, where hunting activities can continue unchanged, while also allowing for the protection of migratory and shore birds

on the southern and western precincts. This considers the strong messaging of 'no change' from the hunting community and the need for greater protection and management also requested throughout the consultation.

Activities such as dog walking, bike riding and four-wheel driving are able to be permitted in parks, but final permissions will be determined through park management plan development. Grazing can occur on parks subject to being provided for in the management plan as a vegetation management tool and is enabled through licencing. Continued grazing regimes that support biodiversity values at the site would be supported by DEW.

Local interest groups would be supported to continue their current role for the area proposed to remain as unalienated Crown land. Friends of Parks groups can continue to play an important role in the future of the area that would become a conservation park.

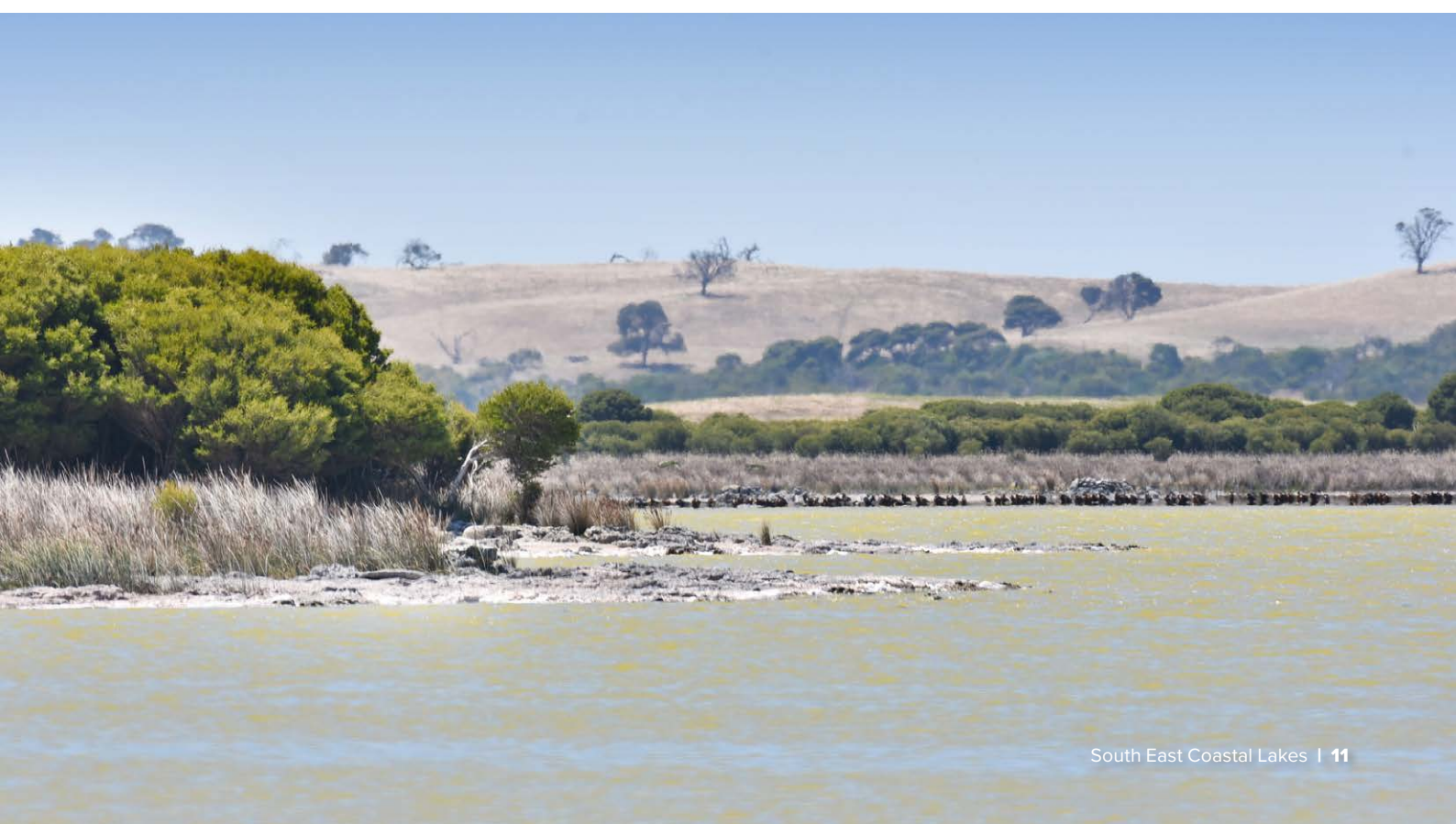
Activities	Currently permitted on unalienated Crown land	Activities that will be permitted on land that will continue to be unalienated Crown land	Activities that will be permitted on proposed conservation park
Fishing	✓	✓	✓
Walking	✓	✓	✓
Dog walking	✓	✓	*
Riding	✓	✓	✓
Motorised Boating	✗	✗	✗
Hunting	✓	✓	✗
Canoeing/Kayaking	✓	✓	✓
Birdwatching	✓	✓	✓
Camping	✓	✓	✓
Grazing Lease	✓	✓	*
Commercial Tours	✓	✓	✓
Photography	✓	✓	✓
Four-wheel driving	✓	✓	✓

Table 2 existing activities at Lake Bonney SE

✓ Yes, this is allowed.

* May be allowed but is subject to management planning and consultation.

✗ This will not be allowed.



Lake Hawdon North

Lake Hawdon North is a significant wetland and a seasonally inundated shallow lake of 2,327 hectares adjacent to the Lake Hawdon South Conservation Park.

Recreation use/values

Access to Lake Hawdon North is difficult and its ephemeral nature means that it is not as commonly used by the community as other lakes. Participants noted that refilling the lake would increase its recreational value and make it more suitable for hunting purposes.

Environmental Values

The lake contains an extensive ecological community, including thatching grass sedgeland in drainage lines and depressions, considered vulnerable in South Australia. At least 37 species of native flora and at least 90 species of native fauna have been recorded in the area, with many species considered threatened under legislation. Vulnerable species include little galaxias and southern pygmy perch, the curlew sandpiper, plains wanderer and the white bellied sea eagle, with rare or vulnerable bird species including the musk duck, Latham's snipe and the elegant parrot.

Cultural heritage

It is understood the Lake Hawdon area was used and valued by Aboriginal people prior to the arrival of Europeans and it is likely that unidentified cultural material

remains in the area. There is a Native Title claim over this lake which will have an influence over the future management of these sites.

European Heritage

European heritage of the area includes historical farming and drainage infrastructure.

Mining

Agricola has a 237 ha mining lease at the southern end of the lake basin. DEW proposes that the additions be proclaimed with access under state mining legislation.

Management Challenges

This lake currently has restricted access and is not open to the public.

Proposal

Due to Lake Hawdon North's environmental values and current low recreational use the priority is protection of the environmental values and cultural heritage at the site.

It is proposed that Lake Hawdon North be proclaimed as a park primarily for conservation purposes. Boundaries for the proposed conservation park are shown in Figure 3.



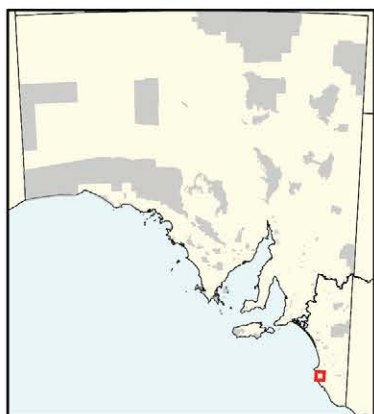
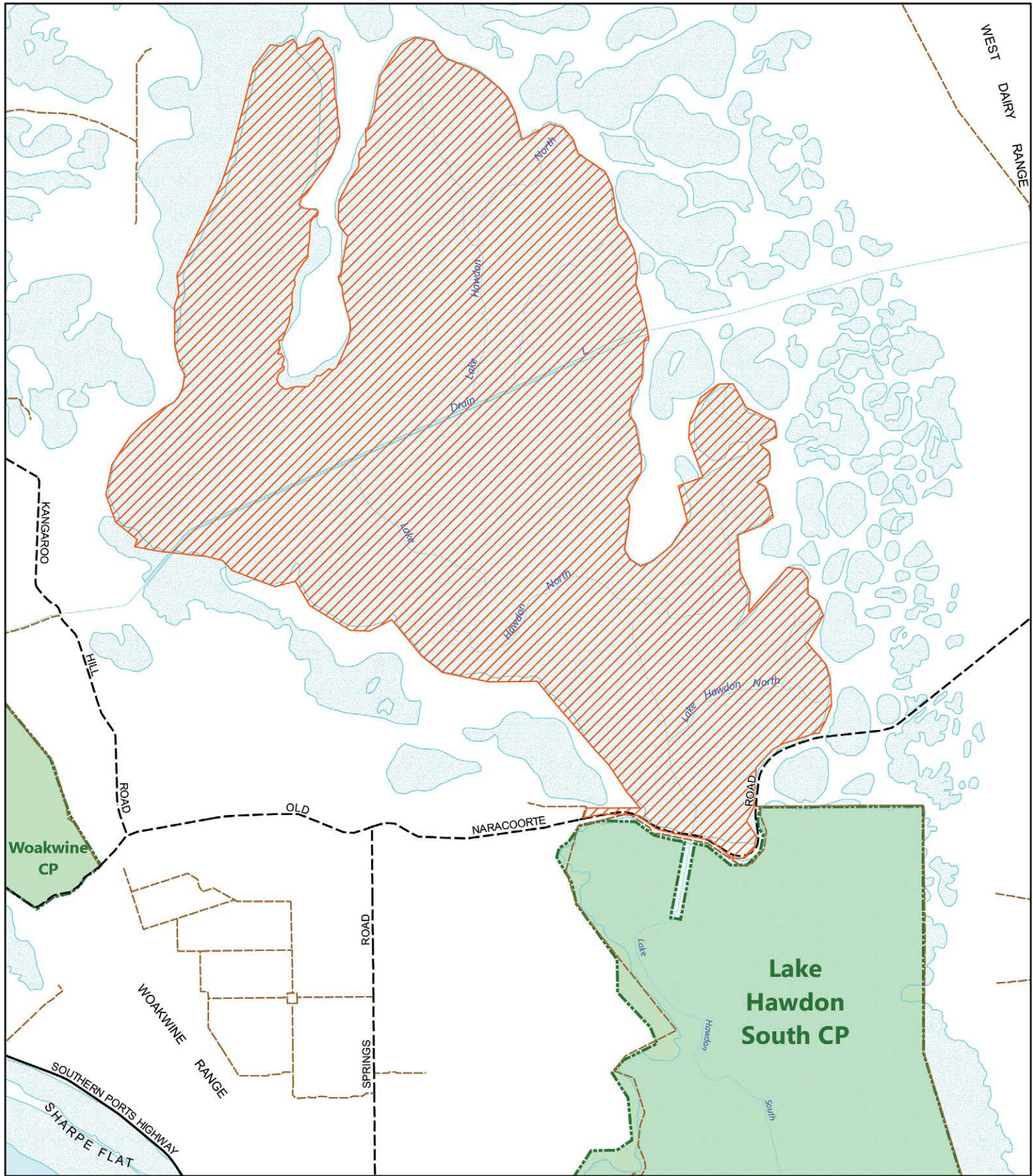


Figure 3. Lake Hawdon North

Proposed addition to the parks system

LEGEND

- Sealed road
- - - Unsealed road
- - - Vehicle track
- Waterbody
- Land subject to inundation
- Watercourse
- Protected areas
- Proposed addition to the parks system



0km 1 2

Lake Eliza

Lake Eliza is a large saline groundwater dependent lake of 4,670 hectares, a closed hydrological system with fresh water supplied by local rainfall and dune springs, located below sea level.

Recreation use/values

Access to Lake Eliza is difficult and it is not as commonly used by the community as other lakes. Under the annual gazettal process hunting is currently not permitted at Lake Eliza.

Environmental Values

Several unusual geological features are present at Lake Eliza. The lake bed contains unique gelatinous sediments from the deposition of algae and fossilised mussel and oyster beds formed during marine incursion. Algal mats have formed around the margins of springs on the lake bed with evidence of the formation of laminar structures similar to stromatolites. The site contains silky tea-tree and sedgeland in drainage lines and depressions. The diversity of vegetation present provides habitat for a number of species listed as threatened, including the orange-bellied parrot, little dip spider-orchid, and clover glycine.

Cultural heritage

It is understood that Lake Eliza was used and valued by Aboriginal people prior to the arrival of Europeans and it is likely that unidentified cultural material remains in the area. There is a Native Title claim over this lake which will have an influence over the future management of these sites.

European Heritage

The drainage system and other infrastructure elements provide a window to the era of European settlement.

Management Challenges

Access to the site is difficult and hunting is not currently permitted under the annual gazettal process. The result is minimal recreational activity but access to the site is unregulated and unmanaged.

Proposal

Due to Lake Eliza's unique environmental values and current low recreational use the priority is protection of the environmental values and cultural heritage at the site.

It is proposed that Lake Eliza be proclaimed as a park primarily for conservation purposes. Boundaries for the proposed conservation park are show in Figure 4.





Figure 4. Lake Eliza

Proposed addition to parks system

LEGEND

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| — Sealed road | Protected areas |
| - - - Unsealed road | Proposed addition to parks system |
| ... Vehicle track | Built up area |
| Walking trail | |
| Waterbody | |
| Land subject to inundation | |
| Watercourse | |



0km 1 2

Lake St Clair

Lake St Clair is a large saline groundwater dependent lake of 2,490 hectares, a closed hydrological system with fresh water supplied by local rainfall and dune springs, located below sea level.

Recreation use/values

Access to the Crown land parcels of Lake St Clair is difficult and as a result is not commonly used for recreation by the community. Its salinity makes less suitable for hunting. Under the annual gazettal process hunting is not currently permitted at Lake St Clair.

Environmental Values

The site has high conservation value due to the lake's importance as habitat for migratory birds. The area provides habitat for at least 72 species of native fauna, with many considered threatened under legislation. These include the nationally critically endangered orange bellied parrot, the vulnerable blue petrel and the swamp antechinus. At least 128 species of native flora have been recorded in the area, including 2 threatened species.

Cultural heritage

It is understood that Lake St Clair was used and valued by Aboriginal people prior to the arrival of Europeans and it is likely that unidentified cultural material remains in the area. There is a Native Title claim over this lake which will have an influence over the future management of these sites.

European Heritage

The drainage system and other infrastructure elements provide a window to the era of European settlement.

Management Challenges

Access to the site is difficult and hunting is not currently permitted under the annual gazettal process. The result is minimal recreational activity but access to the site is unregulated and unmanaged.

Proposal

Due to Lake St Clair's unique environmental values and current low recreational use the priority is protection of the environmental values and cultural heritage at the site.

It is proposed that Lake St Clair be proclaimed as a park primarily for conservation purposes. Boundaries for the proposed conservation park are shown in Figure 5.



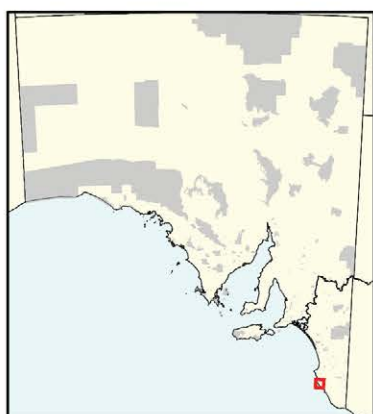
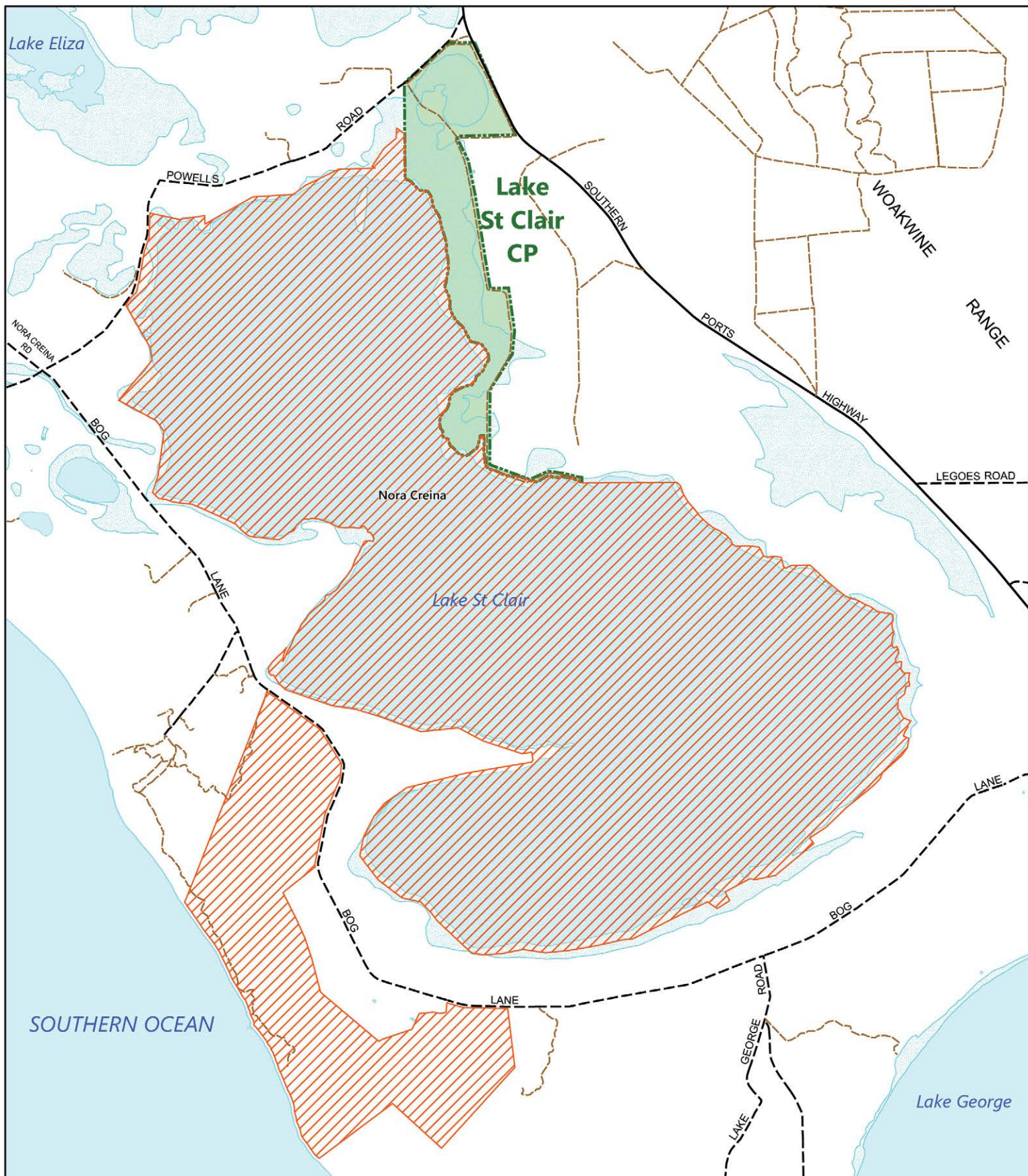


Figure 5. Lake St Clair

Proposed addition to the parks system

LEGEND

- Sealed road
- - - Unsealed road
- - - Vehicle track
- Waterbody
- Land subject to inundation
- Watercourse
- Lake St Clair Conservation Park
- Proposed addition to the parks system



0km 1 2

Mullins Swamp

Mullins Swamp was included in the SECL project scope with the 5 other lakes based on its environmental values and assumed land tenure. As part of investigations during the course of the project it was identified that Mullins Swamp has a different land tenure structure from the other 5 lakes.

Mullins Swamp is currently Crown land dedicated to the South East Conservation and Drainage Board (the Drainage Board), has no public access and is surrounded by private land. The Department for Environment and Water (DEW) has worked closely with the Drainage Board regarding options for this site, and reached agreement to progress the proclamation of Mullins Swamp as a conservation park.

The Drainage Board's role will remain unchanged, maintaining existing access to the swamp and continuing its current water management role. The role of Mullins Swamp in the drainage system will not change.

Feedback for this proposal has been sought directly from adjoining land owners and other key stakeholders. Given that this proclamation will not change the current use of Mullins Swamp we are not seeking further feedback at this time.

Mullins Swamp is a nationally important wetland of 246 hectares and is a significant bird site connected to Lake Frome Conservation Park by the drainage system. Mullins Swamp is surrounded by privately owned land.

Use/values

There is no access to Mullins Swamp by the public. As a result it is primarily utilised for conservation and water management.

Environmental Values

At least 50 species of native flora have been recorded in the area, providing habitat for at least 83 species of native fauna including many that are listed as threatened. Birds include the Australasian bittern and the curlew sandpiper, and fish include little galaxias, southern pygmy perch and Yarra pygmy perch. State listed species include the Rufus bristlebird, ruddy turnstone, pectoral sandpiper, black-tailed godwit, glossy ibis, Australasian shoveller, southern emuwren (south east), beautiful firetail (south east), white-lipped snake, swamp rat, vulnerable banded stilt and glossy grass skink. The swamp is an important ibis breeding site, with some 30,000 birds counted in 2022 by Adelaide University researchers.

Management Challenges

Mullins Swamp has been valued and looked after by the Mullins family for many years, working to protect its natural values and maintain its viability to support the array of native plants and animals found there. It is currently Crown land dedicated to the South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board. The Mullins family has worked extensively with the Drainage Board to manage the water in a way that is consistent with legislative requirements and environmental importance.

Proposal

It is proposed that Mullins Swamp be proclaimed as a conservation park.

The proclamation will not change what is currently permitted and public access will not be available.

The South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board will continue to manage the swamp for water conservation and drainage purposes.



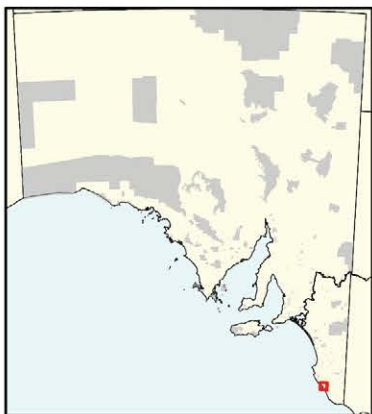
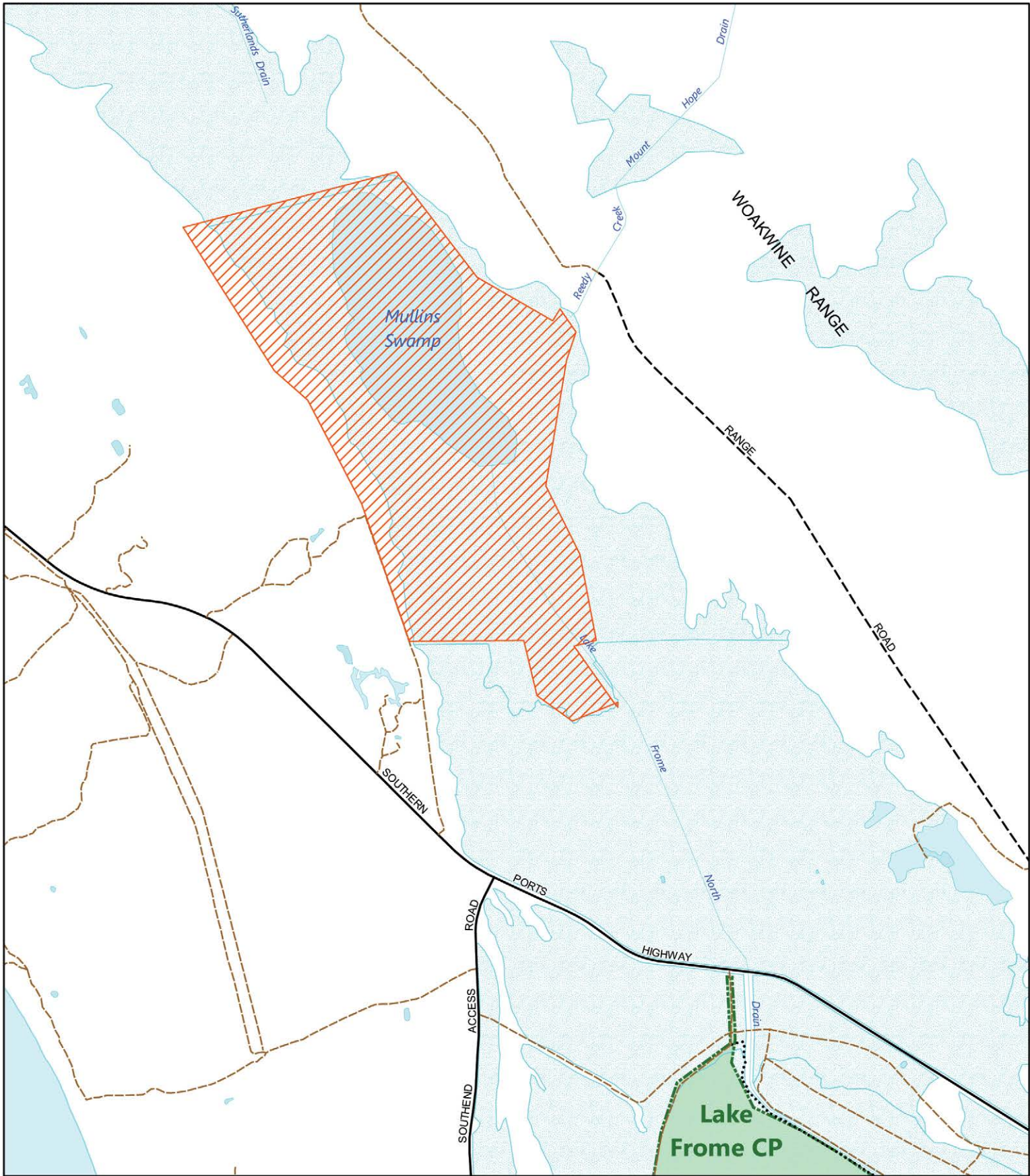


Figure 6 - Mullins Swamp

Proposed new park

LEGEND

- Sealed road
- - - Unsealed road
- - - Vehicle track
- Walking trail
- Waterbody
- Land subject to inundation
- Watercourse
- Lake Frome Conservation Park
- Proposed new park



0km 0.5 1

Concept Designs

The proposals in this document provide the foundation for future investment by government in the region. Currently as crown land, visitor infrastructure and active site management is not resourced. If these sites are included into the reserve system, as suggested by the proposals, then it opens up opportunity for investment by government, as part of park investment across the state.

Based on the proposals for each site, some opportunities have been highlighted below to give an indication of what might be possible under a change in land tenure and management.

We welcome your feedback on these ideas, or for you to provide any ideas you have of your own, regarding visitor infrastructure or amenities at the lakes.

LAKE GEORGE OVERVIEW

EXISTING SITE & CHARACTER

- Beachport Conservation Park is characterised by sand dunes and coastal flora and fauna.
- Special features of the park include its weathered limestone cliffs and middens—the discarded remains of shellfish left by the Boandik people. The walking trail around Woolley Lake offers panoramic views of the ocean and neighbouring Lake George.
- The shoreline of Lake George is a mix of introduced and native reeds and grasses. The landscape then transitions to a mix of shrubs and small coastal trees.
- Once primarily sand dunes, the vegetation has recently established itself on the sandy dunes recently due to changing hydrological conditions.

EXISTING USAGE

- Camping
- 4WD driving
- Fishing
- Birdwatching
- Boating
- Bushwalking
- Nature appreciation
- Hunting



Please note, these are not commitments, but rather seeding ideas to generate community thought and further input into what is possible at these sites.



SITE 01
LAKE GEORGE





SITE OBJECTIVES

- New launching points for small and large water crafts.
- New day-trip amenities.
- New fishing amenities.
- Improved parking suitable for a wide variety of vehicle types.

POSSIBLE FEATURES

	Toilet facilities
	Boat launch
	Recreational area
	Shoreline protection
	Revegetation (infill and new)
	Parking

North



SITE 02

ROONEY POINT



LAKE GEORGE

ROONEY
POINT



SITE OBJECTIVES

- Protect and enhance existing vegetation.
- New and improved camping amenities which cater to cars and small campers.
- Designated camp sites for online booking system.
- Protection and management of sensitive shoreline ecologies.
- Improve access into site.

POSSIBLE FEATURES

T	Toilet facilities
C	Camp-site
R	Revegetation (existing and new)
 	Shoreline protection
S	Signage

North



SITE 02

ROONEY POINT



LEGEND

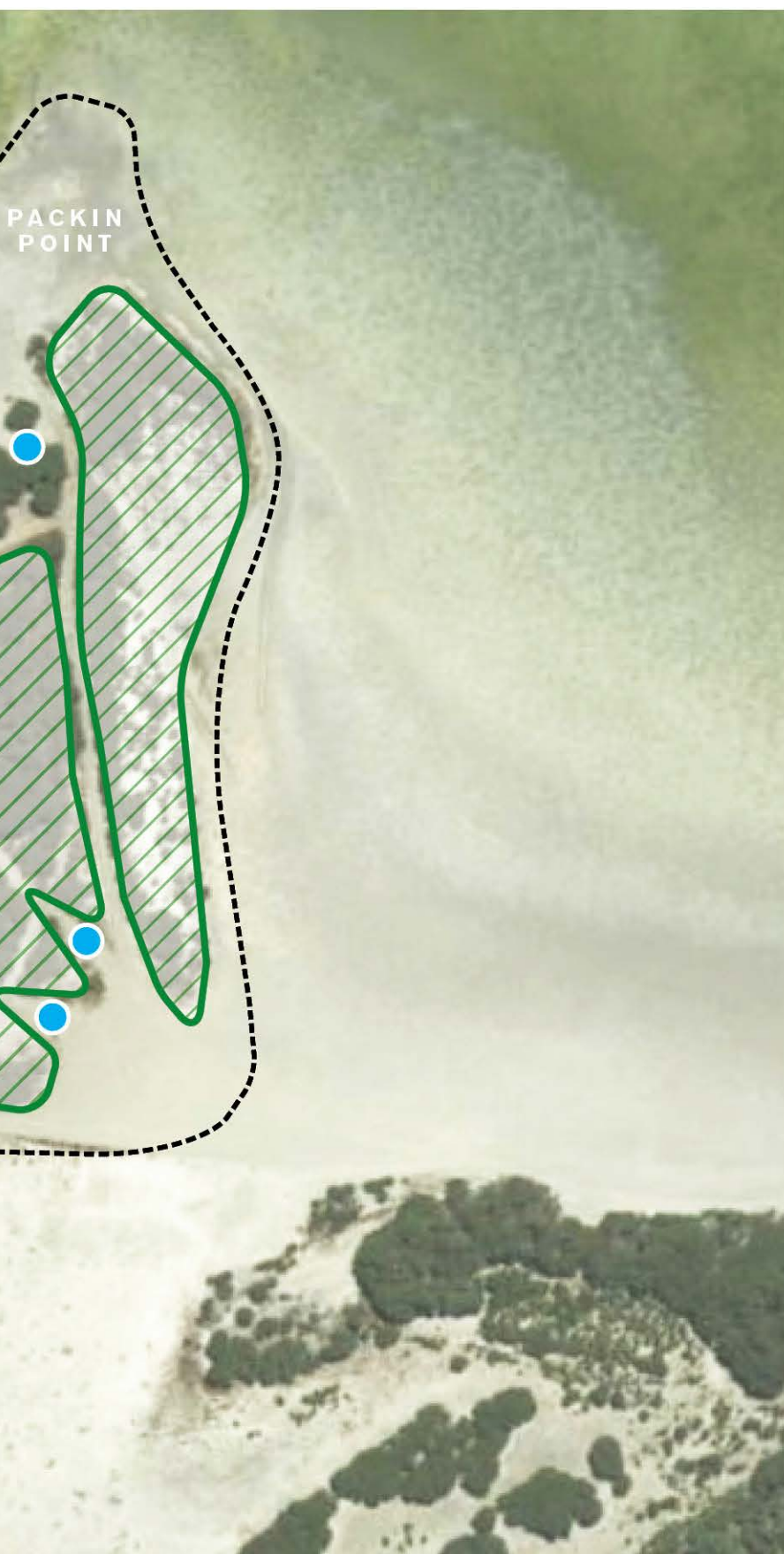
- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1 | New small camp-sites |
| 2 | Camp-site amenities |



SITE 03

PACKIN POINT





SITE OBJECTIVES

- New and improved camping amenities.
- Designated tracks for 2WD & 4WD access.
- Designated camp sites for online booking system.
- Improved bird-watching opportunities.
- Improved day-trip amenities.
- Long term revegetation of the site with ongoing management.

POSSIBLE FEATURES

T	Toilet facilities
C	Camp-site
R	Recreational area
RV	Revegetation (existing and new)
S	Signage

North



SITE 03

PACKIN POINT



LEGEND

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | New bird watching opportunities |
| 2 | Site re-vegetation |
| 3 | Formalised access tracks along shoreline |





SITE 04

MILLCENT ROAD





SITE OBJECTIVES

- New camping amenities.
- Designated tracks for 2WD & 4WD access.
- Possible new walking tracks along shoreline.
- Designated camp sites for online booking system.
- Long term revegetation of the site with ongoing management.
- Protection and management of sensitive shoreline ecologies.

POSSIBLE FEATURES

T	Toilet facilities
C	Camp-site
R	Revegetation (existing and new)
 	Shoreline protection
S	Signage

North



LAKE BONNEY OVERVIEW

EXISTING SITE & CHARACTER

- Lake Bonney is bordered by private agricultural land to the north, south and east and national public park land to the east.
- The Canunda National Park offers great opportunities to enjoy bushwalking, observe local birdlife, and on the coastal side, offers great fishing, surfing and snorkelling.
- The Lake Bonney site is characterised by shoreline vegetation such as reeds and grasses, and then transitions to coastal shrubs and open grasslands. The park is actively managed with fire by DEW and associated partners.

EXISTING USAGE

- Day usage
- Boating
- Bushwalking
- Fishing
- Hunting
- Nature appreciation



CANUNDA
NATIONAL PARK

North



TANTANOOLA

LAKE
BONNEY

THE SOUTHERN
OCEAN

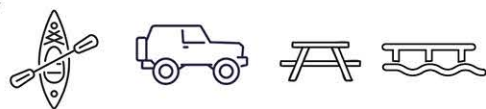


LAKE BONNEY

KAYAK / CANOE TRAIL OVERVIEW

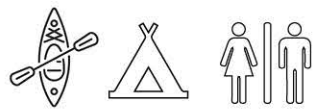
SITE 01 - NORTHERN LAUNCH SITE

NORTHERN LAUNCH DROP OFF FACILITY
7 KM TO CAMP SITE 'A'
3-4 HOURS PADDLING TO SITE 02



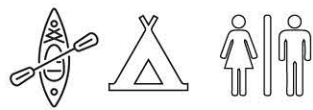
SITE 02 - PADDLE IN CAMP SITE 'A'

NEW CAMP SITE
8.5 KM TO CAMP SITE 'B'
4-5 HOURS PADDLING TO SITE 03



SITE 03 - PADDLE IN CAMP SITE 'B'

NEW CAMP SITE
12 KM TO SOUTHERN LAUNCH SITE
6 HOURS PADDLING TO SITE 04



SITE 04 - SOUTHERN LAUNCH & PICK-UP SITE

SOUTHERN LAUNCH PICK-UP FACILITY



Travel times assume a novice paddler can paddle
1 kilometre in approximately 20-30min.

North



SITE 01

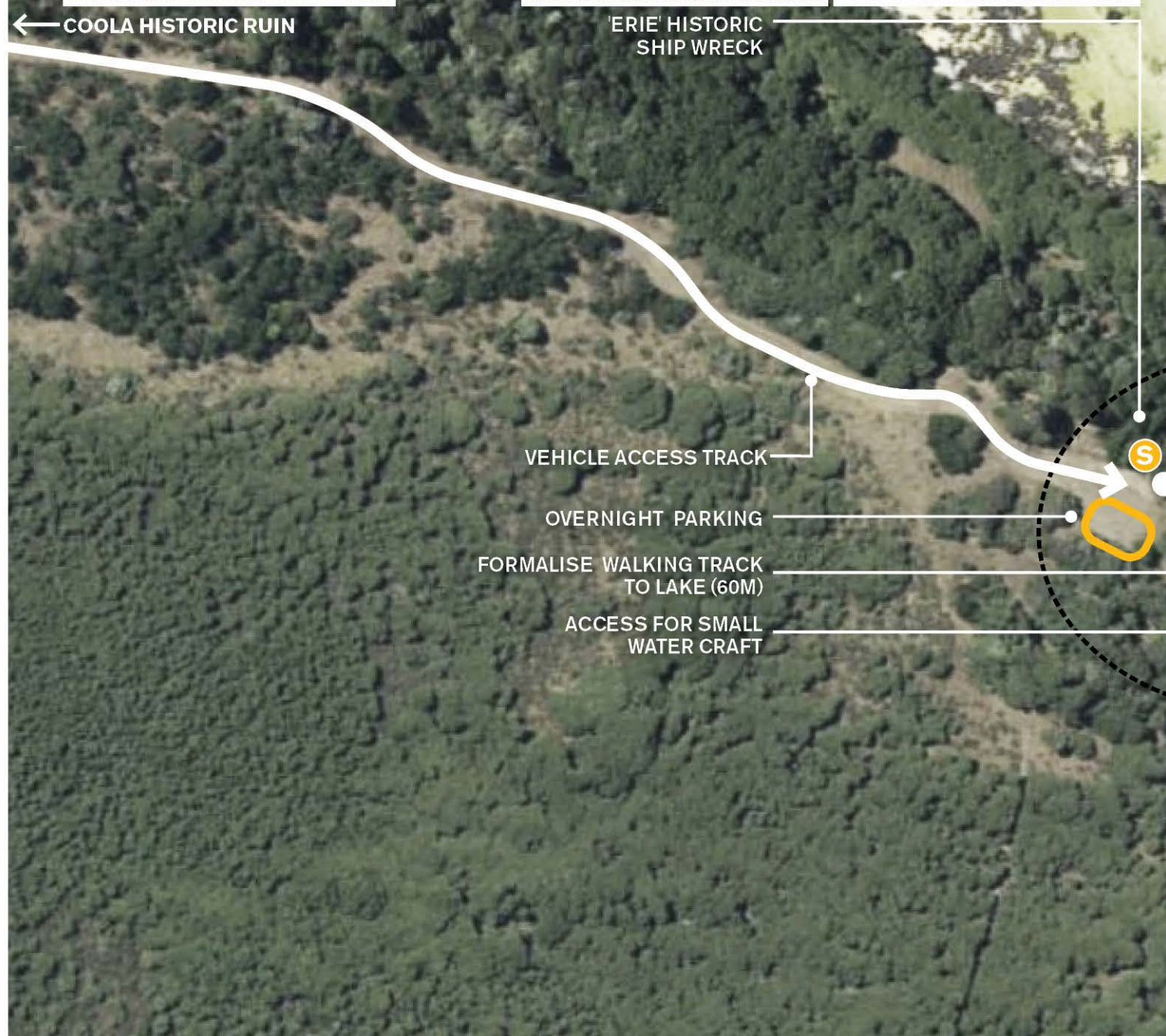
NORTHERN LAUNCH SITE



← COOLA HISTORIC RUIN



'ERIE' HISTORIC
SHIP WRECK



VEHICLE ACCESS TRACK

OVERNIGHT PARKING

FORMALISE WALKING TRACK
TO LAKE (60M)

ACCESS FOR SMALL
WATER CRAFT



LAKE BONNEY



SITE OBJECTIVES

- New small water craft boat launching opportunities.
- Access point for canoe/kayak trail.
- Provide historical and interpretive signage.
- Provide suitable overnight parking for campers.
- New vehicle access track to launch point.

POSSIBLE FEATURES

	Boat launch
	Signage
	Parking

North



SITE 01

NORTHERN LAUNCH SITE



LEGEND

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Kayak / Canoe launch and lake access |
|---|--------------------------------------|





Invitation to contribute

This document has been released for public consultation seeking community input to proposals for the lakes that are part of the South East Coastal Lakes project.

You are invited to contribute by completing a survey and/or making a written submission. Please consider the points below when drafting your submission to help ensure that it is effective:

- Make your submission concise and clear
- Reference any specific comments to a page or section within the proposal document.
- Identify aspects of the proposals that you support, or do not support. Explain your reasons for disagreeing with the content of the proposal and suggest alternatives
- Highlight any information that may be inaccurate and provide a reference to assist with further editing.

Please note that your submission will become part of the public record and will be available to anyone who requests a copy unless you specifically request otherwise.

After all submissions received have been carefully considered, a final proposal document will be prepared and forwarded to the Minister for Climate, Environment and Water for consideration together with a detailed analysis of submissions received.

You can submit your comments via post, email or online using the details provided.

Please refer to the URPS report, the analysis of feedback report and the FAQs for further information about the history and intention of this project.

Submissions close at 5pm on 3 July 2023

Written submissions:

National Parks and Protected Area Program
Department for Environment and Water
GPO Box 1047 ADELAIDE SA 5001

E-mail submissions:

DEWProtectedAreaManagement@sa.gov.au

Online submissions: Yoursay.sa.gov.au



References

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*
- Migratory Shorebird Conservation Action Plan (Birdlife Australia)
- Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds (WCP) (Commonwealth Government)
- Bilateral agreements (JAMBA, CAMBA, ROKAMBA)
- Bonn convention
- Ramsar Convention
- Convention on Biological Diversity





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**Government
of South Australia**

Department for
Environment and Water