

LAKE DULVERTON
and
DULVERTON WALKWAY
ACTION PLAN



Edition 5

2021

Lake Dulverton and Dulverton Walkway Action Plan - 2021

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INTRODUCTION

In 2002 a Lake Dulverton Management Strategy was developed to assist with maintaining the long term sustainability of the lake and the recreational opportunities it presents. The Strategy outlines the overall management of four zones identified within the lake area to the high water mark, plus the surrounding foreshore. (See map - Appendix A). The Lake Dulverton Action Plan was also developed in 2002 and it was expected that regular reviews would be conducted. The Plan details specific proposals and actions to improve the lake and its surroundings, with actions guided by the overall intent and direction of the higher level Management Strategy document.

The 2013 Action Plan (Edition 3) was broadened to include the Dulverton Walkway that was completed in 2011, due to the fact that the bulk of the 7km Oatlands to Parattah walkway is associated with the foreshore area of the lake. The Action Plan 2017 (Edition 4) is due for review. It is timely in that elements in the new Oatlands Structure Plan 2021 can also be reflected in Edition 5.

A number of new actions have been listed. These actions have been recorded in categories related to their activity or issue. The final plan is endorsed by Council and sets the direction for the Lake Dulverton and Callington Park Management Committee to pursue in the immediate future.

The Lake Dulverton and Callington Park Management Committee is a Special Committee of the Southern Midlands Council. The Committee is predominantly made up of volunteer community members, who oversee the implementation of the Action Plan, - guided by the higher level Management Strategy. Members on the Committee are listed on the Southern Midlands Council web site – www.southernmidlands.tas.gov.au.

The ability to implement proposals will in many cases be dependent on appropriate funding sources, most likely over an extended time. The action recommendations of more significant impact will require both economic and environmental analysis prior to proceeding to a detailed stage. The Action Plan describes such proposals and examines their initial feasibility for implementation together with a recommended outcome.



This Plan was endorsed by the Southern Midlands Council at the Council meeting held on 8th December 2021.

ENVIRONMENT

LAND TENURE

Lake Dulverton Conservation Area and Foreshore

The former Lake Dulverton Wildlife Sanctuary was declared a Conservation Area in 1998 pursuant to Regional Forest Agreement with its name formally altered to the 'Lake Dulverton Conservation Area' in 1999.

The Lake Dulverton Conservation Area covers an area of 231.54 hectares which comprises the lake and sections of foreshore, with the foreshore sections having been added into the Conservation Area in 2007. More specifically the Conservation Area includes the water area to the high water mark, with the exception of some 16ha that are in private ownership. These are the bays on the north eastern side, and a block at the southern end of the lake. The land area that forms part of the Conservation Area is mainly confined to the foreshore area adjacent to the township through to the Tunnack Road, however there are parcels of land within this section that are in private or Local Government ownership. This includes Mahers Point and a section of Hawthorn Bay, which are all owned by the Southern Midlands Council. Mahers Point cottage is now privately owned, having been sold by Council in 2016. All the north eastern, eastern and south eastern foreshore is in private ownership. The foreshore of the lake has a perimeter of nearly 10kms.

The managing authority of the Lake Dulverton Conservation Area is the Southern Midlands Council, which is guided by the advice of the Tasmanian Parks & Wildlife Service (Parks & Wildlife). Southern Midlands Council, through a lease arrangement with Parks & Wildlife, is charged with overseeing the overall day to day management of the lake together with the longer term actions as guided by this Action Plan, the Lake Dulverton Management Strategy (2002) and the statutory Lake Dulverton Management Plan (1980). Parks & Wildlife and the Inland Fisheries Service have a statutory role in the on-going management of the lake.

Council and Parks & Wildlife have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding that commits each organisation to the aims and objectives within the Lake Dulverton Management Strategy - 2002 and the 1980 Lake Dulverton Management Wildlife Sanctuary Plan.

Of the above three organisations that have a role in the on-going management of the lake, Council currently contribute the greatest proportion of on-ground works funds to enable delivery of the desired management outcomes.

The remaining area of management relates to the role and responsibilities of the various private landowners who abut the lake. Management of those properties has the potential to impact on the quality and quantity of lake waters. It is important

that private land owners recognise the values of the lake and sympathetically manage the environs to ensure there are no long term detrimental effects.

The lake provides a wealth of information and opportunities for inclusion in curriculum activities for the local school. The Oatlands District High School (ODHS) has / is able to provide a number of levels of learning on fauna and flora in the lake. The school also regularly use the foreshore for walking, running/cross country events throughout the year.

Dulverton Walkway

Much of the Dulverton Walkway follows the Lake Dulverton foreshore and more often than not, the walkway follows the original rail line route that linked Parattah and Oatlands townships. Several years after the rail line closed in 1949, the sections of line were placed into the ownership of the adjoining landholders. Therefore, the walkway passes over a number of private properties. The Council has formalised arrangements with the landholders to enable the continued use of the track by the public.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Council in consultation with Parks & Wildlife, continue to manage the Lake Dulverton Conservation Area and the associated foreshore as recognised in the lease.
2. Council and the Committee continue to manage the Dulverton Walkway.
3. Council encourage the school to integrate where possible activities associated with the lake, surrounding public foreshore area and the Dulverton Walkway into the education programs being offered.

LAKE MANAGEMENT

Water

Lake Dulverton Conservation Area

The natural catchment of the lake is around 3430 hectares with the Parattah and Netting Creeks being the main source of water inflow. For the 233 hectare lake to remain full, it is estimated that around 700mm of annual rainfall is required per year, however average annual rainfall per year for Oatlands is around 550mm. Historically intermittent years of above average rainfall have occurred once every eight years allowing for water to remain in the lake, although there have been periods where it has been completely dry. The most recent dry period dated from 1993 when the lake dried up and then remained virtually dry for the next 15 years. This is because Oatlands received average or above average rainfall for only three of the 15 years in the period 1993-2009. In 2009 a very heavy rainfall event saw

much of the lake refill. Although not deep, the water covered the entire 233 ha area. This was further enhanced with heavy rainfall occurring in 2011 and 2016, although the lake was still far from being full.

The desire to retain water in the lake has been a high priority for environmental, social and economic reasons. With the announcement of the Midlands Water Scheme (MWS), an ongoing winter season allocation was secured for Lake Dulverton in 2011. This 2011 allocation is used to assist in maintaining water in the 2.2 Ha (Fountain Zone) and 51 Ha (Recreation and Conservation Zones), which are formed by the bunded walls within the lake. Through monitoring of the water levels, it has become apparent that additional water over and above this allocation is required to sustain the lake level over the long term. Apart from limited street frontage surface area run off, there is no natural catchment flow in to the lake in the 51Ha area.

Additionally, the Council holds a 560ML water right on the Blackman River which is held specifically for Lake Dulverton. This water can be augmented to Lake Dulverton via a share of the town supply water line from the Blackman to the town supply treatment plant, and then through a dedicated untreated water line from the treatment plant to Lake Dulverton. The latter line was put in by the community. The common use/ share of the town supply line between the Blackman River and the water treatment plant was an approved arrangement for use of the line by the Southern Midlands Council, on the basis that the water needs of the town take priority. With TasWater now being the responsible entity for the management of town water supplies, the arrangement, as a pre existing arrangement has passed to TasWater. The supplementary water continues to be delivered to the lake when conditions permit and through the local TasWater staff making it possible. The current infrastructure (storage dam, plant and pipeline) and the operating requirements of the treatment plant only provides a limited the opportunity to utilise only a small portion of the volume of water available through the Water Right.

A groundwater bore exists just beside High Street at the dam wall of the Lake. Ever since the establishment of this bore, the management of this water supply has rested with Southern Midlands Council.

Of the two bund wall areas, the 2.2ha area (Fountain Zone) has been maintained with water, either from the MWS, bore water and/or the Blackman River supplement water. These sources of water have been vital in maintaining the water level in this area as there is no natural stream flow into this section of the lake.

A 300mm poly pipe was installed within the large bund wall when it was built. A butterfly valve was installed in 2015, replacing a one way flap. This is vital infrastructure to maintain any supplementary water in the 51Ha or the 2.2 Ha lake water areas. When the natural water levels in the 189 Ha area is higher than the 51 Ha area levels, the pipe allows for transfer of water through into the 51 Ha area.

Weekly water monitoring of the lake levels in the 51 Ha area occurs by taking readings at the water marker installed near the small bund wall.

Dulverton Walkway

The Parattah and Netting Creeks run into Lake Dulverton. On a number of occasions both creeks flow through culverts associated with the walking track. Extensive flooding of these creeks occurred in 2009 and twice in 2011. In 2011 large culvert pipes were placed to better cope with increased water flow periods in three of the four crossing points. A bridge is at the upstream point at Hilly Park. However, it is recognised that in excessive flood times both the bridge and the culverts are unable to cope with flow requirements. The track has been concreted in the locations to allow for water to flow over the track surface in the short term high flow periods. It is important that the culverts be kept free of soils and vegetation to cope with water flows that occur under non flood conditions. The culverts were tested during the 2016 floods and protected the track from significant damage.

Should major flooding events begin to occur on a regular basis, there is an option that could be considered for the track area at the Bellevue and Manning properties which is where the water flows into Lake Dulverton. The option is:

Creating an additional water flow channel in the form of a V drain that takes water when a certain level is reached. This would ideally be the level just before the water begins to flow over the track at the large culvert pipe. The V drain would cut across the Bellevue paddock to take the excess flow water straight to Lake Dulverton rather than having the track flooded. This type of drain would need to be formed outside of the winter months, and once formed – would need to be heavily planted with poa grasses that are relatively deep rooted and can withstand periodic flooding. This option would be intermittently inconvenient for the Bellevue property whilst the drain was in operation, but of no concern outside this time period.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Lake continue to be managed to maximise the opportunities for water to be retained in the Lake, with the 2.2ha and 51ha bunded sections of the lake being the priority areas as there are no natural flows into these sections of the Lake.
2. The Blackman River water supply continue to be delivered with Southern Midlands Council and TasWater continuing to liaise to ensure this continues to occur when required and the water quantities are recorded.
3. The underground bore water supply at High Street Oatlands continues to be managed by Southern Midlands Council.

4. The water pipe through the large bund wall be maintained and managed to ensure water levels in the lake give priority to the 51ha area of the Lake.
5. Council and the Committee continue to work on opportunities to have additional water available for the 2.2Ha and 51Ha area of the lake, including but not limited to utilising water from the Midlands Water Scheme and working with TasWater to achieve better delivery of the Water Right resource held by Council.

Aquatic Flora & Fauna

Lake Dulverton

The specific objectives of the Lake Dulverton Management Strategy are to maintain the long term sustainability of the fauna and flora habitat of the lake with the recreational opportunities it presents.

Recreational fishing has been a feature of Lake Dulverton for many decades when there are sufficient water levels in the lake. The Inland Fisheries Service (IFS) stock the lake with trout and eel when appropriate.

Eels are harvested under a commercial arrangement with Inland Fisheries Service (IFS).

Environmental conditions such as aquatic plant growth and changes to water level determine fishing activity that varies from nil to being a popular pursuit at times of the year.

Increased reliability of the water level in the recreation, conservation and fountain zones through the addition of water from the MWS has had a positive impact upon fishing activities.

RECOMMENDATION

1. When dry conditions prevail, the Fountain, Conservation and Recreation Zones continue to be maintained as the highest priority sites in terms of providing for the flora and fauna of the area.
2. The IFS continue to manage the Lake in terms of the fish stock.

TREES AND NATIVE VEGETATION

Lake Dulverton



The foreshore is one of the most important areas of the lake in terms of intensity of use by visitors and local residents. The area continues to be enhanced in terms of facilities such as the walking track, seating and picnic tables. Establishment of sections of native vegetation has also been ongoing since 1984. Native vegetation has been favoured in place of the older conifer trees that are now in

their final mature years, particularly on the town side of the foreshore.

Establishment of mainly native vegetation on the steep slopes has also served to make use of ground areas that are difficult to maintain in a tidy state. These areas are also a relatively safe environment for wildlife to use, as they are not easily accessed by humans. The tree and shrub planted areas have not only improved the amenity of the area, but are now providing important habitat for wildlife.

The conifers (mainly *Macrocarpa*), are in varying stages of health, with some having been removed over the past twenty years due to falling limbs. These trees are historic in the sense of the length of time that they have been established, and provide opportunity for shade over the summer months. They are continuing to be monitored and removed as and when required. The intention is not to remove the trees until absolutely necessary and that the option of tree sculpture be considered at the time of removal.

Dulverton Walkway



The Dulverton Walkway follows the old rail line route for the majority of the 7km Oatlands to Parattah walk. Creation of a native vegetation corridor along sections of the track has been the adopted as a long term strategy. The establishment of the native vegetation is gradually improving the environment for fauna habitat. The vegetation also enhances the experience for users of the track in terms of the landscape amenity.

The first planting of native plants in order begin forming a 'corridor' on the former rail line occurred in 1995, next to the Bellevue property. Since that time there has been ongoing planting and maintenance of previous plantings. The work has been co-ordinated by the NRM Unit of Southern Midlands Council, the plants provided each year through the Midlands Tree Committee and funded grants (when available) with the planting and plant maintenance work sometimes done by volunteers.

The tree and understory plantings have been done with consideration to adjoining properties in terms of views of the lake and surrounding landscape, sight lines for traffic on the road where the track is close to road intersections, overhead power lines, drainage lines and soil conditions, particularly fragile soils.

It should be noted that there is a section of foreshore just prior to the Manning land, which has several established Elderberry trees. These plants were commonly found around areas where early colonial settlers established dwellings. Although there appears to be no obvious indication of a previous settlement at this point in the track, given the number of these trees in this location they should be retained at this stage.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the pockets of native vegetation established on the foreshore and walking track be maintained. This will assist to provide wildlife habitat and shade/shelter for users of the walking track.
2. The historic *Macrocarpa* trees on the town foreshore continue to be monitored, with any removal being undertaken only as absolutely deemed necessary due to safety issues. The option of using the tree stump for sculpture is to be considered/investigated by the Committee prior to removal.

WEEDS

Lake Dulverton Conservation Area

There is a continued need to address the issue of introduced exotic weeds that are detected in the lake.



Small outbreaks of Cumbungi (*Typha latifolia*) and patches of duck weed have been found in Lake Dulverton from time to time. The cumbungi is by far the more serious of the two. Efforts to ensure this weed remains out of Lake Dulverton should continue to be a high priority. There has been an outbreak of this weed in the past and there are waterholes not far from the lake that need to be continually checked and managed to minimise the chance of this weed entering the lake.

Elodeia canadensis (Canadian pond weed) is another weed that has potential to establish in the lake. Given that it is not present as at 2016, monitoring for this weed should occur at the same time monitoring occurs for the cumbungi weed.

Water from the Midlands Irrigation Scheme is discharged into the small 2.2ha bund wall area of the lake, before spilling into the 51ha bund area. It is not likely that any aquatic weed will infiltrate the lake via this water. Filtering of the water as it enters the 51ha area is an option if deemed necessary.

Lake Dulverton Foreshore and Dulverton Walkway

The foreshore area is generally maintained by Council to ensure an attractive and accessible adjunct to the lake environs. In general this management approach is fully endorsed.

Gorse, broom and horehound are the main land based weeds that have been managed and continue to be managed on the foreshore of the lake as funds permit.

The foreshore around the Oatlands township urban area to Mahers Point is close to being free of gorse and broom. Gorse and some broom on the foreshore on private land immediately opposite the town continues to be controlled and is decreasing in its intensity.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the foreshore and walking track continue to be managed for weeds with the removal of gorse, broom and horehound being the priorities in that order.
2. That the Lake Dulverton aquatic zone be vigilantly monitored for any outbreak of Cumbungi and if found then removal of plants is a priority action.
3. That the Lake Dulverton aquatic zone be continually monitored for Elodeia and Duck weed and if found then options for management of such be considered.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Development of the lake foreshore is concentrated around the western shores where toilets, a BBQ, seats, picnic tables and a camping area are the main facilities. There are a number of other buildings and infrastructure items around the Lake foreshore. The following suggestions have been made for some of these facilities:

AQUATIC BUILDING



This building was originally built to service the extensive rowing activity that occurred on the 2 Km long rowing course. Hence the building is referred to as the aquatic club building. Schools from all over the State would compete at the venue. The top floor section was used as the judges box to call races and determine final placings in each race. The lake was totally full in 1986, before the water levels went into a trend of continual decline. The last competition rowing race was held in the late 1980's. The lake was totally dry by 1992. To date the lake water level has never ever again reached the full mark.

Currently the front area of the ground floor of the aquatic building is used as a meeting centre and a portion is dedicated to the local community radio station. The rear area is a shower facility, used by local camping/motor home visitors and occasionally by local community members during dry times. Access to the shower facility is by a code entry sent to the user's mobile phone at the time of entry. The building is managed under Councils' Hall and Recreation Committee.

The roof-top room on the second level, although weather proof, is not in particularly good order and currently has no access. Originally this small confined area was used to judge boat races, mainly when rowing regattas were held. The views obtained of the lake at this point are magnificent and present a unique tourist drawcard to enable the qualities of the lake and its various habitats to be appreciated.

If access to the room (external stairs?) is resolved, then visitors could visit the room to view the lake environs through a click send code system via the phone (similar to the current shower access in the same building), or it could be through a key system whereby a tourist visitor key would be obtained by the visitor (with a deposit held). This key system would be linked to an existing key system used to access other public historic buildings in the Oatlands area. The deposit would be returned when the key is returned.

The exterior of the building has had periodic episodes of maintenance and upgrading in terms of access to the ground floor section.

The building is principally managed through the Council Committee – the Hall and Recreational Facilities Committee. However the Lake Dulverton & Callington Park Management Committee and Parks & Wildlife have an interest in the building given its location on the foreshore.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Options be considered, initially by the relevant authorities, for future development of the building should a proposal be tabled that fully utilized the balance of the building that is currently underutilized in this prime location site. Future use would need to recognise the existing use of a portion of the building in terms of the radio station and the visitor shower facility.
2. The exterior of the building in general be upgraded and the surrounding area be further landscaped.

INFRASTRUCTURE AMENITY IMPROVEMENTS

The popularity of the lake foreshore with both tourists and local citizens continues to place demands on the foreshore area. Lunch is a popular time at the lakeside. There is a need to continue the strategic location of seats and litter bins most notably along the route of the Dulverton walking track. For new infrastructure, consult with Parks & Wildlife.

Cost implications are minimal and can be integrated into a number of progressive annual budgets to enable strategic implementation.

RECOMMENDATION

As required and as budgets permit, the installation of foreshore infrastructure continue and existing infrastructure including the walking track surface be upgraded as approved.

Appendix B provides details of identified minor works. Each year, the works to be undertaken will be updated.



MAHERS POINT AND OTHER AREAS – VEHICLE ACCESS



Mahers Point provides one of the most attractive viewing points on the lake given it overlooks Marys Island. Views are available to either end of the lake and the particular aspect towards the town centre provides a picturesque landscape.

Vehicle access to Mahers Point and other areas that adversely affect the foreshore identified to be limited to reduce any impact on the foreshore.

Other areas that occasionally have had vehicles driven through the area include the section of the stop over area between the picnic table area to the toilet car park area, which is a pathway intended for pedestrian use only. (See picture below).



The other area of note is the foreshore near the aquatic centre. Occasionally vehicles have been noted parked on the foreshore which has included campers using the location. (See picture below).



RECOMMENDATION

1. Mahers Point continues to be maintained and vehicular access is prohibited on to the point area of the land.
2. Preclude vehicular access from areas where necessary if the committee determine that there is a need.

FORMER FLAX MILL SITE AND LAIRMAIRENEPAIR PARK

The Lairmairenepair Park and remnants of the Flax Mill site are both located on the Freds Point headland.

The Lairmairenepair Park is located on the tip of the headland and is so named after the Big River Tribe aborigines whose tribal lands encompassed the Oatlands District. This site shows signs of past occupation and contains several caves. The area was possibly a favoured campsite due to the easterly aspect, with access to water and a seasonal food source around the lake.

The Flax Mill was established by the Federal Government during the Second World War and was a major part of the Oatlands' District War effort. Work on construction of the site office, men's messroom, store rooms, deseeding shed and scutching shed was completed in April 1941.



A total of 132 employees worked at the mill between 1941 and 1945. Flax was grown within the Oatlands, Ross and Bothwell districts to supply the mill.

Today only the foundations of the buildings previously on the site remain, many having been relocated a short distance from the mill site over the past 30 years.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Flax Mill continues to be conserved.
2. That signage at the Lairmairenepair Park be placed that gives a brief history of the Big River Tribe and explains the relevance of the Lairmairenepair name.

RECREATION AND TOURIST SERVICES

It is recognised that recreational opportunities can provide people with a better appreciation of the lake environment and its features. Improvements include the following suggestions:-

ACCESSIBLE BOARDWALK

The notion of having an accessible boardwalk that traverses into the wetland is an option that could be considered. It would create the opportunity to allow a closer experience with the variety of birdlife that inhabit the lake. The location and direction and distance of the path would need further consultation and approvals from Parks and Wildlife which would include reports on environmental assessment and impacts of any such proposal. Designs and construction of such infrastructure would need careful consideration. Ongoing operation and maintenance of such a structure and associated infrastructure (such as a small car park area), would also need to be addressed. Interpretation of the cultural and natural values of the lake could be incorporated at this facility, making for a modern and unique all access visitor experience for the lake in general.

MARY'S ISLAND ACCESS BRIDGE

Another project that could be considered is the development of a walkway bridge to link Mary's Island and Mahers Point.

The development of this proposal would require a clear design and location that can be agreed with Parks & Wildlife. Wildlife disturbance, vandalism, public risk and environmental protection are all relevant issues.

RECOMMENDATION

1. A preliminary feasibility, cost benefit and design study be undertaken of the development of a Mary's Island access bridge, to enable further consideration by Council, Parks & Wildlife and the community members of the desirability of the projects outlined.

Map 1: Location of bridge



DULVERTON WALKING TRACK

Walking is one of the most popular recreational pursuits linked with the lake area. There is an established 7km gravel track from the Esplanade through to Parattah following the old railway line. The Dulverton walking track was developed over many years with the majority of work done by volunteers. The Committee along with Council will continue to monitor the track and suggest changes or upgrades as appropriate. Counters at two locations have been installed to gauge the use of the track.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Dulverton walking tracks and associated paths continue to be upgraded and developed as resources and budgets permit.

BIRD WATCHING PLATFORM- (FORMER JETTY)

This structure was previously part of a jetty structure. Originally a floating jetty was fixed to buttress section. The floating jetty fell into disrepair when the lake dried up, so has since been removed, leaving only the main buttress formation. The structure has since been developed into a bird watching platform, with railings placed around and a seat provided. It is proposed to investigate the feasibility of installing interpretation signage.



RECOMMENDATION

1. It is proposed that interpretation signage be investigated and if feasible developed.

STOP OVER AREA

The stop over area is used extensively during the year and the plan is maintain and gradually develop the facilities in the area.

There is an area on the bank that is currently unsuitable for the parking of motorhomes (see photo). It is proposed that this area be considered further develop in order to provide additional space for short term RV stays.



RECOMMENDATION

1. Explore development of this area to better utilize the space available for short term over night stop over use, including incorporating a BBQ facility for visitors to the area. This is to be in consultation with the stakeholders.

INTERPRETATION SIGNAGE

Signage detailing the environmental significance and history of the lake has been placed at the main stop over area for tourists. As budgets permit, it would be worthwhile duplicating this signage at one other key point on the lake foreshore. A free self-guided walk brochure has been developed, with over 34 points of interest having been identified and markers installed around the foreshore indicating the various locations.

Signage assisting campers at the stop over area has been installed. These signs inform campers of some of the facilities and services available within the immediate area (medical, eating places, golf course, RSL & Bowls Club, waste water dump point etc).

RECOMMENDATION

1. Continue to develop and look for opportunities to enhance interpretation signage on the foreshore.



VISITOR INFORMATION BROCHURES

The lake's heritage and environmental features are important and need to be promoted as part of any town marketing strategy.

The self-guided walk brochure is currently the main brochure available for tourists from various venues around Oatlands including the Council chambers.

It is recognised that the Lake should be included in any broader promotion and marketing of the township.

RECOMMENDATION

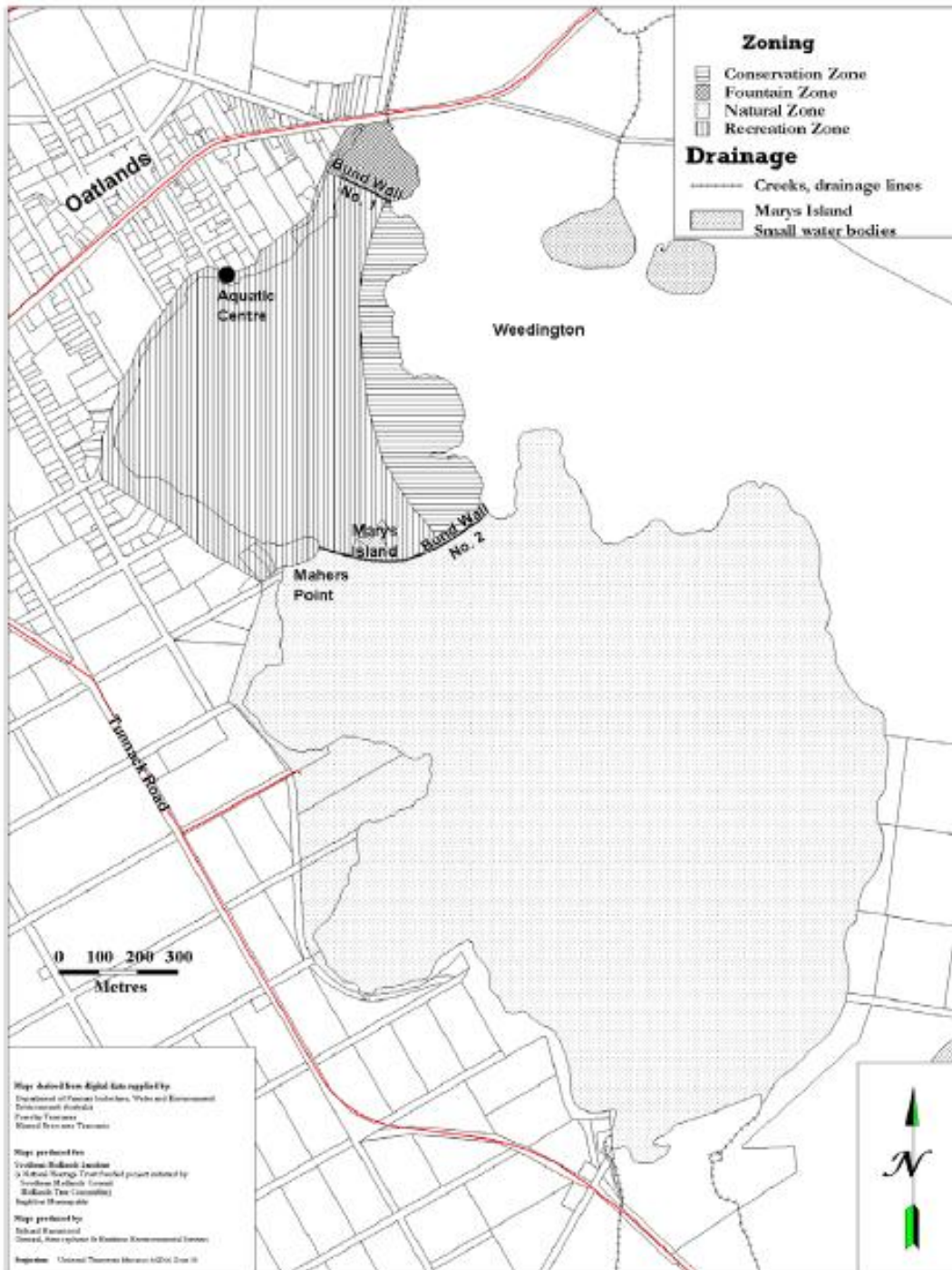
1. That the current brochures be periodically upgraded / reviewed as determined by the Committee.
2. That new brochures be developed including digital media be developed (for example an App).

* * * * *

Appendix A - Zoning

Extract from the Lake Dulverton Management Strategy 2002.

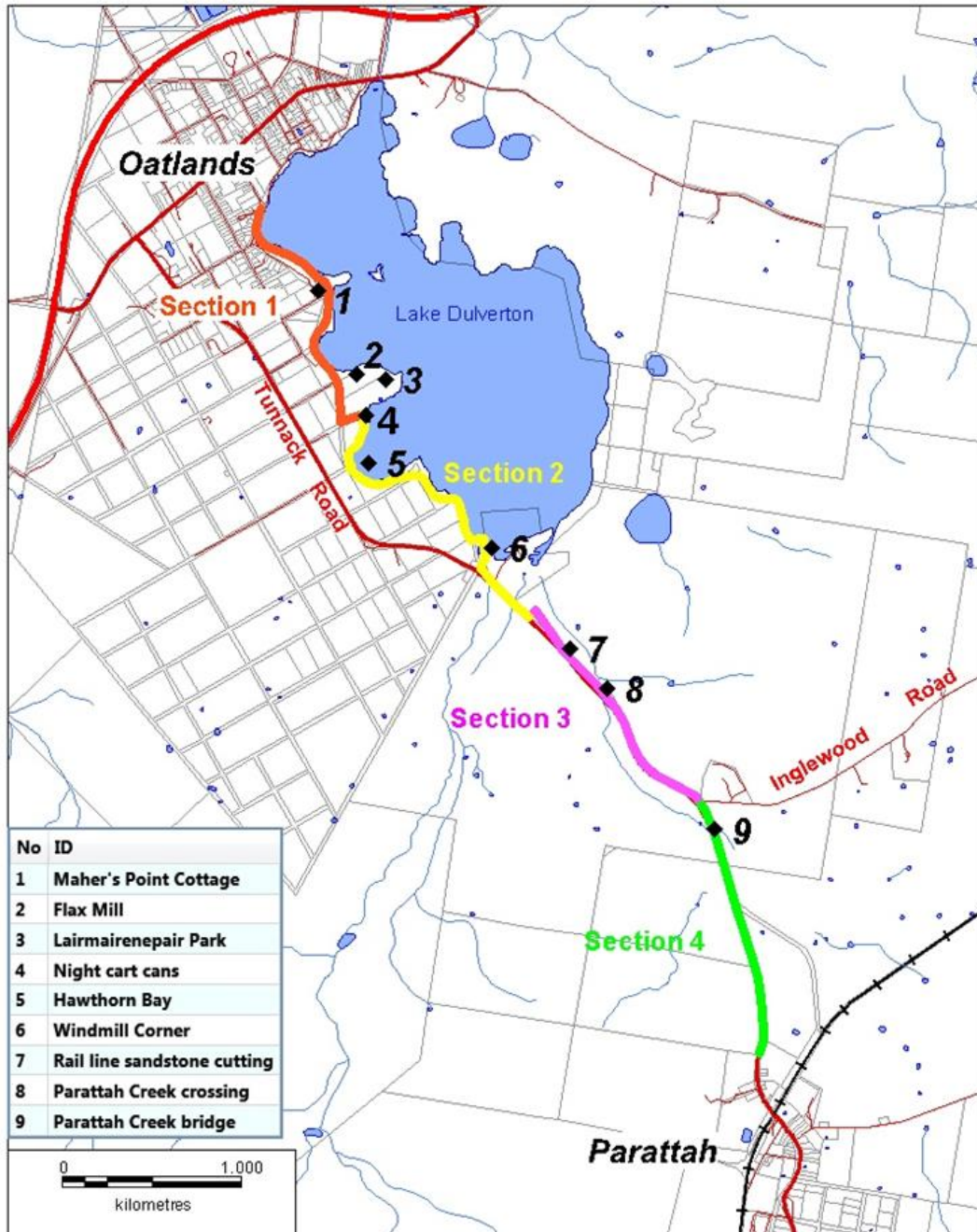
Lake Dulverton Zoning



APPENDIX B – Small scale works

Small scale works to be undertaken in the near future – subject to budget.

Map provided to identify sections and track reference points from Oatlands to Parattah. The sections and reference points are used to describe the location of the small scale works as detailed.



Works in all sections

- Continue weed control works (broom, gorse and rose hip) along the Dulverton walking track.
- Maintain existing tree plantings.
- Install seats and other infrastructure as funding becomes available.
- Continue to maintain trees along the Dulverton walking track.

“Oatlands” Section

- Mechanically remove old tree stump (dirt mound) from near the public toilet.



- Plant poa grasses / plants on this bank near the stop over area (unable to mow).



- Old wading pool add soil next to concrete so it can be mowed.



- Tidy area under the established trees (next to the lake edge) and improve the low grade gravel path to the water marker from the main the pathway.



- Install bench seat near the Aquatic Centre and add more poa grasses to bank.



Section 1

- Renew 2 seats on the bank near Mahers Point cottage.



- New fencing required near the railway signal at the former Flax Mill site.



- Place existing old machinery located by night cart cans onto a gravel base to better preserve and display items.



Section 2

- Elderberry trees to be preserved and maintained.

