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About this document

There are four parts to the project documentation:

- Part 1 The Catchment Strategy This outlines the vision, key issues and strategies and catchment wide priorities. It contains a CD attached to the back cover that contains Parts 1- 4.
- Part 2 Site Specific Action Plans This contains action plans for six specific areas
 where the methodology has been applied. This information includes a catchment
 map showing sites known to be subject to recreational use. The mapping will be
 built on as further reaches are assessed. This information is contained on the CD.
 The maps can be upgraded as additional recreation sites are identified or
 developed and additional site attributes developed.
- Part 3 Assessment Methodology This outlines the methodology, guidelines and kits to assist in assessment of recreation impacts. This information is on the CD and can be added to as further reach assessments occur or for individual new recreation developments.
- Part 4 Appendices This includes a literature review, community consultation outcomes and the demand analysis. This information is available on the CD. As new information becomes available it is possible to add it to this section, so there is a central depository for all recreational waterway knowledge that would assist in further reviews of the strategy or work programs implementation.

This document is Part 1. Strategy.

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Acknowledgements

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Foreword

The upper Goulburn River Catchment provides us with some of Australia's most spectacular, rugged, pristine and beautiful waterways. The area has become very popular for recreation due in part to these special features and the area's close proximity to Melbourne.

This strategy has been prepared to ensure the natural values of the area are adequately protected, long-term recreation use is sustainable and stream health is maintained or improved.

It has been developed using information obtained through community consultation, research and on ground assessment under the direction of a steering committee consisting of community representatives, government organisations, local government authorities and the Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority (GBCMA).

Wide consultation and healthy debate has led to a commitment by Government agencies to adopt a partnership approach to existing and new developments.

The Upper Goulburn Implementation Committee will establish partnerships with agencies, land managers and Local Government to progressively apply the methodology developed through this study to:

- identify and promote sustainable levels of recreation
- implement projects that enhance recreation activities along waterways in the catchment.

I trust that this strategy will become a valuable planning tool and reference guide long into the future.

Robert Dare

Chair, Steering Committee

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Executive Summary

Background

The upper reaches of the Goulburn River catchment are home to some of Victoria's most scenic waterways, popular for recreational pursuits such as fishing, canoeing, bush walking, camping and horse riding and also providing some of the highest quality water and native habitat in Victoria. The need to protect and improve the health of waterways and their surrounding environment is cited in the Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority's (GBCMA) Regional Catchment Strategy and various sub-strategies and action plans.

The Steering Committee has developed:

- a broad strategy for managing recreational development along waterways in the upper Goulburn catchment. (Part 1)
- key actions for six stream reaches in the catchment and identified recreational sites throughout the catchment. (Part 2)
- a methodology using a stream health indicator (Index of Stream Condition), established environmental standards and an environmental risk assessment. (Part 3) This information will assist stream specialists and recreational planners. This methodology was used to determine the key actions in Part 2
- the above strategy following public and agency consultation and an extensive review of existing information (Part 4).

Community input has been invited and obtained through:

- community and agency workshops in Alexandra, Molesworth, Mansfield and Seymour,
- telephone interviews of key individuals, interest groups and organizations;
- press releases and newspaper advertisements calling for submissions:
- letters mailed to some 30 Landcare groups.

Critical Issues

Three key issues were identified as priorities for the whole catchment. These are:

Water Quality

The community rely on high quality water in streams for a range of uses. (eg. drinking water).

Stream Health

Healthy instream and riparian zones play an important role in attracting recreational use and are essential for sustaining flora, fauna.

Public Access

Sensitive and strategic access to meet recreational demand protects the environment and the rights of landholders and recreationists.

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Key Actions

A number of key actions have been identified throughout the development of this strategy. These need to be addressed through:

Local Actions – (actions at specific sites)

- review existing recreational infrastructure (eg. Toilets, Rubbish Bins and Horse Yards) and where necessary implement a program of works to re-site, construct and maintain infrastructure that is adversely impacting on waterway health
- protect and enhance native riparian vegetation in sensitive areas where recreation is occurring. This can be achieved by restricting user access to suitable sites and revegetation of sensitive sites
- review crown frontage management agreements and make them more explicit in regard to access and the rights of the public.
- develop infrastructure (fishing platforms, Walking trails etc) to encourage sensitive recreation at key sites.

Proactive Planning Actions – (actions on waterway/reach basis)

- ensure all new infrastructure supporting recreational activities (eg. Toilets, Rubbish Bins and Horse Yards) are sited, constructed and maintained to protect waterway health. Guiding Principles have been developed as part of this strategy to ensure all new infrastructure and activity associated with recreation along waterways is compatible with maintaining their health. This has been done in consultation with relevant stakeholders
- prepare and distribute maps showing preferred public access points along waterways
- ensure planning decisions related to waterway based recreation development consider the entire health of the waterway or stream reach.

Legislative and Institutional Actions – (actions at a local and State level)

seek resources for the adequate management and enforcement of all waterway based recreation and public land management as it relates to waterway use

- seek a review of processes and regulations governing crown land management as it relates to recreation along waterways
- clarify and increase awareness of the roles, responsibilities and legislative authority of the various management bodies/agencies relating to recreation activity and land/water management
- use a partnership approach to secure resources to implement this strategy
- GBCMA to work with the appropriate level of Government and other CMA's to assist in instigating change

The Challenge

There is considerable interest in the health of waterways in the Goulburn Broken Catchment. Horse riding and fishing are two recreational activities for which the region is known internationally. With the demand for recreation activities in the catchment increasing but dependant on a healthy environment there is a need to focus greater attention on the management of both the resource itself and the level of demand for recreation.

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Recreational Waterway Strategy

Due to the number and type of landowners and land tenures, a number of agencies have responsibility for land management in the waterway corridors. These agencies are guided by a range of different Acts, regulations and statutory controls. The resourcing of management responsibilities and the enforcement of these regulations and controls is a major issue for all stakeholders, including users. Therefore, cooperation and co-ordination between stakeholders and users will be the key to maintaining waterway health and sustaining recreation.

The quality of recreation experiences is not only dependent on the maintenance of natural values. The availability of accurate information about the area is also important. Thus marketing and information are key issues for users and stakeholders.

The challenges facing us can be summed up as the need to:

- · galvanise current resources to direct them toward priority actions
- increase the resource base to enhance natural values, manage environmental impacts and facilitate appropriate recreation activities in an effective manner.

The Strategy

The Upper Goulburn Recreational Waterway Strategy, which has developed further from the Waterway Health Strategy1, provides the basis for developing individual waterway Action Plans and provides the tools to implement the Goulburn Broken Regional Catchment Strategy (1997)2. This strategy provides:

- Local Government, DNRE, Parks Victoria and GBCMA with guidelines for developing and assessing the impact on waterways of developments for recreation
- an agreed framework for assessing new proposals for development/activity
- a methodology and guidelines for designing facilities/activities to support recreational activities
- a guide to responsibilities and cost sharing arrangements for providing recreational waterway activity/facilities
- an indication of available funding opportunities
- a set of Actions for six priority stream reaches

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¹ Upper Goulburn Waterway Plan (1998), GBCMA

² Catchment Strategy – Final (1997), Goulburn Broken C&LP Board. Framework includes 'to protect and enhance the catchments land and water resources and to improve the region's social well being, environmental quality and productive capacity in a sustainable manner'

Introduction

This strategy relates specifically to the catchment of the Goulburn River upstream of Lake Nagambie excluding Lake Eildon. It can also be readily adapted to other catchments.

As recreational activities cross catchment boundaries many of the issues raised and outcomes proposed in this strategy need to be considered at a regional and state level. While many of these issues and subsequent actions are well beyond the scope and jurisdiction of the Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority, or any one organization, they have been raised in this Strategy so they can be identified as issues requiring attention.

The Recreational Waterway Strategy is an important way to promote an agreed vision for recreation that will lead to partnerships in work programs that are supported by the local and wider communities. It will identify strategies and actions for protecting and enhancing natural ecological systems so they can flourish and be enjoyed by all who use and benefit from healthy waterways.

This Strategy is an initiative of the Upper Goulburn Implementation Committee, which operates under an agreed Charter of the Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority (GBCMA). The Committee is charged with responsibility for implementing the Goulburn Broken Regional Catchment Strategy. The Authority is empowered to develop and implement a Regional Catchment Strategy under the *Catchment & Land Protection Act 1994* and to implement and control works on waterways and the riparian zone under the *Water Act 1989*.

The roles of a number of other agencies then interlink with the GBCMA's direct responsibilities. Other agencies with direct responsibility include DNRE, Parks Victoria and Local Government as well as individual landholders.

Relationship to other plans

The Strategy supports the principles of the following Strategies and Plans:

- Goulburn Broken Regional Catchment Strategy
- Upper Goulburn Waterway Plan
- Goulburn Broken Water Quality Strategy
- Goulburn Broken Native Vegetation Management Plan
- Proposed North East Forest Management Plan and the Central Highlands Forest Management Plan
- Howqua Hills Historic Area Plan
- State Wildlife Reserve Management Plans (Molesworth & Homewood)
- Inland Fish Strategy
- Land Conservation Council Recommendations
- Mitchell Shire Open Space and Recreation Plan

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Vision and Objectives for Recreation on Waterways

The Vision

 To protect, promote and enhance sustainable recreation opportunities and waterway health so that future generations may continue to enjoy high environmental quality and satisfying recreation experiences.

Objectives

These include to:

- protect and enhance the environment, cultural and historical, and natural attributes
 of the waterways that attract recreational users
- encourage appropriate and sustainable recreational development and use of the waterways in keeping with demand
- develop partnerships between user groups, stakeholder agencies, local communities and private landholders to realise the vision
- implement common guidelines for the, design, development and management of all recreation facilities along waterways

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Recreational Issues

Community

The consultation with stakeholders and the community raised a wide range of issues. Generally these can be grouped into the following sub-headings:

- on site and off site management to reduce environmental impacts (eg pollution, pathogens, erosion, sedimentation)
- coordinated response to issues related to the environment and recreation by government eg Vic Roads, DNRE, Parks Victoria, Local Government, Goulburn Murray Water, GBCMA
- public/private interface in terms of land management issues
- · marketing and demand management of recreation

On site and off site management

- scenery issues (eg visual impact of fencing, signage and development etc.)
- damage to the stream beds, vegetation and banks by stock, horse riders, off road vehicles, and fishing (eg trampling and bait debris)
- number of access points and the facilities provided in the vicinity
- effluent in the water course (eg from camping, horses and public toilets)
- desire to keep the waterway frontage pristine and provide facilities only where needed
- ensure development, agriculture and human waste disposal is appropriately set back from the river

Administrative and coordination issues between agencies

These issues include: resourcing, clarification of roles, information provision, regulations, direct management and the development of facilities. Key issues raised during the study include:

- · lack of resourcing to manage and enforce agency responsibilities
- · difficulty of maintaining the existing number of sites and access points
- the number of different regulations applying along frontages (problematic depending on classification of land)
- the impact of facilities for recreation and trail locations in riparian zone
- the need for a one contact point or 'one stop shop' for users/ landholders/interested parties to glean information about the rivers
- inconsistencies in design and management of facilities and policies (eg management of non-native fish)
- the need for involvement by other organisations eg Vic Roads (for roadside stops, toilets, pull offs, rubbish etc.)
- the lack of enforcement capacity for regulations (eg fishing, weed control, planning permit conditions, local government laws etc.)

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Public/private interface in terms of land management issues

The key issues arising concerned the interface between public and private land and water management. These can be summarised as follows:

- concern over access to the waterways given the limited number of road entries (and opportunities to create access along disused roads)
- public access along the waterway corridors, including issues associated with the status and management of Crown Land, activities permitted for users, behaviour of the users, and the relationship between users and private landholders as well as the development of reserves and public facilities adjacent to private land

Marketing and demand management for recreation

Stakeholders raised the following issues:

- the demand for a range of activities in the waterway corridors is increasing. User experiences mostly depend on a near pristine environment and few interparty contacts
- the demand for some activities is unlikely to be sustainable in the long term
- Some peak bodies are addressing the education of users about protecting natural values and sustainable resources
- marketing initiatives do not appear to bear a relationship to resource carrying capacity nor maintaining the natural values on which visitor experiences depend
- there is a need for a co-ordinated approach to marketing, promotion, information to users, and facility planning and development. The standard of facilities in the catchment is relatively poor
- demand management of all motorised land based and water based recreation activities associated with the waterways is required to ensure waterway health and recreation experiences are maintained

Agency

Agencies were able to raise issues through:

- telephone interviews with key individuals
- · community workshops in Molesworth, Mansfield and Seymour
- the inter-agency workshop in Alexandra

Key agency issues are summarised as follows:

On site and off site management

- inadequate resources and staff to maintain facilities.
- providing adequate facilities to meet peak demands
- the physical condition of access points and the general lack of access points to waterways
- signage indicating access points and toilet facilities
- planning and undertaking appropriate maintenance. Particularly weed control and litter management

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Administrative and coordination issues between agencies

- closer interaction between tourism operators and agencies in the provision of facilities and demand management
- clarification of agency roles and responsibilities
- adoption of Best Management Practice for facility development
- the complexity of legislation and the ability to enforce
- the need for a co-ordinated integrated approach to the management of recreation

Education, marketing and demand management of recreation

- inadequate resources to manage demand over peak periods
- the need for common standards in all codes of practice
- a more collaborative approach to information provision and community education
- · the need for a map showing all access points
- the need to provide users with information on rights of access

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Managing Recreation Demand

Current and future demand

The main recreational activities important to the study area due to their status, relationship with the waterway, size of the market, and likely growth are:

- horse-riding
- fishing
- canoeing
- · camping
- 4wd use

Three segments in the market will continue to enjoy growth:

- Commercial tours (eg fishing, cycling, 4wd and horse riding tours)
- Events
 (eg canoe events based around the canoe slalom course, rallies, boating, orienteering events and "classics"- i.e. multi sport relays)
- Schools and the corporate sector (eg adventure camps and training activities)

Consideration should be given to estimating expressed, latent and optional demand through a routine program of research. In particular, this research should address users patterns of behaviour, preferences and requirements for activities and the value of the resource.

Demand for activities can be influenced by the development of facilities, a change in the resource, on site works to accommodate more people or minimise impacts and offsite measures including scheduling and pricing, marketing and information management.

Opportunities to develop recreational facilities on private land to meet peak demands need to be explored with providers and users.

Demand management

The demonstrated level of growth in recreation activities such as horse riding, canoeing, 4WD, fishing and camping will result in unacceptable impacts on current recreational experiences, waterway health, and natural values. Demand needs to be managed through onsite and offsite measures, and this effort needs to be supported by strategies to deliver appropriate marketing and information to users.

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Strategy

Marketing and demand management

- develop a regular cost effective program of market research into the demand for recreation activities and user requirements
- agencies and local government develop a co-ordinated approach to marketing and demand management with tourism stakeholders
- position recreation opportunities to differentiate between the extremes of the more remote wild land experience (of national park and alpine areas) and the more urban/camping/boating /fishing
- market each of the catchment waterways differently to reflect the natural features and other attractions
- review or develop uniform codes of conduct and consistent communication strategies to ensure user behaviour is compatible with waterway health objectives and to help minimise conflict between users
- introduce demand management strategies for high volume activities with growth potential (eg fishing, camping, and powered water based recreation activities on the Goulburn)
- limit the number of users at particular sites in peak times (i.e. Christmas, Easter) to a manageable number
- encourage private land managers to accommodate camping during peak periods

implement a program of regular monitoring of the impacts of recreation through the Index of Stream Condition assessment

Facility development

Strategy

Facility development

- develop facilities and amenities (eg toilets, showers, and car parking) only at strategic nodes where the impact is minimal and where they can be adequately maintained and managed
- focus on user management rather than on-site facilities (i.e. "take your rubbish home" campaigns instead of providing rubbish bins)
- all new and upgraded facilities should be designed and sited in line with guidelines to minimise any impact on the waterway

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Protecting the environment

Through the Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority's Regional Catchment Strategy and other sub strategies and Action Plans, there is a recognised primary need to protect and improve the health of waterways and their surrounding environment.

To achieve this, the GBCMA works closely with its partners (DNRE, Parks Victoria and Local Government) to manage our natural resources. It is important to manage recreational usage and demand to ensure environmental values of our waterways are improved and not further degraded.

Protecting the environment of our waterways is not limited to the bed and banks of the waterway itself. A zone of vegetation offset from the top of either bank of the waterway is vital to the health of a waterway. This zone, known as the Riparian Zone, provides important habitat values for native birds and animals. The Riparian Zone also provides important shading of the water and debris vital for the survival of native fish and other waterborne fauna.

There are a number of ways we can manage demand to protect and enhance the environmental value of the waterway and the riparian zone.

- all new and upgraded facilities should be designed and sited in line with guidelines to minimise any impact on the waterway
- limit the number of users in peak times (i.e. Christmas, Easter) to a number which the area and the facilities in the area are capable of handling
- encourage private land managers to allow campers during peak periods
- encourage activity in non-sensitive areas and prohibit or severely restrict camping in sensitive areas
- locate amenities including toilets, showers and car parking in zones where the future impact of recreational use on waterway health will be minimal
- encourage the sale of commercial firewood at camping areas as an alternative to removing fireplaces. This wood would be procured from approved firewood sources.

Codes of conduct

Codes of conduct are useful ways of communicating environmental messages to users. A wide range of codes of conduct/practice are available relating to recreation along of waterways. The key elements in most codes are based on the National Parks Regulations. However, the existing codes need to be revised.

Codes of conduct - revise current codes to make them more appealing to potential readers (eg plain English) - remove minor inconsistencies between codes (eg recommended distances from the watercourse for activities) - in the fish code include basic details regarding fires, camping and water quality items (as included in other codes) introduce additional messages to codes: (eg consistent messages about trespass on private land, rubbish, crossing waterways)

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Acts and Regulations

Some twenty Acts and regulations directly guide the conduct of works affecting waterway health and recreation in the catchment. These provide a range of powers capable of addressing the key issues identified in this study, for both public and private land. However, the large number of legislative provisions and the delegation of powers to a complex array of agencies are significant barriers to their effectiveness or implementation. The two key issues to address are: **coordination** and **enforcement**.

In the case of enforcement, procedures are complex, resource intensive, costly and under resourced. Improved coordination will be needed to address the duplication of roles (probably necessitated by different land tenure types) and inconsistencies across the regulations regarding activities (eg for camping and fires).

Strategy

Acts and Regulations

- target enforcement (blitz) in key areas and at peak times
- establish overarching agreements and utilise local planning schemes to address priority issues (eg public access, impacts of specific recreation activities)
- simplify and streamline regulations where possible (eg common authorisations across land tenures)
- introduce consistencies across land tenures where possible through changes in legislation (eg across activities such as camping and on issues such as fires)

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Information Management

Information management can address some of the key issues about communication between stakeholders, users and adjacent landholders, choice making and attracting users. These individuals and groups generally have respect for the environment. Insure the marketing of activities is consistent with the carrying capacity of the resource.

Strategy

Information Management

- market recreational activities that are likely to be more compatible with sustaining waterway health. Advocate responsible marketing in line with resource management objectives
- assist regional tourism operators to devise products and marketing initiatives that improve the sustainability of the industry by protecting natural values and waterway health
- develop a range of information products to direct potential users to suitable access points, facilities and areas of the catchment that best meet desired recreational experiences while minimising environmental impacts
- develop and promote a "one stop shop" point of information for the public about waterway activities and issues (eg horse trails, camping areas, shower facilities)
- develop a database of landholders and stakeholders (by reach of the key waterways) to manage communication and information about waterway issues and enable the development of better customer relationships
- provide clear information to the public on issues such as access to waterways and respect for privacy and landholder rights
- work closely with tourism associations and operators, schools and the adventure industry to ensure accurate and consistent information is passed on to users
- develop a regular program of visitor use monitoring and future projections to identify areas of increasing demand

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A Partnership Approach

The study identified a number of key issues that can only be resolved by developing closer partnerships between key stakeholders within the GBCMA Upper Goulburn Implementation Committee catchment.

These include:

- the effect that limited resources have on the capacity to maintain the existing number of sites and access points to waterways
- the number of different types of land tenure along frontages and the range of regulations that have been developed to accommodate them
- a lack of consistency in the design and management of facilities
- confusion over who plans, provides and maintains facilities for recreation and trails, particularly in the riparian zone
- the need for agreement on the development and siting of a 'one stop shop" for dissemination of information relevant to users/ landholders/interested parties
- the lack of resources/legislative complexity for enforcement

Agency communication

The Strategy provides the tools to aid co-ordination and co-operation between stakeholders. Partnerships will be beneficial and have an impact not only on capital works but also on marketing and research initiatives, monitoring and enforcement activities and attracting additional funding - not only for the GBCMA, but for all responsible stakeholders.

| | Action |
|-------------------------|---|
| Agency communication | encourage VicRoads to play a role in planning, developing and managing roadside stops and sites suitable for the parking of vehicles adjacent to access points to waterways co-operatively seek resources necessary for enforcement, marketing, information and management initiatives |

Sharing the costs

Numerous stakeholders and agencies have an interest in recreation activity and environmental protection as part of their core business. The nature of the work/project and the benefits to be derived also vary from site to site. As a consequence it is difficult to establish firm cost share arrangements between stakeholders.

It is important that when planning a project to consider the opportunities, risks and beneficiaries over an entire reach of waterway rather than just at an individual site. Waterways are continuous evolving lifelines that can not be considered individually. The following points should be considered when determining cost sharing a project:

- ensure the reach is appropriate for the recreational activity proposed (i.e. the proposal will not impact on stream health)
- determine whether facilities can be linked to existing infrastructure and aesthetic values
- determine who are the main beneficiaries (potential contributors to funding) through the entire reach
- investigate whether the proposal can replace existing inappropriate activity

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Recreational Waterway Strategy

In the initial planning phase of a project it is important to determine the cost-sharing breakdown between the responsible stakeholders. This cost breakdown relates not only to the initial capital cost of the project, but also ongoing maintenance and future improvement of facilities.

At the initiation phase of any project, cost share arrangements must be formulated. The following issues must be addressed at this stage:

- project initiator
- · stakeholder's individual priorities
- key beneficiaries (real and perceived)
- initial Capital funding responsibility
- ongoing maintenance responsibility (this may be quite distinct from the land management responsibility)
- · ongoing ownership of the asset

Roles and Responsibilities

Land status

The majority of areas used for recreation on or near waterways are located on crown land. The management responsibility for crown land rests with several State Government agencies, Shires or Committees of Management. Some frontages are privately owned under pre-emptive right.

The entity responsible for the land is not necessarily responsible for capital works or maintenance of all assets. Arrangements may be in place whereby an agency manages an area on another's behalf (eg Parks Victoria/DNRE).

This creates confusion, that can lead to inaction that ultimately affect implementation of new works/initiatives, timely enforcement and long term management arrangements necessary to support recreation demand and minimise environmental impacts.

Land status: roles & responsibilities GBCMA to seek a review of land management and tenure arrangements along all waterways. This is necessary to enable the development of common regulations that facilitate sustainable recreation and optimise the use of the resources available. A key focus would be the ability to establish a management zone along all waterways with a minimum width (eg 30 metres).

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Recreational Waterway Strategy

The following table lists responsibilities and empowering legislation for the various land status.

| Land Status | Authority |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| | Responsible Authority |
| Land/Licensed Crown Water | NRE, Land Victoria |
| Frontages | Empowering Legislation |
| _ | Crown Lands (Reserves) Act 1978 |
| National Parks | Responsible Authority |
| Crown Reserves Along Waterways | Parks Victoria |
| Along waterways | Empowering Legislation |
| | Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987, Forests Act 1958 |
| | National Parks Act & Park Regulations 1992 |
| | Crown Lands (Reserves) Act 1978 |
| State Forest | Responsible Authority |
| | NRE, Forests |
| | Empowering Legislation |
| | Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987 |
| | Forests Act 1958 |
| Alpine Resorts | Responsible Authority |
| Area | Alpine Resorts (relevant Board) |
| | Empowering Legislation |
| | Alpine Resorts Act 1983 |
| Freehold Land & | Responsible Authority |
| Pre-Emptive Right | Private Land Holder |
| | Empowering Legislation |
| | Land Act 1958 |
| Storages Areas, | Responsible Authority |
| Diversions and Channels | Goulburn Murray Water |
| (between Hughes | Empowering Legislation |
| Creek and | Water Act 1989 |
| Goulburn Weir & | |
| Land resumed for storage operations). | |
| 2.3.430 3001443110). | |

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Management responsibility

Management roles and responsibilities can be identified under 5 different categories.

| | Definition |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Controlling Role | Legislative requirement to formally approve works or activity |
| 2. Enforcement Role | Legal power to control/prevent unlawful actions |
| 3. Supporting Role | Interested in the activity and its impact on sustainability of the natural resource |
| 4. Sponsoring Role | Potential funding source |
| 5. Co-coordinating Role | No power to act alone – requires Partnership approach |

There is no single management body charged with maintaining waterway health and ensuring recreation is sustainable within waterway corridors. The tables provide a general indication of the various agencies involved in management.

| | Strategy |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Management roles and responsibilities | establish a working party comprising senior representatives of key Management agencies to develop and implement integrated action plans |
| | establish a community based 'Friends of the Goulburn River" group to assist the working party implement an agreed annual program |
| | seek complementary and co-ordinated management and regulation across land tenures |

The following table outlines the general management responsibilities for key activities in the catchment.

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| | Roles a | Roles and Responsibilities ³ | sibilities ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|---|-------------------------|---------|----------|------------------|---------------|----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| Management | Instream | Water Instream Resource | Power | | | Public Access | Vehicular | | Recreation | Infrastructure Threatened | Threatened | Cultural & |
| Agency | Works | Management Boating | t Boating | Fishing | Canoeing | Horseriding | Access | Planning | Planning Infrastructure | Maintenance | Species | Heritage |
| GBCMA | Co | Su | Co 4 | Su | Su | Su | Su | Su | Sp | Su, Sp | Su | Co, Su, Sp |
| D Lands Vic | S | | Su | Su | Su | | S | Su | Su | | | Ш |
| N Forests | S | Su | | Su | Su | Co, E, Su, Sp | CO | ဝိ | Co, Su, Sp | Co, Su, Sp | Co, Su | Co, Su, Sp |
| R Fisheries Vic | Ш | Su | | රි | | Su | Su | Su | Su, Sp | Su, Sp | Co, E | |
| E Flora & Fauna | Su | Su | Su | Su | | Su | Su | Su | Su, Sp | | ဝိ | |
| Local Government | Su | Su | Ш | Su, Sp | Su, Sp | Co, Su, Sp | Co, Su, Sp | ဝိ | Co, Su, Sp | Co, E, Su, Sp | Su | Co, Su, Sp |
| Parks Vic | Su | | Su | Su, Sp | Su, Sp | Co, E, Su, Sp | Co, E, Su, Sp | Co, Su | Co, Su, Sp | Co, E, Su, Sp | Co, Su | Co, Su, Sp |
| EPA | Ш | Ш | Su | Su, Sp | | | | Su | Ш | Su | | |
| GMW | Co, Su, E | | Su | Su | Su | Su | Su | Su | Su, Sp | Co, E, Su, Sp | Su | Co, Su, Sp |
| SRV | | | Su | Su | Su, Sp | Su | Su | Su, Sp | Su, Sp | Su | Su | Su, Sp |
| Alpine Resorts | Su | Su | Su | Su | Su | Co, E, Su, Sp | Co, E, Sp | Co, Su | Su, Sp | Co, Sp | Su | Su |
| State Boating Council | Su | | Sp | | | Su, Sp | Su, Sp | Su, Sp | Sp | Su | | |
| Victoria Police | | | Ш | | | ш | Ш | | | | | |
| NGIC | Ö | Ö | ڻ | ڻ | Ċ | Ç | Cr | Ċ | Ç | | Ċ | Ç |
| Landowner/Manager | Su | Su | | | | | Co | | Su | Su | Su | Su |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

E - Enforcement Role Co - Controlling Role

Legend

Su - Supporting Role

Sp - Sponsoring Role

Cr - Coordinating Role

3 Management responsibilities only refer to activity on land managed by Authority

4 Only applies to Goulburn River between the Pondage and Hughes Creek

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Methodology for Assessing Recreation Development

Those individuals in the catchment who undertake the tasks of initiating and assessing developments which relate directly to the recreational use of waterways, have sought a user friendly document to assist them in making appropriate planning decisions. These decisions should be made with a view to improving rather than degrading stream health.

The "**Planners Kit**" provides detailed guidelines for assessing recreation development proposals in six management units of the Upper Goulburn catchment. These are:

- · Hughes Creek
- · Goulburn River below Eildon
- King Parrot Creek
- · Acheron River
- · Delatite River upstream of Merrijig; and
- Howqua River

Over time it is envisaged all major streams in the upper Goulburn catchment will be assessed, and included in this kit.

The "Stream Specialists Kit" is provided to assist the GBCMA in assessing recreation developments outside the six management units.

These kits are included in Part 3 of this strategy.

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Priorities for Sustainable Recreation Along Waterways

Numerous issues and concerns were raised throughout the community and agency consultation. There was a great passion expressed that recreation needed to be managed in a sensitive manner to protect the environment and the rights of individuals, that is landholders and recreationists.

From this consultation, literature review and application of the methodology three priority issues were identified as needing to be addressed to ensure sustainable recreation and minimise off-site impacts.

The priority issues are:

Water quality

The community rely on high quality water in streams for a range of uses. (eg. drinking water).

Stream health

Healthy instream and riparian zones play an important role in attracting recreational use and are essential for sustaining flora, fauna and fish.

Public access

Sensitive and strategic access to meet recreational demand protects the environment and the rights of landholders and recreationists.

Other important issues identified included regional development, biodiversity and enforcement.

These issues have been addressed in Part 3 and in strategic actions throughout the document.

Principles for each priority area can be applied across the catchment regardless of the individual site conditions. These are listed in the following tables.

Water Quality

Water quality can be greatly impacted upon by recreational use. Given the activity is taking place on or adjacent to the river, the disturbance of the streamside zone will in many cases lead to a decrease in the quality of runoff into the stream. There are many examples of this including camper's rubbish, camper's toilet waste, runoff from tracks, nutrient rich runoff from horse yards and car parks located so drainage enters the waterway. In order to better manage these potential adverse impacts, the following principles should be applied to assist in sustaining recreational use.

Principle

Water quality

- horse yards should be located at least 50m from the stream bank to provide a suitable riparian zone and/ or grass zone.
 Avoid sites that slope toward the stream.
- toilets to be constructed in accordance with the current "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice." No toilet waste material should be mobilised during flood or be allowed to seep into the stream.
- redirect all runoff away from waterways to ensure adequate settling/filtration prior to runoff water entering the waterway (eg car parks).
- maintain and enhance riparian buffer zones wherever possible to assist in the filtration of runoff.
- keep stream crossings for vehicles and horses to a minimum and only at constructed fords or crossings
- users to take away all rubbish and waste products
- the riparian (streamside) zone should be of suitable width to control sediment runoff. Camping should often only be in designated areas, and roads and parks a suitable distance away from the waterway
- where a recreation user is some distance from established toilet block, or portable toilet, they should be encouraged to bury any waste. The recreation user should bury waste at least 100m from the stream, or above the floodplain, where it cannot be mobilised. The user must not however trespass in the process.
- in steep areas where runoff into the waterway appears unavoidable grassed swales should be provided to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways
- refuelling should only take place at a suitable distance from the waterway to minimise the risk of spillage into the waterway
- promote 4wd 'tread lightly' policy

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Stream Health

Stream health consists of a number of indicators, which when viewed in unison should give a true indication of the environmental condition of the waterway. The indicators of stream health are Aquatic Life, Vegetation Quality, Stream Physical Form, Stream Flow and Water Quality. Stream flow is not a good indicator of the impact of recreational use as recreational activities will rarely, if ever, impact of stream flow. Water Quality has been addressed as a separate issue, as it is a major issue in its own right. Stream specialists who have undertaken detailed assessments as a component of this study have made many of the following observations.

Human intervention has historically had a major impact on instream and streamside habitat. Recreational activities are often undertaken on the stream bank and as such logs and food sources for native animals and birds can be altered. Other activities such as boating and the associated wake from boats can increase erosion and alter the habitat for platypus and native fish species.

Vegetation is possibly the indicator most adversely impacted by recreational activity. As most activities occur on the stream bank, ground cover is usually damaged or removed leaving no native vegetation or only overstorey species. This can adversely impact on the health of the remaining trees, while decreasing the stability of the bank, and reducing the natural shading of the stream.

The geomorphology of the stream can be impacted by recreational activities. Damage to the stream bank can lead to an increase in the rate of erosion, potentially destabilizing a reach of waterway.

Principles

Stream health

- a minimum 30 m management zone be retained to provide stabilising vegetation and to maintain instream and riparian ecology.
- stream crossings are to be sited and constructed to minimise sediment inputs. Drainage from forest tracks to be in constructed and maintained in accord with the Forests Code of Practice.
- frequency of use be appropriately managed in sensitive areas to manage litter and develop an ethic of environmental care.
- protect the streamside zone from campers in sensitive areas.
 This will help ensure that debris is present in the streamside zone to provide food and habitat for fauna.
- weed free hay should be used at horse yards to prevent the spread of weeds which may impact on native ground cover
- no fire wood should be removed from the riparian zone, as this timber facilitates the ongoing replenishment of instream large woody debris, protects native ground cover and often acts as habitat for native fauna
- tracks should be located away from the riparian zone, encouraging the protection of this zone

Public Access

Through the community consultation process it has become clear that private landholders are concerned by the damage recreation can cause. Further, user groups are concerned their rights to Crown Frontage access may be restricted due to an inability to adequately identify. There appears a clear need to identify the current legal rights of individuals to access Crown Frontage. There is also a need for this access to be better managed to minimize the impact on private land where this is not welcome, whilst enabling recreational users access to waterways where appropriate.

Principles regarding public access to waterways are reflected in existing legislation. They support the rights of the public to access along waterways.

The legislation provides sufficient power for access to be improved. However there are limitations with the resources available to enact the necessary changes.

The following tables demonstrate how the necessary changes can occur and the strategies to implement them.

Current Legislation

Public access to waterways

- the Governor-in-Council may resume land to create to any portion of Crown land
- where in the public interest, the Lands Act enables municipalities to reopen a disused road and cancel a lease or licence over a disused road provided 3 months notice is given to the licensee
- where Crown Land access to Crown Water Frontage is not possible (eg. due to blackberries) the public is not permitted to enter private land in order to access the Crown Water Frontage. The public must not trespass.
- on a cultivated, disused road, the Licensee can refuse access.
 To overturn this, local government must reopen the road
- the licensee must not erect or permit to remain erected on the licensed land or on any fence across the licensed land, signs that convey that public pedestrian access to the licensed land is restricted in any way
- where a water frontage licence for grazing exists the licensee must allow pedestrian movement and provide a gate or stye if required
- a water frontage licence is subject to the condition that the Licensee shall erect and maintain a suitable means of pedestrian access through any fence on or around the water frontage except any fence between the frontage and adjoining private land
- people who enter private land without express permission from the landowner are trespassing
- the public can legally access any unlicensed Crown Frontage
- the public may enter and remain on a Crown Water Frontage for recreational purposes but have no right to remain (or camp) on licensed frontage unless permitted under the licence conditions
- the public have no right to remain (or camp) on unlicensed crown frontage under the Lands Act
- under the Crown Land (reserves act) the Governor-in-Council can revoke the reservation of land reserved permanently as Crown land on either side of the beds that remains after the watercourse has altered
- a right of way can be determined through a planning scheme

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Public access strategies

Strategies

Public Access

- review options to open disused roads to waterways in key areas where environmental impact can be minimised
- match access points to the river to preferred recreational outcomes for the reach
- undertake a trial program of access identification for the Goulburn River between Thornton and Alexandra.
- sign key selective access routes to waterways from major roads
- ensure licensees meet their requirement to allow pedestrian access at strategic recreation sites
- develop a communication strategy to educate users about access points, codes of conduct, and regulations associated with frontages (eg. maps and signs)
- review crown frontage licences and leases at strategic recreation sites, and making them more compatible with recreation use.
- seek an open space corridor along waterways when land is subdivided
- seek a review of land management and tenure arrangements along all waterways. This is necessary to enable the development of common regulations that facilitate sustainable recreation and optimise the use of the resources available.

Monitoring and Evaluation

This strategy is a "living" document that will develop and be modified over time.

The Upper Goulburn Implementation Committee is responsible for the document to be reviewed every five years or as changes occur that impact on the strategies relevance.

Monitoring

Issues that need to be monitored include:

Changes in stream conditions (Index of Stream Condition)

The Index of Stream Condition measures changes in stream indicators. The
assessment should occur on transects in close proximity to recreational activities.
Where variations in the index are occurring over time, the GBCMA in particular,
should make a valued judgment as to whether this variation could be attributed to
the beneficial or adverse impacts of recreational activities. It is important to
undertake baseline assessments at sites in the first instance; this enables
comparisons to be made over time.

Changes in community attitude, demand for activities, or values

 Where major developments in recreational activity take place, there may be a need to reassess priorities for that reach. The Stream Specialists Kit should be used to assist in the determining the appropriateness of activities.

Changes in institutional arrangements, government policy, or law

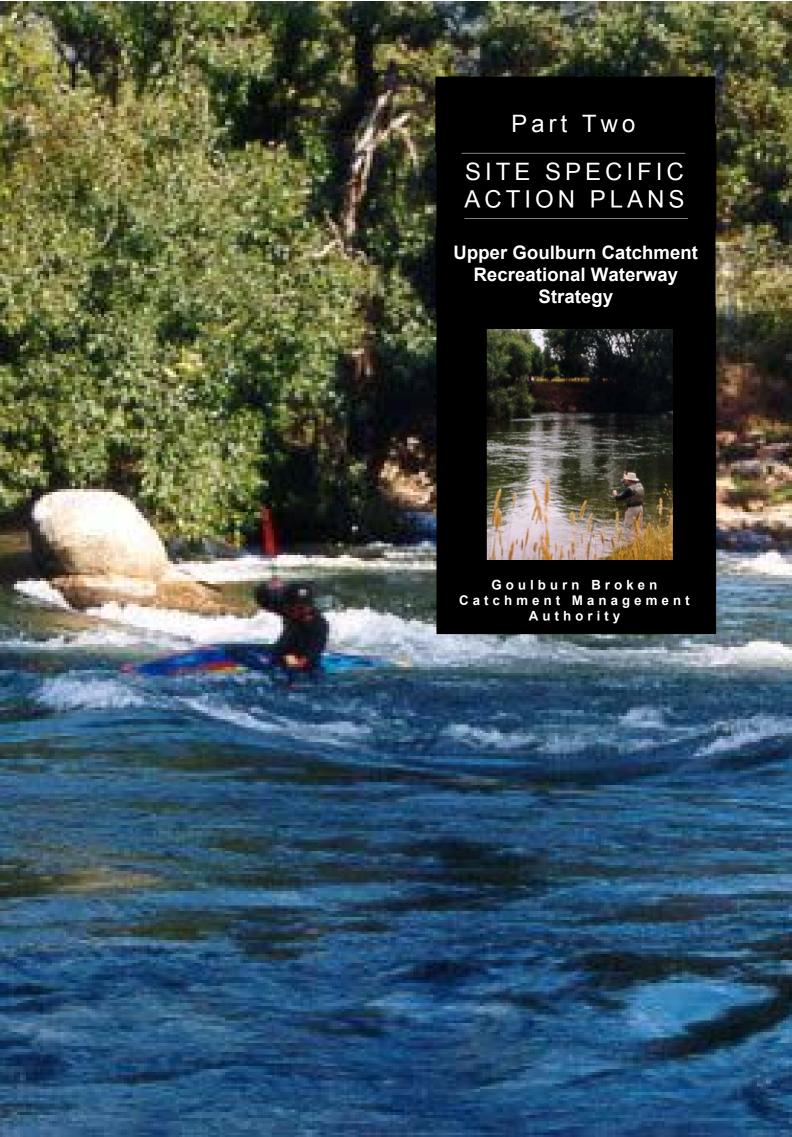
• Changes in the above could have major impacts on issues such as rights of access for example. Such changes can impact on the management of recreational activities.

Evaluation

The Upper Goulburn Implementation Committee needs to establish a process for the annual evaluation of this strategy to ensure it is being implemented and achieving its aims. A Committee comprising major stakeholders including recreationists, land and water managers should conduct this evaluation.

Much of the implementation is likely to occur through annual works programs. Some works/actions will be implemented by individual stakeholders, others through partnership arrangements. This annual assessment should include an evaluation, a negotiation and application for resources necessary to implement the strategy throughout the next period. Cost share arrangements can also be negotiated and reviewed through this process.

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Priority Actions

The following tables provide specific actions for each of the six stream reaches assessed as part of this project. Adoption and action will be dependent on resources available. The tables will assist in developing and setting priorities for future works/programs.

Priority

High (commence within 2 years)

Medium (commence within 5 years)

Low (commence within 10 years)

Ongoing (an ongoing issue requiring constant review)

General – (Apply across catchment)

| Item | Issues | Action | Lead Agency | Priority | Cost |
|------|--------|---|--------------------------|----------|---------------|
| 0.1 | | initiate a program to identify markets and demand levels for various recreation activities and user requirements at all stages of the recreational visit | Local Govt | ongoing | \$10,000 |
| 0.2 | | assess recreational opportunities on waterway frontages controlled by agencies other than Parks Vic | Relevant Land Manager | medium | Not costed |
| 0.3 | | conduct a regular program of monitoring the impacts of recreational activities | GBCMA | ongoing | \$3,000 |
| 0.4 | | market recreation activities that are compatible with sustaining waterway health | Local Govt | medium | \$20,000 |
| 0.5 | | review, develop and promote codes of conduct aimed at ensuring recreationists behavior is compatible with waterway health objectives and minimising conflict between users. | DNRE | high | \$60,000 |
| 0.6 | | develop a co-operative approach between tourism stakeholders and resource managers to market and manage demand for recreational activities | Tourism Stakeholders | ongoing | Not costed |

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| Item | Issues | Action | Lead Agency | Priority | Cost |
|------|---|--|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| 0.7 | inadequate information to base marketing and demand management decision making | market individual waterways/reaches differently to broaden the range of recreation opportunities available in the catchment and minimise risk of incompatible uses | Local Govt | ongoing | Not costed |
| 0.8 | | position opportunities for recreation in the catchment as rural/scenic (different to and somewhere between remote wild land experience of a national park and alpine areas and the more urban/camping/boating /fishing | Local Govt | ongoing | Not costed |
| 0.9 | | develop demand management strategies for high volume recreational activities with growth potential (eg fishing, camping, and powered water based recreation activities) | Various | medium | \$20,000 |
| 0.10 | manage on and off-site activity to minimise environmental impacts of recreation | develop ongoing communication and educational campaigns to promote a 'duty of care' by all recreational users | Local Govt | high | \$30,000 |
| 0.11 | | direct people away from sensitive areas through onsite management (eg. fencing signs and some hardening of surface, board walks, stabilised entries and formed paths) | GBCMA/DNRE (Land Victoria) | high | Costed else where |
| 0.12 | | conduct ongoing monitoring of impacts and enforcement of existing regulations and controls | GBCMA | ongoing | \$10,000/ pa |
| 0.13 | | undertake works to restrict access to preferred locations and improve available infrastructure | GBCMA | high | Costed else where |
| 0.14 | | involve users and stakeholders in identifying negative influences, reporting impacts & taking responsibility for their impact (i.e. 'take your rubbish home', 'leave it as you found it') encourage the sale of commercial firewood | GBCMA | high | Not costed |

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| Item | Issues | Action | Lead Agency | Priority | Cost |
|------|--|--|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 0.15 | confusion over roles, responsibilities & legislative authority of the various management bodies/agencies relating to land management & recreational activities | clarify roles, responsibilities of various stakeholders develop agreements between relevant agencies and private landholders to ensure the management of recreation along specific river reaches are compatible with the ecology and environment of the waterway. | DNRE (Land Victoria) GBCMA GBCMA | high medium | Not costed Not costed |
| 0.16 | | seek to consolidate management of reserved crown land along key waterways to minimise the number of management entities and regulations | DNRE (Land Victoria) | medium | Not costed |
| 0.17 | | review planning scheme provisions to minimise the impacts of recreation activity/development on waterway health | North East Planning Referrals Committee | high | Not costed |
| 0.18 | | develop partnership programs and promote incentives that encourage user groups and the community in addressing key issues (eg. weed control, revegetation, fencing, clean- up days). | GBCMA | high | Not costed |
| 0.19 | | coordinate information production, dissemination, distribution and signage by stakeholders | GBCMA | medium | Not costed |
| 0.20 | | GBCMA to work with the appropriate level of Government and other CMA's to assist in instigating change | | high immediat e | Not Costed |
| 0.21 | local ownership of projects | establish 'River Action Groups' to undertake community based projects in specific stream reaches throughout the catchment | GBCMA | medium | Not costed |

Goulburn River - Eildon to Lake Nagambie

| Item | Issues | Action | Lead Agency | Priority | Cost |
|------|--|---|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| G.1 | recreation use on Crown Land disturbing the Riparian Zone | fence and revegetate crown water frontages where damage to high quality frontages (few weeds, overstorey and understorey) are degraded by recreation activity | GBCMA | high | \$12,000 /km bank |
| G.2 | | concentrate high impact recreation activity in zones where the quality of the vegetation is low (no understorey) and not a high priority for protection | GBCMA | high | Not costed |
| G.3 | | open disused roads to facilitate access to the above zones | DNRE (Land Victoria) | medium | Not costed |
| G.4 | | fence and revegetate reserves on Greenslopes Road. Encourage development of camping facilities in association with landholders | Parks Vic | high | \$12,000 /km bank |
| G.5 | | revise Frontage Licences to enable compatible recreation usage. (Thornton, Molesworth, Killingworth, GV Hwy Bridge, Seymour) | DNRE (Land Victoria) | high | Not costed |
| G.6 | canoeists camping in sensitive areas | identify two (max) additional entry and exit points for canoeists to park, launch and camp. The provision of toilets, showers and change facilities should be investigated at these points. | Local Govt | medium | \$50,000 |
| G.7 | | provide a toilet facility, or change room as a minimum | Local Govt | high | \$20,000 |
| G.8 | long term stays causing excess damage | review camping regulations to reflect the preferred duration of the recreation activity/usage | DNRE (Land Victoria) | high | Not costed |
| G.9 | litter along waterways | provide signs advising users of their legal responsibility to take rubbish with them | Local Govt | high | \$400/sig n |
| G.10 | users accessing and damaging private property | erect signage advising of land status (private). Conduct educational campaigns to improve user behavior | Landholder/ GBCMA/User Groups | ongoing | \$12,000 |

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| Item | Issues | Action | Lead Agency | Priority | Cost |
|------|--|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| G.11 | | create and manage "priority fishing areas" using partnership agreements between landholders, Angling clubs and GBCMA. Promote and sign these fishing areas and the priority actions and locations as identified in the "Goulburn Eildon Fisheries Management Plan" | DNRE (Fisheries)/VR Fish | medium | \$5,000 |
| G.12 | crown water frontage is difficult to locate and access | identify and erect signage identifying crown water frontages and access points to them. Prepare maps identifying access points. | DNRE (Land Victoria) | medium | \$5,000 |
| G.13 | some interest has been expressed in developing a river access trail between Alexandra and Thornton. Such a trail has potential to cause conflict with landowners and waterway health objectives. | investigate feasibility for an access trail between Thornton and Alexandra. Consider the following: protect high quality zones of understorey; responsibility for ongoing management, use and maintenance of the track; adopt appropriate codes of conduct for users to ensure protection of environmental values, user safety and adjacent land owners rights/concerns. It is unlikely Crown Frontage is continuos in this reach, therefore access through private land may need to be negotiated. consult outcomes with all parties. | GBCMA | Low | \$10,000 |
| G.14 | insufficient car parking facilities for the number of users | increase the size of car parks in strategic areas | Local Govt/Land Manager | high | \$10,000 / park |
| G.15 | inadequate public access to the slalom canoe course | negotiate and establish access needs. signpost the Slalom Canoe course, and provide suitable car parking in the vicinity of the caravan park | GBCMA/ Lands Vic Local Govt | high high | Not costed \$12,000 |
| G.16 | inadequate facilities at preferred Picnic areas | provide picnic facilities | Parks Vic | high | \$3,500 |
| G17 | inadequate links to potential Rail Trails | link potential Rail Trail to park and river at Trawool Bridge and key sites | GBCMA/Local Govt | Low | \$5,000 |

Hughes Creek

| Item | Issues | Action | Lead Agency | Priority | Cost |
|------|---|--|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| Hu.1 | recreation activity on Crown Land disturbing the Riparian Zone | fence and revegetate crown water frontages where damage to high quality frontages (few weeds, overstorey and understorey) are degraded by recreation activity | GBCMA/Parks Vic | high | \$12,000 /km bank |
| Hu.2 | litter along waterways | provide signage advising users of their legal responsibility to take rubbish with them. Particular reference is made to the Wicket Hill area | Parks Vic/Local Govt | high | \$400/ sign |
| Hu.3 | toilets located on the floodplain | program to have toilets relocated away from the creek. Particular reference is made to the Wicket Hill area. Toilets to conform to EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice current at the time provide additional portable toilets at peak periods | Parks Victoria | medium | \$10,000 |
| Hu.4 | difficulty in locating then accessing Crown Frontage | negotiate preferred "Go Zones" with sympathetic Licensees and DNRE (Land Victoria) and signpost accordingly. Concerned landholders raised this issue at the "Boathole" | DNRE (Land Victoria) | medium | \$5,000 |

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King Parrot Creek

| Item | Issues | Action | Lead Agency | Priority | Cost |
|------|---|--|---|----------|----------------------|
| K.1 | recreation activity on Crown Land disturbing the Riparian Zone | fence & revegetate crown water frontages where damage to high quality frontages (few weeds, overstorey & understorey) are degraded by recreation activity | GBCMA | high | \$12,000/ km bank |
| K.2 | | install 'No Camping' signs. Unauthorised camping in cramped areas is occurring along the King Parrot Creek. No facilities are available to cater for the camper, or to protect river health | Local Govt | high | \$400/ sign |
| K.3 | litter along waterways | provide signs advising users of their legal responsibility to take rubbish with them. Providing bins requires extensive resources to regularly have them emptied | Local Govt | high | \$200/ sign |
| K.4 | | remove inadequate rubbish bin facilities | Responsible Land Manager | high | |
| K.5 | users accessing and damaging private property | erect signage advising of land status (private). Conduct educational campaigns to improve user behavior | Landholder/ GBCMA/ User Groups | ongoing | \$10,000 |
| K.6 | | create and manage "priority fishing areas" using partnership agreements between landholders, Angling clubs and GBCMA. Promote and sign these fishing areas | DNRE (Fisheries)/ VRFish | medium | \$5,000 |
| K.7 | crown water frontage is difficult to locate and access | identify and erect signage identifying crown water frontages and access points to them. Prepare maps identifying access points | DNRE (Land Victoria) | medium | \$5,000 |
| K.8 | blackberry preventing access for recreation users | undertake an extensive program of blackberry control, which will assist in providing better access to crown frontages & waterways | Land Manager/ DNRE/ User Groups | high | \$100,000 |
| K.9 | potential walking trail in the Hazeldene area | investigate feasibility for an access trail along the eastern side of the creek | Local Govt/ GBCMA/DNRE (Land Victoria | medium | \$20,000 |

| Item | Issues | Action | Lead Agency | Priority | Cost |
|------|--|---|--|----------|-------------------|
| K.10 | potential walking trail in the Hazeldene area | investigate feasibility for an access trail along the western side of the creek | Local Govt/ GBCMA/DNRE (Land Victoria) | medium | \$10,000 |
| K.11 | | provide signage of walking trails along the creek | Local Govt/ GBCMA/DNRE (Land Victoria) | medium | \$400/ sign |
| K.12 | inadequate toilet facilities | provide a toilet facility downstream of the bridge at the Hazeldene Store | Local Govt | medium | \$10,000 |
| K.13 | insufficient car parking facilities for the number of users | increase the size of car parks in strategic areas | Local Govt | medium | \$10,000 /park |
| K.14 | inadequate picnic tables discourage users from using preferred areas | provide Picnic Tables | GBCMA/DNRE (Land Victoria) | high | \$4,000 |
| K.15 | | maintain picnic tables | GBCMA/DNRE (Land Victoria) | high | \$500/pa |
| K.16 | lack of toilet facility at popular wayside stop at Goulburn Valley Highway | provide appropriate toilet facility at the Goulburn Valley Highway Wayside Stop erect 'No Camping' signs | Vic Roads Local Govt | Low | \$10,000 \$400 |
| K17 | inadequate signposting of toilets | provide signs directing users to toilets in Strath Ck and Flowerdale | Local Govt | medium | \$400/ sign |

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Acheron River (A) and Steavenson River (S)

| Item | Issues | Action | Lead Agency | Priority | Cost |
|------|---|--|--|----------|-------------------------|
| A.1 | recreation use on Crown Land disturbing the Riparian Zone | fence and revegetate crown water frontages where damage to high quality frontages (few weeds, overstorey and understorey) are degraded by recreation activity. | GBCMA | high | \$12,000 /km bank |
| A.2 | | • install 'No Camping' signage. | Local Govt | high | \$400/ sign |
| A.3 | litter along waterways | provide signage advising users of their legal responsibility to take rubbish with them | Local Govt | high | \$400/ sign |
| A.4 | users accessing and damaging private property | erect signage advising of land status (private). Conduct educational campaigns to improve user behavior. | Landholder/ GBCMA/ User Groups | ongoing | \$10,000 |
| A.5 | | create and manage "priority fishing areas" using partnership agreements between landholders, Angling clubs and GBCMA. Promote and sign these fishing areas | DNRE (Fisheries)/ VRFish | medium | \$5,000 |
| A.6 | crown water frontage is difficult to locate and access | identify and erect signage identifying crown water frontages and access points to them. Prepare maps identifying access points | DNRE (Land Victoria) | medium | \$15,000 |
| A.7 | lack of signage of walking trails in the Buxton & Taggerty areas | provide suitable signs for walking trails. Particularly those which access the creek/frontage | Local Govt/ GBCMA/DNRE (Land Victoria) | medium | \$400/ sign |
| A.8 | inadequate toilet facilities | erect signs directing users to the location of the nearest toilet facility | Local Govt | medium | \$400/ sign |
| A.9 | | provide toilet facilities | Local Govt | medium | \$10,000 |
| A.10 | insufficient car parking facilities for the number of users | formalise car parking area and erect signage | Local Govt | medium | \$10,000 /park |
| A.11 | inadequate picnic tables discourage users from using preferred areas | provide picnic tables | GBCMA/DNRE (Land Victoria) | high | \$4,000 |
| A.12 | | maintain picnic tables | GBCMA/DNRE (Land Victoria) | high | \$500/pa |
| A13 | toilet facility at Taggerty Hall not open to the public | provide toilet facility at Taggerty for public use | Local Govt | high | \$10,000 |
| A14 | insufficient signage identifying walking & bike trails at Granton | provide suitable signposting of walking and trail bike trails | GBCMA/DNRE (Land Victoria) | medium | \$200/ sign |

Acheron River (A) and Steavenson River (S)

| Item | Issues | Action | Lead Agency | Priority | Cost |
|------|--|---|--|----------|-------------------------|
| S.1 | recreation use on Crown Land disturbing the Riparian Zone | fence and revegetate crown water frontages where damage to high quality frontages (few weeds, overstorey and understorey) are degraded by recreation activity | GBCMA | high | \$12,000 /km bank |
| S.2 | | install 'No Camping' signage | GBCMA | high | \$400/ sign |
| S.3 | litter along waterways | provide signage advising users of their legal responsibility to take rubbish with them | Local Govt | high | \$400/ sign |
| S.4 | users accessing and damaging private property | erect signage advising of land status (private). Conduct educational campaigns to improve user behavior | Landholder/ GBCMA/User Groups | ongoing | \$12,000 |
| S.5 | | create and manage "priority fishing areas" using partnership agreements between landholders, Angling clubs and GBCMA. Promote and sign these fishing areas | DNRE (Fisheries)/VR Fish | medium | \$5,000 |
| S.6 | crown water frontage is difficult to locate and access | identify and erect signage identifying crown water frontages and access points to them. Prepare maps identifying access points | DNRE (Land Victoria) | medium | \$5,000 |
| S.7 | insufficient signs showing walking trails in the Marysville area | provide suitable signs for walking trails. Particularly those which access the creek/frontage | Local Govt/ GBCMA/DNRE (Land Victoria) | medium | \$200/ sign |
| S.8 | inadequate toilet facilities | erect signs directing users to the location of the nearest toilet facility | Local Govt | medium | \$400/ sign |
| S.9 | | provide a toilet facility | Local Govt | medium | \$10,000 |
| S.10 | Insufficient car parking facilities for the number of users | formalise car parking area and erect signage | Local Govt | medium | \$10,000 |
| S.11 | inadequate picnic tables discourage users from using preferred areas | provide picnic tables | GBCMA/DNRE (Land Victoria) | high | \$4,000 |
| S.12 | | maintain picnic tables | GBCMA/DNRE (Land Victoria) | high | \$500/pa |

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Howqua River

| Item | Issues | Action | Lead Agency | Priority | Cost |
|------|---|---|----------------|----------|------------------------------|
| Но.1 | recreation activity on frontage is disturbing the riparian zone in the Frys and Sheep Yard Flat areas | restrict camping and protect remaining areas where understorey is present and weed growth is low | Parks Victoria | high | Not costed |
| Ho.2 | horse yards located too close to river | relocate the horse yards to reduce the risk of nutrient and weed contamination to the Howqua River | Parks Victoria | medium | \$15,000 |
| Но.3 | toilets on Sheepyard Flat | program to relocate toilets and ensure effluent disposal accords with EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice. Provide additional portable toilets on an 'as needs' basis during peak visitor times | Parks Victoria | medium | \$10,000 /toilet block |
| Ho.4 | litter along waterways | provide signage advising users of their legal responsibility to not litter | Parks Victoria | high | \$200/sig n |
| Ho.5 | game carcasses being dumped in/polluting waterways | investigate and take enforcement action against hunters that clean and dump carcasses in the Howqua River | EPA | high | \$5,000 |
| Но.6 | | place advisory signs in the Sheep Yard Flat area, advising it is illegal to clean carcasses in the river. | Parks River | high | \$200/ sign |
| Но.7 | bush camping along the river | designate suitable sites for bush camping and provide portable toilets at those sites during peak times | Parks Victoria | medium | Not costed |
| Ho.8 | Damage to vegetation in the riparian zone in Frys and Sheepyard Flat | restrict campers to existing disturbed area and restrict access where understorey vegetation remains | Parks Victoria | high | Not costed |
| Ho.9 | | remove campfires at Blackbird Flat and Six Mile Flat | Parks Victoria | high | \$1,000 |

| Item | Issues | Action | Lead Agency | Priority | Cost |
|-------|--|---|----------------|----------|----------------|
| Ho.10 | damage to vegetation in the riparian zone in Frys and Sheepyard Flat | relocate campfires away from the stream at Sheepyard Flat (20m minimum) | Parks Victoria | high | \$2,000 |
| Ho.11 | | provide signage advising people not to remove or damage the riparian vegetation | Parks Victoria | high | \$200/ sign |
| Ho.12 | | provide signage at Sheepyard Flat, Blackbird Flat, Frys and Six Mile Flat advising users not to take firewood from within 30m of the stream | Parks Victoria | high | \$200/sig n |

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Delatite River Upstream of Merrijig

| Item | Issues | Action | Lead Agency | Priority | Cost |
|------|---|---|---|----------|-------------------------|
| D.1 | recreation activity on Crown Land disturbing the Riparian Zone | fence and revegetate crown water frontages where damage to high quality frontages (few weeds, overstorey and understorey) are degraded by recreation activity | GBCMA | high | \$12,000 /km bank |
| D.2 | | • install 'No Camping' signage | GBCMA | high | \$400/ sign |
| D.3 | litter along waterways | provide signage advising users of their legal responsibility to take rubbish with them | Local Govt | high | \$400/ sign |
| D.4 | users accessing and damaging private property | erect signage advising of land status (private). Conduct educational campaigns to improve user behavior | Landholder/ GBCMA/ User Groups | ongoing | \$10,000 |
| D.5 | | create and manage "priority fishing areas" using partnership agreements between landholders, Angling clubs and GBCMA. Promote and sign these fishing areas | DNRE (Fisheries)/ VRFish | medium | \$5,000 |
| D.6 | crown water frontage is difficult to locate and access | identify and erect signage identifying crown water frontages and access points to them. Prepare maps identifying access points | DNRE (Land Victoria) | medium | \$5,000 |
| D.7 | inadequate walking trails in Merrijig | investigate feasibility of a walking trail between Mirrimbah and Merrijig along crown water frontage | Local Govt/GBCMA/ DNRE (Land Victoria) | medium | \$15,000 |
| D.8 | inadequate toilet facilities | erect signs directing users to the location of the nearest toilet facility | GBCMA/ DNRE (Land Victoria) | medium | \$400/sig n |
| D.9 | | provide toilet facilities | Local Govt | medium | \$10,000 |
| D.10 | insufficient car parking facilities for the number of users | formalise car parking facilities, by gravelling and signposting the car park | Local Govt | medium | \$8,000 |

| Item | Issues | Action | Lead Agency | Priority | Cost |
|------|--|---|---|----------|----------|
| D.11 | inadequate picnic tables discourage users from using preferred areas | provide picnic tables in appropriate locations | Local Govt/GBCMA/ DNRE (Land Victoria) | medium | \$4,000 |
| D.12 | | maintain picnic tables | Local Govt/GBCMA/ DNRE (Land Victoria) | medium | \$500/pa |
| D.13 | inadequate picnic tables discourage users from using preferred areas | provide picnic tables in appropriate locations | Local Govt/GBCMA | medium | \$4,000 |
| D.14 | | maintain picnic tables | GBCMA/ Local Gov | medium | \$500/pa |
| D.15 | inadequate picnic tables discourage users from using preferred areas | provide picnic tables in appropriate locations | Local Govt/GBCMA/ VicRoads | medium | \$4,000 |
| D.16 | | maintain picnic tables | GBCMA/ Vic Roads | medium | \$500/pa |
| D.17 | Inadequate facilities for horses at Carters Mill | investigate the feasibility of installing a horse yard above Carters Mill | GBCMA/ Local Govt/DNRE | medium | \$5,000 |
| D18 | poor track condition at Mirimbah Park | adequately grade and maintain tracks at Mirimbah Park | Mt Buller Resort Management | high | \$5,000 |

Priority

High (commence within 2 years)

Medium (commence within 5 years)

Low (commence within 10 years)

Ongoing (an ongoing issue requiring constant review)

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Roles and Funding Opportunities

There are numerous sources and opportunities to attract the funding necessary to implement the strategy. However, there is no single funding source or cost share arrangement than can be readily applied to the strategy.

Many of the funding sources are available through the different agencies and stakeholders including State and Federal Government. Others can be obtained through specific Government Trust funds (eg. Recreational Fishing License Trust Fund), Philanthropic Trusts and stakeholder groups (eg. Victorian Canoe Association).

The most successful approach however, will undoubtedly be through partnership applications that deliver multiple benefits to the environment and the promotion of recreational activity that supports tourism and regional development.

Ongoing maintenance and provision of enforcement officers is an expense generally met by the agency having legislative responsibility and/or the local community through municipal rate revenue.

The following examples show how that different stakeholders can work together and source various funds to implement the strategy.

Construction and maintenance of boat ramps

GBCMA has received funding in the past through State Boating Council Grants. Funding for these grants is raised through boating registration revenue. Constructed boat ramps become the property and responsibility of the authority identified in the initiation phase of a project. GBCMA is the local boating authority for the Goulburn River between Eildon and Lake Nagambie.

| | Role |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| and maintenance of boat ramps | Lead agents |
| | State Boating Council |
| | Local Government |
| | • GBCMA |
| | Funding opportunities |
| | State Boating Council Grants |
| | Sport and Recreation Victoria Grants |
| | Tourism Victoria Grants |

Protection of public assets due to stream change

GBCMA is a water authority constituted under the Water Act with delegated waterway management and floodplain management functions. This empowers the authority to undertake works on designated waterways. Often these works are undertaken under a cost sharing arrangement with the relevant land manager. In the case of public asset protection the Land Manager would contribute funding proportional to the value of the asset being protected.

| | Role |
|--|--|
| Protection of public assets due to stream change | Lead agentsAgency responsible for individual public assetsGBCMA |
| | Other Parties |
| | Parks Victoria /DNRELocal Government.GMW |
| | Funding opportunities |
| | Local Government funding DNRE, Parks Victoria contributions State and Commonwealth infrastructure development funds State Waterway Funding GMW contributions |

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Construction and maintenance of toilets on Crown Land

Public toilets are often provided outside State and National Parks and Forests. A Committee of Management may have jurisdiction over the area on behalf of the Crown or Local Government. Grants for such facilities may be available from Local Government, or through state bodies such as Sport & Recreation Victoria. User groups may be involved in the maintenance of such facilities that benefit members and improve stream health.

| | Role |
|--|--|
| and maintenance of toilets on Crown Land | Lead agents |
| | Committee of Management/Crown Land Manager |
| | Other parties |
| | DNRE (Land Victoria) |
| | Peak User Groups, Local Government |
| | Funding opportunities |
| | State Government grants through Local Government |
| | Parks Victoria Community Grants |

Controlling weeds on Crown frontages

The Land Manager has statutory responsibility for the control of weeds on Crown Frontage. DNRE reports to the GBCMA on proposed programs and their outcomes. Committees of Management, Landcare, 'Friends' or peak user groups may undertake weed control.

GBCMA undertakes programs to manage willow along waterways.

| | Role |
|----------------------------|---|
| Controlling weeds on Crown | Lead agents |
| frontages | • DNRE |
| | • Licensee |
| | Other parties |
| | Committee of Management |
| | • GBCMA |
| | Funding opportunities |
| | State Government grants |
| | Good Neighbour program (fronting unlicensed Crown Land) |

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Maintenance of Vegetation on Crown Frontage

DNRE (Land Victoria) or the Licensee has direct responsibility for the management of specific Crown Frontages including vegetation. Should GBCMA consider vegetation having an adverse impact on stream stability they may undertake works to stabilise the tree in accordance with the Goulburn Broken Native Vegetation Strategy.

| | Role |
|--|--|
| Maintenance of trees on Crown Frontage | Lead agents |
| | DNRE (Land Victoria) |
| | Parks Victoria |
| | • Licensee |
| | Other parties |
| | • GBCMA |
| | Funding opportunities |
| | State Waterway Funding |
| | Licence fees/Licensee contributions |
| | Consistent, larger proportion of recurrent funding |
| | Natural Heritage Trust |

Management of assets in State Forest

DNRE are responsible for the management of State Forest. These areas are managed in accordance with the Regional Forest Agreement or an approved specific management plan. GBCMA may undertake stream management works within the stream. Works may be undertaken for downstream benefits such as water quality.

| | Role | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|
| Management of assets in State | Lead agents | | | |
| Forest | DNRE (Forests) | | | |
| Other parties | | | | |
| • GBCMA | | | | |
| | Funding opportunities | | | |
| | State Waterway Funding | | | |
| | DNRE Forests funding | | | |
| | DNRE contributions | | | |
| | | | | |

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Management of assets along waterways in National and State Parks

Parks Victoria has a service agreement with DNRE for the management of State and National Parks. In many cases these works are undertaken under an approved management plan. GBCMA may undertake stream management works within the top of the stream bank and works may be undertaken for downstream benefits eg water quality.

| | Role |
|--|---|
| Management of | Lead agents |
| assets in National and State Parks | • DNRE |
| | Parks Victoria |
| | Other parties |
| | • GBCMA |
| | Funding opportunities |
| | DNRE contributionsState Waterway Funding |

Management of assets in public recreation reserves

Outside State and National Parks and Forests a Committee of Management may have jurisdiction over the area on behalf of the Crown or Local Government. Grants for facilities may be available from Local Government or through Sport & Recreation Victoria.

User groups, service clubs and schools, may also be involved in the maintenance of facilities and programs such as Tidy Towns and 'Adopt a Park/ Road' play a role through agreements with government authorities.

| | Role |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Management of | Lead agents |
| assets in public recreation reserves | Committee of Management |
| | Local Government |
| | Other parties |
| | User Groups |
| | Funding opportunities |
| | Sport & Recreation grants (Community Support Fund) |
| | Parks Victoria Community Grants |
| | Local Govt community grant schemes |

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Private developments

There are an increasing number of private commercial and residential developments seeking to either access or incorporate stream sites and waterways. There should be increased rigour in planning schemes to ensure that a public riparian zone is maintained along waterways and to ensure that any development has minimum impact on waterway health.

| | Role |
|-------------------------|---|
| Private developments | Lead agent |
| | Local Government |
| | Other parties |
| | • GBCMA |
| | Funding opportunities |
| | Developer contributionsEPA, DNRE |

Fencing and revegetation of Crown Frontage

The Water Act empowers GBCMA to undertake waterway and floodplain management works that improve waterway health. One aim of the Goulburn Broken Crown Frontage Review is to improve the natural quality of Crown Frontage. Priorities under this Review should be funded by DNRE (Land Victoria), and Licensees should receive reduced fee in accordance with the Review. Stream health priorities under the Goulburn Broken Waterway Management Strategy, should primarily be funded by the GBCMA. Where there is an overlap, funding should be apportioned according to the public/private benefit derived.

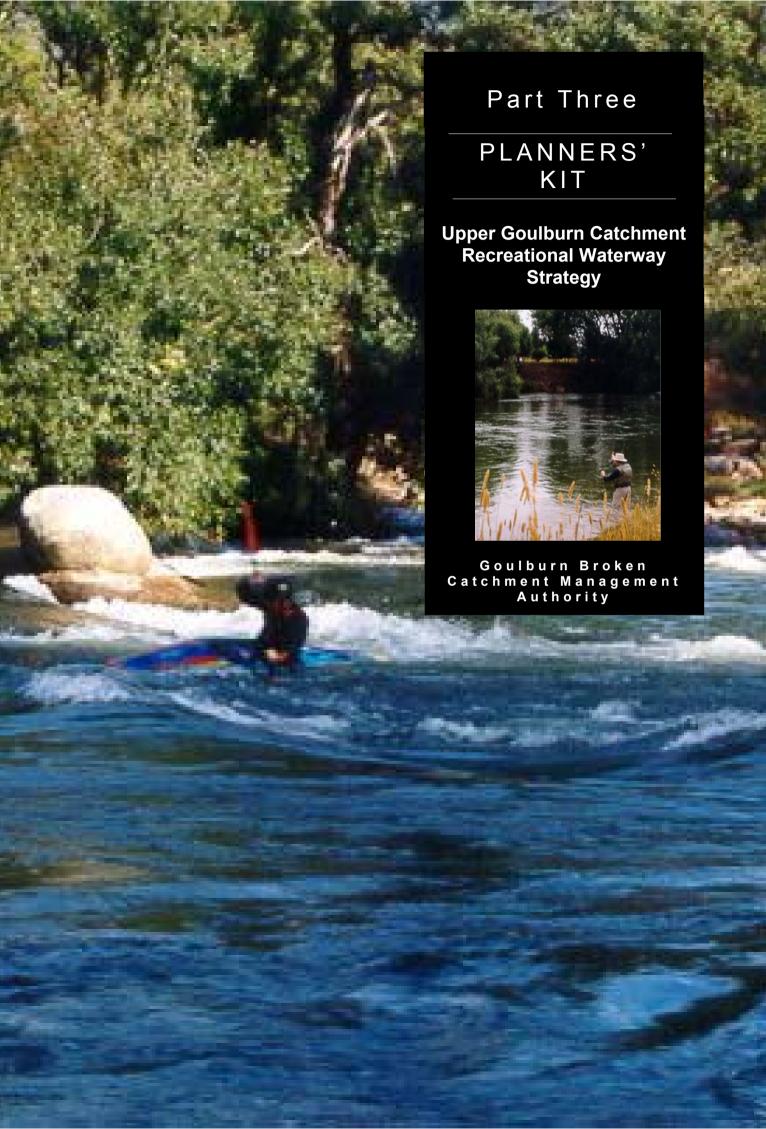
| | Role |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Fencing and | Lead agent |
| revegetation of Crown Frontage | • GBCMA |
| | DNRE (Land Victoria) |
| | Other parties |
| | • Licensee |
| | Funding opportunities |
| | State Waterway Funding |
| | License fees |
| | Redirection of Land Victoria recurrent funding |

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Restoration of "Aquatic Habitat" sites on waterways

GBCMA works aim to improve waterway health, of which aquatic habitat restoration, such as the reinstatement of large woody debris and revegetation, are major components. Groups such as fishing clubs, peak bodies, 'friends of' groups, Landcare and local residents groups may become involved in planting and the ongoing management of revegetation.

| | Role |
|----------------------------|--|
| "Aquatic Habitat" sites on | Lead agent |
| | • GBCMA |
| | DNRE (fisheries) |
| | Other parties |
| | Clubs and peak bodies eg fishing clubs Vic Field & Game |
| | "Friends of" and Landcare groups |
| | Funding opportunities |
| | Local Government funding |
| | Recreation Fishing Licences |
| | State Waterway Funding/ DNRE, Parks Victoria contributions |
| | Natural Heritage Trust |
| | Rex Hunt Future Fish Foundation |



Planners Kit

Overview

Assessment

This kit has been developed to assist those making planning decisions which relate directly to the usage of waterways for recreational pursuits.

A series of recommendations have been applied for six reaches of waterway in the upper Goulburn River Catchment. These reaches are: Hughes Creek, King Parrot Creek, Acheron River, Delatite River upstream of Merrijig, Howqua River and the Goulburn River from Eildon to Lake Nagambie. The recommendations have been formulated by assessing the condition of a waterway and then applying appropriate recommendations which will not put at risk various components of stream health.

Recommendations provide for the level of use, and the type of recreation user (Public user/Commercial Operator/Event).

To assist in assessing the application, the specialist should follow the attached assessment "Flowchart", and fill in information on the attached "Score Sheet".

Should the proposal be received for an area where detailed recommendations are yet to be applied, the proposal will be referred to GBCMA, who will be able to assess the site using the "Stream Specialists Kit".

It is of the upmost importance however, that the Planner uses a commonsense approach and their technical knowledge when assessing what the causes of degradation of stream health at a site might be. Listed below are other issues the Planner MUST consider. These issues may be more the cause of degradation than recreation activities.

- · Stock Access and Damage
- · Urban Stormwater Runoff
- Rural Stormwater Runoff
- · Adjacent Useage
- Upstream Useage
- Litter From Other Sources
- Degradation Caused by Other Recreational Pursuits
- Degradation Caused by Flooding or Geomorphic Changes

Proactive Flow Chart

A proactive Flow chart has been included in the Kit to assist in developing local projects with a focus on the recreational use of waterways. The chart identifies issues for consideration so as to encourage developments which will not impact on stream health.

Guiding Principles

Also attached to this kit are Guiding Principles, which give the background to specific recommendations. These may be helpful in explaining recommendations to the applicant or Local Government. They will also be helpful in ensuring a common sense approach to the application is followed.

Pro-active Flow Chart

Initiating a Project If you are considering developing a project which relates to the recreational usage of a waterway, the following questions should be asked in the first instance:

- what opportunities exist to link the proposal to other activities or stream values within the reach?
- are there opportunities to combine assets on private and public land
- have all relevant stakeholders been approached?
- is there an adequate market demand for the project?
- do the community endorse the principles of the proposal?
- · what opportunities are available to fund the project?
- what cost share arrangements are in place for the construction and ongoing maintenance of the project?

Planning When planning the specifics of the proposal a number of issues must be considered to ensure the proposal does not have an adverse impact on the waterway. Points for consideration are listed:

- is the proposal in accordance with the priority actions identified in this strategy or the Regional Catchment Strategy?
- can the proposal replace other inappropriate activities, with cost savings transferred for the capital or maintenance costs of the project?
- does the proposal optimise the protection of environmental and aesthetic values of the waterway?
- does the proposal fit into any endorsed strategy for that stream?
- does the proposal satisfy all "Guiding Principles" as listed in this kit?
- how might the proposal conflict with or, alternatively is their potential to value-add to other recreational users in the immediate vicinity?

Follow Up: There are a number of ongoing issues which need to be considered relating to the ongoing management of a development. Some issues for consideration are listed:

- what long-term management and maintenance is required, and are long-term arrangements proposed to address the issues?
- is a Committee of Management required to manage a Public Asset on Crown Land?
- have cost share arrangements for ongoing management of the development been formalised?
- are there any opportunities to link this development with other activities or developments that do not adversely impact on the waterway?

Assessment Flowchart

If using this kit to assess the appropriateness of a development, the following flowchart describes the process to be followed.

| Phase | Description | Comments |
|---------|--|--|
| Phase 1 | Shire Planner receives application from a zone which was assessed for waterway health | At the completion of the strategy only the 6 study areas have detailed recommendations for a planner to assess using the "Planners Kit" |
| Phase 2 | The site of the application is located on an attached Map | Those sites assessed to date are: Hughes Creek, King Parrot Creek, Acheron River, Delatite River upstream of Merrijig, Howqua River and Goulburn River Eildon to Lake Nagambie |
| Phase 3 | Determine whether the activity is to be undertaken by the general public, a commercial operator, or is a special event | Different conditions are applied in the Recommendation Series Tables based on who the recreational user is |
| Phase 4 | Determine the level of use High, Medium or Low | The applicant must provide a level of usage. |
| Phase 5 | Apply recommendations from appropriate Recommendation Series table | The planner should consider the multiple uses involved in the application (eg Horse Trails and Camping) |
| Phase 6 | Do a reality check to ensure appropriate recommendations have been applied | Check the Guiding Principles Table to see why recommendations have been applied. |

Example

The following example is provided to assist in the usage of the "Planners Kit". A shire planner receives an application for a picnic ground from council on the Goulburn River at Thornton. The picnic ground is to be a roadside stop, with continual use by the public.

Step 1

The site has been assessed as it is in Zone 2 - Goulburn River in the strategy, and can therefore a desktop assessment desktop by the Planner can occur.

Step 2

Locate the site on the Map (Zone 2 Goulburn River).

Step 3

General Public will use the grounds.

Step 4

Usage is high (continual use).

Step 5

Apply recommendations from recommendation series table.

| Manage | ement Unit | Goulburn | n River |
|--------|------------|----------|---------------|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Picnic Ground |

General Conditions

- commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident
- avoid grounds in areas with existing understorey in the riparian zone
- toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time
- temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain
- · all rubbish taken home
- no fire wood to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank

Step 6

Undertake reality check.

The grounds are in a cleared area with no understorey; an elevated, sealed drop toilet is being installed 100m from the stream; the shire is providing bins to be regularly emptied; no barbecue facilities are provided. Therefore the following recommendations are to be applied:

- commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident
- toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time

The Planner would now also check Car Park recommendations for the formal car park that is also part of the proposal.

Score Sheet

| Activity (ies): |
|--|
| Public Use/Commercial Operation/Event: |
| Level of Use High/Medium/Low |
| Recommendations (from recommendation series) |
| • |
| • |
| • |
| • |
| • |
| • |
| • |
| • |
| • |
| • |
| • |
| • |
| • |
| • |
| • |

Recommendations

Howqua River - Zone 1

| Manage | ment Unit | Howqua R | liver |
|--------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Horse Trail |

General Conditions

- yards should be located at least 50m from waterway
- use weed free (eg Straw) hay
- keep stream crossings to a minimum, and only at constructed fords or crossings
- · keep to existing tracks
- water horses 30m minimum downstream of canoe and swimming
- · apply restrictions to camping and parking
- bury any human toilet waste 100m from waterways
- · avoid boggy tracks during winter periods

| Special Conditions |
|--------------------|
|--------------------|

| Openial Conditions | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| | Public seasonal or year round | All Uses |
| | Commercial seasonal or year round | All Uses |
| | Event | All Uses • no winter events • take away all rubbish |

| Manage | ment l | Jnit Howqua F | River |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---|---|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Camping |
| General | Cond | litions | |
| toilets time | to be | constructed to "EP | PA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the |
| • | • | oilets should be loc aken home | cated 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain |
| | | | within 30 of the top of the stream bank |
| | | | e top of the stream bank |
| Special | Cond | itions | |
| Public | | High Use (continu | ual use) |
| Seasona | - | ` | n designated areas |
| Year Ro | und | | d be located at least 30m from the stream bank |
| | | Medium Use (sev | veral uses per week) |
| | | camping only in | n designated areas |
| | | obtain permiss Licensee, Land | ion to camp from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), dholder etc) |
| | | | d be located at least 30m from the stream bank where dunderstorey are evident |
| | | camping 20m r understorey is | minimum from the top of the stream bank where no present |
| | | | t per 6m x6m cleared area |
| | | three nights ma | aximum preferred per camp stay |
| | | Low Use (average | e 1 use per week) |
| | | obtain permiss Licensee, Land | ion to camp from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), dholder etc) |
| | | | d be located at least 30m from the stream bank where I understorey are evident |
| | | camping 20m r understorey is | minimum from the top of the stream bank where no present |
| | | bury any toilet | waste 100m minimum from waterways |
| | | three nights ma | aximum preferred per camp stay |
| Commer | | High Use (continu | ual use) |
| Seasona Vear Ro | onal or Round | camping only in | n designated areas |
| real IXO | | camping shoul | d be located at least 30m from the stream bank |
| - | | Medium Use (sev | veral uses per week) |
| | | obtain permiss Licensee, Land | ion to camp from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), dholder etc) |
| | | | d be located at least 30m from the stream bank where I understorey are evident |
| | | camping 20m r understorey is | minimum from the top of the stream bank where no present |

| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) |
|-------|--|
| | obtain permission to camp from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident |
| | camping 20m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present |
| | bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways |
| | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay |
| | limit groups to 20 people where possible |
| Event | High Use (more than 50 visitors) |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank |
| | camping only in camping grounds with suitable amenities |
| | Medium Use (15-49 visitors) |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank |
| | camping only in camping grounds with suitable amenities |
| | one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area |
| | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay |
| | Low Use (less than 15 visitors) |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank |
| | locate grounds in existing cleared areas. |
| | |

• three nights maximum preferred per camp stay

| Manageme | nt Unit | Howqua Ri | iver |
|----------|---------|-----------|---------------|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Picnic Ground |

General Conditions

- · locate grounds in existing cleared areas
- toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time
- temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain
- all rubbish taken home
- no fire wood to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank
- commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident
- commence grounds 20m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present

| present | | |
|--|--|--|
| Special Conditions | | |
| Public or Commercial Seasonal or Year Round | High Use (continual use) • provide picnic facilities only where toilet facilities are available | |
| Event | High Use (more than 50 visitors) • locate event in existing cleared areas | |

| Management | Unit Howqua | River | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | Activity | 4WD Activity | | | | | | |
| General Con | General Conditions | | | | | | | |
| cross the st | cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges | | | | | | | |
| do not dam | age native vegeta | tion | | | | | | |
| 0 | icles have no oil o | | | | | | | |
| do not refue | el within 50m of a | waterway | | | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | | | |
| Public or | High Use (continual use) | | | | | | | |
| Commercial | dry track use only | | | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | aim to limit usage to 5 vehicles per group | | | | | | | |
| | use formed tracks only | | | | | | | |
| | Medium Use (se | veral uses per week) | | | | | | |
| | avoid use imm | avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | | | |
| | aim to limit usage to 5 vehicles per group | | | | | | | |
| | use formed tra | cks only | | | | | | |
| Event | High Use (more | than 30 vehicles) | | | | | | |
| | provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | | | | | |
| | dry track use c | only | | | | | | |
| | use formed tra | cks only | | | | | | |

| Managemen | t Unit | Howqua I | River | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---|--|
| Zone 1 | | Activity | Trail Bike | |
| General Co | nditions | | | |
| | | | to the Howqua River riparian zone especially where tent exist (30m minimum offset from top of bank preferred) | |
| cross the s | stream or | nly at existin | g fords or bridges | |
| do not dan | nage nati | ve vegetation | on | |
| ensure bik | es have | no oil or fue | lleaks | |
| do not refu | iel within | 50m of a w | aterway | |
| Special Cor | nditions | | | |
| Public or | High Use (continual use) | | | |
| Commercial | • | rack use on | ly | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | • aim | to limit usag | ge to 10 bikes per group | |
| | Mediu | m Use (sev | eral uses per week) | |
| | avoi | d use imme | diately after or during wet periods | |
| | • aim | to limit usag | ge to 10 bikes per group | |
| | Low U | se (average | e 1 use per week) | |
| | avoi | d use imme | diately after or during wet periods | |
| Event | High L | Jse (more th | nan 30 bikes) | |
| | prov | ide swales t | to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | |
| | • use | only formed | tracks | |
| | dry t | rack use on | ly | |

• avoid use immediately after or during wet periods

• avoid use immediately after or during wet periods

• provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways

Medium Use (8-30 bikes)

• dry track use only

| Management | Unit Howqua River | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | Activity Mountain Bikes | | | | |
| General Con | ditions | | | | |
| • cross the st | tream only at existing bridges | | | | |
| | t not be detrimental to the Howqua River riparian zone especially where y and low weed content exist (30m minimum offset from top of bank preferred) | | | | |
| do not dam | age native vegetation | | | | |
| Special Cond | ditions | | | | |
| Public or | High Use (continual use) | | | | |
| Commercial | avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | aim to limit usage to 20 bikes per group | | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) | | | | |
| | avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | |

• use existing formed roads only

| Management Unit | | Howqua River | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------|-------------|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Bushwalking | |

- tracks must not be detrimental to the Howqua River riparian zone especially where understorey and low weed content exist (30m minimum offset from top of bank preferred)
- cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges
- avoid use immediately after or during wet periods
- take all rubbish home
- bury any human toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways, or above the floodplain
- abide by recommendations for camping and picnicking

| abide by recommendations for camping and pichicking | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Special Con | Special Conditions | | | | |
| Public or Commercial | High Use (Continual use) • aim to limit usage to 20 walkers per group | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | anni de mine de de la manera per gravap | | | | |
| | Medium Use (several uses per week) | | | | |
| | aim to limit usage to 20 walkers per group | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | |
| | keep to existing tracks | | | | |

| Management Unit | | Howqua River | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | | Activity | Angling – Fly Fishing | | | | |
| General Con | General Conditions | | | | | | |
| all recomm | endatio | ns of Goulbi | urn Fish Strategy apply | | | | |
| do not dam | age nat | ive vegetati | on | | | | |
| bury any to | ilet was | te 100m fro | m the waterway or above the floodplain | | | | |
| take away a | take away all rubbish | | | | | | |
| Special Conditions | | | | | | | |
| Public or | All Us | es | | | | | |
| • aim to Discourage more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | ge more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | | | | | | | |
| Event | All Us | es | | | | | |
| | • aim | to Discoura | ge more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | | |

| Managemen | t Unit Howqua R | iver | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | Activity | Canoeing - Rafting | | | | | |
| General Conditions | | | | | | | |
| • carry craft | into water | | | | | | |
| do not dam | age native vegetati | ion when launching craft | | | | | |
| take away | all rubbish | | | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | | |
| Public or | High Use (continu | ual use) | | | | | |
| Commercial | | y at existing designated entry and exit points | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | locate launching areas close to existing car parks | | | | | | |
| | camp only in definition | esignated areas | | | | | |
| | veral uses per week) | | | | | | |
| | | y at existing designated entry and exit points | | | | | |
| | locate launching areas close to existing car parks | | | | | | |
| | <u> </u> | on to camp from land owners | | | | | |
| | , , | e 1 use per week) | | | | | |
| | | g areas close to existing car parks | | | | | |
| | <u> </u> | on to camp from land owners | | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | | | |
| | launch craft only at existing designated entry and exit points | | | | | | |
| | | g areas close to existing car parks | | | | | |
| | camp only in de | esignated areas | | | | | |

| Management Unit | | Howqua River | |
|-----------------|---|--------------|----------|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Swimming |

- do not damage native vegetation
- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from the waterway, or above the floodplain
- take away all rubbish
- events in this area not advocated

| Management | Unit Howqua F | River | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | Activity | Car Park-Viewing Area | | | | |
| General Con | ditions | | | | | |
| locate grou | locate grounds in existing cleared areas | | | | | |
| commence | grounds a minimum | a 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | | |
| no car park | s where overstorey | and understorey are evident | | | | |
| take all rub | bish home | | | | | |
| ensure sed | ensure sediment traps capture any direct runoff | | | | | |
| Special Conditions | | | | | | |
| Public or | High Use (continu | al use) | | | | |
| Commercial | ensure sedimen | sure sediment traps capture any direct runoff | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | | | | | | |
| Event | High Use (more th | an 15 vehicles) | | | | |
| | ensure sedimen | t traps capture any direct runoff | | | | |

| Manage | ment Unit | Howqua Ri | ver | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Motor Boats | | |
| General | Conditions | • | | | |
| • speed | Limit 5 knot | S | | | |
| • no skii | ng or wave | boarding | | | |
| craft e | xceeding 15 | Hp banned | | | |
| • no jet | • no jet skis | | | | |
| carry b | carry boats into water | | | | |
| Special Conditions | | | | | |
| Event | All Us | ses | | | |
| | • stre | am not suitat | ble for such activities | | |

Howqua River - Zone 2

| Managen | nent Unit | Howqua River | |
|---------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Horse Trail |

- yards should be located at least 50m from waterway
- use weed free (eg Straw) hay
- keep stream crossings to a minimum, and only at constructed fords or crossings
- · keep to existing tracks
- water horses 30m minimum downstream of canoe and swimming
- · apply restrictions to camping and parking
- bury any human toilet waste 100m from waterways
- avoid boggy tracks during winter periods

| Special Cond | ditions | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Public | All Uses | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | aim for 8 horses per private group | | | |
| | Winter use not appropriate above snowline | | | |
| Commercial | All Uses | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | aim to limit to 20 horses per group Alpine area | | | |
| | Winter use not appropriate above snowline | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | |
| | avoid boggy tracks during winter periods | | | |

| Zone 2 | Activity Camping | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| General Con | | | | | | |
| | constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the | | | | | |
| time | solisticated to El A ocpito Fallix code of Flactice Standards, sufferit at the | | | | | |
| • temporary t | oilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain | | | | | |
| all rubbish t | taken home | | | | | |
| | d to be taken from within 30 of the top of the stream bank | | | | | |
| wash a min | imum 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | |
| Public or | High Use (continual use) | | | | | |
| Commercial | camping only in designated areas (i.e. Frys Sheepyard etc) | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident | | | | | |
| | camping 10m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understore is present | | | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) | | | | | |
| | obtain permission to camp from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) | | | | | |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident | | | | | |
| | camping 10m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understore is present | | | | | |
| | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay | | | | | |
| Event | High Use (more than 50 visitors) | | | | | |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank | | | | | |
| | camping only in camping grounds with suitable amenities (i.e. Frys, Sheepyard etc) | | | | | |
| | Medium Use (15-49 visitors) | | | | | |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank | | | | | |
| | camping only in camping grounds with suitable amenities (i.e. Frys, Sheepyard etc) | | | | | |
| | one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area | | | | | |
| | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay | | | | | |
| | Low Use (less than 15 visitors) | | | | | |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank | | | | | |
| | camping only in camping grounds with suitable amenities (i.e. Frys, Sheepyard etc) | | | | | |
| | locate grounds in existing cleared areas. | | | | | |

• three nights maximum preferred per camp stay

| Management Unit | | Howqua I | River |
|-----------------|---|----------|---------------|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Picnic Ground |

- locate grounds in existing cleared areas
- commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident
- commence grounds 20m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present, or above the floodplain
- toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time
- temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain
- · all rubbish taken home
- no fire wood to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank

| • no me woo | Tio life wood to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Special Con | Special Conditions | | | | | |
| Public or Commercial | High Use (continual use) • provide picnic facilities only where toilet facilities are available | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | (i.e. Frys, Sheepyard etc) | | | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) | | | | | |
| | bury any human toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways | | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | | |
| | provide picnic facilities only where toilet facilities are available (i.e. Frys, Sheepyard etc) | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Management Unit Howqua River Zone 2 Activity 4WD Activity General Conditions cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges do not damage native vegetation ensure vehicles have no oil or fuel leaks do not refuel within 50m of a waterway use formed tracks only Winter use not appropriate

| abide by winter track closures | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Special Con | ditions | | | |
| Public or Commercial Seasonal or Year Round | • dry track use only Seasonal or • aim to limit usage to 5 vehicles per group | | | |
| | Medium Use (several uses per week) avoid use immediately after or during wet periods aim to limit usage to 5 vehicles per group | | | |
| Event All Uses • provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways • dry track use only | | | | |

| Manageme | nt Unit | Howqua | River | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 2 | 2 | Activity | Trail Bike | | | | |
| General Co | onditio | ns | | | | | |
| | | | tal to the Howqua River riparian zone especially where content exist (30m minimum offset from top of bank preferred) | | | | |
| cross the | stream | only at exis | sting fords or bridges | | | | |
| do not da | mage n | ative vegeta | ation | | | | |
| • ensure bi | kes hav | e no oil or f | iuel leaks | | | | |
| do not ref | uel with | nin 50m of a | waterway | | | | |
| Special Co | ndition | ns | | | | | |
| Public or | Higl | h Use (conti | inual use) | | | | |
| Commercial | • 01 | dry track use only | | | | | |
| Seasonal o Year Round | • al | m to limit us | sage to 10 bikes per group | | | | |
| | Med | dium Use (se | everal uses per week) | | | | |
| | • a\ | oid use imn | mediately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| | • ai | m to limit us | sage to 10 bikes per group | | | | |
| | Low | / Use (avera | age 1 use per week) | | | | |
| | • a\ | oid use imn | mediately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| Event | All l | Jses | | | | | |
| | • pr | ovide swale | es to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | | |

use only formed tracksdry track use only

• avoid use immediately after or during wet periods

| Management Unit | | Howqua | River |
|-----------------|--|--------------|--|
| Zone 2 | | Activity | Mountain Bikes |
| General C | onditions | 5 | |
| • cross the | stream o | only at exis | ting bridges |
| | | | al to the Howqua River riparian zone especially where ontent exist (30m minimum offset from top of bank preferred) |
| • do not da | mage na | tive vegeta | ation |
| Special Co | onditions | ; | |
| Public or | • | Use (conti | nual use) |
| Commercia | • avo | id use imn | nediately after or during wet periods |
| | Seasonal or Year Round • aim to limit usage to 20 bikes per group | | |
| | Low l | Jse (avera | ge 1 use per week) |
| | • avo | oid use imm | nediately after or during wet periods |
| Event | High | Use (more | than 30 bikes) |

• use existing formed roads only

| Management Unit | | Howqua F | River |
|-----------------|---|----------|-------------|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Bushwalking |

- tracks must not be detrimental to the Howqua River riparian zone especially where understorey and low weed content exist (30m minimum offset from top of bank preferred)
- cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges
- · avoid use immediately after or during wet periods
- take all rubbish home
- bury any human toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways, or above the floodplain
- · abide by recommendations for camping and picnicking

Special Conditions

Public or

All Uses

Commercial

• aim to limit usage to 20 walkers per group

Seasonal or Year Round

Event All Uses

keep to existing tracks

| Managemen | t Unit Howqua | a River | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 2 | Activity | Angling – Fly Fishing | | | |
| General Co | nditions | | | | |
| all recomm | nendations of Gou | ılburn Fish Strategy apply | | | |
| do not dan | nage native veget | ation | | | |
| bury any to | oilet waste 100m t | from the waterway or above the floodplain | | | |
| take away | all rubbish | | | | |
| Special Cor | Special Conditions | | | | |
| Public or | High Use (cont | inual use) | | | |
| Commercial | aim to Discou | urage more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | | | | | |
| Event | High Use (more | e than 30 anglers) | | | |
| | aim to Discou | urage more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | |

| Management | Unit Howqua R | iver | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 2 | Activity | Canoeing - Rafting | | | | |
| General Con | ditions | | | | | |
| • carry craft i | nto water | | | | | |
| do not dam | age native vegetation | n when launching craft | | | | |
| take away a | all rubbish | | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | |
| Public or | High Use (continual use) | | | | | |
| Commercial | launch craft only at existing designated entry and exit points | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | locate launching areas close to existing car parks | | | | | |
| | camp only in designated areas | | | | | |
| | Low Use (average | 1 use per week) | | | | |
| | locate launching | te launching areas close to existing car parks | | | | |
| | one 3 man tent per | er 6m x 6m cleared Crown area | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | | |
| | launch craft only at existing designated entry and exit points | | | | | |
| | locate launching | areas close to existing car parks | | | | |
| | camp only in des | ignated areas | | | | |

| Management Unit | | Howqua l | River |
|-----------------|---|----------|----------|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Swimming |

- do not damage native vegetation
- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from the waterway, or above the floodplain
- take away all rubbish
- events in this area not advocated

| Management Unit | | Howqua F | River |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------------|--|
| Zone 2 | | Activity | Car Park-Viewing Area |
| General Co | ndition | ıs | |
| locate gro | unds in | existing cle | ared areas |
| • commence | e groun | ds a minimu | ım 30m from the top of the stream bank |
| no car par | ks whe | re overstore | y and understorey are evident |
| take all rul | bbish h | ome | |
| • ensure se | diment | traps captur | e any direct runoff |
| Special Co | ndition | s | |
| Public or | | Use (contir | nual use) |
| Commercial | • en | sure sedime | ent traps capture any direct runoff |
| Seasonal or Year Round | | | |
| Event | High | Use (more | than 15 vehicles) |
| | • en | sure sedime | ent traps capture any direct runoff |

| Manage | ment Unit | Howqua | River | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Motor Boats | | |
| Genera | I Conditions | 5 | | | |
| • speed | Limit 5 knot | S | | | |
| • no ski | ing or wave | boarding | | | |
| craft e | exceeding 15 | Hp banne | d | | |
| no jet | skis | | | | |
| carry l | carry boats into water | | | | |
| Special Conditions | | | | | |
| Event | High | Use (more | than 15 boats) | | |
| | • stre | eam not su | itable for such activities | | |

Goulburn River - Zone 1

| Management Unit | | Goulburn River | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|-------------|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Horse Trail | |

- yards should be located at least 50m from waterway
- tracks must not be detrimental to the Goulburn riparian zone especially where understorey and low weed content exist (30m minimum offset from top of bank preferred)
- water horses 30m minimum downstream of canoe and swimming
- apply restrictions to camping and parking
- bury any human toilet waste 100m from waterways

| Special Cond | ditions | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Public | All Uses | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | aim for 8 horses per private group | | | |
| Commercial | All Uses | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | aim to limit to 28 horses per group | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | |
| | avoid boggy tracks during winter periods | | | |

| Management Unit | | Goulburn River | | |
|--------------------|---|------------------|--|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity Camping | | |
| General Conditions | | | | |

- obtain permission to camp from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) Toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time
- temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain
- all rubbish taken home
- no fire wood to be taken from within 30 of the top of the stream bank

| wash a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Special Cond | Special Conditions | | | | | |
| Public | High Use (continual use) | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident | | | | | |
| | camping 20m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present | | | | | |
| | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay | | | | | |
| Commercial | High Use (continual use) | | | | | |
| Seasonal or | camping only in designated areas | | | | | |
| Year Round | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident | | | | | |
| | camping 20m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present | | | | | |
| | Medium Use (several uses per week) | | | | | |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident | | | | | |
| | camping 20m minimum from the top of the stream | | | | | |
| | one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area | | | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) | | | | | |
| | one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area | | | | | |
| | limit groups to 20 people where possible | | | | | |
| Event | High Use | | | | | |
| | (More than 50 Visitors) | | | | | |
| | Camping 20m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present | | | | | |
| | Three nights maximum preferred per camp stay | | | | | |
| | Medium Use (15-49 visitors) | | | | | |
| | camping 20m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present | | | | | |
| | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay | | | | | |
| | Low Use (less than 15 visitors) | | | | | |

• camping 20m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no

understorey is present

· locate grounds in existing cleared areas

| Management Unit | | Goulburn River | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|---------------|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Picnic Ground | |

- commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident
- avoid grounds in areas with existing understorey in the riparian zone
- toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time
- temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain
- all rubbish taken home
- no fire wood to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank

| Special Conditions | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Public or Commercial | High Use (continual use) • provide picnic facilities only where toilet facilities are available | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | | | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) | | | | |
| | bury any human toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | |
| | locate grounds in existing cleared areas | | | | |

| Management Unit | | Goulburn River | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|---|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | | Activity | 4WD Activity | | | |
| General Co | nditior | ıs | | | | |
| • cross the | stream | only at exis | ting bridges | | | |
| do not dar | mage n | ative vegeta | ation | | | |
| • ensure ve | hicles h | nave no oil d | or fuel leaks | | | |
| do not refe | uel with | in 50m of a | waterway | | | |
| Special Co | ndition | s | | | | |
| Public or | All L | All Uses • four wheel driving not recommended within 100m of the river | | | | |
| Commercia | • fo | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | | | | | | |
| Event | All L | Jses | | | | |
| | • pr | provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | | |
| | • no | events with | hin 200m of the river | | | |

| Management Unit | | Goulburn River | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|------------|--|--|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Trail Bike | | | |

- cross the stream only at existing bridges
- tracks must not be detrimental to the Goulburn riparian zone especially where understorey and low weed content exist (30m minimum offset from top of bank preferred)
- avoid use immediately after or during wet periods
- · do not damage native vegetation
- ensure bikes have no oil or fuel leaks
- do not refuel within 50m of a waterway

| s per group | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| y sediment runoff entering waterways | | | |
| | | | |
| y sediment runoff entering waterways | | | |
| | | | |

| Management | Unit Goulburn River | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | Activity Mountain Bikes | | | | | |
| General Con | General Conditions | | | | | |
| cross the st | ream only at existing bridges | | | | | |
| do not dam | age native vegetation | | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | |
| Public or | High Use (continual use) | | | | | |
| Commercial | avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round • aim to limit usage to 20 bikes per group | | | | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) | | | | | |
| | avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | | |
| | use existing formed roads only | | | | | |

| Managemen | t Unit Goulbur r | n River | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | Activity | Bushwalking | | | |
| General Cor | nditions | | | | |
| | • obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) | | | | |
| take all rub | bish home | | | | |
| bury any h | uman toilet waste 1 | 100m minimum from waterways, or above the floodplain | | | |
| abide by re | commendations fo | or camping and picnicking | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | |
| Public or | All Uses | | | | |
| Commercial | aim to limit usa | age to 20 walkers per group | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | • encourage campers to limit camping to an overhight stay at any one site | | | | |
| Event | High Use (more than 50 walkers) | | | | |
| encourage | | npers to limit camping to designated camp sites | | | |
| | Medium Use (15 | -49 walkers) | | | |

• encourage campers to limit camping to an overnight stay at any one site

| Management Unit | | Goulburn River | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | | Activity | Angling – Fly Fishing | | | |
| General Con | General Conditions | | | | | |
| all recomme | all recommendations of Goulburn Fish Strategy apply | | | | | |
| do not dam | age nati | ive vegetati | on | | | |
| bury any to | ilet wast | te 100m fro | m the waterway or above the floodplain | | | |
| take away a | all rubbis | sh | | | | |
| Special Con | Special Conditions | | | | | |
| Public or | All Use | es | | | | |
| Commercial | • aim | n to discourage more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | | | | | | |
| Event | All Use | es | | | | |
| | • aim | to discoura | ge more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | |

| Management | : Unit Goulbur | n River | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | Activity | Canoeing - Rafting | | | | |
| General Con | ditions | | | | | |
| • carry craft i | nto water | | | | | |
| do not dam | age native vegetat | ion when launching craft | | | | |
| take away a | all rubbish | | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | |
| Public or | High Use (contin | ual use) | | | | |
| Commercial | launch craft on | ly at existing designated entry and exit points | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | locate launchin | locate launching areas close to existing car parks | | | | |
| real Round | camp only in de | camp only in designated areas | | | | |
| | Medium Use (several uses per week) | | | | | |
| | obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) | | | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) | | | | | |
| | locate launching areas close to existing car parks | | | | | |
| | | ion to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land see, Landholder etc) | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | | |
| | launch craft only at existing designated entry and exit points | | | | | |
| | locate launchin | g areas close to existing car parks | | | | |
| | | obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) | | | | |
| | camp only in definition | esignated areas | | | | |

| Management Unit | | Goulburn River | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|----------|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Swimming | |

- swim only in open area with no known snags, avoiding strong currents.
- do not damage native vegetation
- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from the waterway
- events in the Goulburn River not advocated
- take away all rubbish

| Management Unit | | Goulburn | River | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Zone 1 | | Activity | Car Park-Viewing Area | | |
| General Con | nditions | ; | | | |
| locate grou | ınds in e | xisting clear | red areas | | |
| commence | ground | s a minimun | n 30m from the top of the stream bank | | |
| no car park | s where | eoverstorey | and understorey are evident | | |
| take all rub | bish ho | me | | | |
| ensure sed | ensure sediment traps capture any direct runoff | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | |
| Public or | All Us | es | | | |
| Commercial | • ens | ure sedimen | t traps capture any direct runoff | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | | | | | |
| Event | All Us | es | | | |

• ensure sediment traps capture any direct runoff

• speed limit 5 knots

| Management | Unit Goulbur | n River | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | Activity | Motor Boats | | | | | |
| General Con | General Conditions | | | | | | |
| no skiing or | r wave boarding | | | | | | |
| craft excee | ding 15Hp banne | ed | | | | | |
| no jet skis | | | | | | | |
| avoid use of | luring low flow p | eriods where banks are undercut | | | | | |
| | locate proposed boat ramps on straights, use state standards, not destroying any vegetation (car parking regulations apply) | | | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | | |
| All activities | All Uses | | | | | | |
| Seasonal or | speed limit 1 | 0 knots 30m or more from the bank | | | | | |
| Year Round | speed limit 5 | knots, less than 30m from the bank | | | | | |
| | use only exist | sting boat ramps | | | | | |
| Event | High Use (mor | re than 15 boats) | | | | | |

• use existing boat ramps or carry boats into water

Goulburn River - Zone 2

| Management Unit | | Goulburn River | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|-------------|--|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Horse Trail | |

- yards should be located at least 50m from waterway
- tracks must not be detrimental to the Goulburn riparian zone especially where understorey and low weed content exist (30m minimum offset from top of bank preferred)
- water horses 30m minimum downstream of canoe and swimming
- avoid boggy tracks during winter periods
- · apply restrictions to camping and parking
- bury any human toilet waste 100m from waterways

| Special Cond | ditions |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Public | All Uses |
| Seasonal or Year Round | aim for 8 horses per private group |
| Commercial | All Uses |
| Seasonal or Year Round | aim to limit to 28 horses per group |
| Event | All Uses |
| | no winter events |
| | keep to existing trails |

| Management Unit | | Goulburn River | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|---------|--|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Camping | |

- obtain permission to camp from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) Toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time
- temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain
- all rubbish taken home
- no fire wood to be taken from within 30 of the top of the stream bank
- wash a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank

| S | pec | ial | Con | ditio | ons |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| | | | | | |

| Special Con | ditions | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Public | High Use (continual use) | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident | | | |
| | camping 20m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present | | | |
| | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay | | | |
| Commercial | High Use (continual use) | | | |
| Seasonal or | camping only in designated areas | | | |
| Year Round | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident | | | |
| | camping 20m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present | | | |
| | Medium Use (several uses per week) | | | |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident | | | |
| | camping 20m minimum from the top of the stream | | | |
| | one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) | | | |
| | one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area | | | |
| | limit groups to 20 people where possible | | | |
| Event | High Use (more than 50 visitors) | | | |
| | camping 20m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present | | | |
| | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay | | | |
| | Medium Use (15-49 visitors) | | | |
| | camping 20m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present | | | |
| | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay | | | |
| | Low Use (less than 15 Visitors) | | | |
| | camping 20m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present | | | |
| | locate grounds in existing cleared areas. | | | |

| Management Unit | | Goulburn River | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|---------------|--|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Picnic Ground | |

- commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident
- avoid grounds in areas with existing understorey in the riparian zone
- toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time
- temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain
- all rubbish taken home
- no fire wood to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank

| Special Cond | ditions | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| Public or Commercial | High Use (continual use) • provide picnic facilities only where toilet facilities are available | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) | | |
| | bury any human toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways | | |
| Event | All Uses | | |
| | locate grounds in existing cleared areas | | |

| Managemen | nt Unit | Goulburn | River | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---|--|--|--|
| Zone 2 | 2 | Activity | 4WD Activity | | | |
| General Co | General Conditions | | | | | |
| • cross the s | stream | only at exist | ting bridges | | | |
| do not dan | nage n | ative vegeta | ition | | | |
| ensure vel | hicles I | have no oil o | or fuel leaks | | | |
| do not refu | uel with | nin 50m of a | waterway | | | |
| Special Cor | nditior | ıs | | | | |
| Public or | All l | Jses | | | | |
| Commercial | • fo | ur wheel driv | ving not recommended within 50m of the river | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | Seasonal or Year Round | | | | | |
| Event | All l | Jses | | | | |
| | • pr | ovide swale: | s to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | |
| | • no | events with | nin 200m of the river | | | |

| Management Unit | | Goulburn River | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|------------|--|--|--|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Trail Bike | | | |

- cross the stream only at existing bridges
- tracks must not be detrimental to the Goulburn riparian zone especially where understorey and low weed content exist (30m minimum offset from top of bank preferred)
- avoid use immediately after or during wet periods
- · do not damage native vegetation
- ensure bikes have no oil or fuel leaks
- do not refuel within 50m of a waterway

| Special Con | Special Conditions | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Public or Commercial Seasonal or Year Round | High Use (continual use) aim to limit usage to 10 bikes per group provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) • provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | | |
| Event | High Use (more than 30 bikes) • use only formed tracks • provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | | |
| | Low Use (less than 8 bikes) • avoid use immediately after or during wet periods • provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | | |

| Management | : Unit Goulbu | rn River | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 2 | Activity | Mountain Bikes | | | | |
| General Cor | ditions | | | | | |
| | | tal to the Goulburn riparian zone especially where understorey (30m minimum offset from top of bank preferred) | | | | |
| cross the s | tream only at exis | sting bridges | | | | |
| do not dam | age native veget | ation | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | |
| Public or | High Use (conti | nual use) | | | | |
| Commercial | avoid use imr | oid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round • aim to limit usage to 20 bikes per group | | | | | | |
| | Low Use (avera | age 1 use per week) | | | | |
| | avoid use imr | nediately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | | |
| | use existing f | ormed roads only | | | | |

| Management Unit | | Goulburn River | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|-------------|--|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Bushwalking | |

- obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc)
- tracks must not be detrimental to the Goulburn riparian zone especially where understorey and low weed content exist (30m minimum offset from top of bank preferred)
- take all rubbish home
- bury any human toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways, or above the floodplain
- abide by recommendations for camping and picnicking

| - abiao by io | commendations for camping and plantetang | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Special Cond | Special Conditions | | | | |
| Public or Commercial | All Uses • aim to limit usage to 20 walkers per group | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | Encourage campers to limit camping to an overnight stay at any one site | | | | |
| Event | High Use (more than 50 walkers) | | | | |
| | encourage campers to limit camping to designated camp sites | | | | |
| | Medium Uses (15-49 walkers) | | | | |
| | limit events to three day events | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| Management Unit | | Goulburn River | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|-----------------------|--|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Angling – Fly Fishing | |

- obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc)
- all recommendations of Goulburn fish strategy apply
- do not damage native vegetation
- bury any toilet waste 100m from the waterway or above the floodplain
- take away all rubbish

| Special Cond | Special Conditions | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Public or Commercial Seasonal or Year Round | All Uses • aim to Discourage more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | | |
| Event | All Uses • aim to Discourage more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | | |

| Management | Unit Goulburn River | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 2 | Activity Canoeing - Rafting | | | | | | | |
| General Cor | General Conditions | | | | | | | |
| • ensure agr | ensure agreements are in place for the management and maintenance of flags | | | | | | | |
| do not plac | e obstacles within 7m of bank susceptible to erosion | | | | | | | |
| carry craft i | nto water | | | | | | | |
| | age native vegetation when launching craft | | | | | | | |
| take away a | all rubbish | | | | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | | | |
| Public or | High Use (continual use) | | | | | | | |
| Commercial | launch craft only at existing designated entry and exit points | | | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | locate launching areas close to existing car parks | | | | | | | |
| roar roana | camp only in designated areas | | | | | | | |
| Medium Use (Several uses per week) | | | | | | | | |
| | launch craft only at existing designated entry and exit points | | | | | | | |
| | locate launching areas close to existing car parks | | | | | | | |
| obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNF Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) | | | | | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | | | | |
| | launch craft only at existing designated entry and exit points | | | | | | | |
| | locate launching areas close to existing car parks | | | | | | | |
| | obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) | | | | | | | |
| | camp only in designated areas | | | | | | | |

| Management Unit | | Goulburn River | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|----------|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Swimming |

- events in the Goulburn River not advocated
- swim only in open area with no known snags, avoiding strong currents
- do not damage native vegetation
- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from the waterway
- take away all rubbish

| Management Unit | | Goulburn | River | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 2 | | Activity | Car Park-Viewing Area | | | |
| General Cor | General Conditions | | | | | |
| locate grou | ınds in | existing cle | eared areas | | | |
| commence | groun | ds a minimu | um 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | |
| no car parl | s whe | re overstore | ey and understorey are evident | | | |
| take all rub | bish h | ome | | | | |
| Special Con | Special Conditions | | | | | |
| Public or | All U | ses | | | | |
| Commercial | • en | ensure sediment traps capture any direct runoff | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | | | | | | |
| Event | All U | ses | | | | |
| | • en | sure sedime | ent traps capture any direct runoff | | | |

| Management Unit | | Goulburn River | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|--|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Motor Boats | |
| Genera | General Conditions | | | |
| no skiing or wave boarding | | | | |
| • craft | exceeding 15 | Hp banned | | |

- no jet skisavoid use during low flow periods where banks are undercut
- locate proposed boat ramps on straights, use state standards, not destroying any vegetation (car parking regulations apply)

| Special Cond | Special Conditions | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| All activities Seasonal or Year Round | All Uses • speed limit 10 knots 30m or more from the bank • speed limit 5 knots, less than 30m from the bank • use only existing boat ramps | | | | |
| Event | All Uses • speed limit 5 knots • use existing boat ramps or carry boats into water | | | | |

Acheron River - Zone 1

Management Unit Acheron River Zone 1 Activity Horse Trail

- yards should be located at least 50m from waterway
- water horses 30m downstream of canoe and swimming
- apply restrictions to camping and parking
- bury any human toilet waste 100m from waterways
- avoid boggy tracks during winter periods

| Special Cond | Special Conditions | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Public | All Uses | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | avoid stream crossings where possible | | | | |
| | aim for 8 horses per private group | | | | |
| Commercial | All Uses | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | avoid stream crossings where possible | | | | |
| | aim to limit to 28 horses per group | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | |
| | no winter events | | | | |
| | limit river crossings to existing fords | | | | |
| | keep to existing trails | | | | |

| Management Unit Acheron F | | Acheron Riv | ver |
|---------------------------|---|-------------|---------|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Camping |

- obtain permission to camp from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) Toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time
- temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain
- all rubbish taken home
- no fire wood to be taken from within 30 of the top of the stream bank
- wash a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank

| Special | Conditions |
|---------|------------|
|---------|------------|

Public Seasonal or Year Round

High Use (continual use)

- camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident
- camping 10m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present
- three nights maximum preferred per camp stay

Low Use (average 1 use per week)

three nights maximum preferred per camp stay

Commercial

High Use (continual use)

Seasonal or Year Round

- · camping only in designated areas
- camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident
- camping 10m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present

Medium Use (several uses per week)

- camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident
- camping 10m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present
- one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area

Low Use (average 1 use per week)

- one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area
- three nights maximum preferred per camp stay
- limit groups to 20 people where possible

Event

High Use (more than 50 visitors)

• camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank

Medium Use (15-49 visitors)

- camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank
- three nights maximum preferred per camp stay

Low Use (less than 15 visitors)

- camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank
- · locate grounds in existing cleared areas.

| Management Unit | | Acheron | Acheron River | | |
|---|--|---------------|--|--|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Picnic Ground | | |
| Gener | al Condition | s | | | |
| avoid | d grounds in a | areas with ex | isting understorey in the riparian zone | | |
| toilet time | s to be const | ructed to "EF | PA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the | | |
| • temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain | | | | | |
| all rubbish taken home | | | | | |
| | no fire wood to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank | | | | |

| Special Cond | Special Conditions | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Public or Commercial | High Use (continual use) • provide picnic facilities only where toilet facilities are available | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | promote promote surface to the distribution and distribut | | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) | | | | |
| | bury any human toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | |
| | locate event in existing cleared areas | | | | |

| Managemer | nt Unit | Acheron | River | |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------|--|--|
| Zone 1 | | Activity | 4WD Activity | |
| General Co | ndition | S | | |
| • cross the | stream o | only at exis | sting bridges | |
| do not dar | nage na | tive veget | ation | |
| • ensure ve | hicles ha | ave no oil | or fuel leaks | |
| do not refu | uel withii | n 50m of a | waterway | |
| Special Co | nditions | ; | | |
| Public or | _ | Use (cont | inual use) | |
| Commercial | • ury | ry track use only | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | • am | n to limit u | sage to 5 vehicles per group | |
| | Low | Use (aver | age 1 use per week) | |
| | • avo | oid use im | mediately after or during wet periods | |
| Event | High | Use (more | e than 30 vehicles) | |
| | • pro | vide swale | es to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | |
| | • use | e formed to | racks only | |
| | • avo | oid use im | mediately after or during wet periods | |
| | Low | Use (less | than 8 vehicles) | |
| | • pro | vide swale | es to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | |
| | • avo | oid use im | mediately after or during wet periods | |

| Management | Unit | Acheron | River | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | | Activity | Trail Bike | | | | |
| General Con | General Conditions | | | | | | |
| Cross the st | ream c | only at exis | ting fords or bridges | | | | |
| • Do not dam | age na | tive vegeta | ation | | | | |
| Ensure bike | s have | no oil or f | uel leaks | | | | |
| Do not refue | el withir | n 50m of a | waterway | | | | |
| Special Cond | litions | | | | | | |
| Public | High | Use (conti | nual use) | | | | |
| Seasonal or | • dry | track use | only | | | | |
| Year Round | • aim | to limit us | age to 10 bikes per group | | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) | | | | | | |
| | • avo | oid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | | |
| Commercial | High | Use (conti | nual use) | | | | |
| Seasonal or | • dry | track use | only | | | | |
| Year Round | • use | use only formed tracks | | | | | |
| | • aim | to limit us | age to 10 bikes per group | | | | |
| | Low (| Jse (avera | ge 1 use per week) | | | | |
| | • use | only form | ed tracks | | | | |
| | • avo | id use imn | nediately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| Event | High | Use (more | than 30 bikes) | | | | |
| | • use | only form | ed tracks | | | | |
| | • | track use | • | | | | |
| | • avo | id use imn | nediately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| | Low (| Jse (less t | han 8 bikes) | | | | |
| | - | track use | • | | | | |
| | • avo | id use imn | nediately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

| Management | Unit Acheron River | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | Activity Mountain Bikes | | | | |
| General Con | ditions | | | | |
| cross the st | ream only at existing bridges | | | | |
| do not dam | age native vegetation | | | | |
| Special Cond | ditions | | | | |
| Public or | High Use (continual use) | | | | |
| Commercial | avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| • aim to limit usage to 20 bikes per group | | | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) | | | | |
| | avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | |
| | use existing formed roads only | | | | |

| Manage | ement Unit | Acheron | n River |
|--------|------------|----------|-------------|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Bushwalking |

- obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc)
- cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges
- avoid use immediately after or during wet periods
- take all rubbish home
- bury any human toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways, or above the floodplain
- abide by recommendations for camping and picnicking

| Special Cond | Special Conditions | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Public or | All Uses | | | | |
| Commercial | aim to limit usage to 20 walkers per group | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | encourage campers to limit camping to an overnight stay at any one site | | | | |
| Event | High Use (more than 50 walkers) | | | | |
| | encourage campers to limit camping to designated camp sites | | | | |
| | Medium Use (15-49 walkers) | | | | |
| | encourage campers to limit camping to an overnight stay at any one site | | | | |

| Management Unit | | Acheron River | | |
|---|---|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Angling – Fly Fishing | |
| General Conditions | | | | |
| • obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) | | | | |

- all recommendations of Goulburn Fish Strategy apply
- do not damage native vegetation
- v toilet waste 100m fro

| bury any toilet waste 100m from the waterway or above the floodplain take away all rubbish | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Special Cond | itions | | | | |
| Public or Commercial | All Uses • aim to Discourage more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | | | | | |
| Event | All Uses • aim to Discourage more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | | |

| Zone 1 | Activity | Canoeing - Rafting | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| General Co | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| carry craft | | | | | | | | |
| | • | ation when launching craft | | | | | | |
| take away | all rubbish | | | | | | | |
| Special Co | nditions | | | | | | | |
| Public or | High Use (conti | nual use) | | | | | | |
| Commercial | • launch craft o | nly at existing designated entry and exit points | | | | | | |
| Seasonal or | locate fauricht | ng areas close to existing car parks | | | | | | |
| Year Round | | designated areas | | | | | | |
| | Medium Use (se | Medium Use (several uses per week) | | | | | | |
| | launch craft or | launch craft only at existing designated entry and exit points | | | | | | |
| | locate launchi | locate launching areas close to existing car parks | | | | | | |
| | | obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) | | | | | | |
| | Low Use (avera | ge 1 use per week) | | | | | | |
| | locate launchi | ng areas close to existing car parks | | | | | | |
| | | sion to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land nsee, Landholder etc) | | | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | | | | |
| | launch craft or | nly at existing designated entry and exit points | | | | | | |
| | locate launching areas close to existing car parks | | | | | | | |
| | • camp only in | designated areas | | | | | | |
| | | sion to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land nsee, Landholder etc) | | | | | | |

| Manag | ement l | Jnit | Acheron | River | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------|----------|----------|--|
| Zone | 1 | | Activity | Swimming | |
| General Conditions | | | | | |
| ovon | events in this gree not advacated | | | | |

- events in this area not advocated
- do not damage native vegetation
- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from the waterway, or above the floodplain
- take away all rubbish

| Management | Unit Acheron River | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | Activity Car Park-Viewing Area | | | | | | | |
| General Con | General Conditions | | | | | | | |
| locate grou | nds in existing cleared areas | | | | | | | |
| take all rubl | bish home | | | | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | | | |
| Public or | All Uses | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Seasonal or | commence car park 10m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present | | | | | | | |
| Year Round | commence car park a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident | | | | | | | |
| | ensure sediment traps capture any direct runoff | | | | | | | |
| Event | High Use (more than 15 vehicles) | | | | | | | |
| | commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | | | | | |
| | ensure sediment traps capture any direct runoff | | | | | | | |
| | Medium Use (5-15 vehicles) | | | | | | | |
| | commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | | | | | |

| Management Un | it Acheron | River | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | Activity | Motor Boats | | | | |
| General Conditi | ons | | | | | |
| speed Limit 5 k | nots | | | | | |
| no skiing or wa | no skiing or wave boarding | | | | | |
| craft exceeding | g 15Hp banned | d | | | | |
| no jet skis | | | | | | |
| carry boats into water | | | | | | |
| Special Conditions | | | | | | |
| Event A | ll Uses | Uses | | | | |
| • | stream not sui | itable for such activities | | | | |

Acheron River - Zone 2

| Management | Unit | Acheron F | River | | | |
|--|--|-------------|-----------------------|-----|--|--|
| Zone 2 | | Activity | Horse Trail | | | |
| General Con | ditions | | | | | |
| Yards should be a should | ld be locate | ed at least | 50m from waterway | | | |
| Water horse | es 30m dov | vnstream (| of canoe and swimmi | ing | | |
| Apply restri | ctions to ca | amping and | d parking | | | |
| Bury any hi | ıman toilet | waste 100 | m from waterways | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | |
| Public | All Uses | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | avoid s | tream cros | ssings where possible | е | | |
| roar roaria | aim for | 8 horses | per private group | | | |
| Commercial | All Uses | | | | | |
| Seasonal or | avoid stream crossings where possible | | | | | |
| Year Round | aim to limit to 28 horses per group | | | | | |
| Event | High Use (more than 30 horses) | | | | | |
| | avoid boggy tracks during winter periods | | | | | |
| | avoid stream crossings | | | | | |
| | keep to | existing to | rails | | | |
| | Medium | Use (8-30 | horses) | | | |
| | avoid stream crossings where possible | | | | | |
| | | ter events | | | | |
| | keep to | existing to | rails | | | |
| | Low Use | (less than | 8 horses) | | | |
| | | ` | gs to existing fords | | | |
| | | ter events | | | | |
| | keep to | existing to | rails | | | |

| Management Unit | | Acheron | River |
|-----------------|---|----------|---------|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Camping |

- obtain permission to camp from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc)
- toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time
- temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain
- all rubbish taken home
- no fire wood to be taken from within 30 of the top of the stream bank
- wash a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank

| wash a mini | mum 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Special Cond | ditions | | | | | | |
| Public | High Use (continual use) | | | | | | |
| Seasonal or | camping only in designated areas | | | | | | |
| Year Round | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank | | | | | | |
| | Medium Use (several uses per week) | | | | | | |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank | | | | | | |
| | one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area | | | | | | |
| | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay | | | | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) | | | | | | |
| | one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area | | | | | | |
| | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay | | | | | | |
| Commercial | High Use | | | | | | |
| Seasonal or | (Continual use) | | | | | | |
| Year Round | Camping only in designated areas | | | | | | |
| | Camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank | | | | | | |
| | Medium Use (several uses per week) | | | | | | |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank | | | | | | |
| | one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area | | | | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) | | | | | | |
| | one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area | | | | | | |
| | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay | | | | | | |
| | limit groups to 20 people where possible | | | | | | |
| Event | High Use (more than 50 Visitors) | | | | | | |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank | | | | | | |
| | camping only in camping grounds with suitable amenities | | | | | | |
| | Medium Use (15-49 visitors) | | | | | | |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank | | | | | | |
| | camping only in camping grounds with suitable amenities | | | | | | |
| | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay | | | | | | |
| - | | | | | | | |

Management Unit | Acheron River

Zone 2 Activity Picnic Ground

General Conditions

- commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank
- · locate grounds in existing cleared areas
- toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time
- temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain
- all rubbish taken home
- no fire wood to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank

Special Conditions

| Public or Commercial Seasonal or Year Round | High Use (continual use) • provide picnic facilities only where toilet facilities are available |
|--|--|
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) • bury any human toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways |
| Event | All Uses • locate event in existing cleared areas |

| | Activity | 4WD Activity | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| ditions | | | | | | | |
| cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges | | | | | | | |
| do not damage native vegetation | | | | | | | |
| cles ha | ve no oil or fuel | leaks | | | | | |
| l within | 50m of a water | rway | | | | | |
| itions | | | | | | | |
| High | Use (continual เ | use) | | | | | |
| • dry | track use only | | | | | | |
| • aim | to limit usage t | o 5 vehicles per group | | | | | |
| Mediu | ım Use (severa | l uses per week) | | | | | |
| • dry | track use only | | | | | | |
| Low Use (average 1 use per week) | | | | | | | |
| • avo | id use immedia | tely after or during wet periods | | | | | |
| High Use (continual use) | | | | | | | |
| • dry | track use only | | | | | | |
| use formed tracks only | | | | | | | |
| aim to limit usage to 5 vehicles per group | | | | | | | |
| Low U | Jse (average 1 | use per week) | | | | | |
| | | • | | | | | |
| • avo | id use immedia | tely after or during wet periods | | | | | |
| High | Use (more than | 30 vehicles) | | | | | |
| provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | | | | | |
| use formed tracks only | | | | | | | |
| • avo | id use immedia | tely after or during wet periods | | | | | |
| | ` | • | | | | | |
| | • | prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | | | |
| • avo | id use immedia | tely after or during wet periods | | | | | |
| | litions eam or ge nat cles ha within itions High or aim Medit or avo High or use or avo High or use or avo Low U or use or avo Low U or use | eam only at existing for ge native vegetation cles have no oil or fuel within 50m of a water itions High Use (continual or early track use only aim to limit usage to the most of the early track use only tow Use (average 1) avoid use immedia to the early track use only track use formed tracks to aim to limit usage to use formed tracks to avoid use immedia to use formed tracks to avoid use immedia tow Use (less than 8) avoid use immedia tow Use (less than 8) provide swales to provid | | | | | |

| Management Unit | | Acheron F | River | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 2 |) | Activity | Trail Bike | | | | | |
| General Conditions | | | | | | | | |
| cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges | | | | | | | | |
| do not dama | age na | ative vegeta | tion | | | | | |
| ensure bike | s have | e no oil or fu | el leaks | | | | | |
| do not refue | el withi | in 50m of a v | waterway | | | | | |
| Special Cond | dition | S | | | | | | |
| Public | High | use (contir | nual use) | | | | | |
| Seasonal or | • dr | y track use o | only | | | | | |
| Year Round | • air | m to limit usa | age to 10 bikes per group | | | | | |
| | Low | Use (avera | ge 1 use per week) | | | | | |
| | • A\ | oid use imm | nediately after or during wet periods | | | | | |
| Commercial | High | use (contir | nual use) | | | | | |
| Seasonal or | • dr | dry track use only | | | | | | |
| Year Round | | use only formed tracks | | | | | | |
| | • air | m to limit us | age to 10 bikes per group | | | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) | | | | | | | |
| | | use only formed tracks | | | | | | |
| | • av | oid use imm | nediately after or during wet periods | | | | | |
| Event | _ | , | than 30 bikes) | | | | | |
| | | e only forme | | | | | | |
| | | | ents which cross streams or gully lines | | | | | |
| | | y track use o | • | | | | | |
| | | | nediately after or during wet periods | | | | | |
| | | Use (less th | , | | | | | |
| | | | ents which cross streams or gully lines | | | | | |
| | | y track use o | • | | | | | |
| | • av | ola use imm | nediately after or during wet periods | | | | | |

| Management Unit | | Acheron | River | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 2 | | Activity | Mountain Bikes | | | | |
| General Con | General Conditions | | | | | | |
| cross the st | ream o | nly at exis | ting bridges | | | | |
| do not dam | age na | tive vegeta | ation | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | | |
| Public or | High | High Use (continual use) | | | | | |
| Commercial | • avo | void use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | • aim | to limit us | age to 20 bikes per group | | | | |
| | Low l | Jse (avera | ge 1 use per week) | | | | |
| | • avo | id use imn | nediately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| Event | All Us | ses | | | | | |
| | • use | existing for | ormed roads only | | | | |

Management Unit | Acheron River Zone 2 Activity **Bushwalking General Conditions** • obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) · cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges · avoid use immediately after or during wet periods · take all rubbish home · bury any human toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways, or above the floodplain · abide by recommendations for camping and picnicking **Special Conditions** Public or All Uses Commercial aim to limit usage to 20 walkers per group Seasonal or • encourage campers to limit camping to an overnight stay at any one site Year Round Event High Use (more than 50 walkers)

encourage campers to limit camping to designated camp sites

• encourage campers to limit camping to an overnight stay at any one site

Low Use (less than 15 walkers)

| Management Unit | Acheron River | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 2 | Activity Angling – Fly Fishing | | | | | |
| General Condition | | | | | | |
| obtain permission Landholder etc) | • obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) | | | | | |
| all recommendations of Goulburn Fish Strategy apply | | | | | | |
| do not damage native vegetation | | | | | | |
| bury any toilet waste 100m from the waterway or above the floodplain | | | | | | |
| take away all rubbish | | | | | | |

| • take away all rubbish | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Special Cond | ditions | | | |
| Public or Commercial | All Uses • aim to Discourage more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | | | | |
| Event | All Uses • aim to Discourage more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | |

| Managemen | t Unit | Acheron R | iver |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Zone 2 |) | Activity | Canoeing - Rafting |
| General Cor | nditions | | |
| • carry craft | into wateı | • | |
| • do not dan | nage nativ | e vegetation | when launching craft |
| • take away | all rubbis | h | |
| Special Con | ditions | | |
| Public or | High U | se (continual | use) |
| Commercial | • launc | h craft only at | t existing designated entry and exit points |
| Seasonal or Year Round | locate | e launching ar | reas close to existing car parks |
| real Round | camp | only in desig | nated areas |
| | Mediun | า Use (severa | al uses per week) |
| | launc | h craft only at | t existing designated entry and exit points |
| | locate | e launching ar | reas close to existing car parks |
| | | | to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land , Landholder etc) |
| | Low Us | e (average 1 | use per week) |
| | locate | e launching ar | reas close to existing car parks |
| | | | to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land , Landholder etc) |
| Event | All Use | S | |
| | • launc | h craft only at | t existing designated entry and exit points |
| | locate | e launching ar | reas close to existing car parks |
| | • camp | only in desig | nated areas |
| | | • | to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land , Landholder etc) |

| Manage | ement Unit | Acheron | River |
|--------|------------|----------|----------|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Swimming |

- events in this area not advocated
- do not damage native vegetation
- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from the waterway, or above the floodplain
- take away all rubbish

| Manageme | nt Unit Acheron River |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Zone 2 | Activity Car Park-Viewing Area |
| General Co | onditions |
| locate gro | ounds in existing cleared areas |
| take all ru | ubbish home |
| Special Co | onditions |
| Public or | All Uses |
| Commercia | commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank |
| Seasonal o Year Round | ensure segiment traps capture any direct runoil |
| Event | High Use (more than 15 vehicles) |
| | commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank |
| | ensure sediment traps capture any direct runoff |
| | Medium Use (5-15 vehicles) |
| | commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank |

Management Unit Acheron River Zone 2 Activity Motor Boats General Conditions • speed Limit 5 knots • no skiing or wave boarding • craft exceeding 15Hp banned • no jet skis • carry boats into water Special Conditions Event All Uses

· stream not suitable for such activities

Hughes Creek - Zone 1

| Management Unit Zone 1 Activity Horse Trail General Conditions • yards should be located at least 50m from waterway • water horses 30m downstream of canoe and swimming • apply restrictions to camping and parking • bury any human toilet waste 100m from waterways Special Conditions Public All Uses Seasonal or Year Round • avoid stream crossings where possible • aim for 8 horses per private group Commercial All Uses Seasonal or Year Round • avoid stream crossings where possible • aim to limit to 28 horses per group Event High Use (more than 30 horses) • avoid stream crossings • keep to existing trails Medium Use (8-30 horses) |
|---|
| General Conditions • yards should be located at least 50m from waterway • water horses 30m downstream of canoe and swimming • apply restrictions to camping and parking • bury any human toilet waste 100m from waterways Special Conditions Public All Uses Seasonal or Year Round • avoid stream crossings where possible aim for 8 horses per private group Commercial All Uses Seasonal or Year Round • avoid stream crossings where possible aim to limit to 28 horses per group Event High Use (more than 30 horses) • avoid stream crossings • keep to existing trails Medium Use (8-30 horses) |
| yards should be located at least 50m from waterway water horses 30m downstream of canoe and swimming apply restrictions to camping and parking bury any human toilet waste 100m from waterways Special Conditions Public All Uses Seasonal or Year Round aim for 8 horses per private group Commercial All Uses Seasonal or Year Round avoid stream crossings where possible aim to limit to 28 horses per group Event High Use (more than 30 horses) avoid stream crossings keep to existing trails Medium Use (8-30 horses) |
| water horses 30m downstream of canoe and swimming apply restrictions to camping and parking bury any human toilet waste 100m from waterways Special Conditions Public All Uses Seasonal or Year Round • avoid stream crossings where possible • aim for 8 horses per private group Commercial All Uses Seasonal or Year Round • avoid stream crossings where possible • aim to limit to 28 horses per group Event High Use (more than 30 horses) avoid stream crossings keep to existing trails Medium Use (8-30 horses) |
| apply restrictions to camping and parking bury any human toilet waste 100m from waterways Special Conditions Public All Uses Seasonal or Year Round aim for 8 horses per private group Commercial All Uses Seasonal or Year Round aim to limit to 28 horses per group Event High Use (more than 30 horses) avoid stream crossings avoid stream crossings keep to existing trails Medium Use (8-30 horses) |
| bury any human toilet waste 100m from waterways Special Conditions Public All Uses Seasonal or Year Round • aim for 8 horses per private group Commercial All Uses Seasonal or Year Round • avoid stream crossings where possible • aim to limit to 28 horses per group Event High Use (more than 30 horses) • avoid stream crossings • keep to existing trails Medium Use (8-30 horses) |
| Special Conditions Public All Uses Seasonal or Year Round Commercial All Uses Seasonal or Year Round All Uses Seasonal or Year Round All Uses Seasonal or Year Round High Use (more than 30 horses) avoid stream crossings avoid stream crossings keep to existing trails Medium Use (8-30 horses) |
| Public Seasonal or Year Round - aim for 8 horses per private group Commercial Seasonal or Year Round - avoid stream crossings where possible - avoid stream crossings where possible - aim to limit to 28 horses per group Event High Use (more than 30 horses) - avoid stream crossings - keep to existing trails Medium Use (8-30 horses) |
| Seasonal or Year Round • avoid stream crossings where possible • aim for 8 horses per private group Commercial Seasonal or Year Round • avoid stream crossings where possible • aim to limit to 28 horses per group Event High Use (more than 30 horses) • avoid stream crossings • keep to existing trails Medium Use (8-30 horses) |
| Year Round • aim for 8 horses per private group Commercial Seasonal or Year Round • aim to limit to 28 horses per group Event High Use (more than 30 horses) • avoid stream crossings • keep to existing trails Medium Use (8-30 horses) |
| Commercial Seasonal or Year Round - aim to limit to 28 horses per group Event High Use (more than 30 horses) - avoid stream crossings - avoid stream crossings - keep to existing trails Medium Use (8-30 horses) |
| Seasonal or Year Round • avoid stream crossings where possible • aim to limit to 28 horses per group Event High Use (more than 30 horses) • avoid stream crossings • keep to existing trails Medium Use (8-30 horses) |
| Year Round aim to limit to 28 horses per group Event High Use (more than 30 horses) avoid stream crossings keep to existing trails Medium Use (8-30 horses) |
| High Use (more than 30 horses) avoid stream crossings keep to existing trails Medium Use (8-30 horses) |
| avoid stream crossings keep to existing trails Medium Use (8-30 horses) |
| keep to existing trails Medium Use (8-30 horses) |
| Medium Use (8-30 horses) |
| , |
| avoid stroom grassings where possible |
| avoid stream crossings where possible |
| no winter events |
| keep to existing trails |
| Low Use (less than 8 horses) |

• limit river crossings to existing fords

• keep to existing trails

| Management Unit Hugh | | Hughes (| Creek | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------|------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Activity Camping | | | | | |
| General Conditions | | | | | | | | |

- obtain permission to camp from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc)
- toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time
- temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain
- all rubbish taken home
- no fire wood to be taken from within 30 of the top of the stream bank

| no fire wood | to be taken from within 30 of the top of the stream bank |
|----------------------------------|--|
| wash a mini | mum 30m from the top of the stream bank |
| Special Cond | litions |
| Public | High Use (continual use) |
| Seasonal or Year Round | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident |
| | camping 10m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present |
| | Medium Use (several uses per week) |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident |
| | camping 10m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present. |
| | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) |
| | one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area |
| | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay |
| Commercial | High Use (Continual use) |
| Seasonal or | camping only in designated areas |
| Year Round | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank |
| | Medium Use (several uses per week) |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank |
| | one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) |
| | one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area |
| | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay |
| | limit groups to 20 people where possible |
| Event | High Use (more than 50 Visitors) |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank |
| | Medium Use (15-49 visitors) |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank |
| | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay |
| | Low Use (less than 15 Visitors) |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank |
| | locate grounds in existing cleared areas. |
| | |

All Uses

• locate event in existing cleared areas

Event

| Managamont | Unit Hughes Creek | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Management | One Hughes Creek | | | |
| Zone 1 | Activity Picnic Ground | | | |
| General Con | ditions | | | |
| avoid groun | ds in areas with existing understorey in the riparian zone | | | |
| toilets to be time | constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the | | | |
| temporary t | oilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain | | | |
| all rubbish t | aken home | | | |
| • no fire wood | to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank | | | |
| Special Cond | ditions | | | |
| Public or | High Use (continual use) | | | |
| Commercial | provide picnic facilities only where toilet facilities are available | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) | | | |
| bury any human toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways | | | | |

| Management | Unit | Hughes C | reek | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | | Activity | 4WD Activity | | | | |
| General Cond | General Conditions | | | | | | |
| • cross the str | cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges | | | | | | |
| do not dama | do not damage native vegetation | | | | | | |
| ensure vehice | cles ha | ve no oil or | fuel leaks | | | | |
| do not refue | l within | 50m of a w | aterway | | | | |
| Special Cond | litions | | | | | | |
| Public | All Us | ses | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | • avo | id use imme | ediately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| Commercial | High I | Use (contin | ual use) | | | | |
| Seasonal or | • dry | rack use only | | | | | |
| Year Round | use formed tracks only | | | | | | |
| | • aim | to limit usa | ge to 5 vehicles per group | | | | |
| | Low U | Jse (averag | e 1 use per week) | | | | |
| | • use | formed trac | cks only | | | | |
| | avo | id use imme | ediately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| Event | High I | Use (more t | han 30 vehicles) | | | | |
| | • do r | not hold eve | ents which cross streams or gully lines | | | | |
| | • prov | vide swales | to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | | |
| | | | ediately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| | • use | formed trac | cks only | | | | |
| | Mediu | um Use (8-3 | 0 vehicles) | | | | |
| | | | ents which cross streams or gully lines | | | | |
| | - | | to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | | |
| | • avo | id use imme | ediately after or during wet periods | | | | |

| Management | Unit | Hughes Cre | eek | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | | Activity | Trail Bike | | | | |
| General Con | General Conditions | | | | | | |
| cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges | | | | | | | |
| do not damage native vegetation | | | | | | | |
| ensure bike | | | | | | | |
| do not refue | l within | 50m of a wat | ıterway | | | | |
| Special Cond | litions | | | | | | |
| Public | High | Use (continua | al use) | | | | |
| Seasonal or | • dry | track use only | ly | | | | |
| Year Round | • aim | to limit usage | e to 10 bikes per group | | | | |
| | Low l | Jse (average | 1 use per week) | | | | |
| | • avo | id use immed | diately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| Commercial | High | Use (continua | al use) | | | | |
| Seasonal or | - | track use only | | | | | |
| Year Round | | use only formed tracks | | | | | |
| | • aim | to limit usage | e to 10 bikes per group | | | | |
| | | ` • | 1 use per week) | | | | |
| | | only formed | | | | | |
| | • avo | oid use immed | diately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| Event | High | Use (more tha | an 30 bikes) | | | | |
| | | only formed | | | | | |
| | - | | o prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | | |
| | | | diately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| | | Jse (less thar | • | | | | |
| | • | | o prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | | |
| | • avo | id use immed | diately after or during wet periods | | | | |

| Management | Unit Hughes Creek |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Zone 1 | Activity Mountain Bikes |
| General Con | ditions |
| cross the st | ream only at existing bridges |
| do not dam. | age native vegetation |
| Special Cond | ditions |
| Public or | All Uses |
| Commercial | avoid use immediately after or during wet periods |
| Seasonal or Year Round | |
| Event | All Uses |
| | provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterway |
| | use existing formed roads only |

Seasonal or Year Round

All Uses

Event

| Management | Unit Hughes | Creek |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Zone 1 | Activity | Bushwalking |
| General Con | ditions | |
| obtain perm Landholder | • | property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, |
| cross the st | ream only at exi | isting fords or bridges |
| take all rubl | bish home | |
| bury any hu | ıman toilet waste | e 100m minimum from waterways, or above the floodplain |
| abide by re | commendations | for camping and picnicking |
| Special Cond | ditions | |
| Public or | All Uses | |
| Commercial | aim to limit u | isage to 10 walkers per group |

• avoid use immediately after or during wet periods

| Management Unit Hughes C | | Hughes C | reek |
|--------------------------|---|----------|-----------------------|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Angling – Fly Fishing |

- obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc)
- all recommendations of Goulburn Fish Strategy apply
- do not damage native vegetation
- bury any toilet waste 100m from the waterway or above the floodplain
- take away all rubbish

| take away a | take away ali rubbish | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Special Cond | litions | | | | | | |
| Public or Commercial Seasonal or Year Round | All Uses • aim to Discourage more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | | | | |
| Event | All Uses • aim to Discourage more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | | | | |

| Management | Unit Hughe | s Creek |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Zone 1 | Activity | Canoeing - Rafting |
| General Con | ditions | |
| • carry craft i | nto water | |
| • do not dam | age native veget | ation when launching craft |
| • take away a | all rubbish | |
| Special Con | ditions | |
| Public or | High Use (cont | inual use) |
| Commercial | • launch craft of | only at existing designated entry and exit points |
| Seasonal or | locate launch | ing areas close to existing car parks |
| Year Round | | ssion to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land ensee, Landholder etc) s |
| | Low Use (avera | age 1 use per week) |
| | locate launch | ing areas close to existing car parks |
| | | ssion to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land ensee, Landholder etc) |
| Event | High Use (more | e than 30 users) |
| | launch craft d | only at existing designated entry and exit points |
| | locate launch | ing areas close to existing car parks |
| | | ssion to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land ensee, Landholder etc) |
| | Medium Use (8 | |
| | • launch craft of | only at existing designated entry and exit points |
| | locate launch | ing areas close to existing car parks |
| | | ssion to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land ensee, Landholder etc) |

| Management Unit | | Hughes C | Creek | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------|----------|--|--|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Swimming | | | |
| General Conditions | | | | | | |

- events in this area not advocated
- do not damage native vegetation
- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from the waterway, or above the floodplain
- take away all rubbish

| Management | Unit Hughes Cr | eek | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | Activity | Car Park-Viewing Area | | | |
| General Con | ditions | | | | |
| locate ground | nds in existing clea | red areas | | | |
| take all rubl | oish home | | | | |
| Special Cond | ditions | | | | |
| Public or | All Uses | | | | |
| Commercial Seasonal or | commence car park 10m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present | | | | |
| Year Round | commence car park a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident | | | | |
| | ensure sedimer | nt traps capture any direct runoff | | | |
| Event | High Use (more t | han 15 vehicles) | | | |
| | commence group | unds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | |
| | ensure sedimer | nt traps capture any direct runoff | | | |
| | Medium Use (5-1 | 5 vehicles) | | | |
| | commence group | unds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | |

| Manage | ment Unit | Hughes Cr | eek |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Motor Boats |
| Genera | I Conditions | | |
| • speed | Limit 5 knots | | |
| • no ski | ing or wave b | oarding | |
| craft e | xceeding 15h | lp banned | |
| no jet | skis | | |
| carry l | ooats into wat | er | |
| Special | Conditions | | |
| Event | High L | Jse (more tha | an 15 boats) |
| | • strea | am not suitab | ole for such activities |

Hughes River - Zone 2

| Management Unit | | Hughes Creek | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------|-------------|--|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Horse Trail | |

- yards should be located at least 50m from waterway
- water horses 30m downstream of canoe and swimming
- avoid boggy tracks during winter periods
- apply restrictions to camping and parking
- use weed free (eg Straw hay) in the Wicket Hill area
- bury any human toilet waste 100m from waterways

| Special | Con | ditions | |
|---------|------|-----------|---|
| Special | COII | IUILIOIIS | • |

| Openial com | | | | |
|-------------|---|--|--|--|
| Public | All Users | | | |
| Seasonal or | avoid stream crossings where possible | | | |
| Year Round | aim for 8 horses per private group | | | |
| Commercial | All Users | | | |
| Seasonal or | avoid stream crossings where possible | | | |
| Year Round | aim to limit to 28 horses per group | | | |
| Event | All Users | | | |
| | no winter events | | | |
| | avoid stream crossings | | | |
| | keep to existing trails | | | |
| | | | | |

| Management Unit | | Hughes Creek | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--|--|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Camping | |
| General Conditions | | | | |
| | permission older etc) | to camp fror | m land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, | |

- toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the
- temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain
- all rubbish taken home
- no fire wood to be taken from within 30 of the top of the stream bank
- wash a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank

| Special Cond | ditions |
|--------------|---|
| Public | High Use (continual use) |
| Seasonal or | camping only in designated areas |
| Year Round | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank |
| | Medium Use (several uses per week) |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank |
| | one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area |
| | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) |
| | one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area |
| | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay |
| Commercial | High Use (continual use) |
| Seasonal or | Camping only in designated areas |
| Year Round | Camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank |
| | Medium Use (several uses per week) |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank |
| | one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) |
| | one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area |
| Event | High Use (more than 50 visitors) |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank |
| | camping only in camping grounds with suitable amenities |
| | Low Use (less than 15 visitors) |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank |
| | locate grounds in existing cleared areas. |

| Management | Unit Hughes | Creek | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 2 | Activity | Picnic Ground | | | | | |
| General Con | General Conditions | | | | | | |
| locate groun | nds in existing cle | eared areas | | | | | |
| toilets to be time | toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time | | | | | | |
| temporary to | oilets should be l | ocated 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain | | | | | |
| all rubbish t | all rubbish taken home | | | | | | |
| no fire wood | no fire wood to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank | | | | | | |
| Special Conditions | | | | | | | |
| Public or | High Use (conti | inual use) | | | | | |
| Commercial | commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | | | | | | | |

• bury any human toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways

Low Use (average 1 use per week)

| Management Unit | | t Hughes C | Hughes Creek | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | 4WD Activity | | | | | |
| General | General Conditions | | | | | | | |
| • cross tl | he strear | m only at exist | ing fords or bridges | | | | | |
| • do not | damage | native vegetat | ion | | | | | |
| • ensure | vehicles | s have no oil o | fuel leaks | | | | | |
| • do not | refuel wi | thin 50m of a v | vaterway | | | | | |
| Special | Conditio | ons | | | | | | |
| Public | Al | l Uses | | | | | | |
| Seasona | | dry track use only | | | | | | |
| Year Rou | and • | aim to limit usage to 5 vehicles per group | | | | | | |
| Commer | <i>cial</i> Hi | gh Use (contir | nual use) | | | | | |
| Seasona | | dry track use only | | | | | | |
| Year Rou | ına • | use formed tracks only | | | | | | |
| | • | aim to limit usa | age to 5 vehicles per group | | | | | |
| | M | Medium Use (several uses per week) | | | | | | |
| | • | dry track use only | | | | | | |
| | • | use formed tracks only | | | | | | |
| | Lo | ow Use (avera | ge 1 use per week) | | | | | |
| | • | avoid use imm | ediately after or during wet periods | | | | | |
| Event | Al | l Uses | | | | | | |
| | • | do not hold events which cross streams or gully lines | | | | | | |
| | | dry track use o | • | | | | | |
| | • | use formed tra | cks only | | | | | |
| | | | ents which cross streams or gully lines | | | | | |
| | • | provide swales | s to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | | | |

| Management Unit | | Hughes C | reek | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Trail Bike | | | | |
| General Conditions | | | | | | | |
| • cross the s | cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges | | | | | | |
| • do not dam | age nati | ve vegetatio | n | | | | |
| • ensure bike | es have r | no oil or fuel | leaks | | | | |
| do not refu | el within | 50m of a wa | aterway | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | | |
| Public | High U | Jse (continua | al use) | | | | |
| Seasonal or | dry t | rack use onl | ly | | | | |
| Year Round | • aim | to limit usag | e to 10 bikes per group | | | | |
| | Low U | lse (average | 1 use per week) | | | | |
| | avoi | d use immed | diately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| Commercial | High L | Jse (continua | al use) | | | | |
| Seasonal or | dry t | dry track use only | | | | | |
| Year Round | • use | use only formed tracks | | | | | |
| | • aim | aim to limit usage to 10 bikes per group | | | | | |
| | Low U | lse (average | e 1 use per week) | | | | |
| | use only formed tracks | | | | | | |
| | avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | | | |
| Event | High L | Jse (more th | an 30 bikes) | | | | |
| | | do not hold events which cross streams or gully lines | | | | | |
| | use only formed tracks | | | | | | |
| | • | dry track use only | | | | | |
| | | avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | | |
| | | provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | | | |
| | | Low Use (less than 8 bikes) | | | | | |
| | | | nts which cross streams or gully lines | | | | |
| | • | rack use onl | • | | | | |
| | | | diately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| | • | provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | | |
| | uratery after or duffing wer periods | | | | | | |

| Management | Unit Hughes Creek | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 2 | Activity Mountain Bikes | | | | | |
| General Con | General Conditions | | | | | |
| cross the st | ream only at existing bridges | | | | | |
| do not dam | age native vegetation | | | | | |
| Special Co | Special Conditions | | | | | |
| Public or | All Uses | | | | | |
| Commercial | avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | | | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | | |
| | provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterway | | | | | |
| | use existing formed roads only | | | | | |

| Managem | ent Unit | Hughes C | reek | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| Zone 2 | 2 | Activity | Bushwalking | | |
| General C | onditio | ns | | | |
| obtain per Landhole | | n to enter pr | roperty from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, | | |
| • cross the | cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges | | | | |
| take all r | ubbish l | nome | | | |
| bury any | human | toilet waste | 100m minimum from waterways, or above the floodplain | | |
| abide by | abide by recommendations for camping and picnicking | | | | |
| Special C | onditio | าร | | | |
| Public or | All l | Uses | | | |
| Commerci | ^{ial} ∙a | avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | |
| Seasonal (Year Rour | | | | | |
| Event | Hig | h Use (more | than 50 walkers) | | |

• avoid use immediately after or during wet periods

• avoid use immediately after or during wet periods

Low Use (less than 15 walkers)

• encourage campers to limit camping to designated camp sites

| Management Unit | | Hughes Creek | | | |
|--|---|--------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Angling – Fly Fishing | | |
| Genera | al Condition | ıs | | | |
| | • obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) | | | | |
| • all re | all recommendations of Goulburn Fish Strategy apply | | | | |
| do not damage native vegetation | | | | | |
| bury any toilet waste 100m from the waterway or above the floodplain | | | | | |
| • take | take away all rubbish | | | | |
| Specia | Special Conditions | | | | |

| take away all rubbish | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Special Cond | Special Conditions | | | |
| Public or Commercial | All Uses • aim to Discourage more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | |
| | aim to Discourage more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | |

| Management | Unit Hughes Creek | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 2 | Activity Canoeing - Rafting | | | | | |
| General Con | ditions | | | | | |
| carry craft into water | | | | | | |
| do not dam | age native vegetation when launching craft | | | | | |
| take away a | all rubbish | | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | |
| Public or | High Use (continual use) | | | | | |
| Commercial | launch craft only at existing designated entry and exit points | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | locate launching areas close to existing car parks | | | | | |
| real Nouriu | obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) s | | | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) | | | | | |
| | locate launching areas close to existing car parks | | | | | |
| | obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) | | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | | |
| | launch craft only at existing designated entry and exit points | | | | | |
| | camp only in designated areas | | | | | |

| Management Unit | | Hughes Creek | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------|----------|--|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Swimming | |

- events in this area not advocated
- do not damage native vegetation
- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from the waterway, or above the floodplain
- take away all rubbish

| Management | Unit Hughes Creek | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 2 | Activity Car Park-Viewing Area | | | | | | | | |
| General Conditions | | | | | | | | | |
| locate grou | nds in existing cleared areas | | | | | | | | |
| take all rubl | bish home | | | | | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | | | | |
| Public or | High Use (continual use) | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial | Commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | Ensure sediment traps capture any direct runoff | | | | | | | | |
| | Medium Use (several uses per week) | | | | | | | | |
| | • commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | | | | | | |
| Event | High Use (more than 15 vehicles) | | | | | | | | |
| | commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | | | | | | |
| | ensure sediment traps capture any direct runoff | | | | | | | | |
| | Medium Use (5-15 vehicles) | | | | | | | | |
| | commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | | | | | | |

| Manage | ment Unit | Hughes | Creek | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone | 2 | Activity | Motor Boats | | | | | | |
| Genera | General Conditions | | | | | | | | |
| • speed | Limit 5 knd | ots | | | | | | | |
| no ski | ing or wave | boarding | | | | | | | |
| craft e | exceeding 1 | 5Hp banne | ed | | | | | | |
| no jet | skis | | | | | | | | |
| carry l | carry boats into water | | | | | | | | |
| Special | Special Conditions | | | | | | | | |
| Event | All U | Jses | | | | | | | |
| | • str | ream not s | uitable for such a | ctivities | | | | | |

King Parrot – Zone 1

| Management Unit King Pari | | King Pa | rrot Creek |
|---------------------------|---|----------|-------------|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Horse Trail |

- yards should be located at least 50m from waterway
- avoid boggy tracks during winter periods
- water horses 30m downstream of canoe and swimming
- apply restrictions to camping and parking
- use weed free (eg Straw hay) in the Wicket Hill area
- bury any human toilet waste 100m from waterways

| Special Cond | litions |
|--------------|---|
| Public | High Use (continual use) |
| Seasonal or | avoid stream crossings where possible |
| Year Round | aim for 8 horses per private group |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) |
| | avoid stream crossings where possible |
| Commercial | All Uses |
| Seasonal or | avoid stream crossings where possible |
| Year Round | aim to limit to 28 horses per group |
| Event | High Use (more than 30 horses) |
| | no winter events |
| | avoid stream crossings |
| | keep to existing trails |
| | Low Use (less than 8 horses) |
| | no winter events |
| | avoid stream crossings |

| Manageme | nt Unit | King Parro | ot Creek | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Camping | | | | | | |
| General Co | ndition | s | | | | | | | |
| obtain per Landholde | | to camp fron | n land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, | | | | | | |
| toilets to be time | toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time | | | | | | | | |
| temporary | toilets : | should be loc | ated 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain | | | | | | |
| • all rubbish | n taken h | nome | | | | | | | |
| • no fire wo | od to be | taken from v | vithin 30 of the top of the stream bank | | | | | | |
| • wash a m | inimum | 30m from the | top of the stream bank | | | | | | |
| Special Co | nditions | S | | | | | | | |
| Public | High | Use (continu | ual use) | | | | | | |
| Seasonal o | r • ca | camping only in designated areas | | | | | | | |
| Year Round | • ca | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank | | | | | | | |
| | • thr | three nights maximum preferred per camp stay | | | | | | | |
| | • lim | limit groups to 20 campers where possible | | | | | | | |
| | Low | Use (average | e 1 use per week) | | | | | | |
| | • on | e 3 man tent | per 6m x6m cleared area | | | | | | |
| | • thr | ee nights ma | ximum preferred per camp stay | | | | | | |
| | • lim | limit groups to 20 campers where possible | | | | | | | |
| Commercia | / High | Use (continu | ual use) | | | | | | |
| Seasonal o | r • ca | mping only in | designated areas | | | | | | |
| Year Round | • ca | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank | | | | | | | |
| | • lim | limit groups to 20 campers where possible | | | | | | | |
| | Low | Use (average | e 1 use per week) | | | | | | |
| | • on | e 3 man tent | per 6m x 6m cleared area | | | | | | |
| | • thr | ee nights ma | ximum preferred per camp stay | | | | | | |
| | • lim | nit groups to 2 | 20 people where possible | | | | | | |
| Event | High | Use (more t | han 50 visitors) | | | | | | |
| | ca | mping should | be located at least 30m from the stream bank | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

• camping only in camping grounds with suitable amenities

• camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank

Low Use (less than 15 visitors)

• locate grounds in existing cleared areas.

• three nights maximum preferred per camp stay

| Managanant | Linit King Daws | 4 Cunal | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Management | Unit King Parro | ot Greek | | | | | | | |
| Zone 1 | Activity | Picnic Ground | | | | | | | |
| General Conditions | | | | | | | | | |
| locate grou | nds in existing clear | ed areas | | | | | | | |
| toilets to be time | toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time | | | | | | | | |
| temporary t | oilets should be loca | ated 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain | | | | | | | |
| all rubbish t | aken home | | | | | | | | |
| • no fire wood | d to be taken from w | rithin 30m of the top of the stream bank | | | | | | | |
| Special Cond | ditions | | | | | | | | |
| Public or | High Use (continua | al use) | | | | | | | |
| Commercial | provide picnic facilities only where toilet facilities are available | | | | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round • commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | | | | | | | |
| | Medium Use (seve | eral uses per week) | | | | | | | |

• commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank

• bury any human toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways

Low Use (average 1 use per week)

| Managemen | Unit | King Pa | rrot Creek | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | | Activity | 4WD Activity | | | | | | | | |
| General Cor | General Conditions | | | | | | | | | | |
| cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges | | | | | | | | | | | |
| do not damage native vegetation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • ensure veh | icles hav | e no oil o | fuel leaks | | | | | | | | |
| do not refu | el within | 50m of a v | waterway | | | | | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | High L | Jse (contir | nual use) | | | | | | | | |
| Seasonal or | dry t | rack use o | only | | | | | | | | |
| Year Round | • aim | to limit usa | age to 5 vehicles per group | | | | | | | | |
| | Mediu | m Use (se | veral uses per week) | | | | | | | | |
| | • dry t | rack use o | only | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial | High L | Jse (contir | nual use) | | | | | | | | |
| Seasonal or | dry t | dry track use only | | | | | | | | | |
| Year Round | • use | use formed tracks only | | | | | | | | | |
| | • aim | to limit usa | age to 5 vehicles per group | | | | | | | | |
| | Low U | se (avera | ge 1 use per week) | | | | | | | | |
| | | formed tra | • | | | | | | | | |
| | • avoi | d use imm | ediately after or during wet periods | | | | | | | | |
| Event | High – | - Medium | Use | | | | | | | | |
| | • | rack use o | • | | | | | | | | |
| | | formed tra | - | | | | | | | | |
| | avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | s to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | | | | | | |
| | | ` | nan 8 vehicles) | | | | | | | | |
| | • | rack use o | · | | | | | | | | |
| | avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | | | | | | | |

| Manageme | ent Unit | King Parro | ot Creek | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Trail Bike | | | | | | | | |
| General C | General Conditions | | | | | | | | | | |
| • cross the | cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges | | | | | | | | | | |
| do not damage native vegetation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ensure bikes have no oil or fuel leaks | | | | | | | | | | | |
| do not refuel within 50m of a waterway | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Special C | ondition | s | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | High | n – Medium I | Use | | | | | | | | |
| Seasonal | | y track use o | only | | | | | | | | |
| Year Rour | ¹d • ai | m to limit usa | age to 10 bikes per group | | | | | | | | |
| | Low | Use (avera | ge 1 use per week) | | | | | | | | |
| | • av | oid use imm | ediately after or during wet periods | | | | | | | | |
| Commerci | Use | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seasonal | | y track use o | only | | | | | | | | |
| Year Rour | nd • us | se only forme | ed tracks | | | | | | | | |
| | • ai | aim to limit usage to 10 bikes per group | | | | | | | | | |
| | Low | Use (avera | ge 1 use per week) | | | | | | | | |
| | • us | se only forme | ed tracks | | | | | | | | |
| | • av | avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | | | | | | |
| Event | High | n – Medium I | Use | | | | | | | | |
| | • do | not hold ev | ents which cross streams or gully lines | | | | | | | | |
| | • us | se only forme | ed tracks | | | | | | | | |
| | • dr | y track use o | only | | | | | | | | |
| | | | ediately after or during wet periods | | | | | | | | |
| | • pr | ovide swales | s to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | | | | | | |
| | Low | Use (less th | nan 8 bikes) | | | | | | | | |
| | • do | not hold ev | ents which cross streams or gully lines | | | | | | | | |
| | | y track use o | • | | | | | | | | |
| | • av | oid use imm | ediately after or during wet periods | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Management | Unit King Parro | t Creek | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | Activity | Mountain Bikes | | | | | | | |
| General Conditions | | | | | | | | | |
| • cross the s | cross the stream only at existing bridges | | | | | | | | |
| do not dam | age native vegetatio | n | | | | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | | | | |
| Public or | al use) | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial | e to 20 bikes per group | | | | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | | | | | |
| | Low Use (average | 1 use per week) | | | | | | | |
| | avoid use immed | liately after or during wet periods | | | | | | | |
| Event | | | | | | | | | |
| | provide swales to | provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterway | | | | | | | |
| | use existing form | ned roads only | | | | | | | |

| Management Unit | | King Pa | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------|----------|-------------|--|--|--|
| Zone | 1 | | Activity | Bushwalking | | | |
| General Conditions | | | | | | | |

- obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc)
- cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges
- take all rubbish home
- bury any human toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways, or above the floodplain
- abide by recommendations for camping and picnicking

| Special Con | Special Conditions | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Public or Commercial Seasonal or Year Round | High Use (continual use) avoid use immediately after or during wet periods aim to limit usage to 20 walkers per group encourage campers to limit camping to an overnight stay at any one site | | | | | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) • avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | | | | |
| Event | High Use (more than 50 walkers)avoid use immediately after or during wet periodsencourage campers to limit camping to designated camp sites | | | | | | | |
| | Low Use (less than 15 walkers) avoid use immediately after or during wet periods encourage campers to limit camping to an overnight stay at any one site | | | | | | | |

| Management Unit | | King Parr | ot Creek |
|-----------------|---|-----------|-----------------------|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Angling – Fly Fishing |

- obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc)
- all recommendations of Goulburn Fish Strategy apply
- do not damage native vegetation
- bury any toilet waste 100m from the waterway or above the floodplain
- take away all rubbish

| - | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Special Cond | Special Conditions | | | |
| Public or Commercial Seasonal or | All Uses • aim to Discourage more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | |
| Year Round Event | All Uses • aim to Discourage more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | |

| Management | Unit King Parrot Creek | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | Activity Canoeing - Rafting | | | | | |
| General Conditions | | | | | | |
| carry craft i | carry craft into water | | | | | |
| do not dam | age native vegetation when launching craft | | | | | |
| take away a | all rubbish | | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | |
| Public or | High Use (continual use) | | | | | |
| Commercial | launch craft only at existing designated entry and exit points | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | locate launching areas close to existing car parks | | | | | |
| r dar r darra | obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) s | | | | | |
| | Low Use (average 1 use per week) | | | | | |
| | locate launching areas close to existing car parks | | | | | |
| | obtain permission to enter property from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) | | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | | |
| | launch craft only at existing designated entry and exit points | | | | | |
| | locate launching areas close to existing car parks | | | | | |
| | camp only in designated areas | | | | | |

| Management Unit | | King Parrot Creek | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|----------|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Swimming | |

- events in this area not advocated
- do not damage native vegetation
- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from the waterway, or above the floodplain
- take away all rubbish

| Managan | Half King Bound On all | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Management | Unit King Parrot Creek | | | |
| Zone 1 | Activity Car Park-Viewing Area | | | |
| General Con | ditions | | | |
| locate grou | nds in existing cleared areas | | | |
| take all rubl | bish home | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | |
| Public or | High Use (continual use) | | | |
| Commercial | commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | ensure sediment traps capture any direct runoff | | | |
| | Medium Use (several uses per week) | | | |
| | • commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | |
| Event | High Use (more than 15 vehicles) | | | |
| | commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | |
| | ensure sediment traps capture any direct runoff | | | |
| | Medium Use (5-15 vehicles) | | | |
| | commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | |

| Management Unit | | King Parrot Creek | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Motor Boats | | |
| Genera | I Condition | ns | | | |
| • speed | Limit 5 knd | ots | | | |
| • no ski | ing or wave | boarding | | | |
| • craft e | exceeding 1 | 5Hp banned | d | | |
| no jet | • no jet skis | | | | |
| carry boats into water | | | | | |
| Special Conditions | | | | | |
| Event | All L | Jses | | | |
| | • str | eam not su | itable for such activities | | |

Delatite River - Zone 1

| Management Unit | | Delatite River | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|-------------|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Horse Trail | |

General Conditions

- yards should be located at least 50m from waterway
- use weed free (eg Straw) hay
- keep stream crossings to a minimum, and only at constructed fords or crossings
- · keep to existing tracks

Event

- water horses 30m minimum downstream of canoe and swimming
- · apply restrictions to camping and parking
- bury any human toilet waste 100m from waterways
- · avoid boggy tracks during winter periods

| Special Conditions | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Public Seasonal or Year Round | All Uses • Aim for 8 horses per private group | | |
| Commercial Seasonal or Year Round | High Use (continual use)aim to limit to 20 horses per group Alpine area | | |

· avoid boggy tracks during winter periods

| Management Unit | | Delatite River | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|---------|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Camping | |

- toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time
- temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain
- all rubbish taken home
- no fire wood to be taken from within 30 of the top of the stream bank
- wash a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank

| • wash a mii | nimum 30m from the top of the stream bank | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Special Cond | Special Conditions | | | | |
| Public or Commercial Seasonal or Year Round | High – Medium Use • camping only in designated areas (i.e. Carters Mill) | | | | |
| | Low Use (Average 1 use per week) | | | | |
| | obtain permission to camp from land manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder etc) | | | | |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident | | | | |
| | camping 10m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present | | | | |
| Event | High Use (more than 50 visitors) | | | | |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank | | | | |
| | camping only in camping grounds with suitable amenities (i.e. Carters Mill) | | | | |
| | Medium Use (15-49 visitors) | | | | |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank | | | | |
| | camping only in camping grounds with suitable amenities (i.e. Carters Mill) | | | | |
| | one 3 man tent per 6m x6m cleared area | | | | |
| | Low Use (less than 15 visitors) | | | | |
| | camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank | | | | |
| | camping only in camping grounds with suitable amenities (i.e. Carters Mill) | | | | |
| | locate grounds in existing cleared areas. | | | | |

| Management Unit | | Delatite River | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|---------------|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Picnic Ground | |

- · locate grounds in existing cleared areas
- commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident
- commence grounds 20m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present, or above the floodplain
- toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time
- temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain
- · all rubbish taken home
- no fire wood to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank

Special Conditions

Event

All Uses

 provide picnic facilities only where toilet facilities are available (i.e. Carters Mill)

| Managemen | t Unit | Delatite Riv | ver . | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | 4WD Activity | | | | |
| General Cor | nditions | | | | | | |
| • cross the s | cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges | | | | | | |
| do not dam | nage nat | ive vegetation | r | | | | |
| ensure veh | nicles ha | ve no oil or fu | el leaks | | | | |
| do not refu | el within | 50m of a wat | erway | | | | |
| use formed | tracks | only | | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | | |
| Public or | High U | Jse (continual | use) | | | | |
| Commercial | dry t | rack use only | | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | • aim | to limit usage | to 5 vehicles per group | | | | |
| | Mediu | m Use (sever | al uses per week) | | | | |
| | avoi | avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | | |
| | • aim | to limit usage | to 5 vehicles per group | | | | |
| Event | All Us | es | | | | | |
| | • prov | ride swales to | prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | | |
| | dry t | rack use only | | | | | |

| Managemen | t Unit Delatite Rive | r | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | Activity | Trail Bike | | | | |
| General Co | nditions | | | | | |
| tracks must not be detrimental to the Delatite River riparian zone especially where understorey and low weed content exist (30m minimum offset from top of bank preferred) | | | | | | |
| • cross the s | stream only at existing | g fords or bridges | | | | |
| do not dan | nage native vegetation | n | | | | |
| • ensure bik | es have no oil or fuel | leaks | | | | |
| do not refu | el within 50m of a wa | terway | | | | |
| Special Cor | nditions | | | | | |
| Public or Commercial | High Use (continua orly track use only | , | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | , | e to 10 bikes per group | | | | |
| | Medium Use (seve | ral uses per week) | | | | |
| | avoid use immed | liately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| | aim to limit usage | e to 10 bikes per group | | | | |
| | Low Use (average | 1 use per week) | | | | |
| | avoid use immed | iately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | | |
| | provide swales to | prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways | | | | |
| | use only formed t | tracks | | | | |
| | dry track use only | y | | | | |

• avoid use immediately after or during wet periods

| Management | Unit Dela | tite River | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | Activ | ity | Mountain Bikes | | | |
| General Con | ditions | | | | | |
| • cross the s | ream only a | existing br | ridges | | | |
| | | | ne Delatite River riparian zone especially where exist (30m minimum offset from top of bank preferred) | | | |
| do not dam | age native v | egetation | | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | |
| Public or | High – Me | dium Use | | | | |
| Commercial | avoid use | void use immediately after or during wet periods | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | • aim to lin | nit usage to | 20 bikes per group | | | |
| | Low Use (a | average 1 u | use per week) | | | |
| | avoid use | e immediate | ely after or during wet periods | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | | |
| | use exist | ing formed | roads only | | | |

| Manage | ement Unit | Delatite R | iver | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|---|--|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Bushwalking | | |
| Genera | I Condition | ns | | | |
| | | | to the Delatite River riparian zone especially where tent exist (30m minimum offset from top of bank preferred) | | |
| • cross | the stream | only at existin | ng fords or bridges | | |
| avoid | use immed | iately after or | during wet periods | | |
| • take a | all rubbish h | ome | | | |
| bury any human toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways, or above the floodplain | | | | | |
| abide by recommendations for camping and picnicking | | | | | |
| Special | Condition | s | | | |
| Public o | or All U | Ises | | | |

Commercial Seasonal or Year Round

• aim to limit usage to 20 walkers per group

All Uses Event • keep to existing tracks

| Management | Unit Delatite R | River | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Zone 1 | Activity | Angling – Fly Fishing | | | | |
| General Con | ditions | | | | | |
| • bury any toi | do not damage native vegetation bury any toilet waste 100m from the waterway or above the floodplain take away all rubbish | | | | | |
| Special Cond | ditions | | | | | |
| Public or Commercial | High to Medium U | lse ge more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | | |
| Seasonal or Year Round | | <u> </u> | | | | |
| Event | All Uses | | | | | |
| | • aim to Discoura | ge more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | | | | |

| Management | Unit Delatite River | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Zone 1 | Activity | Canoeing - Rafting |
| General Con | ditions | |
| • carry craft | into water | |
| do not dam | age native vegetation | when launching craft |
| • take away | all rubbish | |
| Special Cond | ditions | |
| Public or Commercial | High – Medium Use • launch craft only a | t existing designated entry and exit points |
| Seasonal or | <u>-</u> | reas close to existing car parks |
| Year Round | camp only in desig | nated areas |
| | Low Use (average 1 | use per week) |
| | locate launching ar | reas close to existing car parks |
| | one 3 man tent per | r 6m x 6m cleared Crown area |
| Event | All Uses | |
| | <u>-</u> | t existing designated entry and exit points |
| | - | reas close to existing car parks |
| | camp only in desig | nated areas |

| Management Unit Delatite River | | Delatite R | iver |
|--------------------------------|---|------------|----------|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Swimming |

General Conditions

- do not damage native vegetation
- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from the waterway, or above the floodplain
- take away all rubbish
- events in this area not advocated

Event

| Management Unit | | Delatite River | Delatite River | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Car Park-Viewing Area | | | |
| General Con | ditions | | | | | |
| locate grou | ınds in ex | isting cleared areas | | | | |
| commence | grounds | a minimum 30m from | n the top of the stream bank | | | |
| no car parl | ks where | overstorey and unde | rstorey are evident | | | |
| take all rub | bish hom | е | | | | |
| • ensure sec | diment tra | ps or grass swales c | apture any direct runoff | | | |
| Special Con | ditions | | | | | |
| Public or | High Us | se (continual use) | | | | |
| Commercial Seasonal or | • ensu | re sediment traps or | grass swales capture any direct runoff | | | |
| Year Round | | | | | | |

• ensure sediment traps or grass swales capture any direct runoff

High Use (more than 15 vehicles)

| Manag | ement Unit | Delatite Riv | ver | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| Zone | 1 | Activity | Motor Boats | | | |
| Gener | al Conditions | | | | | |
| • spee | ed Limit 5 knots | 3 | | | | |
| • no s | no skiing or wave boarding | | | | | |
| craft | exceeding 15 | Hp banned | | | | |
| • no je | et skis | | | | | |
| • carr | y boats into wa | ter | | | | |
| Special Conditions | | | | | | |
| Event | All Use | es | | | | |
| | • stre | am not suitat | ole for such activities | | | |

| Recommendation | Relevant Activities | Guiding Principle | Reference |
|--|------------------------|---|---|
| Yards should be located at least 50m from waterway | Horse Trails | The concentration of horses in close proximity to a watercourse can lead to runoff of horse waste into the stream. 50m provides a suitable Riparian zone and grass zone. 30m should be an absolute minium, avoid sites that slope to the stream. | Best estimate |
| Aim to limit to 20 horses per group alpine Aim to limit to 28 horses per group sub-alpine Aim for 8 horses per private group | Horse Trails | Horses trampling tracks, particularly in the winter period can increase sediment runoff into waterways. Horses also eat out vegetation. Particularly in alpine areas the clogging of ground is an issue The decision to allow up to 20 and 28 is largely economic for tour operators who require such sizes to pay for guides and setting up camp etc. The number of 8 private users limits damage caused by horses Where possible tracks kept a suitable distance away from streams, and crossings limited | Australian Alps Code of Practice Alpine National Park Management Plan |
| Keep stream crossings to a minimum, and only at constructed fords or crossings | Horse Trails | Some discussion has taken place suggesting horses crossing streams may increase the risk of droppings and thus stream pollution | Mt Buller Resort investigations |
| Use weed free (eg Straw) hay | Horse Trails | Weeds in high quality vegetation zones are often caused by cattle and horse droppings, or by importing hay with weeds. A particular concern would be the introduction of Patterson's Curse. | Best estimate |
| Water horses 30m minimum downstream of canoe and swimming points | Horse Trails | E-coli is an indicator of faecal contamination, which is potentially harmful to humans in contact with water | Code of Practice |

| Recommendation | Relevant Activities | Guiding Principle | Reference |
|---|--|---|--|
| Winter use not appropriateNo winter events | Horse Trails Motorbikes 4WD's | A number of tracks are currently closed over the Winter-early Spring period. Tracks become bogged, which can increase sediment inputs to waterways, not to mention the physical danger the slippery tracks pose. | Relevant DNRE Management Plans |
| Limit river crossings to existing fords or crossings Keep to existing trails | Horse Trails Motorbikes 4WD's | It is illegal to drive off built up tracks on Crown Land. Further, by limiting stream crossings, sediment input into waterways can be restricted. Crossing streams increases sediment inputs to waterways, and can also increase the risk of weed seeds entering waterways | Codes of Practice |
| Take away all rubbish | All activities | Given the remoteness of a number of sites, and the inability to provide rubbish facilities at all sites, the community must be educated and reminded to take all rubbish home. Rubbish compounds as it moves through the system | Local By Laws EPA Act |
| Camping only in designated areas | Camping | By restricting campers to sites with adequate facilities, policing and damage to the environment can be better managed. These sites have reduced environmental values. By encouraging the camper to this area, the surrounding sites can be protected. | Lands Act Crown Frontage Review Local Management Plans |
| Obtain permission to enter property from Land Manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder, etc) | All activities | People who enter private property without permission from the landholder can be considered a trespasser People can not legally stay on Crown Frontage unless it is explicit on the Licence | Land Act |

| Recommendation | Relevant Activities | Guiding Principle | Reference |
|--|------------------------|---|--|
| Camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank | • Camping | The riparian (streamside) zone requires a suitable width to control sediment runoff; protect native vegetation, encourage the ongoing replenishment of large woody debris; protect native vegetation to encourage shading for instream Aquatic Habitat; protect native vegetation to provide cover for native fauna. 30 m provides two to three mature overstorey tree widths. Anything less should be considered onsite, where a narrower zone may exist in a gorge as an example | Riparian Land Management Technical Guidelines (Vol. 2) LWRRDC (1999) |
| Toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time | All activities | No waste material should be mobilised during flood situations. The Septic Tank Code of Practice is currently being rewritten. Ground conditions and approval from Local Government may allow variations to the above. | Septic Tank Code of Practice EPA (currently being rewritten) Parks Victoria, DNRE, Goulburn Murray Water (staff comments) |
| Temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain | All activities | By locating the toilet a minimum of 100m away from a waterway any leakages have minimal chance of infiltrating the waterway. | Parks Victoria, DNRE, Goulburn Murray Water (staff comments) |
| Do not bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways | All activities | Where a recreation user is some distance from established toilet block, or portable toilet, they should be encouraged to bury any waste. Sanitary napkins and toilet paper will take longer to decompose and can be blown around. | Parks Victoria, DNRE, Goulburn Murray Water (staff comments) |

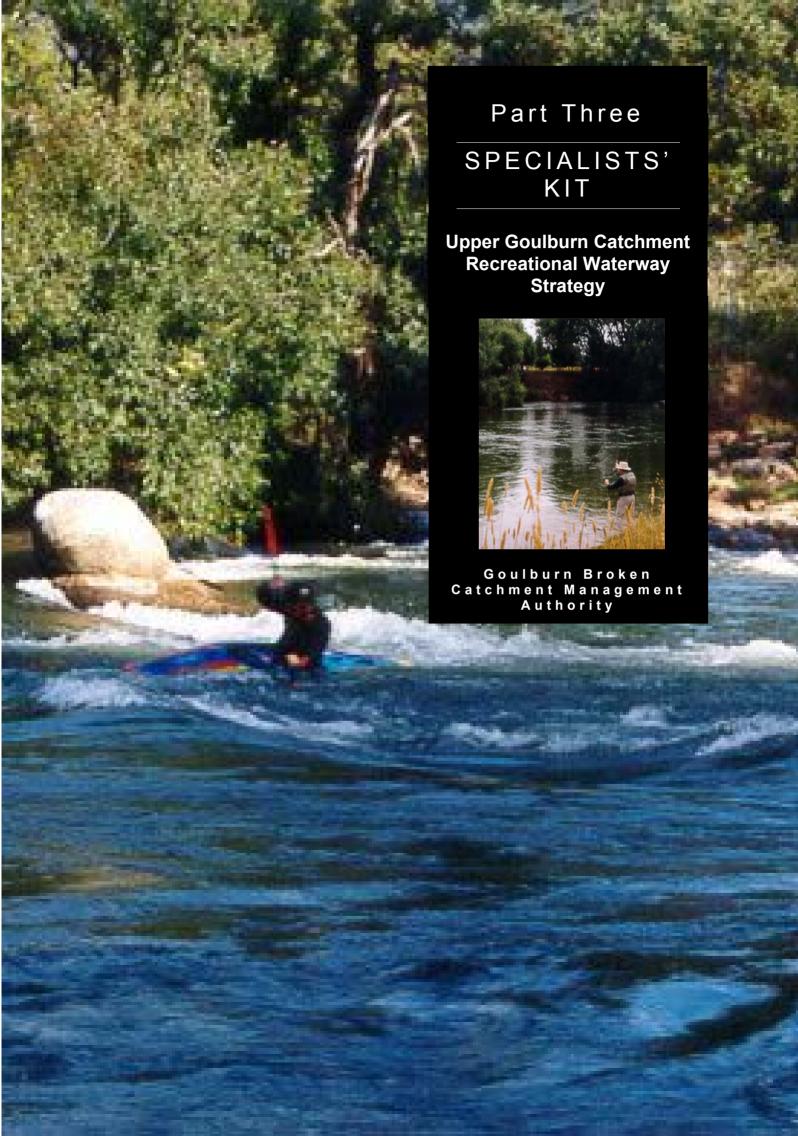
| Recommendation | Relevant Activities | Guiding Principle | Reference |
|--|-------------------------|---|--|
| No fire wood to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank | | The riparian (streamside) zone needs to be of suitable width to protect native vegetation encouraging the ongoing replenishment of large woody debris and protect native vegetation to provide cover for native fauna. The recruitment of debris from the streamside zone is an important food source for instream fauna. 30 m provides two to three mature overstorey tree widths. Anything less should be considered onsite, where a narrower zone may exist in a gorge as an example | Riparian Land Management Technical Guidelines (Vol. 2) LWRRDC (1999) |
| One 3 man tent per 6m x 6m cleared Crown area | Camping | In small camper numbers of two tents could fit into a site this large. Cleared areas will limit disturbance to the ground conditions | Best estimate |
| Limit groups to 20 people where possible | Camping | A group of 20 people congregated in any area is a number that can be well managed and will create limited waste for an average stay. | Best estimate |
| Two nights preferred per camp stay | Camping Bushwalking | By decreasing the length of stay in sensitive environmental areas there will be a lower volume of rubbish produced per user. It also can be seen as a deterrent to loutish crowds who tend to stay in an area for an extended time in comparison to bushwalkers as an example. | Best estimate |
| Locate grounds in existing cleared areas | | | Riparian Land Management Technical Guidelines (Vol. 2) LWRRDC (1999) |

| Recommendation | Relevant Activities | Guiding Principle | Reference |
|---|--|---|---|
| Ensure sediment traps capture any direct runoff | Car Parks | Sediment runoff allowed to enter waterways is often a major source of sediment | Anecdotal |
| Aim to limit usage to 5 vehicles per group Aim to limit usage to 7 vehicles per group | • 4WD | Four-wheel drivers will travel and therefore camp in larger groups. This can increase damage at the campsite where the vehicles park. | Best estimate |
| Tracks must not be detrimental to the riparian zone, especially where understorey and low weed content are present Avoid grounds in areas with existing understorey in the riparian zone | 4WD Trail bikes Bushwalking Car Parks Camping Picnic Grounds | The riparian zone where there is currently understorey are high priorities for protection. Understorey is threatened in many locations and must be protected wherever possible Low weed content is an aim of the Crown Frontage Review | Goulburn Broken Crown Frontage Review |
| Cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges | 4WD Trail bikes Bushwalking | Crossing streams increases sediment inputs to waterways, and can also increase the risk of weed seeds entering waterways | Best estimate |
| Provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways Four wheel driving not recommended within 100m of river Avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | 4WD Motorbikes | Tracks become boggy, which can increase sediment inputs to waterways, not to mention the physical danger the slippery tracks pose. | Best estimate Codes of Practice |
| Do not damage native vegetation | All activities | Native vegetation retention is a local government responsibility outside state and national parks. In parks management plans prevent the removal of native vegetation The protection of the riparian zone promotes biodiversity retention | Relevant DNRE Management Plans Local Govt. NVR Guidelines |

| Recommendation | Relevant Activities | Guiding Principle | Reference |
|--|---|--|------------------|
| Ensure vehicles have no oil or fuel leaks | 4WD Motorbikes | This clause is included to improve awareness to recreation users. It is against the law to pollute the environment with leaks. A number of older vehicles are more than likely to have such leakages | EPA Act |
| Do not refuel within 50m of a waterway | 4WD Motorbikes | It is against the law to pollute the environment with spillages. Refuelling at a suitable distance from the waterway minimises the risk of spillage | EPA Act |
| Aim to limit usage to 10 bikes per group | Motorbikes | Motor bikers will travel and therefore camp in larger groups. This can increase damage at the campsite, where the bikes park. Similarly off road bikes will be bought on site more often than not with a vehicle and trailer. These vehicles should be parked in low impact parking areas. | Best Estimate |
| Aim to limit usage to 20 Bushwalkers per group | Bushwalking | This could be used in a bid to prevent overcrowding which damages vegetation at camping sites. | Best estimate |
| Encourage campers to limit camping to an overnight stay at any one site | All activities | This encourages campers to move on and be capable of carrying rubbish with them | Best Estimate |
| Discourage more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | Fishing | While limiting damage to streamside vegetation, this also gives anglers a better chance of catching fish. | Code of Practice |
| Carry craft into water Do not damage native vegetation when launching craft | Motor boats Canoes Rafting | Sliding craft into water will decrease disturbance to stream banks | Code of Practice |
| Launch craft close to designated car parking | Motor boats Canoes Rafting | This concentrates usage to areas which can be better managed, causing less over all damage | Best Estimate |

| Recommendation | Relevant Activities | Guiding Principle | Reference |
|---|--------------------------|---|--|
| Craft exceeding 15Hp banned on streams less than 60m wide | Motor boats | Larger boats have larger motors; these boats are capable of creating a greater wash. Faster boats which plane will create less wash, but create more dangers for other river users | Marine Act |
| Speed limit 10 knots 30m or more from the bank Speed limit 5 knots, less than 30m from the bank | Motor boats | A boat travelling at 5 knots is going very slow, creating slower waves, which would cause less bank damage A boat travelling at 5-10 knots will create a faster wave than a slower boat; it is unlikely to be planing, and as such will cause significant wake at the bank. A boat travelling at up to 10 knots, more than 30m from shore is likely to have a significant amount of energy from the wave dissipated prior to the waves hitting the bank | Marine Act |
| No Skiing or Wave boarding | Motor boats | Skiing and wave boarding create larger waves than boats alone, causing increased damage to the bank | Best estimate |
| Stream not suitable for such activities | Motor Boats | Some streams narrow in width and depth, or in mountainous terrain are not suitable for boating | Best estimate |
| Locate proposed boat ramps on straights, use state standards, not destroying vegetation | Motor Boats Canoeing | Boat ramps must be located in low impact areas. Understorey vegetation in particular must not be damaged. Boat ramps must be located where potential erosion damage is minimal. State boating standards apply | Crown Frontage Review State boating standards |
| Avoid use during low flow periods where banks are undercut | Motor boats | This is particularly relevant on the Goulburn River during periods when Eildon outflows are low. During these periods the undercut lower banks are exposed, increasing the risk of bank erosion | Best estimate |

| Recommendation | Relevant Activities | Guiding Principle | Reference | |
|---|---|--|---------------|--|
| Launch craft close to designated car parking | Motor boats Canoes Rafting | This concentrates usage to areas which can be better managed, causing less over all damage | Best estimate | |
| Events in rivers not advocated | Swimming | Most towns have swimming pools capable of being utilised for swimming carnivals. Rivers naturally have snags and dangerous currents, which should be avoided in a carnival situation | Best estimate | |



Stream Specialist Kit

Overview

Assessment

This kit has been developed to assist Stream Specialists in making appropriate planning decisions in relation to recreational usage of waterways. The process described in this overview has been developed for use on any waterway. The user should have an adequate knowledge of stream health and stream processes enabling them to make the necessary objective decisions. In the situation where the user is not comfortable in assessing the condition and processes taking place in the reach of stream in question, they should seek assistance from the Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority.

The Stream Specialists Kit should be used to assess a recreational activity for an area where detailed recommendations have not been made (i.e. those areas not assessed in the "Planners Kit"). To assist in assessing the application, the specialist should follow the attached assessment "Flowchart", and fill in information on the attached "Score Sheet".

The stream specialist will assess the condition of the waterway using the Index of Stream Condition assessment, or a similar application giving an appropriate measurement of Aquatic Life, Vegetation Communities, Water Quality and Physical Form.

A level of risk for the activity can then be determined from the risk tables for each aspect of Waterway Health.

Specific recommendations can then be applied from the recommendation series tables.

It is of the upmost importance however, that the Specialist uses a commonsense approach and their technical knowledge when assessing what the issues in relation to stream health might be. Listed below are other issues the Specialist MUST consider. These uses may be more the cause of degradation than recreation activities.

- Stock Access and Damage
- Urban Stormwater Runoff
- Rural Stormwater Runoff
- Adjacent Useage
- Upstream Useage
- · Litter from other Sources
- Degradation Caused by other Recreational Pursuits
- Degradation Caused by Flooding or Geomorphic Changes

Proactive Flow Chart

A proactive Flow chart has been included in the Kit to assist in developing local projects with a focus on the recreational use of waterways. The chart identifies issues for consideration to encourage developments which will not impact onstream health.

Guiding Principles

Also attached to this kit are Guiding Principles, which give the background to specific recommendations. These may be helpful in explaining recommendations to the applicant or Local Government. They will also be helpful in ensuring that a common sense approach to the application is followed.

Pro-active Flow Chart

Initiating a Project: If you are considering developing a project which relates to the recreational usage of a waterway, the following questions should be asked in the first instance:

- What opportunities exist to link the proposal to other activities or stream values within the reach?
- Are there opportunities to combine assets on private and public land
- Have all relevant stakeholders been approached?
- Is there an adequate market demand for the project?
- Do the community endorse the principles of the proposal?
- What opportunities are available to fund the project?
- What cost share arrangements are in place for the construction and ongoing maintenance of the project?

Planning: When planning the specifics of the proposal a number of issues must be considered to ensure the proposal does not have an adverse impact on the waterway. Points for consideration are listed:

- Is the proposal in accordance with the priority actions identified in this strategy or the Regional Catchment Strategy?
- Can the proposal replace other inappropriate activities, with cost savings transferred for the capital or maintenance costs of the project?
- Does the proposal optimise the protection of environmental and aesthetic values of the waterway?
- Does the proposal fit into any endorsed strategy for that stream?
- Does the proposal satisfy all "Guiding Principles" as listed in this kit?
- How might the proposal conflict with or, alternatively is their potential to value-add to other recreational users in the immediate vicinity?

Follow Up: There are a number of ongoing issues which need to be considered relating to the ongoing management of a development. Some issues for consideration are listed:

- What long-term management and maintenance is required, and are long-term arrangements proposed to address the issues?
- Is a Committee of Management required to manage a Public Asset on Crown Land?
- Have cost share arrangements for ongoing management of the development been formalised?
- Are there any opportunities to link this development with other activities or developments that do not adversely impact on the waterway?

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Assessment Flowchart

If using this kit to assess the appropriateness of a development, the following flowchart describes the process to be followed.

| Phase | Description | Comments | | | | |
|---------|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Phase 1 | shire planner receives application from a zone not assessed for waterway health | at the completion of the strategy only the 6 study areas have detailed recommendations for a planner to assess using the "Planners Kit" | | | | |
| Phase 2 | application is given to stream specialist for assessment using the "Stream Specialists Kit" | stream specialists representing GBCMA are able to assess the application | | | | |
| Phase 3 | Stream Specialist assesses stream health | using the Index of Stream Condition assessment or best judgement, the specialist is able to give a condition rating 1-10 for Aquatic Life, Vegetation, Water Quality and Physical Form | | | | |
| Phase 4 | determine the level of Risk for the activity. Considering whether the assessment is for an existing activity or a proposed activity | using the Risk Tables in the Specialist Kit the level of risk the activity will pose for Aquatic Life, Vegetation, Water Quality and Physical Form can be determined | | | | |
| Phase 5 | determine whether the activity is to be undertaken by the general public, a commercial operator, or is a special event | different conditions are applied in the Recommendation Series Tables based on the type of recreation | | | | |
| Phase 6 | determine the level of use High, Medium or Low | the applicant must provide a level of usage | | | | |
| Phase 7 | apply recommendations from appropriate Recommendation Series table based on activity and level of risk | the Specialist applies appropriate recommendations for each stream health value (i.e. High, Medium Low Risk Recommendations). Where a star(*) for the appropriate recreation user and level of use, apply the recommendations | | | | |
| Phase 8 | delete inappropriate recommendations | apply only those recommendations which provide for the highest level of risk | | | | |

Example

The following example is provided to assist in the usage of the "Stream Specialists Kit".

A shire planner receives an application for a car park from a fish farm and fun park on the Yea River. The car park is to be used year round, several times a week.

Phase 1 - 2

The site has not been assessed in detail in this strategy as it is not located in a zone on the Management Unit Maps in the Planners Kit. The application is therefore passed on to the Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority for comment on behalf of Council.

Phase 3

A representative of the GBCMA assesses the health of the waterway at the site using the Index of Stream Condition Assessment as a guide. The following results are determined:

| Value | Condition |
|---------------|-----------|
| Aquatic Life | 4 |
| Vegetation | 6 |
| Water Quality | 7 |
| Physical Form | 9 |

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Phase 4

Determine the Level of Risk using the Risk Table

Risk Table – Habitat

| Activity | Activity Status | Condition | Table Series | Condition | Table Series | Condition | Table Series |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Car Park/ Viewing Area | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |

Risk Table - Vegetation

| Activity | Activity Status | Condition | Table Series | Condition | Table Series | Condition | Table Series |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Car Park/ Viewing Area | existing | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | high risk | 7-10 | high risk |

Risk Table - Water Quality

| Activity | Activity Status | Condition | Table Series | Condition | Table Series | Condition | Table Series |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Car Park/ Viewing Area | existing | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |

Risk Table - Stream Stability

| Activity | Activity Status | Condition | Table Series | Condition | Table Series | Condition | Table Series |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Car Park/ Viewing Area | existing | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | medium risk |

From the four Risk Tables, the following levels of risk exist:

Habitat - Low

Vegetation - High

Water Quality - Medium

Stream Stability - Medium

Phase 5-6

The activity is proposed by a commercial operator to be used by the public, medium use (several times a week).

Phase 7

Apply recommendations from recommendation series table

(i.e. Vegetation)

High Risk

car park – viewing area[#]

Standard Conditions

- all rubbish taken home (WQ)
- commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank (V, WQ, S)

| | Pu | blic | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | Event | | |
|--|----|----------|---|---|------------|---|------------|----------|---|---|------|------|-------|---|---|
| | Se | Seasonal | | | Year Round | | | Seasonal | | | r Ro | ound | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | М | L | Н | М | L | Н | М | L | Н | М | L | Н | М | L |
| Locate grounds in existing cleared areas (V) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| Ensure sediment traps capture any direct runoff (WQ) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |

^{*}Apply camping and picnic ground recommendations as appropriate

(i.e. Water Quality and Stream Stability)

Medium Risk

car park – viewing area[#]

Standard Conditions

- all rubbish taken home (WQ)
- commence car park a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident (V, WQ, S)
- commence car park 10m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present (V, WQ, S)

| | Put | olic | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | Event | | |
|--|-----|------------|---|---|------------|---|------------|----------|---|---|------|-----|-------|---|---|
| | Sea | Seasonal Y | | | Year Round | | | Seasonal | | | r Ro | und | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | М | L | Н | М | L | Н | М | L | Н | М | L | Н | М | L |
| Locate grounds in existing cleared areas (V) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| Ensure sediment traps capture any direct runoff (WQ) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | | | |

^{*}Apply camping and picnic ground recommendations as appropriate

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Phase 8

From the recommendation series table, the following recommendations are applied:

- commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank (V)
- locate grounds in existing cleared areas (V)
- commence car park a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident (WQ, S)
- commence car park 10m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present (WQ, S)
- ensure sediment traps capture any direct runoff (WQ)
- all rubbish taken home (WQ)

As Vegetation was rated the highest Risk, recommendations relating to this stream value have precedence over Water Quality and Stream Stability recommendations. Therefore the first and second recommendations override the third and fourth recommendations.

The following recommendations therefore apply:

- commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank (V)
- locate grounds in existing cleared areas (V)
- ensure sediment traps capture any direct runoff (WQ)
- all rubbish taken home (WQ)

Score Sheet

Activity

Public Use/Commercial Operation/Event

Level of Use: High/Medium/Low

| Value | Condition (using ISC) | Risk (from Risk Table) | |
|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Aquatic Life | | | |
| Vegetation | | | |
| Water Quality | | | |
| Physical Life | | | |
| Recommenda | tions (from recommendation | n series) | |
| • | | | |
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Risk Table - Habitat

| Activity | Activity Status | Condition | Table Series | Condition | Table Series | Condition | Table Series |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| motor boats | existing | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| rafting | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| canoeing | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| fly fishing/ angling | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| bushwalking/ walking | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| camping | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| car park/ viewing area | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| picnic ground | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| swimming | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| motor bikes | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| horses | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| 4WD vehicles | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |

Risk Table - Vegetation

| Activity | Activity Status | Condition | Table Series | Condition | Table Series | Condition | Table Series |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| motor boats | existing | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| rafting | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| canoeing | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| fly fishing/ angling | existing | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| bushwalking/ walking | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| camping | existing | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| car park/ viewing area | existing | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | high risk | 7-10 | high risk |
| picnic ground | existing | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | high risk |
| swimming | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| motor bikes | existing | 1-3 | high risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | high risk |
| horses | existing | 1-3 | high risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | high risk |
| 4WD vehicles | existing | 1-3 | high risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | high risk |

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Risk Table - Water Quality

| Activity | Activity Status | Condition | Table Series | Condition | Table Series | Condition | Table Series |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| motor boats | existing | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| rafting | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| canoeing | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| fly fishing/ angling | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| bushwalking/ walking | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| camping | existing | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | high risk |
| car park/ viewing area | existing | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| picnic ground | existing | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| swimming | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| motor bikes | existing | 1-3 | high risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | high risk |
| horses | existing | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | high risk |
| 4WD vehicles | existing | 1-3 | high risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | high risk |

Risk Table - Stream Stability

| Activity | Activity Status | Condition | Table Series | Condition | Table Series | Condition | Table Series |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| motor boats | existing | 1-3 | high risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | high risk |
| rafting | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| canoeing | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| fly fishing/ angling | existing | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| Bushwalking /walking | existing | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| camping | existing | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| car park/ viewing area | existing | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| picnic ground | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| swimming | existing | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | low risk | 4-6 | low risk | 7-10 | low risk |
| motor bikes | existing | 1-3 | high risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | high risk |
| horses | existing | 1-3 | high risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | high risk |
| 4WD vehicles | existing | 1-3 | high risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | medium risk |
| | proposed | 1-3 | medium risk | 4-6 | medium risk | 7-10 | high risk |

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Recommendation Series Tables

High Risk

horse trails[#]

Standard Conditions

- use straw hay only (V)
- water horses 30m downstream of canoe and swimming points (WQ)
- apply restrictions to camping and parking (H, V, WQ, S)
- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways (WQ)

| | Put | olic | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | Event | | |
|--|-----|------|----|-----|-------|------|------------|-----|----|-----|------|------|-------|---|---|
| | Sea | son | al | Yea | ar Ro | ound | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | ound | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L |
| Yards should be located at least 50m from waterway (V, WQ) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| Avoid stream crossings (WQ, S) | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | * | |
| Avoid stream crossings where possible (WQ, S) | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | | * |
| Aim to limit to 8 horses per group (V, WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aim to limit to 20 horses per group Alpine (V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| Aim to limit to 28 horses per group sub-Alpine (V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| Winter use not appropriate (WQ) | | | | * | * | * | | | | * | * | * | | | |
| No Winter events (WQ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | * |
| Keep to existing trails (V) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | * |
| Take away all rubbish (WQ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | * |

^{*}Apply camping and car park recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Con | nmercial | Event | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 30 horses |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 8-30 horses |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (<i>L</i>) | Less than 8 horses |

Medium Risk

horse trails[#]

Standard Conditions

- do not feed hay within 50m of waterway (V)
- water horses 30m downstream of canoe and swimming points (WQ)
- apply restrictions to camping and parking (H, V, WQ, S)
- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways (WQ)
- take away all rubbish (WQ)
- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways (WQ)

| | Public | | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | Event | | |
|---|--------|-----|----|-----|-------|------|------------|-----|----|------------|---|---|-------|---|---|
| | Sea | son | al | Yea | ır Ro | ound | Sea | son | al | Year Round | | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L |
| Yards should be located at least 50m from waterway (V, WQ) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| Avoid stream crossings where possible (WQ) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Aim to limit to 20 horses per group Alpine (V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| Aim to limit to 28 horses per group sub-Alpine (V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| Aim to limit to 8 horses per group (V, WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avoid boggy tracks during winter periods (WQ) | | | | * | * | * | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Limit river crossings to existing fords (H, V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | * |
| Keep to existing trails (V) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | * |

^{*}Apply camping and car park recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Con | nmercial | Event | |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 30 horses |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 8-30 horses |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (L) | Less than 8 horses |

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Low Risk

horse trails[#]

Standard Conditions

- water horses 30m downstream of canoe and swimming points (WQ)
- apply restrictions to camping and parking (H, V, WQ, S)
- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways (WQ)

| | Public | | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | Event | | |
|---|--------|-----|----|-----|-------|-----|------------|-----|----|------------|---|---|-------|---|---|
| | Sea | son | al | Yea | ar Ro | und | Sea | son | al | Year Round | | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L |
| Yards should be located at least 50m from waterway (V, WQ) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| Avoid stream crossings where possible (WQ) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Aim to limit to 20 horses per group Alpine (V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| Aim to limit to 28 horses per group sub-Alpine (V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| Aim to limit to 8 horses per group (V, WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avoid boggy tracks during winter periods (WQ) | | | | * | * | * | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Limit river crossings to existing fords (H, V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | * |
| Take away all rubbish (WQ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | * |

^{*}Apply camping and car park recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | nmercial | Event | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 30 horses | | | | | |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 8-30 horses | | | | | |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (L) | Less than 8 horses | | | | | |

High Risk

camping

Standard Conditions

- toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time (WQ)
- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways (WQ)

| | Public | | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | | Event | | |
|--|----------|---|----|------------|---|-----|------------|---|----|-------------|---|---|----|-------|---|--|
| | Seasonal | | al | Year Round | | und | Seasonal | | al | l Year Rour | | | nd | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | |
| Camping only in designated areas (V, WQ, S) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank (V, WQ, S) | | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | | | | |
| Temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain (WQ) | | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | * | |
| Bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways (WQ) | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | | |
| All rubbish taken home (WQ) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| No fire wood to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank (H, V) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| One 3 man tent per 6m x 6m cleared Crown area (V, WQ, S) | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | | |
| Two nights maximum preferred per camp stay (V, WQ, S) | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | | |
| Camping only in camping ground with suitable amenities (V, WQ,) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | * | |
| Wash a minimum 30m from the waterway (WQ) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Locate grounds in existing cleared areas (V) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | |
| Camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank (V, WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | * | |
| Limit groups to 20 people where possible (V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | | | * | | | * | | | | |

^{*}Apply camping and car park recommendations as appropriate

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Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | mercial | Event | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 50 visitors |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 15-49 visitors |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (L) | Less than 15 visitors |

Camping

Standard Conditions

- obtain permission to enter property from Land Manager (V, WQ,S)
- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways (WQ)
- all rubbish taken home (WQ)
- no fire wood to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank (H, V)
- wash a minimum 30m from the waterway (WQ)
- toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time (WQ)

| | Public | | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | | Event | | | |
|---|--------|-----|----|----|-------|------|------------|---|---|---|-------|------|---|-------|---|--|--|
| | - | son | al | Ye | ar Ro | ound | | | | | ar Ro | ouna | / | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | | |
| Camping only in designated areas (V, WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | | * | * | * | | |
| Camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident (V, WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | | | | | |
| Camping 10m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present (V, WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | | | | | |
| Camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank (V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | | | | * | | | * | * | * | | |
| Temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain (WQ) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | * | | |
| Bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways (WQ) | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | | | |
| One 3 man tent per 6m x 6m cleared area (V, WQ, S) | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | | | | |
| Three nights maximum preferred per camp stay (V, WQ, S) | | * | * | | * | * | | | * | | | * | | | | | |
| Camping only in camping ground with suitable amenities (V, WQ,) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | | | |
| Limit groups to 20 people where possible (V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | | | * | | | * | | | | | |
| Locate grounds in existing cleared areas (V) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | | |
| Camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank (V, WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | * | | |

^{*}Apply camping and car park recommendations as appropriate

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Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | mercial | Event | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 50 visitors |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (<i>M</i>) | 15-49 visitors |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (<i>L</i>) | Less than 15 visitors |

· camping

Standard Conditions

- obtain permission to enter property from Land Manager (V, WQ,S)
- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways (WQ)
- all rubbish taken home (WQ)
- no fire wood to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank (H, V)
- wash a minimum 30m from the waterway (WQ)
- toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time (WQ)

| | Pul | olic | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | | Event | | | |
|---|-----|------|----|-----|-------|------|------------|-----|----|-----|------|-----|---|-------|---|--|--|
| | Sea | son | al | Yea | ar Ro | ound | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | | |
| Camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident (V, WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | | | | | |
| Camping 10m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present (V, WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | | | | | |
| Camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank (V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | | | | * | | | * | * | * | | |
| Temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain (WQ) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | * | | |
| Bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways (WQ) | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | | | |
| One 3 man tent per 6m x 6m cleared area (V, WQ, S) | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | | | |
| Three nights maximum preferred per camp stay (V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | * | | | * | | | | | | | |
| Camping only in camping ground with suitable amenities (V, WQ,) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | | | | |

^{*}Apply camping and car park recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | nmercial | Event | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (H) | More than 50 visitors |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 15-49 visitors |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (<i>L</i>) | Less than 15 visitors |

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High Risk

· picnic ground

Standard Conditions

- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways (WQ)
- all rubbish taken home (WQ)
- no fire wood to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank (H, V)
- temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain (WQ)
- toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time (WQ)

| | Pul | olic | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | | Event | | | |
|---|-----|------|----|-----|-------|------|------------|-----|----|-----|------|-----|---|-------|---|--|--|
| | Sea | son | al | Yea | ar Ro | ound | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | Н | М | L | | |
| Provide picnic facilities only where toilet facilities are available (WQ) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | |
| Locate event in existing cleared area (H, V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | * | | |
| Locate grounds in existing cleared areas (V) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | |
| Commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank (V, WQ, S) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | |
| Bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways (WQ) | | | * | | | * | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All rubbish taken home (WQ) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | |
| No fire wood to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank (H, V) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | |

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | mercial | Event | |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (H) | More than 50 visitors |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 15-49 visitors |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (<i>L</i>) | Less than 15 visitors |

· picnic ground

Standard Conditions

- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways (WQ)
- all rubbish taken home (WQ)
- no fire wood to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank (H, V)
- temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain (WQ)
- toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time (WQ)

| | Puk | olic | | | | | Cor | nme | rcial | | | | Event | | | |
|---|-----|------|----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|-------|---|---|--|
| | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | ound | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | |
| Provide picnic facilities only where toilet facilities are available (WQ) | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | | | | |
| Locate event in existing cleared area (H, V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | * | |
| Avoid grounds in areas with existing understorey in the riparian zone (V) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | |
| Commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank (V, WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | | | | |
| Bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways (WQ) | | | * | | | * | | | | | | | | | | |

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | mercial | Event | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 50 visitors |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 15-49 visitors |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (<i>L</i>) | Less than 15 visitors |

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· picnic ground

Standard Conditions

- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways (WQ)
- all rubbish taken home (WQ)
- no fire wood to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank (H, V)
- temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain (WQ)
- toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time (WQ)

| | Pul | olic | | | | | Cor | nme | rcial | | | | Event | | | |
|---|-----|------|----|-----|-------|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|-------|---|---|--|
| | Sea | son | al | Yea | ar Ro | ound | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | |
| Locate event in existing cleared area (H, V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | * | |
| Avoid grounds in areas with existing understorey in the riparian zone (V) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | |
| Commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank (V, WQ, S) | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | | | | |
| Bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways (WQ) | | | * | | | * | | | | | | | | | | |

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | mercial | Event | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 50 visitors |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 15-49 visitors |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (L) | Less than 15 visitors |

High Risk

4WD activity[#]

Standard Conditions

- do not refuel within 50m of a waterway (WQ)
- ensure vehicles have no oil or fuel leaks (WQ)
- do not damage native vegetation (V, WQ, S)
- cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges (H, WQ, S)

| | Puk | olic | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | | Event | | | |
|---|-----|------|----|-----|------|-----|------------|-----|----|------------|---|---|---|-------|---|--|--|
| | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | Sea | son | al | Year Round | | | | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | Н | М | L | | |
| Avoid use immediately after or during wet periods (WQ, S) | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | * | * | * | | |
| Dry track use only (WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | * | | |
| Use only formed tracks (V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| Provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways (WQ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | * | | |
| Limit use to 5 vehicles per group (V, WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | | | | | |

^{*}Apply camping and car park recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | mercial | Event | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 30 vehicles |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (<i>M</i>) | 8-30 vehicles |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (<i>L</i>) | Less than 8 vehicles |

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4WD activity[#]

Standard Conditions

- do not refuel within 50m of a waterway (WQ)
- ensure vehicles have no oil or fuel leaks (WQ)
- do not damage native vegetation (V, WQ, S)
- cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges (H, WQ, S)

| | Put | olic | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | | Event | | | |
|---|-----|------|----|-----|------|-----|------------|------|----|-----|------|-----|---|-------|---|--|--|
| | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | Sea | sona | al | Yea | r Ro | und | | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | | |
| Aim to limit usage to 5 vehicles per group (V, WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | | | | | |
| Avoid use immediately after or during wet periods (WQ, S) | | | * | | | | | | * | | | | | | | | |
| Dry track use only appropriate (WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | | | | |
| Do not hold events which cross streams or gully lines (WQ, S) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | | | | |
| Use only formed tracks (V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | |
| Provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways (WQ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | * | | |

^{*}Apply camping and car park recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | nmercial | Event | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 30 vehicles |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (<i>M</i>) | 8-30 vehicles |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (<i>L</i>) | Less than 8 vehicles |

4WD activity[#]

Standard Conditions

- do not refuel within 50m of a waterway (WQ)
- ensure vehicles have no oil or fuel leaks (WQ)
- do not damage native vegetation (V, WQ, S)
- cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges (H, WQ, S)

| | Pub | olic | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | | Event | | | |
|---|-----|------|----|-----|------|-----|------------|-----|----|-----|------|-----|---|-------|---|--|--|
| | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | | |
| Aim to limit usage to 7 vehicles per group (V, WQ, S) | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | | | | | |
| Avoid use immediately after or during wet periods (WQ, S) | | | * | | | | | | * | | | | | | | | |
| Dry track use only appropriate (WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | | | | |
| Do not hold events which cross streams or gully lines (WQ, S) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | | | | |
| Use only formed tracks (V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | |
| Provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways (WQ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | | |

^{*}Apply camping and car park recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | nmercial | Event | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 30 vehicles |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (<i>M</i>) | 8-30 vehicles |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (<i>L</i>) | Less than 8 vehicles |

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High Risk

trail bike activity[#]

Standard Conditions

- do not refuel within 50m of a waterway (WQ)
- ensure bikes have no oil or fuel leaks (WQ)
- do not damage native vegetation (V, WQ, S)

| | Puk | olic | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | Event | | | |
|---|-----|------|----|-----|------|-----|------------|-----|----|-----|------|-----|-------|---|---|--|
| | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | |
| Avoid use immediately after or during wet periods (WQ, S) | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | * | * | * | |
| Cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges (H, WQ, S) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | |
| Dry track use only (WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | * | |
| Use only formed tracks (V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | |
| Do not hold events which cross streams or gully lines (WQ, S) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | * | |
| Provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways (WQ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | * | |
| Aim to limit usage to 10 bikes per group (V, WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | | | | |

^{*}Apply 4WD, camping and car park recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Con | nmercial | Event | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 30 bikes |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 8-30 bikes |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (<i>L</i>) | Less than 8 bikes |

trail bike activity[#]

Standard Conditions

- do not refuel within 50m of a waterway (WQ)
- ensure bikes have no oil or fuel leaks (WQ)
- do not damage native vegetation (V, WQ, S)
- cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges (H, WQ, S)

| | Pub | olic | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | | Event | | | |
|---|-----|------|----|-----|------|-----|------------|-----|----|-----|------|-----|---|-------|---|--|--|
| | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | | |
| Aim to limit usage to 10 bikes per group (V, WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | | | | | |
| Avoid use immediately after or during wet periods (WQ, S) | | | * | | | | | | * | | | | | | | | |
| Dry track use only appropriate (WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | * | | |
| Use only formed tracks (V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| Do not hold events which cross streams or gully lines | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | * | | |
| Provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways (WQ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | * | | |

^{*}Apply camping and car park recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | nmercial | Event | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 30 bikes |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 8-30 bikes |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (<i>L</i>) | Less than 8 bikes |

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trail bike activity[#]

Standard Conditions

- do not refuel within 50m of a waterway (WQ)
- ensure bikes have no oil or fuel leaks (WQ)
- do not damage native vegetation (V, WQ, S)
- cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges (H, WQ, S)

| | Pul | olic | | | | | Cor | nme | rcial | | | | Event | | | |
|---|-----|------|----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|-------|---|---|--|
| | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | |
| Aim to limit usage to 10 bikes per group (V, WQ, S) | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | | | | |
| Avoid use immediately after or during wet periods (WQ, S) | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | | |
| Dry track use only appropriate (WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | |
| Use only formed tracks (V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| Provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways (WQ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | * | |

^{*}Apply camping and car park recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | nmercial | Event | |
|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 30 bikes |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 8-30 bikes |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (<i>L</i>) | Less than 8 bikes |

mountain bike Activity[#]

Standard Conditions

- avoid use immediately after or during wet periods (WQ, S)
- cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges (H, WQ, S)
- do not damage native vegetation (V, WQ, S)
- cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges (H, WQ, S)

| | Put | olic | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | | Event | | |
|---|-----|------|----|-----|------|-----|------------|---|---|-----|------|-----|---|-------|---|--|
| | Sea | ison | al | Yea | r Ro | und | Seasonal | | | Yea | r Ro | und | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | |
| Aim to limit usage to 20 bikes per group (V, WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | | | | |
| Provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways (WQ) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | |

^{*}Apply camping and car park recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | nmercial | Event | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 30 bikes |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 8-30 bikes |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (<i>L</i>) | Less than 8 bikes |

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High Risk

motor boats[#]

Standard Conditions

- carry boat into water (V,S)
- do not damage native vegetation (V, WQ, S)
- craft exceeding 15Hp banned on streams less than 60m wide (H, V, S)
- speed limit 10 knots where more than 30m from bank (H, V, S)
- speed limit 5 knots less than 30m from bank (H,V, S)
- avoid use during low flow where banks are undercut (H, V, S)
- no skiing, or wave boarding (V, WQ, S)

| | Pub | olic | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | | Event | | |
|--|-----|-----------|---|---|------------|---|------------|----------|---|---|------|-----|---|-------|---|--|
| | Sea | easonal Y | | | Year Round | | | Seasonal | | | r Ro | und | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | Н | М | L | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | |
| Launch craft only at existing designated boat ramps (V, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | * | |

[#]Apply camping and car park recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | nmercial | Event | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 15 boats |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 5-15 boats |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (<i>L</i>) | Less than 8 boats |

motor boats[#]

Standard Conditions

- do not damage native vegetation (V, WQ, S)
- speed limit 10 knots 30m from bank (H, V, S)
- speed limit 5 knots less than 30m from bank (H, V, S)

| | Pul | olic | | | | | Con | nme | rcial | | | | Event | | | |
|---|-----|------|----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|-------|---|---|--|
| | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | |
| Launch craft only at existing designated boat ramps (V, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | * | |
| Carry boat into water (V, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | * | |
| Craft exceeding 15Hp banned on streams less than 60m wide (H, V, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | |
| Avoid use during low flow where banks are undercut (H, V, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | |
| No skiing, or wave boarding (V, WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | |

^{*}Apply camping and car park recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | nmercial | Event | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 15 boats |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 5-15 boats |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (<i>L</i>) | Less than 8 boats |

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motor boats[#]

Standard Conditions

- speed limit 10 knots 30m from bank (H, V, S)
- speed limit 5 knots less than 30m from bank (H, V, S)
- do not damage native vegetation (V)

| | Pul | olic | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | | Event | | | |
|---|-----|------|----|-----|-------|-----|------------|-----|----|-----|------|-----|---|-------|---|--|--|
| | Sea | ason | al | Yea | ar Ro | und | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | | |
| Launch craft only at existing designated boat ramps (V, S) | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | * | * | | |
| Carry boat into water (V, S) | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | * | * | | |
| Craft exceeding 15Hp banned on streams less than 60m wide (H, V, S) | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | | |
| Avoid use during low flow where banks are undercut (H, V, S) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | | | |
| No skiing, or wave boarding (V, WQ, S) | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | * | | | |

^{*}Apply camping and car park recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | nmercial | Event | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (H) | More than 15 boats |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 5-15 boats |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (<i>L</i>) | Less than 8 boats |

canoeing - rafting[#]

Standard Conditions

- carry boat into water (V,S)
- do not damage native vegetation (V)
- locate launching areas close to existing car parks (V)
- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from the waterways (WQ)
- camping only in designated areas (H, V, WQ, S)
- take away all rubbish (V, WQ, S)
- obtain permission to camp from land owners

| | Pub | olic | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | | Event | | |
|---|-----|-----------|---|---|------------|---|------------|----------|---|---|------|-----|---|-------|---|--|
| | Sea | easonal Y | | | Year Round | | | Seasonal | | | r Ro | und | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | |
| Launch craft only at existing designated entry and exit points (V, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | * | |

^{*}Apply camping and car park recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | nmercial | Event | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 15 craft |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 5-15 craft |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (L) | Less than 8 craft |

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canoeing - rafting[#]

Standard Conditions

- do not damage native vegetation (V)
- bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from the waterways (WQ)
- take away all rubbish (V, WQ, S)
- all recommendations of Goulburn Fish Strategy apply (H)

| | Pub | lic | | | | | Con | nme | rcial | | Event | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----|------------|---|---|-----|------|-------|-----|-------|-----|---|---|---|
| | Sea | son | al | Year Round | | | Sea | sona | al | Yea | r Ro | und | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L |
| Limit to 3 fishers per 200m stretch (H, V, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | * |

^{*}Apply motorboat, camping and car park recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | nmercial | Event | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 30 anglers |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 8-30 anglers |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (<i>L</i>) | Less than 8 anglers |

• swimming#

| | Pul | blic | | | | | Con | nme | rcial | | | | Event | | | |
|--|-----|------|----|-----|-------|-----|----------|-----|-------|------------|---|---|-------|---|---|--|
| | Sea | ason | al | Yea | ar Ro | und | Seasonal | | | Year Round | | | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | |
| Do not damage native vegetation (V) | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from the waterways (WQ) | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | | | | | | |
| Take away all rubbish (V, WQ, S) | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | | | | | | |
| Events in rivers not advocated | | | | | | | * | * | * | | | | | | | |

^{*}Apply camping and car park recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Commercial | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | | | | | | | | |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | | | | | | | | |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | | | | | | | | |

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High Risk

• car park – viewing area#

Standard Conditions

- all rubbish taken home (WQ)
- commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank (V, WQ, S)

| | Pu | Public | | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | Event | | |
|--|----|--------|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|------------|----|-----|------|-----|---|-------|---|--|
| | Se | asor | nal | Yea | ar Ro | ound | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | М | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | Н | М | L | |
| Locate grounds in existing cleared areas (V) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | |
| Ensure sediment traps capture any direct runoff (WQ) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | |

^{*}Apply camping and picnic ground recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | nmercial | Event | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 15 vehicles |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 5-15 vehicles |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (<i>L</i>) | Less than 5 vehicles |

car park – viewing area[#]

Standard Conditions

- all rubbish taken home (WQ)
- commence car park a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident (V, WQ, S)
- commence car park 10m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present (V, WQ, S)

| | Public | | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | Event | | |
|--|--------|------|----|-----|-------|------|------------|-----|----|-----|------|-----|-------|---|---|
| | Sea | ason | al | Yea | ar Ro | ound | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | М | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L |
| Locate grounds in existing cleared areas (V) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| Ensure sediment traps capture any direct runoff (WQ) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | | | |

^{*}Apply camping and picnic ground recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | nmercial | Event | |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 15 vehicles |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 5-15 vehicles |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (L) | Less than 5 vehicles |

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car park – viewing area[#]

Standard Conditions

- all rubbish taken home (WQ)
- commence car park a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank where overstorey and understorey are evident (V, WQ, S)
- commence car park 10m minimum from the top of the stream bank where no understorey is present (V, WQ, S)

| | Public | | | | | | Commercial | | | | | | Event | | |
|--|--------|-----|----|-----|------|-----|------------|-----|----|-----|------|-----|-------|---|---|
| | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L |
| Locate grounds in existing cleared areas (V) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |

^{*}Apply camping and picnic ground recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | nmercial | Event | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 15 vehicles |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 5-15 vehicles |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (<i>L</i>) | Less than 5 vehicles |

bushwalking[#]

Standard Conditions

- commence grounds a minimum 30m from the top of the stream bank (V, WQ, S)
- bury any human toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways, or above the floodplain (WQ)
- take all rubbish home (WQ)
- abide by recommendations for camping and picnicking (H, V, WQ, S)

| | Puk | Public | | | | | | nme | rcial | | | | Event | | |
|---|-----|--------|----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|-------|---|---|
| | Sea | ason | al | Yea | r Ro | und | Sea | son | al | Yea | r Ro | und | | | |
| Level of usage | Н | M | L | Н | M | L | Н | М | L | Н | M | L | Н | M | L |
| Cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges (WQ, V) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | |
| Aim to limit usage to 20 walkers per group (WQ, V) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | | | |
| Encourage campers to limit camping to an overnight stay at any one site (WQ, S) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | | | |
| Avoid use immediately after or during wet periods (WQ) | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | | * | * | * |
| Encourage campers to limit camping to designated camp sites (V, WQ) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | * |

^{*}Apply camping and picnic ground recommendations as appropriate

Level of Usage**

| Private-Com | mercial | Event | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| High (<i>H</i>) | Continual use | High (<i>H</i>) | More than 50 walkers |
| Medium (M) | Several uses per week | Medium (M) | 15-50 walkers |
| Low (<i>L</i>) | Average 1 use per week | Low (L) | Less than 15 walkers |

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| Recommendation | Relevant Activities | Guiding Principle | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yards should be located at least 50m from waterway | Horse Trails | The concentration of horses in close proximity to a watercourse can lead to runoff of horse waste into the stream. 50m provides a suitable Riparian zone and grass zone. 30m should be an absolute minium, avoid sites that slope to the stream. | Best estimate |
| Aim to limit to 20 horses per group alpine Aim to limit to 28 horses per group subalpine Aim for 8 horses per private group | Horse Trails | Horses trampling tracks, particularly in the winter period can increase sediment runoff into waterways. Horses also eat out vegetation. Particularly in alpine areas the clogging of ground is an issue The decision to allow up to 20 and 28 is largely economic for tour operators who require such sizes to pay for guides and setting up camp etc. The number of 8 private users limits damage caused by horses Where possible tracks kept a suitable distance away from streams, and crossings limited | Australian Alps Code of Practice Alpine National Park Management Plan |
| Keep stream crossings to a minimum, and only at constructed fords or crossings | Horse Trails | Some discussion has taken place suggesting horses crossing streams may increase the risk of droppings and thus stream pollution | Mt Buller Resort investigations |
| Use weed free (eg Straw) hay | Horse Trails | Weeds in high quality vegetation zones are often caused by cattle and horse droppings, or by importing hay with weeds. A particular concern would be the introduction of Patterson's Curse. | Best estimate |
| Water horses 30m minimum downstream of canoe and swimming points | Horse Trails | E-coli is an indicator of faecal contamination, which is potentially harmful to humans in contact with water | Code of Practice |
| Winter use not appropriateNo winter events | Horse TrailsMotorbikes4WD's | A number of tracks are currently closed over the Winter-early Spring period. Tracks become bogged, which can increase sediment inputs to waterways, not to mention the physical danger the slippery tracks pose. | Relevant DNRE Management Plans |

| Recommendation | Relevant Activities | Guiding Principle | Reference |
|---|--|---|--|
| Limit river crossings to existing fords or crossings Keep to existing trails | Horse Trails Motorbikes 4WD's | It is illegal to drive off built up tracks on Crown Land. Further, by limiting stream crossings, sediment input into waterways can be restricted. | Codes of Practice |
| | | Crossing streams increases sediment inputs to waterways, and can also increase the risk of weed seeds entering waterways | |
| Take away all rubbish | All activities | Given the remoteness of a number of sites, and the inability to provide rubbish facilities at all sites, the community must be educated and reminded to take all rubbish home. Rubbish compounds as it moves through the system | Local By Laws EPA Act |
| Camping only in designated areas | Camping | By restricting campers to sites with adequate facilities, policing and damage to the environment can be better managed. These sites have reduced environmental values. By encouraging the camper to this area, the surrounding sites can be protected. | Lands Act Crown Frontage Review Local Management Plans |
| Obtain permission to enter property from Land Manager (i.e. DNRE (Land Victoria), Licensee, Landholder, etc) | All activities | People who enter private property without permission from the landholder can be considered a trespasser People can not legally stay on Crown Frontage unless it is explicit on the Licence | Land Act |
| Camping should be located at least 30m from the stream bank | • Camping | The riparian (streamside) zone requires a suitable width to control sediment runoff; protect native vegetation, encourage the ongoing replenishment of large woody debris; protect native vegetation to encourage shading for instream Aquatic Habitat; protect native vegetation to provide cover for native fauna. 30 m provides two to three mature overstorey tree widths. Anything less should be considered onsite, where a narrower zone may exist in a gorge as an example | Riparian Land Management Technical Guidelines (Vol. 2) LWRRDC (1999) |

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| Recommendation | Relevant Activities | Guiding Principle | Reference |
|--|---------------------------|---|--|
| Toilets to be constructed to "EPA Septic Tank Code of Practice" standards, current at the time | All activities | No waste material should be mobilised during flood situations. The Septic Tank Code of Practice is currently being rewritten. Ground conditions and approval from Local Government may allow variations to the above. | Septic Tank Code of Practice EPA (currently being rewritten) Parks Victoria, DNRE, Goulburn Murray Water (staff comments) |
| Temporary toilets should be located 100m minimum from the stream, or above the floodplain | All activities | By locating the toilet a minimum of 100m away from a waterway any leakages have minimal chance of infiltrating the waterway. | Parks Victoria, DNRE, Goulburn Murray Water (staff comments) |
| Do not bury any toilet waste 100m minimum from waterways | All activities | Where a recreation user is some distance from established toilet block, or portable toilet, they should be encouraged to bury any waste. Sanitary napkins and toilet paper will take longer to decompose and can be blown around. | Parks Victoria, DNRE, Goulburn Murray Water (staff comments) |
| No fire wood to be taken from within 30m of the top of the stream bank | Camping Picnic Ground | The riparian (streamside) zone needs to be of suitable width to protect native vegetation encouraging the ongoing replenishment of large woody debris and protect native vegetation to provide cover for native fauna. The recruitment of debris from the streamside zone is an important food source for instream fauna. 30 m provides two to three mature overstorey tree widths. Anything less should be considered onsite, where a narrower zone may exist in a gorge as an example | Riparian Land Management Technical Guidelines (Vol. 2) LWRRDC (1999) |
| One 3 man tent per 6m x 6m cleared Crown area | • Camping | In small camper numbers of two tents could fit into a site this large. Cleared areas will limit disturbance to the ground conditions | Best estimate |
| Limit groups to 20 people where possible | Camping | A group of 20 people congregated in any area is a number that can be well managed and will create limited waste for an average stay. | Best estimate |

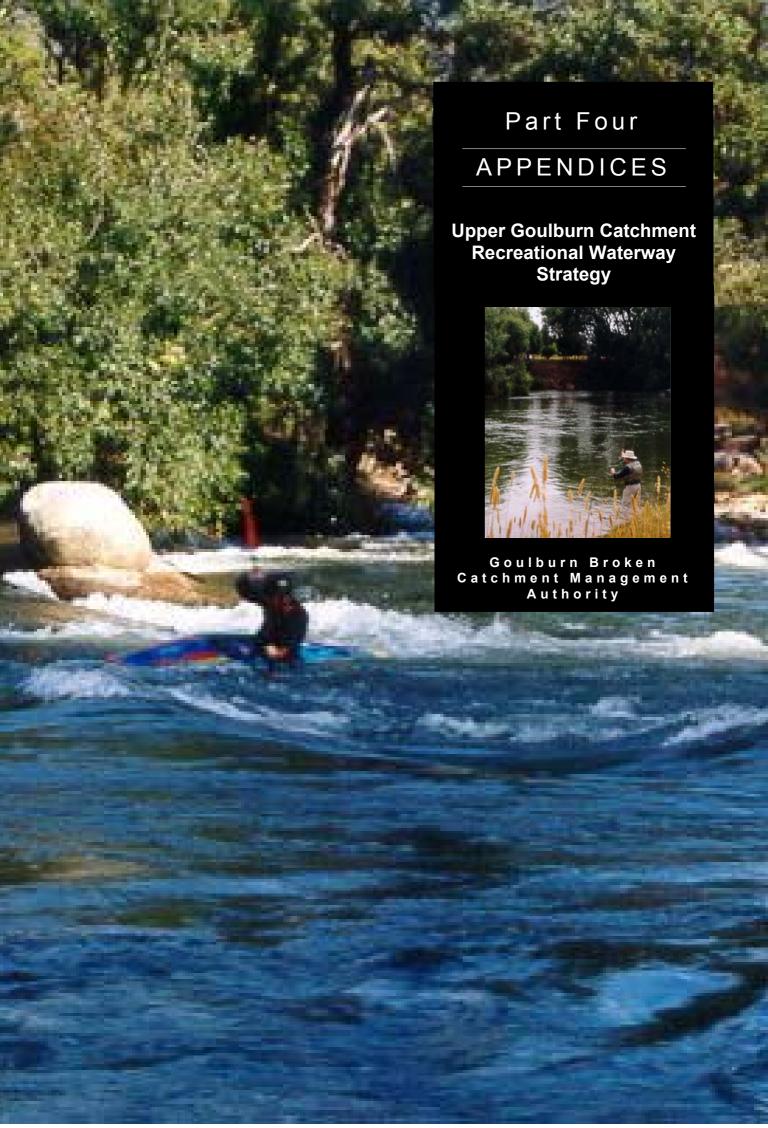
| Recommendation | Relevant Activities | Guiding Principle | Reference |
|---|--|--|--|
| Two nights preferred per camp stay | CampingBushwalking | By decreasing the length of stay in sensitive environmental areas there will be a lower volume of rubbish produced per user. It also can be seen as a deterrent to loutish crowds who tend to stay in an area for an extended time in comparison to bushwalkers as an example. | Best estimate |
| Locate grounds in existing cleared areas | CampingCar Park | The riparian (streamside) zone requires a suitable width to protect native vegetation encouraging the ongoing replenishment of large woody debris and protect native vegetation to provide cover for native fauna. | Riparian Land Management Technical Guidelines (Vol. 2) LWRRDC (1999) |
| Ensure sediment traps capture any direct runoff | Car Parks | Sediment runoff allowed to enter waterways is often a major source of sediment | Anecdotal |
| Aim to limit usage to 5 vehicles per group Aim to limit usage to 7 vehicles per group | • 4WD | Four-wheel drivers will travel and therefore camp in larger groups. This can increase damage at the campsite where the vehicles park. | Best estimate |
| Tracks must not be detrimental to the riparian zone, especially where understorey and low weed content are present Avoid grounds in areas with existing understorey in the riparian zone | 4WD Trail bikes Bushwalking Car Parks Camping Picnic Grounds | The riparian zone where there is currently understorey are high priorities for protection. Understorey is threatened in many locations and must be protected wherever possible Low weed content is an aim of the Crown Frontage Review | Goulburn Broken Crown Frontage Review |
| Cross the stream only at existing fords or bridges | 4WD Trail bikes Bushwalking | Crossing streams increases sediment inputs to waterways, and can also increase the risk of weed seeds entering waterways | Best estimate |
| Provide swales to prevent any sediment runoff entering waterways Four wheel driving not recommended within 100m of river Avoid use immediately after or during wet periods | 4WD Motorbikes | Tracks become boggy, which can increase sediment inputs to waterways, not to mention the physical danger the slippery tracks pose. | Best estimate Codes of Practice |

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| Recommendation | Relevant Activities | Guiding Principle | Reference |
|--|---|--|---|
| Do not damage native vegetation | All activities | Native vegetation retention is a local government responsibility outside state and national parks. In parks management plans prevent the removal of native vegetation The protection of the riparian zone promotes biodiversity retention | Relevant DNRE Management Plans Local Govt. NVR Guidelines |
| Ensure vehicles have no oil or fuel leaks | 4WDMotorbikes | This clause is included to improve awareness to recreation users. It is against the law to pollute the environment with leaks. A number of older vehicles are more than likely to have such leakages | |
| Do not refuel within 50m of a waterway | 4WD Motorbikes | It is against the law to pollute the environment with spillages. Refuelling at a suitable distance from the waterway minimises the risk of spillage | EPA Act |
| Aim to limit usage to 10 bikes per group | Motorbikes | Motor bikers will travel and therefore camp in larger groups. This can increase damage at the campsite, where the bikes park. Similarly off road bikes will be bought on site more often than not with a vehicle and trailer. These vehicles should be parked in low impact parking areas. | Best Estimate |
| Aim to limit usage to 20 Bushwalkers per group | Bushwalking | This could be used in a bid to prevent overcrowding which damages vegetation at camping sites. | Best estimate |
| Encourage campers to limit camping to an overnight stay at any one site | All activities | This encourages campers to move on and be capable of carrying rubbish with them | Best Estimate |
| Discourage more than 3 anglers per 200m stretch | • Fishing | While limiting damage to streamside vegetation, this also gives anglers a better chance of catching fish. | Code of Practice |
| Carry craft into water Do not damage native vegetation when launching craft | Motor boats Canoes Rafting | Sliding craft into water will decrease disturbance to stream banks | Code of Practice |
| Launch craft close to designated car parking | Motor boats Canoes Rafting | This concentrates usage to areas which can be better managed, causing less over all damage | Best Estimate |
| Craft exceeding 15Hp banned on streams less than 60m wide | Motor boats | Larger boats have larger motors; these boats are capable of creating a greater wash. Faster boats which plane will create less wash, but create more dangers for other river users | Marine Act |

| Recommendation | Relevant Activities | Guiding Principle | Reference |
|--|---|---|---|
| Speed limit 10 knots 30m or more from the bank Speed limit 5 knots, less than 30m from the bank | Motor boats | A boat travelling at 5 knots is going very slow, creating slower waves, which would cause less bank damage A boat travelling at 5-10 knots will create a faster wave than a slower boat; it is unlikely to be planing, and as such will cause significant wake at the bank. A boat travelling at up to 10 knots, more than 30m from shore is likely to have a significant amount of energy from the wave dissipated prior to the waves hitting the bank | Marine Act |
| No Skiing or Wave boarding | Motor boats | Skiing and wave boarding create larger waves than boats alone, causing increased damage to the bank | Best estimate |
| Stream not suitable for such activities | Motor Boats | Some streams narrow in width and depth, or in mountainous terrain are not suitable for boating | Best estimate |
| Locate proposed boat ramps on straights, use state standards, not destroying vegetation | Motor BoatsCanoeing | Boat ramps must be located in low impact areas. Understorey vegetation in particular must not be damaged. Boat ramps must be located where potential erosion damage is minimal. State boating standards apply | Crown Frontage Review State boating standards |
| Avoid use during low flow periods where banks are undercut | Motor boats | This is particularly relevant on the Goulburn River during periods when Eildon outflows are low. During these periods the undercut lower banks are exposed, increasing the risk of bank erosion | |
| Launch craft close to designated car parking | Motor boats Canoes Rafting | This concentrates usage to areas which can be better managed, causing less over all damage | Best estimate |
| Events in rivers not advocated | • Swimming | Most towns have swimming pools capable of being utilised for swimming carnivals. Rivers naturally have snags and dangerous currents, which should be avoided in a carnival situation | |

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Policies Plans and Documents

Upper Goulburn Waterway Plan ID&A 1998

This plan identifies that the current recreation and tourism value of the catchment is high - it contains some of the most sought-after streams and lakes for recreational purposes in Victoria.

The sensitivity analysis has shown that if the rate of decline in the estimated recreation and tourism value without the Waterway Plan were around 0.5 per cent per year, the quantified benefits alone would, in all but one of the situations investigated, cover the costs of the Waterway Plan.

Tourism Victoria in its advertising campaigns identifies tourism and recreational pursuits in each area, many of which focus on the waterways.

In the High Country region centred around Mansfield, the main recreational pursuits are Lake Eildon during the summer, and Mount Buller during winter. Aside from these, the waterway based activities which also contribute to the management issues include: camping, hiking, canoeing and kayaking, horse riding, fly fishing, other freshwater fishing, and bush walking.

The 'Murrindindi Magic' and "Goulburn Murray Waters" area advertises the waterways as excellent destinations for tourists wishing to enjoy such activities as fly fishing, visiting natural waterfalls, canoeing and kayaking, camping, a day site seeing from Melbourne, and bush walking. These pursuits can also be combined with other activities such as winery tours, and visits to Lake Eildon.

In the Mitchell Region centred around Kilmore, Broadford and Seymour, the major focus for tourism is local history. Smaller streams such as Sugarloaf Creek and King Parrot Creek offer picturesque locations for camping and fishing. The Goulburn River in this area is a Heritage River, renowned for its naturalness, landscape values, fishing and canoeing. The river should be promoted for fishing and bush walking.

The Goulburn River, between Eildon and Alexandra, is generally claimed to be the most heavily fished river zone in Australia (Wealands pers. com.). The Goulburn and many tributaries are values highly for their fishing values.

The Strathbogie Region around the Avenel, Nagambie area is popular for wineries, wildflowers and history. Waterways in the area should be promoted for camping, bush walking, picnicking and recreational fishing especially for Trout Cod. Trout Cod are a protected species, and if caught, must be released immediately.

| Mar | nagement Unit | Fishi | ng | Camping | Canoeing | Rafting | Gold Fossicking | Aesthetic | Walking |
|-----|----------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|----------|---------|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| | | Trout | Native | | | | J | | |
| 1 | Goulburn U/S Eildon | Н | L | Н | Н | Н | Н | Н | Н |
| 2 | Goulburn Eildon- Trawool | Н | Н | Н | L | L | L | Н | L |
| 3 | Goulburn Trawool- Nagambie | Н | L | Н | L | L | L | Н | L |
| 4 | Major's Ck | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L |
| 5 | Mollison U/S Pyalong | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L |
| 6 | Mollison D/S Pyalong | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L |
| 7 | Sunday & Sugarloaf | L | L | Н | L | L | Н | L | L |
| 8 | Dabyminga Ck | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L |
| 9 | King Parrot D/S Flowerdale | Н | L | Н | L | L | Н | L | L |
| 10 | King Parrot U/S Flowerdale | Н | L | Н | L | L | Н | Н | L |
| 11 | Dairy Ck | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L |
| 12 | Yea River D/S Murrindindi | L | Н | L | L | L | L | L | L |
| 13 | Upper Yea R & Murrindindi | Н | Н | Н | L | L | L | Н | Н |
| 14 | Acheron River | Н | L | Н | L | L | L | Н | L |
| 15 | Rubicon River & Snobs Ck | Н | L | Н | Н | Н | L | Н | L |
| 16 | Big River | Н | L | Н | Н | Н | Н | Н | Н |
| 17 | Howqua River | Н | L | Н | Н | Н | Н | Н | Н |
| 18 | Delatite River | Н | Н | Н | Н | Н | L | Н | L |
| 19 | Ford Ck & Ancona Valley | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L |
| 20 | Home, Johnson, UT, Spring | L | L | L | L | L | Н | L | L |
| 21 | North Tribs from Strathbogies | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L |
| 22 | Whiteheads | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L |
| 23 | Hughes Ck D/S Freeway | L | Н | L | L | L | L | L | L |
| 24 | Hughes Ck U/S Freeway | L | Н | Н | L | L | L | Н | Н |

Table 2 Tourism/Recreational Activity/Pressure

H = High recreational/tourism activity

L = Low/little recreational/tourism activity. These estimates are broad estimate for each management unit. They are to be used as a guide only, and do not relate to any specific scientific or sociological studies

Table 2 from the report identifies the likely pressure from key activities, by Management Unit

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| Activity | Issue/Impacts | Management Considerations |
|------------------|--|---|
| Fishing | Damage to soils and vegetation during bait gathering Damage to soils in highly trafficked sites Removal of vegetation for access/casting/rod supports | Fish stocking Habitat conditions (enhancement and management) |
| Rafting/Canoeing | Damage at entry and exit points. (soil erosion and vegetation damage) | In-stream obstructions (willows, alignment training works and snags) Maintenance of access points |
| Boating | Damage at entry and exit points. (soil erosion and vegetation damage) Damage to soils in highly trafficked sites | In-stream obstructions (willows and snags) Maintenance of access points (boat ramps) |
| Jet Boating. | Boat wash | |
| Walking | Damage to vegetation (trampling). Concentration of traffic - exposure of soils | Delineation of walking zones/tracks Maintenance of access tracks |
| Swimming | Damage to soils, in highly trafficked sites | Delineation of less sensitive swimming holes |
| Camping | Damage to soils and vegetation. Effluent and bathing (water quality) | Management of areas (toilets, litter, access, camping) |
| Driving | Erosion of soils Concentration of flows within wheel ruts (water quality and erosion) | Management of tracks Exclusion of four wheel driving in certain areas as in certain areas as required |
| General | Concentration of traffic - exposure of soils | Recreational Strategy/Recreational Guidelines Delineation of recreational opportunity Maintenance of access Maintenance of signage Litter |

Table 1.3 Pressure and Impacts of Waterway Usage.

Table 1.3 from the report identifies key issues and management considerations by activity.

Table 1.5 Visitors Per Year to the Upper Goulburn Region

| Town | Rooms | Sites | Imputed overnight visitors (to accommo dation nearby site) per day over a year | Imputed day tips > 50km per day over a year | Imputed day trips < 50km per day over a year | Town popu- lation | Percentage visiting a waterway environment site | Average visitors to site per year overnight | Average visitors to site per year day trips from outside region | Average Visitors to site per year day trips within region |
|----------------|-------|-------|--|--|---|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Nagambie | 53 | 622 | 401 | 40 | 80 | 1215 | 75 | 109796 | 10980 | 21959 |
| Seymour | 82 | 165 | 146 | 15 | 29 | 6558 | 33 | 17581 | 1758 | 3516 |
| Yea | 27 | 107 | 79 | 8 | 16 | 995 | 33 | 9565 | 957 | 1913 |
| Alexandra | 106 | 348 | 269 | 27 | 54 | 1875 | 33 | 32385 | 3238 | 6477 |
| Thornton | 28 | 272 | 178 | 16 | 36 | 0 | 33 | 21464 | 2146 | 4293 |
| Broadford | 12 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2215 | 33 | 842 | 84 | 168 |
| Kilmore | 24 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 2618 | 33 | 1684 | 168 | 337 |
| Mansfield | 308 | 209 | 304 | 30 | 61 | 2178 | 33 | 36590 | 3659 | 7318 |
| Marysville | 381 | 99 | 281 | 28 | 56 | 662 | 33 | 33825 | 3382 | 6765 |
| Bonnie Doon | 43 | 827 | 398 | 40 | 80 | 0 | 75 | 109016 | 10902 | 21803 |
| Jamieson | 39 | 177 | 128 | 13 | 26 | 0 | 75 | 35058 | 3506 | 7012 |
| Taggerty | 35 | 100 | 80 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 33 | 9624 | 962 | 1925 |
| Woods Point | 10 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 33 | 702 | 70 | 140 |
| Eildon | 81 | 695 | 461 | 46 | 92 | 768 | 75 | 126155 | 12615 | 25231 |
| Mount Buller | r 316 | 0 | 184 | 18 | 37 | 0 | 10 | 6717 | 672 | 1343 |
| TOTALS | 1545 | 3621 | 2936 | 292 | 588 | 19084 | | 551004 | 55099 | 110200 |

Table 1.5 Visitors Per Year to the Upper Goulburn Region

Table 1.5 identifies the estimated number of visits per year to the Goulburn Region.

The report estimates that the economic value of all visitors is in the order of \$5,960378 pa.

Recommendations

Develop a staged activity program which:

- · addresses priority areas with recreational pressure
- · enhances stream/recreational values
- · establishes defined management roles
- supports awareness of recreational opportunities and impacts.
- attract funding for the restoration or enhancement of these areas through existing tourism/recreation grants.

Initiate Works Program

Many of the initiatives currently undertaken within the Catchment Management Authority's activities program will enhance recreational opportunities through the protection and enhancement the region's waterway system.

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Specific programs and actions, such as construction of access/boat ramps, management of recreation reserves, construction or trails, construction of fishing platforms, signage/guidelines, etc., will require support funding through a cooperative approach (CMA, Local Government, Community Groups, Tourism and Recreational Committees).

The beneficiaries will be the tourists, recreationalists, the local community and the waterway.

Priority Areas

Activities, planning and implementation will require participation from local tourism groups, recreational groups, the Catchment Management Authority, the community and local Government. It is recommended that the following areas become the focus of activities within the Upper Goulburn catchment:

- · High Country Rivers around Delatite, Howqua and Jamieson areas
- Acheron Valley
- Upper Yea/Murrindindi Rivers
- · Goulburn River throughout

Priority Actions

The recommended actions for the protection and enhancement of waterway recreational and tourism opportunities within the study area are.

Molesworth State Wildlife Reserve Management Plan

The Molesworth State wildlife reserve is a 28 ha of remnant billabong and bushland on the Goulburn river floodplain, managed by NRE. It is located behind the Molesworth hotel. Red River gums dominate the wetland area.

Recreation is low key with the major user groups being bird watchers, artists and field naturalists. Canoeists camp on the crone reserve reserved for public purposes, which separates the reserves from the Goulburn River.

The reserve contains excellent examples of wetlands largely unaltered since the time of European settlement. The wetlands are a good example of wetland characteristics of the Goulbourn River, a few of which are protected.

Key Aims and Actions

These include:

- to protect conserve and enhance all indigenous vegetation.
- eradicate and control noxious weeds and other pest plants.
- control removal of firewood.
- establish the status and diversity of all flora & fauna in the reserve.
- prohibit stock and vehicles from entering the reserve.
- · prohibit shooting.
- · protect and preserve any cultural relics found.
- monitor the type and level of visitor use.
- patrol the reserve to enforce regulations.

This area should continue to be managed in line with DNRE recommendations.

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Homewood State Wildlife Reserve Management Plan

The Homewood State Wildlife Reserve is 30 ha of remnant island and associated Goulburn River anabranch managed by NRE. It is located 60km downstream of the Eildon reservoir. The vegetation is Red River gum dominated fresh water marsh.

Recreation is low key with the major user groups being anglers, bird watchers and field naturalists.

The wild life reserve has been established as the island and the anabranch provide habitat for a variety of native fauna and examples of indigenous vegetation. The area is largely unmodified and characteristic of the Goulbourn Valley.

Key Aims and Actions

- to manage the hydrology of the anabranch and marshes, as far as possible in accordance with their pre-European regime
- determine water quality and source of pollution in the reserve
- to protect conserve and enhance all indigenous vegetation
- eradicate and control noxious weeds and other pest plants
- establish the status and diversity of all flora & fauna in the reserve
- prohibit stock and vehicles from entering the reserve
- allow pedestrian access to the reserve
- make the reserve available and appropriate for public recreation and education uses. Provide interpretation
- · protect and preserve any cultural relics found
- patrol and sign the reserve to enforce regulations
- consider the acquisition of adjacent land for wetlands conservation program

This area should continue to be managed in line with DNRE recommendations.

The North East Victorian Regional Forest Agreement Aug 1999

This agreement is between the Commonwealth of Aust and The State Of Victoria.

It establishes a framework for the management of forests in North-East region of Victoria. Parties are committed to ensure effective conservation, forest management and forest industry outcomes. The agreement identified a comprehensive and representative reserve system, and has regard to relevant studies and projects concerning environmental, social, and economic values. The agreement has three parts. Only one part is intended to create legally binding regulations.

Comment

The agreement is a good example of a plan developed for a region which includes public and private land, between different levels of government and based on preserving and enhancing social, ecological and economic values.

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Draft Forest Management Plan for the North East

Tourism and Recreation

Aim

NRE aims to provide public land recreation and tourism opportunities that are high quality diverse in their nature and setting, satisfying and safe. They should be environmentally sustainable, economically viable and offer quality access.

Actions

Maintain liaison with the regional tourism organisations to assist coordination of NRE tourism services with those of other land managers and the private sector.

Facilitate the development of the nature-based tourism ventures whilst ensuring that operations maintain environmental and recreation values and minimise conflicts with other users.

The plan divided the area into four management zones. The first zone is based on a modified natural environment where a high degree of comfort may be present, management influence is obvious, and interaction with other users is high – to at the other end of the spectrum - relatively remote unmodified environments where interaction with other users is low and facilities are rarely provided.

Horse riding

Actions

Facilitate riding activities consistent with recommended management zones.

Liaise with other land managers to encourage uniform guidelines and requirements relating to horse riding on public land.

Organised and competitive events

NRE has a policy on car rallies on public land specifying for precautions, environmental care, parking, traffic routes, insurance, litter, toilets, and safety of the public.

Permits are required for events.

The Recreation Facility Management Guideline calls for regular assessment of recreation sites.

Actions

Actions include

Where feasible, design and construct facilities to provide access for disabled visitors consistent with the objective of the site.

Huts

Aim

Provide public access to all huts for refuge and shelter purposes. Ensure that the use of huts and their surrounds has minimal impact on the environment.

Guidelines recommend the removal of huts without significant historic or refuge value unless user groups can justify the need for retention.

Construction of new huts will only be permitted where the need for refuge or shelter can be demonstrated.

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Actions

Actions for Huts include major of the conditions of huts, and facilitate NRE – volunteer group huts maintenance agreements.

There are some key recreation activities that have the potential to impact on water health. Those with the greatest potential for creating negative impacts on water way health are those that:

- · are increasing in demand
- intensive in volume party size, concentrated in location, season
- · physical impact through weight, and power ability to disrupt soil
- come in contact with riparian zones or the water.
- attract a market who may be less appreciative of the need to conserve and protect natural qualities, take rubbish home etc.
- · are commercially run
- are conducted peak season of other activities.

Inland Fish Strategy

VRFish (Victorian Recreation Fishing Peak Body)

VRFish is the corporate name for the Victorian Recreational Fishing Peak-Body who is an independent organisation. It was established to represent the interests of the recreational fishing community in Victoria to the government and to the public.

The primary objective of VRFish is to encourage, promote, foster, develop, sponsor and advance recreational fishing in all its aspects throughout the whole of Victoria. The Mission Statement of VRFish is "To advance the interests of the recreational fishing community".

VRFish is concerned about the state of land and marine resources and the need for professional resource management to:

- · protect and improve fisheries resources for future generations
- · improve the habitat of the fisheries in Victoria
- improve and maintain access to fishing waters
- ensure that there is an equitable allocation of the resource amongst various interests, including between recreational and commercial fishers

Guiding Principles

- Catchment based management strategies, Recognising the diversity and pressures or needs vary from water or catchment to the next.
- Catchment management, That focuses on repairing and vegetation rehabilitation, in-stream restoration, increased environmental flows (preferably at natural temperatures), and that guards against activities that pollute or alter stream environments to the detriment of the aquatic environment
- Appropriate regulations, to ensure sustainability of stocks such as bag and size limits, or tackle restrictions
- Maintaining and improving legal angler access to native fisheries
- Enforcement of regulations meaningful penalties, enforcement presence and publication of offender details
- Education of anglers to enable appreciation and understanding of the value and fragility of our native fisheries

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- · Recognition of fish hatcheries as regional tourist attractions
- Promotion of fishing for native fish as a valuable pastime

Mandatory Enforcement Strategies

- · specialist Fisheries Officers
- · fish/trout care
- · adequate levels of enforcement staffing
- endorsement presence (7days)
- PINS
- · substantial penalties
- "Dob In" detection System/Publication of offender details.
- · native fish management policy
- the priority for stocking of native species will be for conservation purposes
- · the Department will only stock public waters
- · environmental flows policy
- but water entitlements mean a catchment yield is divided up between prospective users on a needs basis

VR fish recommended that a system be adopted that generates an environmental discharge, but regularly audits base flows and can enforce the requirements. It also recommends that the CMA oversee the fair allocation of the water rather than the water authorities who have a pecuniary interest in the matter. Consideration needs to be given to the temperature of the water.

The policy recommended that unauthorised water diversions be policed and offenders penalised.

Every river has a water management plan, which guarantees environmental flows, and maintains the wetlands.

Trout Management plan

The plan delegates trout water into:

- · artificially sustained
- · supplemented assistance
- · self sustained
- specially managed
- · codes of practice

Artificially sustained

• no closed season, 10 fish per day bag limit, not<25cm, two rods per angler only.

Supplemental assistance

 closed season, 10 fish per day bag limit, not <25cm and slot limits, two rods per angler only.

Self sustained

• closed season, 5 fish per day bag limit, size and slot limits as per management strategy, one rod per angler only.

Specially managed

• closed season and protection of spawning season, artificial lures, 2 fish per day bag limit, size and slot limits as per management, one rod per angler only.

Mandatory enforcement strategies (relevant to the study area)

- persons under 18 years of age (from 1 April 1998) and persons receiving certain Commonwealth Act pensions are exempt from holding a current RFL, but are required to comply with the Fisheries Regulations.
- use a mesh net in inland waters without being the holder of a current Recreational Netting Licence (RNL.). (The net that may be used, and the waters in which a licensed person may use that net are specified by the Regulations.)
- possess undersized fish.
- possess more than 10 Macquarie Perch.
- use at the same time more than two lines in inland waters. (An angler may have any number of lines in possession, but may only use two.)

Howqua Hills Historic Area - existing Conditions Report

The Howqua Hills Historic Area included seven major visitor nodes including Sheepyard Flat Frys, Flat Davons, Flat Noonans, Hut Pickerings, Hut Tunnel, Bend Flat and Gardners Flat.

A major feature of the area is the river and the riverside flats which are popular for day visits and overnight stops. The area id recognised for its cultural significance with links to gold mining and mountain cattlemen.

There is a need to better define each visitor area and allocate areas for specific uses to minimise the detrimental affect on remnant vegetation. The River is designated a 'Heritage River' under the *Heritage Rivers Act*. Gold mining relics and historic huts are important attractions along the River.

The opportunities assessment suggest the following management options

- · develop/define visitor areas
- provide signage and interpretation (eg at Sheepyard flat, Gardners Hut and Tunnel bend lookout, and information about Richie's Hut from Sheepyard Flat & fry's Flat
- control of noxious weeds, limit access to river to controlled points fencing to allow revegetation
- discourage camping and remove fireplaces from Blackbird Flat, Six Mile flat. Use fireplaces to designate campsites in other areas
- move fireplaces back from the river (at Frys Flat) to 20 metres)
- stabilise stream banks establish low-level landing to manage bank erosion (Sheepyard flat)
- consider portable toilet and bins for large events
- provide car park to discourage compaction and use of ad hoc tracks at Gardners Flat
- designate horse yards and wash area on eastern side of river at Sheepyard Flat, Seven Mile flat, southern area at Fry's Flat, remove horse yards at Davons Flat and Noonans Hut.
- close tip site (Davons Flat) and Six Mile flat to the public
- · protect ruins

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- screen plant structures such as toilets, garages etc
- fence areas requiring revegetation
- create short educational loop walk linking Tunnel Bend Flat bride shaft tunnel and lookout
- install toilet at Gardners Flat

The strategy confers with this plan, adding additional suggestions relating to stream

Victorian Government Policy

Summary of policies related to the recreational waterway strategy

| Topic Area | Policy | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Sport and Recreation | a stronger focus on outdoors recreational activity | | | | | |
| | increased funding to peak outdoor recreation organisations | | | | | |
| Tourism | develop partnerships with local government to promote local tourism | | | | | |
| | develop a code of practice in conjunction with tourism operators and recreation peak organisations that guarantees reasonable access to crown lands on the basis of meeting reciprocal obligations relating to preservation, maintenance and environment protection | | | | | |
| | actively promote Victoria, especially the Mansfield and Bright areas, as an adventure tourism destination. | | | | | |
| | actively promote Victoria as a youth and adventure tourism destination | | | | | |
| Natural Environment | establish the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council (VEAC), with representatives of all stakeholders. The VEAC will examine public land (including waterways) issues, with the sustainable use of resources and other environmental management issues as a focus | | | | | |
| | establish a Commissioner for Environmentally Sustainable Development | | | | | |
| | rewriting of the environmental assessment legislation to ensure comprehensive, open and accountable impact studies | | | | | |
| Rivers and Catchments | establish a Rivers and Catchments Restoration Program focussed on improving the health of rivers and catchments, and also improving access to rivers by anglers. | | | | | |

Trail Building and Maintenance

2nd Edition, Robert Proudman & Reuben Rajala - Appalachian Mountain Club. 1981

The book describes the anatomy of a trail being:

- the trail treadway or trail tread, (what you walk on)
- the trail right of way that is cleared for the passage of the hiker
- the trail corridor, which includes the treadway, right of way and a buffer or
 protection zone on either side of the treadway. This insulates the walker from
 activities detrimental to the walking experience, the environment of the trail as
 viewed (zone of travel influence)

Buffers are very important in riparian zones to protect these fragile areas from trampling. Instead of running a trail parallel to a watercourse on the waterway edge without a buffer, it should have a buffer and a single approach to the watercourse-so there is only single impact point.

Common forms of trails are the loop, the horseshoe and the line.

Vegetation in trail design should be used to: Channel the walker and contain walker traffic, To retard trail erosion, to protect from the weather, to buffer and insulate walking activities, to provide building material, and to use as an indication of soil characteristics.

Paint blazes and rock cairns are recommended over markers because they cannot be easily removed.

The book provides extensive advice on trail maintenance, construction, signs, and methods of minimising erosion, such as correct use of waterbars rock steps, log bridges and various stream crossings. Designs of styles are also provided. – The Land Act may require styles or swing gates to be installed in some instances to facilitate public access where there are licences over river frontages.

Comment

The most common form of recreation facility to be provided in the river corridors in the short term is likely to be walking trails. Trail systems are typically poorly resourced and therefore – designed, constructed and maintained. It is absolutely essential that any new trail in any of the river corridors is carefully planned – to ensure it does not attract use that may be inconsistent with natural values, unable to be managed, or that negatively impacts on the experience of existing users. All trails must be well sited designed, constructed and maintained.

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Codes of Practice

A wide range of codes of conduct/practice were reviewed as part of this project. They included:

- Hut Etiquette (NRE) 1995
- Tread Softly (Vic walk and SRV 1994)
- Rock Climbing Code (NRE 1994)
- Bushwalking Code (Aust Alps Nat. Parks 1993)
- Mountain Bike Code (BV, AMBA, NRE 1994)
- Trail bikes & 4WDs (NRE 1993)
- Horse Riding Code (Aust Alps Nat Parks 1994)
- Car Based Camping Code (Aust Alps Nat Parks 1993)
- Snow Camping Code (Aust Alps Nat Parks 1993)
- Bush Camping Code (NRE 1993)
- River Users Code (Aust Alps Nat Parks undated)
- National Code of Practice for Recreation Fishing (VR Fish undated).

Key Messages

The power to create codes of practice regarding the use of crown land is enshrined in the Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987. The core elements in the codes of practice reviewed are generally based on the National Parks Regulations. Key messages related to water quality include:

- bury waste 100m from a watercourse
- wash 30-50 m away from streams or lakes
- camp 20 (4wd) 30 (bike) metres away from watercourse
- · stay only 2nights at each campsite
- · stay away from wet muddy areas on bikes. Don't skid
- hold horses 30 metres way from watercourses
- maximum group size for horse riding is 8 (in Alpine areas 20)
- avoid crossing boggy, swampy areas (bikes and horses)
- · water horses 30 metres down stream from canoeing areas
- bucket water to horses so they don't need to walk down into the water
- keep vehicles to formed road/track, carry craft to the water
- · stagger launching of boats
- · minimise impact by bringing a fuel stove
- bring a hand trowel to bury toilet waste
- · remove rubbish to prevent pollution and protect wildlife
- · report damage and pollution
- take care when boating and anchoring to avoid sensitive areas

Comment

Most of these codes of practice need to be revised so they are more appealing. There are some minor inconsistencies in distances between codes. There is nothing in any literature about crossing watercourses. The fish code could be more specific and include some of the basic details regarding fires, camping and water quality items included in the others. Other codes could include suggestions about reporting pollution, hazards and damage.

Acts & Regulations

Fauna & Flora Guarantee 2000

The responsible authority is the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

Sections of this Guarantee relevant to this study are listed below.

Schedule 3. Previously Recommended Processes Which May Be Included On The Processes List Without Further Recommendation (relevant to the study area)

- alteration to the natural flow regimes of rivers and streams.
- alteration to the natural temperature regimes of rivers and streams.
- degradation of native riparian vegetation along Victorian rivers and streams.
- increase in sediment input into Victorian rivers and streams due to human activities.
- input of organisations to Victorian marine and estuarine waters.
- input of petroleum and related products into Victorian marine and estuarine environments.
- input of toxic substances into Victorian rivers and streams due to human activities.
- introduction and spread of Spartina to Victorian estuarine environments.
- introduction of live fish into waters outside their natural range within a Victorian river catchment after 1770.
- invasion of native vegetation by environmental weeds
- loss of hollow-bearing trees from Victorian native forests
- prevention of passage of aquatic biota as a result of the presence of in-stream structures.
- removal of wood debris from Victorian streams
- soil and vegetation disturbance resulting from marble mining.
- soil erosion and vegetation damage and disturbance in the alpine regions of Victoria caused by cattle grazing.
- spread of Pittosporum undulatum in areas outside its natural range.
- the use of lead shot in cartridges for the hunting of water fowl.
- use of Phytophthora-infected gravel in construction of roads, bridges and reservoirs.

The Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Act 1972

The responsible authority is the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

Sections of this Act relevant to this study are listed below.

In this Act "Public land" has the meaning assigned in the Environment Conservation Council Act 1997.

The act allows for:

- (a) prohibiting or regulating traffic or any class or classes of traffic on public land
- (b) prohibiting or regulating the use of vehicles on public land.

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S 3 (2) Regulations under this section--

- (a) may be general or may be restricted in operation as to time, place, vehicles, persons or circumstances, whether any such time, place, vehicle, person or circumstance is determined or ascertainable before, at or after the making of the regulations
- (b) may authorise the delegation of any powers, duties or discretions under the regulations to any person or body having the management or control of any public land or any person in the service of any such person or body
- (c) may prescribe penalties not exceeding \$500 for any breach of the regulations
- (d) shall have full force and effect notwithstanding anything in any regulation or bylaw under any other Act

S4. Proceedings for breach of regulations

Proceedings for any breach of a regulation under this Act may be taken--

- (a) by a member of the police force
- (b) in the case of a breach of a regulation in relation to public land which is under the management or control of any person or body, by that person or body
- (c) by a person appointed as an authorised officer under the Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987 for the purposes of the Land Act1958
- (d) in the case of a breach of a regulation in relation to a park within the meaning of the National Parks Act 1975, by an authorised officer under that Act

5. Erosion hazard areas

- S 12(1)(a) The Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Secretary may
- (a) declare any public land to be an erosion hazard area
- (b) revoke or vary any such declaration
- **S 12(1 (b)** (5) Except with the written permission of the proper authority, a person within an erosion hazard area shall not--
- (a) have in his possession or use any motorised vehicle
- (b) remove or damage any vegetation
- (c) take or remove any sand gravel rock clay or earth
- (d) interfere with any erosion prevention works
- (e) cause any water or other fluid to be drained or to flow over the area

Heritage Rivers Act 1992

The responsible authorities are GBCMA, Parks Victoria and the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

Sections of this act relevant to this study are listed below.

Purpose

The purpose of this Act is to make provision for Victorian Heritage rivers by providing for the protection of public land in particular parts of rivers and river catchment areas in Victoria which have significant nature conservation, recreation, scenic or cultural heritage attributes.

S7. Powers and duties of managing authorities

- (1) A managing authority of a heritage river area must, in so far as it is consistent with the authority's duty to manage the area responsibly--
- (a) take all reasonable steps to ensure that the significant nature conservation, recreation, scenic or cultural heritage attributes of the area are protected
- (b) subject to paragraph (a), take all reasonable steps to provide opportunities for other recreational activities, landscape appreciation and education within the area
- (c) take all reasonable steps to ensure that that part of the river which is in the area is maintained without further interference with its free flowing state except as otherwise provided in this Act.

Goulburn River downstream of Eildon, Big River and the Howqua River have been classified as Heritage Rivers.

Schedule 3. Restricted Land And Water Uses In Heritage River Areas includes the following recommendations concerning rivers in the catchment:

No impoundments, artificial barriers or structures are to be constructed: Howqua River Heritage Area: Goulburn River Heritage Area.

New Water diversions not to significantly impair attributes of area: Howqua River Heritage Area: Goulburn River Heritage Area.

No timber harvesting Big River Heritage Area.

Schedule 4. Specific Land And Water Uses For Particular Heritage River Areas includes specific recommendations for the Goulburn, Big River and the Howqua rivers in the catchment:

Howqua River Heritage Area-- A3(m)(iii) timber-harvesting continue where land status permits subject to prescriptions providing for a buffer around recreation routes and destinations.

Big River Heritage Area A4(m)(i) any new diversion of water only be permitted if its volume and timing, and the design of the offtake structure, do not significantly impair in-stream habitat conditions, the passage of in-stream fauna, or reduce scenic landscape value

(ii) the volume and timing of any new diversion be such as to not significantly impair canoeing quality, but that if such impairment is likely, an economic assessment of the relative social benefits and costs be carried out

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Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994

The responsible authorities are the Catchment Management Authority and the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

The purposes of this Act include--

- (a) to set up a framework for the integrated management and protection of catchments
- (b) to encourage community participation in the management of land and water resources
- (c) to set up a system of controls on noxious weeds and pest animals

Sections of this act relevant to this study are listed below.

The Act indicates that private land owners also have a responsibility in catchment management:

S 20. General duties of land owners

- (1) In relation to his or her land a land owner must take all reasonable steps to--
- (a) avoid causing or contributing to land degradation which causes or may cause damage to land of another land owner
- (b) conserve soil
- (c) protect water resources
- (d) eradicate regionally prohibited weeds
- (e) prevent the growth and spread of regionally controlled weeds
- (f) prevent the spread of, and as far as possible eradicate, established pest animals

S20 (2) A land owner must take all reasonable steps to prevent the spread of regionally controlled weeds and established pest animals on a roadside that adjoins the land owner's land

The Act provides considerable powers to enforce conditions under the Act.

Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987

The responsible authority is the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

The purposes of this Act include--

- (b) to provide a framework for a land management system and to make necessary administrative, financial and enforcement provisions
- (c) to establish a system of land management co-operative agreements

Sections of this act relevant to this study are listed below.

S. 13. Power to acquire land

the Secretary may purchase or compulsorily acquire any land or interest in land on behalf of the Crown.

S 31. Approval and preparation of Codes of Practice

- The Minister may approve any Code of Practice which specifies practical procedures for the carrying out of all or any of the objects or purposes of a relevant law.
- 2) 33. When recommendation of Victorian Catchment and Land Protection Council is required. The Minister must refer a draft Code of Practice to the Victorian Catchment and Land Protection Council established under the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 before exhibiting it if it has been prepared for the purposes of the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994.
- 48 Without limiting sub-sections (1) and (2), the validity of an approved Code of Practice cannot be challenged or called in question in proceedings before the Magistrates' Court.

S 49. Revision of Code of Practice

Where the Secretary prepares a revision of a Code of Practice, the revised Code of Practice is a draft Code of Practice for the purposes of this Part.

- S. 68(1) the Secretary may out of moneys available for the purpose--
- (a) grant or loan money to a land owner
- (b) provide other assistance to a land owner
- 4) The purpose of providing grants, loans and other assistance under this section is to encourage land owners to follow good land management practices or otherwise to give effect to the objects or purposes of a relevant law.

S 69. Power to enter into agreements

- **S.** 69(1) The Secretary may enter into an agreement with any land owner relating to the management, use, development, preservation or conservation of land in the possession of the land owner
- **S 71 (2)** An agreement may be expressed to be binding on a land owner's successors in title.

S74. Public access to certain land

For the purposes of Part IIA of the Wrongs Act 1958 the Secretary is to be treated as the occupier of land to which an agreement relates and to which, under that agreement, the public have access, unless the agreement otherwise provides.

S75. Rate relief

(1) If under an agreement a land owner is required to preserve land in its natural present state and in the Minister's opinion it is not economically feasible to do so unless rate relief in respect to the land is provided, the Minister may recommend to a rating authority that the whole or part of the rates payable in respect to the land be remitted.

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S82. Regulations

- (1) If an agreement provides that the public have access to the whole or part of the land to which the agreement relates, the Minister may make regulations for or with respect to any of the following--
- (a) the conduct of the public on that land
- (b) the preservation of good order on the land
- (c) the preservation care and protection of the land
- (d) services and facilities to be provided on the land, and the use of those services and facilities
- (e) the safety of the public while on the land
- (f) works and improvements on the land
- (g) fees and charges for entry to, or use of the land or any service or facility on the land
- (h) all matters which are necessary to be prescribed for giving effect to the terms of the agreement relating to public access to the land
- (2) This section and the regulations made under it do not limit the rights, powers, privileges and liabilities which, apart from this section, the land owner has in relation to the land and the use and enjoyment of the land.

National Parks Act & Park Regulations 1992

The responsible authorities are Parks Victoria under the auspice of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

Sections of this act relevant to this study are listed below.

S19B. Secretary to manage reserved land

S. 19B(1) Where any land temporarily or permanently reserved under section 4 of the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 is placed under the control and management of the Secretary pursuant to section 18(1) of that Act the Secretary shall control manage and use the land for the purposes for which it is reserved.

S19C. Minister may make management agreements with public authorities

(1) Where any land is vested in or controlled or managed by a public authority the Minister and the public authority may enter into an agreement for the management of the land by the Secretary

S19F. Order that land to be treated as a park for certain purposes

S. 19F(1) The Governor in Council may declare that any area of land vested in the Minister shall be an area of land to which all or such provisions of this Act and the regulations under this Act as are specified in the Order are to apply.

S19E. Leasing and managing of land adjacent to parks

(1) The Minister may lease any land adjacent to a park (whether with or without an option for the Crown to purchase the land) which is suitable to be part of the park to which it is adjacent.

Part 5. S. 31(1) The Act suggests that Minister may approve any Code of Practice which specifies practical procedures for the carrying out of all or any of the objects or purposes of a relevant law.

The Minister must refer a draft Code of Practice to the Victorian Catchment and Land Protection Council established under the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 before exhibiting it if it has been prepared for the purposes of the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994.

S. 69. Power to enter into agreements (1) The Secretary may enter into an agreement with any land owner relating to the management, use, development, preservation or conservation of land in the possession of the land owner or otherwise to give effect to the objects or purposes of a relevant law, in relation to land in the possession of the land owner.

S 74. Public access to certain land

For the purposes of Part IIA of the Wrongs Act 1958 the Secretary is to be treated as the occupier of land to which an agreement relates and to which, under that agreement, the public have access, unless the agreement otherwise provides.

S. 75. Rate relief

- **S. 75.** (1) If under an agreement a land owner is required to preserve land in its natural present state and in the Minister's opinion it is not economically feasible to do so unless rate relief in respect to the land is provided, the Minister may recommend to a rating authority that the whole or part of the rates payable in respect to the land be remitted.
- **S.** 75 (2) On receiving a recommendation in accordance with sub-section (1) the rating authority may remit the rates in accordance with the recommendation.

S. 82 Regulations:

- (1) If an agreement provides that the public have access to the whole or part of the land to which the agreement relates, the Minister may make regulations for or with respect to any of the following--
- (a) the conduct of the public on that land
- (b) the preservation of good order on the land
- (c) the preservation care and protection of the land
- (d) services and facilities to be provided on the land and the use of those services and facilities
- (e) the safety of the public while on the land
- (f) works and improvements on the land
- (g) fees and charges for entry to, or use of the land or any service or facility on the land

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S. 121. Granting of leases for agricultural purposes.

The term of a lease granted under Section 121 must not exceed 35 years from the date it is granted.

A lease under this Division may be granted over--

- (a) unreserved Crown land
- (b) Crown land reserved under section 4 of the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 which--
 - (i) is not vested in trustees
 - (ii) is not vested in a municipal council
 - (iii) has not had a committee of management appointed
 - (iv) is not placed under the control and management of a person or body under section 18 of that Act (c) unused roads
- (c) water frontages.

S 130. Granting of licences for agricultural purposes

S. 130AA.

- (1) The period of a licence granted under section 130 must not exceed--
- (a) in the case of a licence relating to a water frontage, 35 years from the date it is granted
- (b) in the case of any other licence, 99 years from the date it is granted.

Regulations

These regulations apply to land managed under the National Park Act 1975.

- in general terms prohibited activities including activities shoot trap catch or take fauna.
- · lighting fires.
- camping only in areas set aside; not less than 20 metres from a watercourse.
- water quality; spa/detergent etc must be disposed of not less than 50 m from a water course. All faeces must be buried not less than 100m from any watercourse.
- no dogs or other animals may be brought in unless where areas are set aside.
 This includes fishing bait.
- no fishing in areas set aside for the preservation of indigenous fish.

Environmental Protection Act 1970

The Environment Protection Act 1970 is administered by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) to control discharges of any kind to any part of the biosphere, to prevent and control pollution, to ensure proper waste management, and to license treated effluent discharge and waste disposal in the alpine resort areas.

The Act indicates that the Powers, duties and functions of EPA Authority include:

- (e) to undertake surveys and investigations as to the causes, nature, extent, and prevention of pollution and to assist and co-operate with other persons or bodies carrying out similar surveys or investigations
- (f) to conduct promote and coordinate research in relation to any aspect of pollution or the prevention thereof and to develop criteria for the protection and improvement of the environment
- (g) to specify standards and criteria for the protection of beneficial uses and the maintenance of the quality of the environment having regard to the ability of the environment to absorb waste without detriment to its quality and other characteristics and having regard to the social and economic development of Victoria
- (na) to enter into agreements, including agreements to provide financial assistance, to implement measures to reduce waste and pollution
- (p) to promote, encourage, co-ordinate, and carry out long-range planning in environment management, waste management and pollution control.

The Act enables State Environment Protection Policies (SEPPs) to be declared by the Government to be observed with respect to the environment generally, or in any portion of Victoria, or with respect to any elements or segments of the environment. Examples of SEPPs are:

- -"Waters of Victoria" (1988), which prescribes water quality standards that also apply to resort sewage discharges
- -"Groundwaters of Victoria" (1994), which prescribes controls to prevent contamination of ground waters

All works proposed to be carried out in resort areas which have the potential to adversely affect the quality of any segment or element of the environment are subject to the conditions specified in a "Works Approval" issued under the Environment Protection Act 1970.

The Act also enables the EPA to request an application for a Works Approval to provide any information, including any studies, specified by the EPA as necessary and relevant to its consideration of the application.

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Fisheries Act 1995

The responsible authority is the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

The objectives of this Act include:

- (b) to protect and conserve fisheries resources, habitats and ecosystems including the maintenance of aquatic ecological processes and genetic diversity
- (c) to promote sustainable commercial fishing and viable aquaculture industries and quality recreational fishing opportunities for the benefit of present and future generations
- (f) to encourage the participation of resource users and the community in fisheries management.
- **S. 10. (2)** The property in any wild fish and other fauna and flora found in Victorian waters passes
- (a) to the holder of an access licence, a recreational fishery licence, an aquaculture licence or a relevant licence or permit when taken from Victorian waters in accordance with the licence or permit
- **S. 28. (1)** The Minister may declare a management plan by notice published in the Government Gazette.
- **S. 29. (1)** The purpose of a fishery management plan is to specify policies and strategies for the management of the fishery to which the plan applies on an ecologically sustainable basis having regard to relevant commercial, recreational, traditional and non-consumptive uses.
- S. 140 (2) the Secretary may--
- (a) determine the possible effects and influence on fish, aquatic ecosystems and fish habitat of proposed and existing water conservation structures, river improvement work, drainage projects, water conservation projects and any other project which may affect fish environments and aquatic ecosystems
- (c) determine the effects of contamination of the atmosphere, soil and water on aquatic organisms and fish habitat
- (g) destroy fish for the establishment of other fisheries in their stead
- (h) remove fish from any waters
- **S. 140(2)** (j) do any act matter or thing for the improvement or better management of any fishery or aquatic ecosystem.

Water act 1989

The responsible authority is Goulburn Murray Water.

Sections of this act relevant to this study are listed below.

The purpose of the Act includes:--

- (b) to provide for the integrated management of all elements of the terrestrial phase of the water cycle
- (c) to promote the orderly, equitable and efficient use of water resources
- (d) to make sure that water resources are conserved and properly managed for sustainable use for the benefit of present and future Victorians
- (e) to maximise community involvement in the making and implementation of arrangements relating to the use, conservation or management of water resources
- (f) to eliminate inconsistencies in the treatment of surface and groundwater resources and waterways
- (g) to provide better definition of private water entitlements and the entitlements of Authorities
- (h) to foster the provision of responsible and efficient water services suited to various needs and various consumers
- (j) to provide formal means for the protection and enhancement of the environmental qualities of waterways and their in-stream uses
- (k) to provide for the protection of catchment conditions

S67. Licence to construct works etc.

- (1) An Authority or any other person may apply to the Minister for the issue of a licence to construct, alter, operate, remove or abandon--
- (a) any works on a waterway including works to deviate a waterway
- (2) (ii) if the land on which the works or bore are or is, or are or is proposed to be, situated-
- (a) is not Crown land (other than land which is subject to a licence granted under Part 3A of the Victorian Plantations Corporation Act 1993)
- (b) is not occupied by the applicant--the written consent of the occupier.

S 68. Matters to be taken into account In considering an application under section 67(1), the Minister must--

- (a) have regard to the report of any panel appointed under section 66; and
- (b) have regard to any adverse effect that the exercise of rights under the licence is likely to have--
 - (i) on the drainage regime within the meaning of section 12(1)
 - (ii) on in-stream uses of water
 - (iii) otherwise on the aquifer or on the flow of water within the waterway, including effects on the land that forms the waterway surrounds
 - (iv) on the implementation of the conservation policy of the government

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- (c) if the application relates to works on a waterway, consider the likely effects of the escape of water from those works
- **S.** 68 (d) have regard to whether the site of the proposed works is within a heritage river area and whether there is any restriction on the use of the area under that Heritage Rivers Act 1992 Act[20].

S69. Determination of application

- S. 69(3)(b) if the application relates to works to deviate, in the opinion of the Minister, a waterway in a major way and the Department Head does not consent to the issue of a licence.
- (4) Neither the Minister nor the Crown is liable to pay damages in respect of any injury, damage or loss caused by the flow of water from works authorised to be constructed, altered, operated, removed or abandoned by a licence issued under section 67.

S 70. Other permits etc. still necessary

The issue of a licence under section 67 does not remove the need to apply for any authorisation or permission necessary under any other Act with respect to anything authorised by the licence.

\$107. Environmental and recreational areas

- (1) The Minister may, at the request of the Authority, make an Order which declares-
- (a) land which is owned or controlled by the Authority
- (b) subject to the consent of any other public statutory body, land which is within the, waterway management district of the Authority, or which is significant to the exercise of a function of the Authority but which is owned or controlled by the public statutory body--to be an environmental area or a recreational area under the management and control of the Authority for the period specified in the Order.
- **\$107.** (3) An Authority that has the management and control of any environmental or recreational area has the following functions--
- (a) to improve the area
- (b) to provide and arrange services and facilities in the area
- (c) to control land use in the area.
- (5) An Authority that has the management and control of any environmental or recreational areas may, in accordance with sections 160 and 161, make by-laws applying to any or all of those areas for the following purposes--
- (a) the control, management and use of the land, services and facilities in the area
- (b) the protection of the land, services and facilities
- (c) the protection of people in the area from injury or nuisance
- (d) the conservation and preservation of flora, fauna and habitat
- (e) the control of the introduction of any new flora or fauna to the area
- (f) the control of the numbers of any flora or fauna in the area.

131. Management of Crown land

(1) The Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Minister and the Minister for the time being administering the Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987, by declare that the Crown land specified in the Order is, placed under the management and control of the Authority specified in the Order.

Forest Act 1958

The responsible authority is the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

Sections of this act relevant to this study are listed below.

- **S. 10(1)** The Secretary shall subject to this Act have the exclusive control and management of--
- (b) the granting issuing and enforcing of all leases licences permits or authorities under this Act or any corresponding previous enactment
- (c) the collection and recovery of all rents fees royalties charges and revenue under this Act whether in respect of leases licences permits or authorities granted before or after the commencement of this Act and
- S. 5(2) (g) the promotion of good relations between the Secretary and the public.
- (2) The covenants conditions and provisions of every lease licence permit or authority which has any force or effect in any reserved forest shall be enforced and administered by the Department and the officers thereof and not by any other Department or officers.
- **S.** 3(c). (1) Every person who in any State forest protected public land or national park--
- (a) in circumstances in which he is required by the regulations to have the written authority of an authorised officer to light a fire in the open air and without being thereunto directed by an authorised officer lights kindles or maintains or knowingly or negligently causes to be lit kindled or maintained any fire in the open air without having such authority or without complying with any condition specified in the authority

Marine Act 1988

The purposes of this Act include--

- (a) to re-enact with amendments the law relating to the registration of vessels and the pollution of State waters
- (b) to implement certain international conventions.

Sections of this act relevant to this study are listed below.

- **S. 15 (1)** The Board, may
- (a) regulate or prohibit the operation on any waters under the control of the Victorian Channels Authority or channel operator or local authority, or any specified parts of those waters, of (i) any vessels; or (ii) any specified classes of vessel
- (b) regulate the use of those waters by bathers and others, so far as that use affects any boating activity

S16. Boating activities

On application by any person, the Board or, with respect to waters under its control, a local authority, may, declare that any provisions of this Act or the regulations that are specified in the notice do not apply, or apply with specified modifications, with respect to any boating activity held on specified State waters between specified hours on a specified day.

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Part 5—Pollution

S 38. (1) If a prohibited discharge occurs, the appropriate authority or any public statutory body may take such action as it deems appropriate to remove, disperse, destroy or mitigate the pollution or to reinstate or restore any land, building, structure or vessel that has been damaged by the pollution.

Land Act 1958

The responsible authority is Land Victoria under the auspices of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

Sections of this act relevant to this study are listed below.

S121. Granting of leases for agricultural purposes

(1) The Minister, or a person authorised in writing by the Minister, may grant a lease under this Division for agricultural purposes.

S122. Term of lease

- (1) The term of a lease granted under section 121 must not exceed 35 years from the date it is granted.
- (2) If a lease contains options for renewal of the lease by the lessee, the aggregate of the original term and the further term or terms must not exceed 35 years.

123. Land over which lease may be granted

A lease under this Division may be granted over--

- (a) unreserved Crown land
- (b) Crown land reserved under section 4 of the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 which--
 - (i) is not vested in trustees
 - (ii) is not vested in a municipal council
 - (iii) has not had a committee of management appointed
 - (iv) is not placed under the control and management of a person or body under section 18 of that Act;
- (c) unused roads
- (d) water frontages.

S124. General conditions of leases

A lease may contain conditions regarding the following--

- (b) improvements on the leased land, including the ownership of improvements on the land
- (c) fencing
- (d) the destruction and control of vermin and noxious weeds
- (e) destruction, removal, or use of forest produce
- g) compliance with directions issued by the Secretary regarding--
- (i) grazing or management of the land (including fencing), or the number and type of stock which may be depastured on the land

- (ii) frequency, timing and method of cultivation
- (iii) water supply and other improvements
- (iv) reclamation of eroded areas and land degradation
- (v) retention or clearance of native vegetation
- (h) grazing
- (i) water supply
- (j) resumption of part or the whole of the leased land
- (k) retention or clearance of native vegetation
- (I) control of land degradation

S. 130 Agricultural License Water Frontage

- 1. The period of a water frontage licence must not exceed 35 years
- **S 130 A C** d) the licensee must comply with directions issued by the Secretary regarding--
- (i) grazing or management of the land (including fencing), or the number and type of stock which may be depastured on the land
- (ii) frequency, timing and method of cultivation
- (iii) water supply and other improvements
- (iv) reclamation of eroded areas and land degradation
- (v) retention or clearance of native vegetation
- (f) clearing of land

- The Licensee

- (a) must erect and maintain a stile, gate or some other suitable means of pedestrian access in any fence or fences on or around the licensed land except any fence between the licensed land and adjoining private land
- (b) must not erect or permit to remain erected on the licensed land or on any fence across the licensed land and signs that purport or convey that public pedestrian access to the licensed land is restricted in any way
- (c) pursuant to Section 401A of the Land Act 1958 acknowledges that any person may enter and remain on the licensed land for recreational purposes (except camping) and the Licensee must not do anything to suggest or convey to any person that he or she may not enter the licensed land for this purpose.

S140A. Grant of licences for jetties landing stages etc.

- (1) Licences may be granted for the purposes of a jetty landing stage boat ramp slipway net rack or mooring.
- **S.** 209 Resumption of land for roads (1) If there is no convenient access to any portion of Crown land, the Governor in Council may resume any land which is required for the purpose of providing the access.

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S86. Access etc. to bed and banks of certain watercourses

- (1) The owner or occupier of land adjacent to a watercourse the bed and banks has the same right of access to and the same right to use for grazing purposes, the part of the bed and banks adjoining the owner's or occupier's land as the owner or occupier would have had if the bed and banks had not remained the property of the Crown.
- (2) An owner or occupier has the same right to seek and obtain a remedy for trespass against a person trespassing on the part of the bed and banks adjoining the owner's or occupier's land as the owner or occupier would have had if the bed and banks had not remained the property of the Crown and if the trespasser were a trespasser on land in the owner's or occupier's possession.

401A. Anyone may enter water frontage for recreation

- (1) Any person may, enter and remain for recreational purposes on a water frontage in respect of which a licence has been granted but no person shall camp thereon.
- (2) A licence for the occupation and use of a water frontage is subject to the condition that the licensee shall erect and maintain a suitable means of pedestrian access through any fence on or around the water frontage except any fence between the frontage and adjoining private land.

S403. Duty to obtain licence to use water frontage.

Where private land abutting on a water frontage is not fenced off from the water frontage the occupier of that private land shall obtain a license to enter and use the whole of the water frontage to the extent to which his land abuts thereon.

S407. Re-opening of licensed closed road or water frontage

- (1) If a municipal council considers that it is desirable in the public interest that a licence of any unused should be cancelled it shall so inform the Minister and after three months' notice has been given to the licensee, cancel the licence.
- (1A) If the Minister considers that it is desirable in the public interest that a licence of any water frontage should be cancelled he may after three months' notice has been given to the licensee cancel the licence.

Alpine Resorts Act 1983

The responsible authority is Land Victoria under the auspices of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment. Mt Buller Resort Management Board manage the Mt Buller Resort on behalf of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

Regional Catchment Management Authorities are Referral Authorities for planning applications within the defined Water Supply Catchments included in the resort areas, for example:

The Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority and the North East Catchment Management Authority are the Referral Authorities for planning applications within defined Water Supply Catchments included in the Mount Stirling Alpine Resort area.

Referral Authorities may impose any conditions which they consider necessary on a development. The requirements of Referral Authorities must be included in the Planning Permit decision.

The Alpine Resorts Act 1983 requires the ARC:

".... to plan the proper establishment, development, promotion and use of Alpine Resorts, having regard to environmental, ecological and safety considerations ..."

The Act empowers the ARC in the control and management of Alpine Resorts and their use; enables the preparation of an Environmental Policy for the resorts; and requires resort management to comply with State environmental protection policy and to conform to other State government policies in the planning, construction and operation of alpine resorts.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1972

The responsible authority is Aboriginal Affairs Victoria under the auspices of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment..

The Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1972, Part 2, as amended in 1987, makes provision for the protection of Aboriginal places and objects in Victoria and is complementary to the Victorian Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972.

The Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978

An Act to provide for the Reservation of Crown Lands for certain purposes and for the Management of such Reserved Lands and for other purposes. The responsible authority is the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

Part 2--Reservation Of Land

S4. Power to reserve Crown land for public purposes

- (1) The Governor in Council reserve either temporarily or permanently any Crown lands which in his opinion are required for any public purposes for any of the following
- (d) watersheds and gathering grounds for water supply purposes, the supply and distribution of water and works associated therewith including reservoirs aqueducts pipe-lines channels and waterways
- (e) the protection of the beds or channels and the banks of waterways
- (g) camping grounds and watering places for travelling stock
- (I) the preservation of areas of ecological significance
- (m) the conservation of areas of natural interest or beauty or of scientific historic or archaeological interest
- (n) the preservation of species of native plants
- (o) the propagation or management of wildlife or the preservation of wildlife habitat
- (w) public parks gardens and ornamental plantations
- (x) areas for public recreation including areas for camping
- (z) facilities and services for tourists or for the promotion of tourism

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S5. Minister may purchase and acquire land

(1) The Minister may purchase by agreement for and on behalf of Her Majesty any land which he considers should be reserved for any of the purposes specified in section 4(1).

S11. Power to amend or revoke permanent reservation Where

- 1(a) the bed or channel of any waterway or any Crown land on either side of the same is permanently reserved by Order in Council under this Act
- (b) after the date of such Order the course of such waterway is altered (whether by natural or artificial means)
- (c) the bed or channel as so altered and any Crown land on either side thereof are permanently reserved by Order in Council under this Act--the Governor in Council may revoke or amend the first-mentioned Order so far as the same is no longer applicable to the altered circumstances.

S 16. Governor in Council may by Order direct that reserved land vest in the municipality

(4) Land shall not be vested in a municipal council under this section unless the Minister is of the opinion that the land is used principally for the recreation convenience health or enjoyment of the inhabitants of the area in which the land is situated.

S18. Management and control of reserved land

(1) The Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister, place any land temporarily or permanently reserved under section 4 under the control and management of the Secretary, the Rural Water Commission, a person holding a licence issued under Division 1 of Part 2 of the Water Industry Act 1994, Melbourne Water Corporation, Melbourne Parks and Waterways or, the Director of National Parks and Wildlife.

Planning and Environment Act 1987

The Department responsible for administering the act is the Department of Infrastructure.

S4. Objectives

- (1) The objectives of planning in Victoria are--
- (a) to provide for the fair, orderly, economic and sustainable use, and development of land
- (b) to provide for the protection of natural and man-made resources and the maintenance of ecological processes and genetic diversity
- (c) to secure a pleasant, efficient and safe working, living and recreational environment for all Victorians and visitors to Victoria
- (d) to conserve and enhance those buildings, areas or other places which are of scientific, aesthetic, architectural or historical interest, or otherwise of special cultural value
- to protect public utilities and other assets and enable the orderly provision and co-ordination of public utilities and other facilities for the benefit of the community

- (f) to facilitate development in accordance with the objectives set out in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)
- (g) to balance the present and future interests of all Victorians.

The act sets out the planning framework and provisions associated with the development and amendments of planning schemes. Key elements relevant to this study include the following:

S9. Planning authorities

Any person or body that is given power under section 8 to prepare a planning scheme or an amendment to a planning scheme is a planning authority under this Act.

11. Who can be authorised to prepare an amendment to a planning scheme?

The Minister may authorise--

- (a) any other Minister or public authority to prepare an amendment to a planning scheme
- (b) any municipal council to prepare an amendment to a planning scheme applying to an area adjoining its municipal district[10].

12. What are the duties and powers of planning authorities?

- (1) A planning authority must--
- (a) implement the objectives of planning in Victoria
- (b) provide sound, strategic and co-ordinated planning of the use and development of land in its area
- (c) review regularly the provisions of the planning scheme for which it is a planning authority
- (d) prepare amendments to a planning scheme for which it is a planning authority
- (e) prepare an explanatory report in respect of any proposed amendment to a planning scheme.
- (2) In preparing a planning scheme or amendment, a planning authority--
- (a) must have regard to the Minister's directions
- (aa) must have regard to the Victoria Planning Provisions[11]
- (ab) in the case of an amendment, must have regard to any municipal strategic statement, strategic plan, policy statement, code or guideline which forms part of the scheme[12]
- (b) must take into account any significant effects which it considers the scheme or amendment might have on the environment or which it considers the environment might have on any use or development envisaged in the scheme or amendment[13]
- (c) may take into account its social effects and economic effects

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- (3) A planning authority may--
- (a) carry out studies and commission reports; and (b) do all things necessary to encourage and promote the orderly and proper use, development and protection of land in the area for which it is a planning authority; and
- (c) take any steps and consult with any other persons it considers necessary to ensure the co-ordination of the planning scheme with proposals by those other persons.

Division 5--Special Provisions

43. Roads on Crown land

- (1) Any unalienated Crown land forming the whole or part of a road which is closed by an amendment to a planning scheme vests in the Minister administering the Land Act 1958 if it is not already vested in that Minister.
- (2) The Minister administering the Land Act 1958 may alienate any land vested in the Minister under sub-section (1) by public auction, private agreement or otherwise and subject to any terms and conditions the Minister thinks fit.

44. Roads on land other than Crown land

- (1) Any land in a road which is closed by an amendment to a planning scheme vests in--
- (a) the municipal council in whose municipal district the land is situated
- (b) the Minister, if the land is not in a municipal district
- (c) the Minister administering the Transport Act 1983 despite anything to the contrary in paragraph (a) or (b), if the road was--
- (i) a declared road within the meaning of that Act
- (ii) vested in the Roads Corporation--upon the publication of the notice of approval of the amendment in the Government Gazette unless the land is Crown land.
- 2. The publication of the notice brings the land under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act 1958 if it is not already under that Act.
- 3. (3) Any person in whom land is vested under sub-section (1) may lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the land by public auction, private agreement or otherwise, subject to any terms and conditions the person thinks fit.
- (4) If--
- (a) a Minister or a council transfers land to any other person under sub-section (3)
- (b) the instrument of transfer is lodged with the Registrar of Titles together with a copy from the Government Gazette of the notice of approval of the amendment to the planning scheme the Registrar of Titles must make any recordings in the Register that are necessary to give effect to the transfer, without the production of any other document.
- (5) If a Minister or a council decides to keep the land in the road for any purpose, section 54 of the Transfer of Land Act 1958 applies as if the Minister or the council had acquired the land compulsorily.

- 46. Planning schemes may apply to reserved land
- (1) Without limiting the operation of section 6, a planning scheme may regulate or prohibit the use or development of land which is permanently or temporarily reserved for any purpose under the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978.
- (2) If a provision of a planning scheme is expressed or purports to deal with land that has been permanently reserved for any purpose under the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 or any part of that land in a manner which is inconsistent with the purpose of the reservation, the provision does not take effect until the reservation of that land or part is revoked by or pursuant to an Act of Parliament.

Regulations - the Walnut River Reserve NRE 1981

The responsible authority is the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

In relation to recreation activity the regulation prohibits the following:

- · unleashed dogs
- lighting fires without consent, other than in fireplaces provided
- · driving vehicles off road
- · organise or take part in any public entertainment or game of sport
- · discharging or carrying a firearm
- · commercial activity

Specific recommendations have been provided in the priority action list

Goulburn River Reserves Regulations 1952

The responsible authority is the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

In relation to recreation activity the regulation prohibits:

- · unleashed dogs
- organise or take part in any public entertainment or game of sport
- discharging or carrying a firearm.
- those unless they have a licences- for duck shooting during open season
- camping
- · commercial activity
- driving vehicles off road
- with consent it allows lighting of fires only in fireplaces provided Specific recommendations have been provided in the priority action list.

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Murrindindi Scenic Reserve Regulations

The responsible authority is the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

In relation to recreation activity the regulation prohibits:

- erection of structures for camping in the reserve
- · camping unless 20 metres from a watercourse
- · a firearm being used or carried
- · lighting of fires
- fires except in fixed fire places (and not within 50m of a fireplace)
- dogs
- disposal of soap less than 50m from any water course, and faeces 100m from the watercourse
- areas may be set aside for camping, riding, protection or planting of trees, playing a hard-ball game, parking where fires are prohibited

North Central Waterway Management Board

Waterways Recreation Strategy, Pastime Recreation and Environmental Planning & Jacinta Bartlett 1995

Current situation

Than north-central region is well situated in the structure to support additional recreation use.

Visitors to regions close to Melbourne tend to stay for shorter periods than visitors from more remote regions. It is estimated that visitors to the north central region stay for 1.5-2.nights.

There is an inability in maintaining environmental conditions in their present state, causing a decline in environmental quality and attractiveness of the waterways.

The assessment of recreational sites found the following:

- town sites provided more active recreation and a range of facilities:
- facilities at townships tended to be in poorer condition and less maintained. Many will require replacement
- at many township sites the relationship of the recreation site with the waterway was poor
- paths and access to the waterways were ad-hoc and in many cases were eroding the banks due to their location and poor design stop
- sites had not been designed but had developed due to ongoing use
- boat launching facilities were limited and there was significant erosion of the river bank at most facilities
- little or no signage at sites with visitors having no information on the area or at accepted activities and behaviour.

Visitor recreation needs

- recreation users need more information on the role of the board and a recreation opportunities available
- there is a need to address the conflicts between various recreation groups on site
- there is a need to address the degradation and erosion of sites an increase site management and
- there is a need to address the perceived decline in fish populations, given that recreational fishing is one the most popular activities in the region.

Waterway recreation strategy plan

Key recommendations from the strategy were

- improving the management of existing recreation areas with no new sites are opened and to existing sites are well maintained
- · develop signs and a brochure for visitors on site
- links Seymour townships sites with river trails
- under taking works on degraded townships sites and locating new facilities where they enhance the relationship of the site to the waterway
- improve boat launching facilities in Seymour and investigate the feasibility of canoe launching facilities at Goulburn park

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- work with property owners to minimise the impact of grazing on recreation sites
- work with community groups to sell fire wood to visitors at remote sites at peak times
- work closely with Landcare to undertake extensive revegetation programme on degraded recreation sites
- develop a circuit cycling and pedestrian network through Broadford that links with existing waterway trails.
- work with the Shire of Mitchell and Department of Conservation and natural resources to implement a range of improvement works on minor waterways
- implement a range of visitor service actions to increase the level of information on recreation opportunities

Comments

The Acts exemplify that the government has a wide range of powers to address most of the key issues identified as part of the study, on both public and private land. In particular researching the degree and effect of pollution, the ongoing monitoring and control of pest animals and plants, pollution; land and habitat degradation and use of the riparian zone. In addition this extends to the development and management of public access along the river corridors, and the development of partnership arrangements between government instrumentalities, local government, private landholders and the community.

A major issue raised by the review of the legislation is therefore, the issues of enforcement and the lack of resourcing of agencies to use their powers and to implement existing regulations and legislation. Clearly this also raises the question of roles and coordination, given that various pieces of legislation appear to provide a capability to manage issues such as waterway health, environmental protection, weed control and public access.

A major revamp of legislation to refine minor inconsistencies and to clarify roles of various government bodies is not recommended. Rather, the possibilities of developing over arching agreements and using a combination of powers under the acts and planning schemes to address waterway health issues, create and manage public access, manage recreation activities, and enforce regulations is recommended.

Community Consultation

Introduction

A number of techniques were employed to encourage community input into the study. These included:

- the preparation of a data base of relevant interest groups and organisations to be interviewed
- the distribution of three press releases and three newspaper advertisements calling for submissions and advertising community workshops (each sent to seven newspapers)
- telephone interviews with key individuals, such as steering committee members and interest groups
- the conduct of community workshops in Molesworth, Mansfield and Seymour and
- a letter mailed to some 30 Landcare groups in the region.

Key points raised in discussions with stakeholders, at the community workshops and in submissions made are listed in the following three sections.

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Notes from interviews with stakeholders

Interviews with Tourism Operators/Officers

Organisations and individuals in tourism were interviewed regarding the following:

- · locations visited
- · recreational activities coordinated
- · their key issues
- · sites being overused
- · inappropriate recreational activities
- · positive activities
- · strategies to protect stream health
- · facilities needed, and
- anticipated changes in demand for the region.

The following organisations were consulted:

- Bicycle Victoria
- Mt. Stirling Adventures
- · Goulburn Valley Fly Fishing Centre
- Upper Goulburn Field Naturalists (conduct tours)
- A range of small businesses from the accommodation and attractions sectors

| River | Activity | Key Tourism Issues | Frequently Asked Questions |
|---|--|---|--|
| of | fly fishing canoeing, kayaking & rafting camping motor biking bush walking horse riding camel treks | access points are at lower parts of the river environmental education, safety for remote areas conflict between activities, eg canoeing & fishing people aware of region but not facilities and what environment has to offer water quality Mt. Buller storing water in lakes for snow making in winter reducing flow; run off is often polluted | Where can I go? |
| Delatite (upstream of Merrijig) | rafting, canoeing, kayakingfishingsome bushwalking | people unaware of facilities available and environment | |
| Goulburn (Eildon pondage to Hughes Creek) | rafting, canoeing, fishing, bushwalking, a little swimming, bird watching, school groups – structured activities more boating here more camping here bird watching through Rubicon Ranges | media reports of lack of water at Lake Eildon – not true lack of access between Alexandra & Molesworth (needed to spread recreation along the river) between Molesworth & Yea too many snags, create too many risks quality of water | Where to do horse riding How much water? Fishing conditions |
| King Parrot C | canoeing, kayaking, not used for rafting fishing horse riding, several businesses operate from region high camping activity | | |
| Acheron | fishingbird watchingcanoeing, kayaking | restricted due to logs across rivercould use a pathway | |
| General | fishing - bait, lure and fly fishing water skiing | greater access is needed to all rivers to spread the pressure of recreational activities quality of water on lower parts of rivers listed as good trout fishing region yet people can't catch the bag limit due to water quality logging affecting quality of water and condition of roads restocking Lake Eildon no rubbish points at easy access locations | Map of area Where can I go, how do I get there, can I camp there? A lot of interest in ecology of river and impact people have on these regions, eg platypus' Not interested in history of river |

Table 1 Key Activities, Issues and What Tourists ask for, by Location

| River | Locations Of Degradation |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Delatite River | not so much degradation, as difficult to get to at |
| (upstream of Merrijig) | Merrijig due to high development on river edge |
| Goulburn River | Outdoor Education Group very responsible with |
| (Eildon pondage to Hughes Creek | |
| | heavily used at bridge points, banks which is an issue. |
| | • rubbish is an issue |
| | degradation starts at Eildon |
| Acheron River | has a sandy bottom for last 30km, degradation from farmers. Quality of water not too bad, fish do fairly well |
| General | often degraded at camping grounds |

Table 2 Are any of the rivers being degraded by overuse, and are any activities incompatible with environmental objectives?

Activities that bring economic benefits to the region:

The following is a list of activities that should be encouraged for their potential to bring economic benefits to the region.

- · educating visitors about the environment
- encouraging tourism operators to talk about issues during tours
- the Catchment Management Authority advising tourism operators on current environmental concerns and any relevant CMA activities or policies.
- fishing, as a popular pursuit.

Strategies to protect water quality/environment

The following is a list of strategies that could help ensure that recreational activities do not impact on water quality/environment.

- educating recreational fishermen about the impact of their activities
- promoting MAFRI centre for education with possible funding through fishing licence revenue
- developing standards or a protocol on how people should operate within, and deal with, the environment
- informing users about overall plans on how land and river managers are working together
- establishing one body to have influence along all riverbanks, allowing access and enforcing water quality
- · greater control and greater policing

Facilities needed

The following list of facilities is needed to enhance recreational activities:

- · formed tracks to indicate proper routes
- information regarding fishing restrictions
- · swimming areas near accommodation
- good rubbish control

Other people to speak with

- · Ivor Bumbers, Eildon industries
- Bob Holsheer, guided tour operator Tel (03) 5857 2682

Interviews with Recreational Peak Bodies and Clubs

Organisations representing a number of clubs (i.e. peak bodies) or individuals involved in recreational activity in the study region were interviewed. Questions related to:

- · locations accessed
- · recreational activities coordinated
- · their key issues
- · sites being overused
- · inappropriate recreational activities
- · positive activities
- strategies to protect stream health
- · facilities needed, and
- anticipated changes in demand for the region.

The following organisations were consulted:

Federation of Victoria Walking Clubs Benalla Bushwalking Club

Bird Observers Club of Australia Maffra Bushwalking Club

Nagambie Angling Club Seymour Bushwalking Club

Yea Angling Club Shepparton Bushwalking Club

Victorian National Parks Association Inc Field Naturalists Club of Victoria

Alexandra 4WD Club Upper Goulburn Field Naturalists Club

Victorian Recreational Fishing Peak

Body

Victorian Field and Game Association Sporting Shooters Association of Victoria

Victoria Inc.

Horse Riding Clubs Association of

Department of Defence Corporate Victoria University of Technology

Support – Southern Victoria – Mountain Bikes

Alexandra Angling Club Victorian Canoe Association

Seymour Angling Club Outdoor Education Centre

Victorian Tourism Operators Association Camping Association of Victoria

Confederation of Australian Motor Sport Victorian Board of Canoe Education

Goulburn 4WD Club Personalised Water Craft (individual)

Victorian Association of Four Wheel Drive Clubs

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| River | Activity | Site | Maintenance | Issue |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Howqua River (upstream of Sheepyard Flat) | rafting deer hunting canoeing bushwalking fishing mountain biking | six fishing clubs on the Howqua Preston angling, Benalla angling, Bayswater, Clayton RSL angling, Lake view angling, Fairfield angling club | | pollution from weekenders and septic tanks has ruined river until get some water. No fish caught there for last 2 years polluting water, damaging banks Ritchie's Hut – accessible by foot and horse only. Horse yard right next to hut, dung attracts flies and smell |
| Delatite River (upstream of Merrijig) | rafting sports shooting bushwalking fishing | John Pincombe OEG fishes everyday on the Delatite river | reasonable, doesn't have | not as bad as Howqua. Fish are small due to drought wall across river at river rock quarries, built by landowner to generate power. Off Mansfield & Woods Point roads. This wall seems to have stopped carp travelling up river Mt. Stirling being pushed for tourism |
| Goulburn River (Eildon pondage to Hughes Creek) | | fishing as far as Knockwood | | was dredged heavily during gold days. Not a lot of maintenance over last 5 years. important not to overuse areas – move users around a bit |
| Hughes Creek (upstream of Avenel) | off road racing sports shooting bushwalking fishing | | | one or two off road events, but limited as not enough fresh water |
| King Parrot Creek | off road racing sports shooting bushwalking mountain biking fishing | one or two off road events used as one-day family trips by Bayswater angling club Preston Angling Club use it most (it is closer to them) providing a small population of Macquarie Perch | good | fish there but river is low, good for its condition, because of Macquarie perch the area is looked after well |

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| River | Activity | Site | Maintenance | Issue |
|---------------|---|--|--|-------|
| Acheron River | raftingbushwalkingsportsshootingfishing | walk in Cathedral Ranges, not around Rubicon | another day trip river allowing everyone to fish | |

Table 3 Sites and their maintenance levels, activities and key issues for recreational groups

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| Group | Pre-Trip Information | On the Way | Arrival/ Orientation | On Site Activity | Post Trip |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| Benalla Bush- walking | use weather forecast from internet | don't need signs - if can't read a map shouldn't be in area. Not anti signs, but prefer none. | need cleared land and water. A pit toilet is necessary at Sheepyard Flat - busy | coffee shop at Mansfield. | |
| Federation of Vic. Walking Clubs Location determined before driving | depends on the quality of the leader. Need weather information access & toilets for less serious walker. Adequate maps, parking | scenery, vegetation, challenge | warning signs on extremely dangerous locations | management: tracks rather than scrub bashing. Walkers proud to not need signs (tourists & casuals do). Don't need cleared tracks. Don't like to see horses & vehicles | some want challenge, others environmental experience. "Take nothing but photos, leave nothing but footprints." |
| Boating | access to roads, do not go off roads | NRE grants access to closed roads | need authorities to support boating activities | | |
| Mountain biking | need to know trails they can use | need maintained tracks, in Australia none are dedicated | continuity, going point A to point B | Narrow track, overgrown logging path/4WD tracks. Compacted dirt surface with drainage, maintenance | Good fun experience |
| Rafting Safety & equipment | park permit | boats need road access. | gradient of river, difficulty | • 15-20 people | wilderness benefits, activity, fun |
| Off road cycling | competition training on private land | need road signs to cycling routes | need rendezvous point, eg. Sheep yard Flat | nice place to be, technically difficult course. Cleared single trails. Prefer no one around | people want a set ride in terms of time distance. Cyclists are reasonably respectful |

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| Group | Pre-Trip Information | On the Way | Arrival/ Orientation | On Site Activity | Post Trip |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| 4WD Club | which roads are closed | needing access | marked camping area, pit toilets, provision for rubbish, | sign posting | driving experience, don't need a trophy |
| Sporting shooters | need to know when stalking boundaries change | needing cleared roads, fire trails | want no people to scare deer. Feed areas, river flats | want to keep antlers and meat of deer | |
| Victorian Canoeing Associatio n | need river levels (currently check by phone). Advised as group activity only, especially for new canoeists. | good fun experience, shared good and bad times | | | |
| Angling Club | information about accommodat ion, tackle. Families want easy location | not boat but 4WD access required | self contained with drinks & food | | |
| Alexandra Angling Club | type of bait catching fish | access to water the key issue. Need open (not sealed) roads | fly fisherman: natural bait (flies or spinners) and artificial bait | peace & quiet, can move in from 1m² (stand, sit or lie). Look for deeper holes, fly fishing, types of currents, insects, blossoms, birds. | |
| Vic. Game Assoc (hunt, boat, fish) | brochures where to hunt, boat, fish, Government restrictions | need info in town, where can & can't go. | knowing which parks accept dogs. Outdoor people have high dog ownership | need boat ramps, between Yea to Nagambie | more tourists means more rubbish. |

Table 4 Key requirements for recreational groups to enjoy their activity

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General issues for recreational groups

Personalised Water Craft

- seek access for 5 to 10 km of the Goulburn River downstream from Ghin Ghin boat ramp in Yea.
- downstream is a suitable site: there are no roads with access to fisherman.
- suggest an upper limit of 70kmh, and a distance limit between other boats and fisherman.
- jet ski race has been operating for 20 years from Thornton to Seymour, but stopped recently due to the cost of insurance.

Mountain Bike Access Association

bicycle users are keen to use the Cathedral Ranges.

Walkers

- blackberries and weeds are a big problem.
- · water quality.
- · access to land. crossings can be a problem.
- awareness that maintenance brings liability problems.

Fishing

- introduction of European carp now declared a noxious fish.
- · siltation.
- nature conservation at Homewood.
- maintaining these spots may 'harden them up' which is not good.
- mountain bikes issues of off-road cyclists versus bushwalkers.
- access is poorly handled by authorities and inconsistent between off-road bikes and cars.
- access is not a major problem.

Canoeing

- the need to obtain a licence to place poles for wires at slalom course from DNRE, and obtain licence from Goulburn Murray Water to hang wires.
- cannot paddle Howqua River or King Parrot Creek due to lack of rain.
- maintenance of rock placement to prevent erosion.

Recreational activities that minimise environmental impact

- · drop off and pick up service for bushwalkers.
- lilo-ing lying on an inflatable raft and drifting down river.
- bushwalking along tributaries, eg. near Trawool valley, upstream from Seymour.
- controlled trail bike activity with annual limits.
- rafting, day and play canoeists, rodeo canoeing (tricks in the water).
- fishing and canoeing these go together with little impact.

Strategies to ensure water quality/ecological values are protected

- minimise building activity. Ensure weekend homes are not be built next to rivers. (Fishing clubs have opposed development of holiday units.)
- control land clearing. (Siltation is a problem caused by erosion. Once vegetation is gone and local fauna is gone the chain is broken.)
- control drawing of water from river (this effects salt levels).
- encourage private landowners to self-regulate.
- protect wetlands (water quality is improved with wetlands acting as filters).
- reduce nutrients/phosphates.
- keep recreational groups updated (eg waterways representatives could speak to club members at meetings)
- keep monitoring water locations, communicate with national parks, avoid dirty campsites and erosion.
- accept that the whole river cannot be open for access.
- get rid of brambles and foreign weeds in the headwaters.
- get rid of carp and feral fish, remove noxious weeds and keep as natural rivers.
 (Note: According to some anglers, blackberries and weeds provide shade for fish.
 "Someone in upper Goulburn (Morning Star Creek and another) placed poison on blackberries and killed everything in the river" and "If everything is removed then the river ends up like a drain".)
- minimise de-snagging. (Former policy of de-snagging was stopped as it affected breeding of fish, nowhere to breed and hide.)
- encourage clubs to contribute to the effort. (Some canoe clubs have working bees because they feel they should put something back.)
- set a code of conduct for recreational users. Need to control people toileting, and ensuring people and animals do not soil the river.
- educate recreational road users. When people get off the main roads they cause damage. 'Weekend warriors' cause most damage (individuals, not club members).
- possible farming of tracks, alternating use and access over different years as done in the Swiss Alps.
- need to check sewerage from Mt. Buller, could be flowing into Howqua or Delatite River.

Degradation issues

- people gathering wood for fires are degrading the bush:
- ban use of chainsaws because people cut more with them than with an axe (eg snowgums beside the Jamieson have been cut down, Mt. Skene has been damaged and the mountain between the Goulburn and Jamieson Rivers).

The Goulburn River

 damaged by water skiers in the vicinity of Seymour and Nagambie, although that stretch of river where the Goulburn feeds into Nagambie has been improved in recent years by banning skiers.

Upper Goulburn

- blackberries and English broom are a major problem.
- management activities downstream of the slalom course has supposedly stabilised river.

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Poorly managed sites

 sites away from towns (10km or more) are not well provided with services, eg rubbish removal.

CMA activities that positively impact on the environment

· starting to get rid of willows.

Facilities required to increase enjoyment of recreational activities

- the fewer facilities the better: "We don't want facilities, we want bush".
- boat launching and walking access to river.
- current facility at Blue Gums Caravan Park is very convenient.
- camping areas for overnight walks, i.e. cleared level sites, water, bush toilets, particularly in frequently used areas (eg Sheepyard Flat).
- · facilities for anglers are quite good.
- · anglers would rather keep areas as they are.
- the more remote, the more likely they are to catch fish.
- seek development of tracks along the Goulburn from Eildon to Thornton.

Potential changes in demand for waterways

- demand is decreasing generally, due to lack of rainfall.
- a greater number of anglers and hunters are being attracted to the region due to the drying out of other fishing and hunting regions around Victoria.
- there is far more individual and family camping and holiday (and much more weekend getaway) activity occurring,
- an explosion in the use of inflatable boats has occurred, encouraged by an increase in outdoor education activity.
- if powerboats are controlled, an increase in the numbers of anglers on the Goulburn River could be expected.

Regulations impacting on recreational activities

- Victorian Fishing Licence
- · Wildlife Act and Regulations
- Catchment & Land Protection Act
- Marine Act
- Lands Act
- · firearms regulations
- game regulations
- canoeing (only during competition) safety regulations
- · controls on the size of fish that can be removed
- permit requirements for selected locations

Crown Land issues

Crown Land does not extend along the length of all rivers (eg different provisions apply to properties purchased prior to 1871).

- fishermen forced to walk 5km along a path to river's edge.
- very little access to the rivers away from townships, even where there are lanes many have gates put on them. (eg Lake Nagambie, Northwood on the Goulburn.)
- walkers can be an issue, Howqua, Goulburn and Delatite not much private land.

Interviews with Landcare Groups/Farmers

As part of this study, a major mail-out to Landcare groups was undertaken to canvass their views on issues raised in the project brief.

In addition, the following groups were interviewed:

- Victorian Plantations Corporation
- Land Victoria
- Upper Goulburn Catchment Project Steering Committee members
- Delatite Landcare Group
- · Molesworth Landcare Group
- · Hughes Creek Collaborative
- Tread Lightly
- Victorian Farmers Federation
- Goulburn River Interested Parties (GRIP group)

Farmer/Landcare group observations

Farmers, Landcare groups and others were asked to reflect on their observations of recreational activity in their local area. The following table is a summary of their responses.

| River | Activity | Key Sites |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Delatite River | Delatite Landcare group, look after | Private forest - |
| (upstream of Merrijig) | all catchment and tributaries to Delatite | plantations on arm of Delatite only |
| | Vic. Plantations Corp | |
| | Fishing, canoeing, camping and enjoyment, (not a high recreational river) | |

Table 5 Principal recreation activities as observed by farmers/landcare groups along the rivers

Criteria for deciding whether a recreation activity should be permitted

- standards should be set that people participating in recreation activities should meet. These standards should cover issues such as water quality and litter.
- public toilets should be provided away from river.

Establishing a balance between environmental values/stream health and recreation activity

- excluding people does not have a huge impact on water quality. These locations are far enough from Melbourne. Tree felling causes more damage (eg increased silt)
- all except Goulburn closed during winter. As an area becomes popular, tourists
 require facilities, i.e. toilets, water, then have to pay to go there. Original
 recreational users then move to more isolated places. (However, in metropolitan
 Melbourne less than 5% of 4WD owners had used their car on a dirt road)
- monitor 'take in-take out' policy
- · develop educational literature
- Delatite River not being degraded by petrol, etc
- meet the need public toilets (eg none between Mt. Buller and Mansfield)

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Farmers & Landcare's role in implementing the strategy

 volunteer organisations can play a role in revegetation of riverbanks that they are using.

Key issues

Farmers, Landcare groups and others were asked:

- · what are the key land care/land holder issues for each of the rivers?
- · what are key sites of interest/concern?
- is access through private land a problem and for what recreation activities and sites?

The following table is a summary of their responses.

| River | Issue | Sites |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Howqua River | growing tourism, increasing use | |
| (upstream of Sheepyard Flat) | | |
| Delatite River | very concerned about recreational users on | Clear land near |
| (upstream of | lake or in bush starting bushfires. | Boorolite |
| Merrijig) | water quality, erosion and revegetation of gullys riparian zone(native vegetation alongside river) | |
| Goulburn River | • very concerned about 4WD and motorbikes | |
| (Eildon pondage to Hughes Creek) | using land causing erosion. Do not always travel on established roads. Power boats also cause erosion | |
| | environmental flows | |
| King Parrot Creek | close to urban area, popular for camping | Issue is water quality |

Table 6 Key issues for farmers/Landcare groups

Other General issues raised by these groups

- weeds and grazing on water frontages causing erosion, salination
- · logging at the head of some of rivers
- re-stocking of native fish is welcomed, but exotic fish bring added problems
- some catchments should prohibit fishing (where there are national parks)
- cattle grazing on stream side verges, control of horse riding, educating people
- track closures (management vehicles only) are a concern for recreational users

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Victorian National Parks Association

- · proper management of nature conservation
- no property should be returned Crown Land as owners are now generally looking after rivers
- there are places using Crown Land where people can access the river but they are not well signposted and are not well maintained
- landcare is working hard to encourage non-Landcare farmers to look after rivers
- recreational Waterways Strategy is a great initiative
- rivers where motorboats have access are being damaged.
- cattle are more of an issue for stream health.

Vic Plantations Corporation information

- where slopes are less than 25 degrees and rainfall is greater than 650 mm, land must be cleared agricultural land. Cannot get permits to clear forest.
- land along the bottom is private land, at the top coming from forest is public land. Some fishermen do not ask if they can use land to access river.
- plantation had a fire three years ago lost six hectares of land.
- significant damage from bikes and 4WD vehicles.
- landscape, recreation considered when setting up plantation.

Activities that should be better managed or excluded along the river corridors

| Group | Activity | Issue |
|------------------------|---|---|
| General group response | fishingeducating peoplegrazing banned and activities that damage stream side verges | protection of banks with jettiesuse of signs |
| Tread lightly | no activities need to be excluded | |

Table 7 Activities that should be better managed or excluded

Crown Land not extending along the length of rivers

• would be easier to implement landcare management issues.

Other people to speak with:

- Freya Merrick, Environment Victoria, (9348 9044)
- · Birds Australia
- Jason Doyle, Goulburn Valley Environment Group (c/o Vic Nat Parks Assoc)

Regulations impacting on recreational activities:

- · Code of Forest Practice
- Land use determination of Eildon Lake (Catchment Management Authority)

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Interviews with Educational Groups

Organisations whose primary focus is education, (independent and public schools and operators providing adventure recreation activities) were interviewed regarding the following:

- · locations accessed
- · recreational activities coordinated
- · their key issues
- · sites being overused
- · inappropriate recreational activities
- · positive activities
- strategies to protect stream health
- · facilities needed, and
- · anticipated changes in demand for the region.

The following organisations were consulted:

- Outdoor Education Group (OEG)
- · Rubicon Outdoor Centre
- · Lauriston Girls School
- · Timbertop Geelong Grammar
- · Dookie College
- Quest

Activities, sites and key issues for educational groups

Groups were asked to nominate activities and sites used and the key issues associated with those.

| River | Activity | Site | Key Issues |
|---|---|---|---|
| Howqua River (upstream of Sheepyard Flat) | bushwalking canoeing rafting camping OEG, canoeing, rafting | | rubbishmore toiletsfireplacesfallen timberoveruse |
| Delatite River (upstream of Merrijig) | bushwalking, canoeingrafting | | wires/fences across river. often wires are electric fences. too many willows. |
| Goulburn River (Eildon pondage to Hughes Creek) | OEG, Canoeing, rafting rubicon, canoeing, bushwalking Quest, rafting, canoeing. | OEG, Eildon to Alexandra and around Nagambie Quest, Eildon - Thornton Slalom course | too many willows lack of access to slalom course water levels going up and down effecting planning fallen timber bank degradation wires dropping low or into water mixed use – people not considering others' needs |
| Acheron River | lower part onlyOEG, river sledding | J | water quality very bad access needed, large parts are land locked snags willows in river |
| General | | | cow manure |

Table 8 Activities, and key issues by locations

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Key requirements to enhance enjoyment of recreational activities

| river levels water quality weather delatite, status of fencing by farmers hazards, often learn by word of road access, learn through parks Victoria and rangers safe access and turnaround safe access safe river and road departure points cleared ground/toilet block for long directions to facilities, usage | Pre-Trip Information | On the Way to the Location | Arrival/Orientation | Departure | Post Trip |
|---|--|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| signs advising people cars turning on and off the road off the road attendance by other groups at sites mid-week signs advising people cars turning on and off the road set camping sites amenities cost of use | water quality weather delatite, status of fencing by farmers hazards, often learn by word of mouth goulburn, is it going up or down over the next month attendance by other groups at | learn through parks Victoria and rangers safe water access road to the river bank signs advising people cars turning on and off the road | and turnaround safe access ideally to be aesthetically pleasing directions to facilities, usage information set camping sites amenities | access safe river and road departure points cleared ground/toilet block for long travel | good/fun experiences |

Table 9 Key requirements to enhance enjoyment of recreational activities

Potential recreational activities with no environmental impact

- · swimming on the Delatite River.
- increased canoe touring and camping on the Goulburn River.

Recreational activities that are incompatible with environmental protection

• power boating needs greater control on the Goulburn River.

Strategies to maintain ecological values and water quality

- · education programs.
- · displays in picnic areas.
- integrated approach with end users.

Sites degraded through overuse by recreational activities

- on the Goulburn River at canoe starting points, and Point Hill.
- behind Mt. Stirling.
- Howqua River, possibly as a result of Mt Buller activity snow making, waste.
- at major camp sites, often due to management issues such as limited policing, limited barriers or dirt mounds preventing access to fragile sites.

CMA management activities negatively impacting on recreation activities

• a reluctance to clear fallen timber.

CMA management activities that are positively impacting on recreation activities

- · closing off some tracks.
- · clearing of willows.

Facilities required to enhance enjoyment of water-based recreational activity

- · safe access for vehicles to and from the water
- · merging of management authorities
- establishment of interpretation trail visible only from the water, catering for varying ages and recreational interests (eg progressively numbered sites down the river accompanied by co-ordinated material designed for canoeists to carry)
- · better information provided at rafting starting point
- toilets at the starting point on the Goulburn River, all groups start at the same location. (On some days over 200 start from this point
- improved road turning access points at start and finish points for canoeing and rafting on Goulburn River
- change rooms at the finish line. (People get out of the water wet and need to get changed.)
- a second set of rapids on Goulburn, professionally designed to spread the load and establish the river at international rafting standard
- Point Hill, Eildon back road on the Goulburn River need ramp and handrail for those with disabilities
- Point Hill needs to be signposted and should ideally have a lane for overtaking vehicles turning off the road

Potential trends in demand for recreational activities

- the Outdoor Education Group is experiencing a 12.5% growth for activities
- the drought in Gippsland is attracting more people to the region
- · there is increasing demand for
- canoeing rodeo (Howqua not used for this)
- slalom course near Blue Gums Caravan Park
- · outdoor experience
- education
- · overnight camping

Anticipated effects of increasing demand by recreational users

- schools need to be more pro-active in maintaining river access in the light of increasing concerns by landowners about risk management.
- school groups are providing locks on private gates to assure landowners that the general public will not also obtain unauthorised access to the land.

Existing conflicts with farmers/landholders/the CMA

- new owners at "sanctuary"
- lagoon near Thornton no access
- generally good relations, with the exception of a couple of farmers around Eildon

Crown Land not extending along the length of rivers

- may be necessary in the future to ensure safety for users
- difficult to identify suitable camping spots
- will become more of an issue as landowners become concerned about litigation
- need 22 yards (one chain) free access to the river

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Other people to speak with

- Jeff Proctor, Australian Adventure Experiences (0417 082 004)
- Quest group (5772 1211)
- Sam Ridley, Timbertop
- · Roy Clark, Acheron Action

Interviews with CMA Staff/Steering Committee Members

Interviews were conducted with various staff of the Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority (CMA) and the Project Committee. The following is a summary of their response.

Expectations of the study

The study is to:

- do everything to protect the environment eg identify set backs from the bank, but also be as innovative as possible, but develop strategies to allow recreation as well as development.
- identify guidelines for management to protect the environment, eg. usage for Stephens Falls and the Murrundindi area.
- examine the standard guidelines across land tenure, and consider what recreation activities are appropriate across land tenure types. (Some areas are devoid of native vegetation).
- establish bench marking tools for all planning authorities to make a considered judgement about recreation activities vs development vs economics vs water quality.
- tool to assess proposals.
- develop strategies that need to last for 20 years, and create a 'win-win' outcome for resource protection & recreation development.
- examine the usage of the catchment region in comparison with other areas:
- examine the impact of use on the catchment areas
- how this impact compares with other users (eg the impact of agricultural use).
- transfer this strategy to other watercourses
- consider day-to-day recreation management in state forest areas.
- consider managing day visitation and short stay vis a vis river quality
- · Mansfield and Marimbah no public toilets
- deal with absentee landlord issues in the Shire of Delatite where 40% of rate owners are absentee landlords (eg security mid week robberies are a problem).
- managers of public land need to be committed to the outcomes.
- negotiations by waterway reach- i.e. protecting waterway quality in upper catchment more important
- the process each land owner has been consulted.
- the need for people have a right to access way balanced with the use of the waterways.
- we need to know who should be managing what especially between Parks Victoria and NRE need to take lead.
- building partnerships focus on pondage and Yea

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- SRV opportunity to shift away from sports facilities to more unstructured activities along waterways and work across the government sectors
- · bring together different departments
- know more about them at the start. Have a methodology that assists in terms of relationship with state authorities and users.
- the strategy is not going to be the panacea for everything.
- · useable document.
- suitable for use by a planning bodies, Shires etc. A practical tool in providing permits and plans for recreation
- · strong monitoring role needs to be reinforced
- that some issues are tested to determine whether they are issues. Eg how much of a problem is sewerage and where?

Key recreation issues for CMA along the waterways

- need to balance opportunities with sustainable water quality i.e. development with for tourism, & those who want view of the river and walk etc.
- public access is an issue.
 Passive recreation requirements. Permanent reservations along the rivers only after 1871. All water frontage licenses of Crown land in Lands Act. Permanent reserves under the control of NRE -Land Act pedestrian movement allowed even when licensed grazing. Must provide a gate and a style. All streams. In a permanent reserve.
- boundary with water, recreation access to the river and access to the public: access points to the Crown reserve only at the ends at unused road reserve. Grazing Licences standardised to all end in the same year but too long -99 years set in 94. Water frontages licenses 5years- could change some of the conditions. Could develop signed access with conditions (provided for in the licence) unlocked swing gate could be signed with scheme signs eg "friends of river...etc." Identify key roads that provide access. Look at conditions in those blanket conditions- if required eg swing gate can be introduced at any time.
- more resources for monitoring fishing licenses and inspectors with powers to clean up or pay for weed removal, as well as public relations focus.
- reduce the number of access sites and provide facilities only at those sites higher developments in some areas.
- more input from users for revegetation, etc.
- commercial rafting from pondage to Point Hill & fisherman near Thornton is a key issue
- where the river runs though freehold areas issues are more problematic
- · water quality- high coming out of the state forest
- in state forest area: motorised activities use of tracks by motorbikes, 4WDs lack
 of education of users and need for them to look after the natural values. Use along
 waterways needs to be controlled.
- limited resources for crossing the waterways properly.
- what sort of tourism strategies? Do we need to develop the facilities? Trends in use. Have we got enough campsites or too many?
- · need to reduce costs of maintenance.
- erosion sites.

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- public facilities need to be on public land not on land abutting private property.
 Instead of having long trails, have short circuits with parking, water management, going <u>around</u> not through the residential areas of Delatite eg tourist base at Merrijig- zones that they can do things by foot move between but intense activity: incursion into residential sub division not affected.
- who maintains what and does it need to be along the waterway?
- co-ordination of land holders
- VicRoads take no responsibility, but the key impacts are at road crossings of the river and at critical sites.
- no toilets from alpine resort to Merimbah 30kms with no toilets a Tourism priority but funding issues
- · for farmers the biggest issue is people
- rubbish especially glass, fishing line & stock at road bridges, and roadside stops people do not consider adjacent areas.
- farmers allowing stock to drink from stream can assistance for pumps but not always practical - don't know how big an issue stock in streams are.
- stream flow plans now high in summer and low in winter. Need warning and information about stream flows
- fences people can't follow the river so they make short cuts and leave gates open.
- the level of recreation use on the Goulburn- Eildon to Alexandra then Yea high very high recreation use
- Acheron River: there is private title to the middle of stream in the Acheron
- impact of recreational animals (and stock use) of the waterway for exercise, travel through, drinking etc.
- willows removed the wrong willows now banks have stabilisation problems
- problems because of water speeding up damage to the banks
- · dogs: Stock forced into the river by dogs
- pumps on the river often damaged -found foot valve out of the water
- trespassing: People lighting fires and camping on private land especially canoe parties
- management recreation strategy being developed along the Murray
- too much use to keep water clean i.e. Buller overstocked, Lake Eildonplayground for boating, outdoor education school groups 12 000 a year –
- state pushing fencing but over grown weeds blackberries
- fishing access seen as a right
- · quiet enjoyment of the corridor for everyone is the key issue
- how the department deals with one-off events vs regular commercial vs unlicensed unregulated users
- combined camping/fishing in upper reaches Howqua
- water use river diverters and their rights stream flow does it include a recreation component?
- key issues for farmers damage of river e.g. speed boats/pollution & wake causing stream fence damage. Fishing – bank damage, dogs attack cattle and sheep.
- water consumers pay for water i.e. farmers Recreational users don't pay for use of water- e.g. canoers (fishing through licensing)

- educational programs important we are dealing with the farmers livelihood -CMA or state government need to provide information. entrenched thinking farmers fencing off tracks of land crown ,wanting water for free. cattle etc.
- · four wheeled drives & motorbikes restrictions? More demand
- issue s in high use areas like Thornton- downstream visual impact of the fencing and signage
- what is sustainable?
- any issues that affects the stream need to be carefully considered
- Thornton banks a major problem from fishing trampling along the banks
- · commercialisation of the activities a problem
- community attitude to access. Need for education
- potential use of the river by jet skis etc.
- septic effluent disposal- caravan parks & bush campers, Are there areas of key impact, do they impact down stream
- we need to know what are the Hot spots? We don't really know. Investigate all
- · education of users
- · management of numbers/concentrations on week ends
- · sewerage nutrients & Pathogens
- · access to riparian zones by canoes, fishermen etc- impact on bank stability
- · need for modelling of impacts
- · Marysville on the Stephensen general over use of bank and bed
- what is the definition of our interest- how many meters width etc.
- concern by farmers with recreational trails in Gippsland. Exacerbate problems at the interface.
- water frontage licenses - put back into the catchment management.
- lack of on the ground management Horseshoe lagoon- managed by Parks Victoria not NRE. I.e. not managed?
- rationalise roles of government organisations. NRE had on ground inspectorsnoxious weeds inspectors they should be reinstated and their role broadened to public relations role/-monitors
- regulations are not signed, Signs about what people can do and cant do

Key recreation sites

- mountain bikes -plenty of scope for this use. The bike code of conduct is still current
- · events have management guidelines
- biggest complaints to NRE are about blackberries.
- walking and bike track between Eildon and Alexandra
- picnic area near outlet developed by NRE & tidy towns & volunteering worker schemes

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Important recreation activities that could be introduced without environmental impact.

- fishing
- canoeing

Managing recreation use

- parish plans assessed for public land values: recreation or environment values of private land frontages not recorded because not public land
- environment conservation council identified land in important areas but not reserved - need to be reserved
- · publish what is crown land and the status of crown land
- shooting on crown land- is an issues near Seymour: Telegraph Rd on the river near the urban interface. Enforcement is needed eg. motorbikes
- basic criteria to evaluate activities needed: under what condition are events
 acceptable? Need to decide. One-off events or once a year events— evaluated on
 their own merits, but looked at more leniently than large commercial events.
- · controls on camping lengths of stays & numbers
- just better access for families i.e. picnicking, trails etc

Specific facilities required to enhance enjoyment of the rivers that would benefit the regional economically

• picnic trails and access for disabled - i.e. fishing

Trends in demand for activities along the waterway.

- bush camping codes should apply to all lands.
- rafting is on the increase
- · opportunities for camping
- shouldn't encourage activities that encroach on private land.
- · motor boats need controls

Maintaining stream health/ecological values/water quality for future generations - along with meeting the requirement of the existing activity

- · camping only at key nodes
- more monitoring CMA index of stream health not doing enough
- very clear that when Councils set conditions for development they don't audit
 whether conditions have been followed need to especially in environmentally
 sensitively areas
- same condition should apply regardless of the land stature overarching condition. Set backs, access by stock, pedestrian uses etc. WHEN AND WHERE ALLOWED.
- tighter controls on cultivation close to the river i.e. native and grass vegetation to absorb nutrients before they get to the river. So things don't leave their origin.
- encouraging farmers to do the right thing eg rural stewardship program –
 matching land use with capability of the land some land for low capabilityreafforested and removed from agriculture land underused- more intensive
 agriculture. Higher levels of productivity) (Martin Revenna)- Best practices eg
 tobacco allow to increase intensity- if can do the right best management
 practices lower levels of fertiliser not fertigation. Etc.

- drainage scheme -not into the river. Councils can influence as the responsible authority.
 - Changing land uses farmers need to provide evidence that surface and subsurface drainage is contained within their properties. education of VFF, NRE CMA
- bank stabilisation -reduce stock use of the rivers by reduce cost of water licences
 when they agree to fence and pump water out of the stream rather than let stock
 use the stream (fences 20 metres 100 years flood) (even VFF thought this was a
 good idea but suggested greater incentives by subsidising the pump etc.
- expecting the value that are there identify what the values are, & identify any gaps
- prioritise activities on basis of impact i.e. those that impact o the stream bed and bank a erosion compared to access erosion- & those that affect water quality.
- exclude Mud bike/racing ad Rec vehicles intense camping but not fly fishing any activity
- commercialisation- serious consideration of user pays contribution to the establish and maintenance of admin/monitoring
- central reference points CMA mostly likely organisation create a committee of management and little non-profit organisations not very successful not resourced adequately
- · those adjacent to road priorities- human ablution
- · passage of motorised vehicles- encroachment not allowed
- access by horses and camels -how far away from the waterway- equivalent to allowed distance for a septic tank – 50 m
- closed catchments could be realistic
- · human residents next to water go around the waterways
- stop putting residents adjacent to the water
- pull offs road crossing, Vic Roads need to take on a waste management revegetation, toilets promotion of roads use role and designate key pull off with composting toilets etc. Like NSW
- water supply should be protected: Yea Seymour come directly from the river
- education about farmers' Crown land. Put the river back where it was
- locals important in determining what willows should be removed. They know from experience
- shift to less structured activities in more natural environments
- · education & Codes conduct
- · cross government interaction
- local government role clarification
- on the main stream agenda conservation, recreation and conservation
- fishing two or three peak bodies- licensing, conducts of conduct, education, then regulation needs to be a real ownership- driven by a central agency primary river – water way health – GB impact from recreation – primarily driver
- conditions of planning permit
- · activities reviewed
- effective method of review & monitoring

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CMA/Council management activities negatively impacting on recreation activities

- over-regulation of one-off events (but better to do that than not) management activities – bank stabilisation willows - conduct between recreation amenity and weed/bank stabilisation management
- · zone sections for boating
- and those with different requirements
- · community input
- one chain wide can't camp -except where facilities are provided (Sheep Yard flat; they have a manager) - Facilities at regular intervals toilets etc. 10 places honesty- box sticker & parks pass will provide capital for management; 48 hours occupancy, & day visitation
- need market definition family camping
- · need to educate rural community about the benefits of day trips
- penalty infringement PIN system on the spot fines eg dogs rubbish dumping
- boating
- · pest pants
- · enforcement officer
- alpine Resorts different camping restrictions water quality affect whole system tighter controls in the upper catchments
- members 20/40 % rotate logs to improve flow etc.
- Crown Land (regulation under the Reserves Goulburn River reserve- not defined) sunsetted or not?

Crown Land not extending along the length of rivers

- conflicts between Canoeists, Farmers, Operators. Fisherman Eildon to Nagambie. Leaving gates open etc.
- rights of way can be introduced into sub division- eg Werribee through planning schemes
- need to Pragmatic for example –CMA, EPA, Councils and NRE all had different requirements concerning setbacks now they have all agreed the same i.e. 20 -30
- · right of access of carriageway
- private land holders are better at looking after land than government, i.e. they have an interest in keeping down the weeds etc. Bank stabilisation may be a big problem if willows come down.
- talk to Brian Thompson forests project on the King River

Responsibilities for management: Council vs CMA

- Councils may be in a better position than CMA to enforce some regulations
- Local Laws offer an opportunity to introduce consistent regs all the way down the rivers- (See legal advice sought by NRE- Bendigo) -should have policing of boating consistent.
- defend farmers' rights to water re internationally viable activities
- stream flow management plans
- · focus on supply and then at a reasonable price
- link with Fisheries management development plan
- Cummins Reserve & wetland education required- need for impact statement for fish/wildlife education centre. Need for Education centres – Tom O'Dwyer

- flow determined by Legal overriding commitments Needs to be explained
- picnic and other specific sites always seem to be at the highest conservation sites comes down to expertise
- other people to talk to:
 John Steer John 57721361– ask re data & regulation., Andrew Strange 0409025800- diversions inspector Kate Lockhart VFF re land management issues, Richard Wadsworth- 9637 8417 Murray Rec Strategy Neville Burne, Bill Dundas Property Office about the legal opinion re local law and the Sth 80 water ski race.
- need to look at the recreation sections of the two management plans for state forests in the region
- best management practices for recreational activities many more lands uses that impact on recreation needs
- · distance form the stream different for different activities
- hierarchy of development separate in different Zones with different physical conditions significant flora and flora, archaeological sites etc/.

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Notes from the Community Workshops

Three community workshops were held. The format for the workshops was:

- information session presenting the findings of the study so far (essentially the outcome of the interviews associated with stakeholders.
- · questions and answers on information presented
- · vision and Values
- · key issues
- solutions/strategies

Information Session

Issues raised by Stakeholders. Presented by Jeavons Recreation & Tourism Planners

Issues raised can be divided into four categories:

- (a) On site and off site management -to reduce polluticontamination, pathogens, erosion, sedimentation etc..
- (b) Administrative issues Coordinated response to the environmental and recreation issues by government. eg Vic Roads, Dept. NRE, Parks Victoria, Local Government, Goulburn Murray Water, CMA-

Resourcing, clarification of roles, information, regulations, direct management and development of facilities.

- (c) Public/private interface land management issues
- (d) Marketing and demand management of recreation activities

Onsite and Off Site Management Issues

- quiet enjoyment of the corridor for every one
- need to keep impact of recreational activities in perspective with other land uses (forestry, agriculture, industry etc).
- scenery/Visual impact of fencing signage and development etc.
- conflicts between users i.e. non motorised and motorised users, walkers and bikes, and horse riders and others.
- damage to the stream beds, vegetation and banks by stock, horse riders, off road vehicles, and fishing (trampling and bait)
- · number of access points and what facilities are provided
- effluent in the water course especially from camping and horses
- track closures a concern for walkers and cyclists
- willows & blackberries
- lack of public toilets in strategic locations to meet demand and minimise pollution
- inability to maintain some public land areas adequately (especially weed control)
- need for education of users concerning their care for natural values

- access to and along the river
- · desire to maintain high water quality for recreation use.
- · desire to keep the bush pristine, and provide facilities only where needed
- ensure development, agriculture and human waste is away from the river
- · need to spread the pressure of recreational use

Administrative Issues - Coordinated Response to the Environmental and Recreation Issues by Government

- need for some additional involvement by organisations eg Vic road road side stops & toilets pull offs, rubbish etc.
- · weed control
- who maintains what
- can't afford to maintain existing number of sites and access points.
- need to bring different departments closers together & commit resources
- one off events vs regular commercial vs unlicensed unregulated users
- regulations problematic.- Different for different land classifications, eg fire, camping, shooting boating. Some need to be changed. Lack of in some areas
- water consumers pay for water i.e. farmers, most individual recreational users don't pay for use of water- eg canoeist
- · trail locations in riparian zone
- impact of recreational animals (and stock use) of the waterway for exercise, travel through, drinking
- impacts of large number of unrestricted bush campers need for controls
- · need to quantify what specific values are present where
- need for codes of conduct for key activities
- · need to protect water supply (towns and farmers) at agreed quality
- · need to reduce costs of maintenance
- the need for a "one contact point or 'one stop shop" for users/landholders/interested parties to contact about the rivers.
- need to get information to individuals about conditions of the river, and educational material
- the need for more up to date information from management authorities about their plans eq timing of water releases so users groups can plan activities
- increased amount of effluent going into the Howqua and decreased flow of water into the Howqua river from Mt. Buller
- conflicting opinions by users about management of rivers, eg. Removal of weeds and non-native fish

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Public/Private Interface Land Management Issues

- lack of public land along all waterways, especially along the Goulburn.
- public impact on private land-trespassing, gates left open, fires (canoe parties) vandalism, rubbish, (fishing lines & glass & dumping), dogs, impact on stock, damage of river by motorised craft eg speed boats/pollution & wake causing stream fence damage.
- · absentee landlord issues
- development of recreational facilities adjacent to private land
- · weed control
- new residential developments
- · need for education of users about farmers needs
- water use river diverters and their rights-

Marketing and Demand Management of Recreation Activities

- the way activities are promoted PR & links not co-ordinated
- lack of formal picnic areas at designated locations
- · community attitude to access. Need for education
- potential use of the river by jet skis etc.
- · picnic trails and access for disabled
- shift to less structured activities in more natural environments eg trail walking, mountain biking
- · day trips/short stay focus
- · family focus- camping
- schools- large and expanding market (activity/camps/canoe focus)
- · increase in commercial recreation operators
- need for educational centres
- positioning the rivers (somewhere between remote wild land experience of a national park and alpine areas and the more urban/camping/boating/fishing/facility focus of Eildon- i.e. a focus on rural/scenic)
- experiences sought too diverse to satisfy all -Take nothing but photos, leave nothing but footprints experience no interparty contacts vs quite social experience with high degree of comforts expected
- increasing demand for overnight campsites on the Goulburn between Alexandra and Molesworth
- conflict between powered and non powers users on the Goulburn

Waterway Health & Risk Assessment – (ID&A)

Issues to be considered in the strategy process include:

- Waterway Health: Habitat Values, Vegetation Communities, Stream Stability, Water Quality, Stream Flow
- "Risk of recreation activity on waterway health"
- "Risk to recreation user from GBCMA works"
- · "Risk to authorities of condoning an activity"
- compare "Risks" to stream condition (waterway health)
- provide a standard rating system for recreation activities in each of the 6 study reaches
- standard rating system able to be used by GBCMA in other areas of the catchment

Land Management & Forests - (DNRE)

Land Management

- · Public land reserved for various purposes
- State Forest/National Park/water frontage
- Management Plans

Management Issues

Impact on Natural Values

- recreational traffic
- · waste/rubbish removal
- balancing various uses eg conservation/recreation/timber harvesting

Key Project Outcomes

- · trends in recreational use
- feedback from user groups on management issues/requirements
- impact of recreational activities on natural values (relative to other land uses)
- · guidelines
 - for planners re balancing range of values and uses
 - best management practice

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Question & Answers Session

Workshop 1. Molesworth

| Question | Answer |
|---|--|
| How is the required consultation to be undertaken? | Notice and distribution of information (Local Government Authorities, VFF contacted) |
| Involvement by LGAs? | Seeking involvement of the LGAs as part of project |
| Context of this Recreation Project – CMA? | Tie in with fish management plan and co- ordination with other projects |
| What are the directions being set – what recreation proposals are being assessed? | No proposals are being assessed. Impact of existing activities being assessed and strategy developed to assess new proposals |
| Area covered by this strategy? | Upper Goulburn catchment above Nagambie. Strategy methodology to be applicable elsewhere |
| Prioritisation of Issues? | Evaluation and prioritisation of issues will be done after the 3 community workshops |
| Willows – problems associated with? | Document/information will be released by CMA in the future |
| Can we put information on a web site? | CMA to look into |

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Workshop 2. Mansfield

| workshop 2. Mansheld | |
|--|--|
| Question | Answer |
| Recreational angling. Generates \$1.037 billion and attracts 270,000 people in Vic | |
| Will resources be available to implement policy/strategy? Outsourced to DNRE/CMA? | Strategy success depends on practicality of the strategy – needs to reflect available resources. |
| Delineation between DNRE/Parks Vic/CMA/Landcare? Who is responsible for Carp/Blackberry? | Strategy to address/raise issues. |
| Where does conservation start and how do you maintain it? | Willows need to be managed – context with recreation and impacts on. |
| Does strategy set priority areas for pest plants etc? | Five areas will be assessed now – GBCMA will look at other areas as demand dictates. |
| Where will strategy be taken? | For endorsement by GBCMA – works prioritised accordingly. Used in whole of Goulburn Basin. |
| How does this relate to Upper Goulburn urban strategy, economic development and rural growth? | The strategy is another planning tool to be used. Draft urban strategy is on hold pending outcomes of this recreational strategy. |
| Are there any Agencies managing farmers activities? | Not specifically. Through planning schemes, Water Act, Crown Lands and working with landholders, EPA act for intensive industry. |
| Public liability? | A precedence is developing. |
| Managing demand/fishing out streams? | Fish management issues are considered in a other strategy – consider in this strategy and identify/prioritise for future investigations. |
| Vandalism? | Demand management – access/pricing/regulation options to be considered. |
| Links to current strategies (tourism)? | Operators interviewed literature reviewed, product/marketing has been previous focus. |
| How will the Strategy impact on emergency management/planning – CFA? | |
| Self assessment of risk should be part of the strategy. | |
| Education of recreation users? | Major issue. Operators should educate users. People need to know what is expected of them. |
| Invasion of privacy? | Liability – need to prove neglect. Negligent user/non club member the problem |
| How to account for impact of future recreation on landholder? | |
| How to maintain water quality and serenity? | |
| How to access revenue to protect resource? | |
| What are good examples of recreation management (eg. International)? | Need to account for local issues. Acceptable local practices (pricing) Protect operators from negligent users. User pays |
| | |

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Workshop 3. Seymour

| Workshop 3. Seymour | |
|--|---|
| Question | Answer |
| Is Lake Nagambie included in study area? | No |
| Is water temp/flow a factor in the health of waterways? | Yes |
| Identify organizations and responsibilities – make information and adequate resources available? | |
| Is there a strategy for managing carp? | Harvesting currently done – genetic modification should be implemented (DNRE and MDBC researching) |
| Fencing frontage – who manages access? | GBCMA is working with landholders. Legislation is unclear – pre-emptive rights/crown land/state forest/reserve/and other |
| What is water quality? | ANZECC sets values. Victorian Water Quality Monitoring Network applies different targets to different areas |
| Who is going to maintain Recreation Areas? | Strategy to look at |
| Will strategy be imposed by Government on community? | No Implementation Committee (community representatives) initiated the strategy |
| Has the impact of recreation on fauna been raised as an issue in the meetings? | No |
| Have the issues regarding hunting/game been raised? | Yes |
| Is recreation to be excluded from areas? | Recreation not necessarily to be addressed with regulation |
| Is the loss of stream flow going to be looked at? | Stream flow management plans/fish management strategy are investigating this |
| Protection of historical structures (bridges) needs to be looked at. | Urban waterway enhancement strategy deferred until Recreation Strategy complete |
| Impact of fish passage works on fjords (farm access) needs to be investigated. | |
| Is there going to be a loss of swimming holes? | |
| Management of licensed verses unlicensed frontages needs to be looked at | |
| Crown Water Frontage licences adjacent to residential blocks – why issue grazing licences? | They are about to come under renewal again after the first 5 years. Some conditions of the 99 year licences can still be brought into force |
| Planning of development along streams. | CMA should be consulted for developments within 100m of stream |
| Is there an opportunity to levee water sellers for using rivers as pipeline (i.e. GMW)? | |
| How to meet needs of landholders as recreation demands increase? | |
| Should not manage for just wealthy people | |
| Sustainable human stocking rates. | |
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| Question | Answer |
|--|---|
| Dams (GMW) impact on water temp. (quality) | |
| Resources required to regulate problem users (vandals) | |
| Who is the policing authority for the various activities? | It varies according the land classification, the municipality and the activity. This is the problem |
| Will there be one specific body responsible for waterways? | |
| How do we recognise the historical and traditional uses of the river in the restoration process? | |
| How will this process link in elsewhere for activities not considered? Eg water skiing Lake Nagambie | |

Values and Vision

Molesworth Values & Vision

- Funding GMW should subsidise rehabilitation
- · Clean Water- sediment and E-coli are the main issues
- Vegetation needs to be native, no blackberry or willow, money for weeds required
- Revegetation with or without landholder contribution/wildlife corridors
- Education of landholders, user groups and community. Success of education measured by improvement in waterway health
- Recreation more clean areas with facilities, proper management of day visits
- Healthy Rivers carp
- Water Quality
- Implementation Management practical/integrated, financially viable implementation. Transparent land management, commitment required to fund change, accountable land managers
- Agriculture protection/facilitation
- Irrigation/Environmental flows more natural hydrology (flows) required
- · Barrier to works is the current cost share
- If there are recreation facilities they must have long-term funded regular maintenance programs

Mansfield: Values & Vision

- clean Rivers
- natural riparian vegetation
- · water quality
- · maintenance funding
- research into weed control (blackberry)
- clear water

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Recreational Waterway Strategy

- · wider perspective global/catchment
- · water quantity
- · correct funding and climate for public land management
- sound management account for uplands/floodplain differences
- · use native vegetation for rehabilitation
- access
- amenity maintenance requires passive use (e.g. not jet skis)
- long term planning for tourism investment
- maintain public amenity sound planning
- habitat
- · recognise historical uses
- education
- collaborative approach
- independent evaluation of recreation sites (scientific/technical evaluation)
- sustainability
- emergency services (DIS Plan)
- · global warming/climate change
- · minimise conflict between recreation users
- · account for aging demographics
- · identify access points
- · fuel reduction burning
- · snow making impact
- fire wetting agent (surfactant/retardant)
- proliferation of carp
- · impact of other exotic fish
- Deer shooting (impact of carcasses left in or near waterways)

Seymour: Values & Vision

- streams are for flora and fauna (not just humans), need to revegetate streams
- clean Rivers low E-coli and sediment levels
- natural bush in the riparian zone (no weeds)
- · healthy rivers into the future
- resource allocation strategic development to facilitate allocation to priorities (maintenance)
- willows removed/regulation of boating (no power boats)
- integrity of reservation on the river maintained
- education of operators/users changing behaviour
- minimisation of vehicles in more remote areas
- recognise European heritage values of exotic trees
- sustainable utilisation of resources hunting/fishing
- waterways free of carp/recreation users considerate of others
- goulburn River match heritage status with demand
- maintain amenity of river valleys management a problem

- regulation of users 2 people, 1 car → 12,000 km2, currently regulating area for DNRE More management presence required on the ground- eg. Inspectors
- clear understanding of departments, responsibilities and the carrying out of the responsibilities – communication between departments
- resources limited use more effectively through common goals
- community that values and looks after the resource
- community better utilise resource, protect environmental values, need to understand issues
- better recognition for river values in Seymour
- more funding for smaller streams siltation
- restore native vegetation → recreation amenity
- resource needs to be open and accessible to users
- enhance river environment facilitate range of recreation, balance environment with use
- · Goulburn Valley flora and fauna productivity enhanced
- mapping access points and responsible authority for camping sites, tracks, use zones, etc.
- how to provide for noisy/disruptive user groups
- traditional owners have input to protection of cultural/heritage sites
- · allow celebration of spiritual sites/occasions
- more natural floods environmental flows
- tourism/environment/locals impacted by a few trouble makers
- floodplain wetlands need preservation tourism potential
- blackberry/willow/carp/St. Johns/Pattersons Curse/native pests (wombats)

Key Issues Raised

Molesworth Key Issues

- key Sites designated for camping
- strategy development for a reach of waterway requires consultation with individual landholders
- it needs to be recognised that due consultation with all groups and individuals on a proposal does take a long time
- access main issue practical, long term view must also educate community.
 Practicalities of this is of concern to adjoining landholders
- increasing pressure population camping demand, holiday houses
- legislated increase in privilege requires increase in accountability
- there is a need for co-ordinated authority responses to planning issues, development and implementation of works programs
- who pays for the benefits received and the damages? Eg commercial operators
- the study needs to take into account the various forms of primary production and its future needs
- vehicles and campers along the river have one of the highest impacts. Eg they want to camp where they fish
- to gain landowner confidence the CMA needs to fix current problems

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- there needs clarity on who is responsible for waterway management and associated land
- there is a need for education and community involvement in the care of the waterways and adjoining land
- improved explanations are needed on decisions. This will help a lot with public relations
- concern over the impact of irresponsible people on responsible people
- how much are people prepared to pay for usage?

Mansfield Key Issues

- acknowledge the need/want for tourism, but the amenity must be sustained.
 Commercial operators need to be competent and profitable
- · marketing of controls needs to be considered
- it needs to be clear who is responsible for the waterway and the adjoining land and how people know
- ensure there is urban community understanding and links to Urban Waterway,
 Fish, Tourism and Lake Eildon Recreation Strategies
- collaboration is needed between all players, particularly in relation to the retrospective approval of activities
- impacts on farming activities need to be taken into account. E.g. gates left open.
- concern for adjoining landholders liability e.g. electric fences. Need common sense Australian solutions
- there is concern on the ability to maintain budget, technical and legal ability to manage the resource
- keep communicating the strategy and issues through associated activities. E.g. Mansfield Marketing

Seymour Key Issues

- fencing off streams leads to growth, then users use private land to walk along
- enforcement, there is no consistent legislation, it is too complex. Need to be able to have water frontage under the one Act
- some designated land uses are not maintained at all
- concern on the loss of water from excessive damming and the quality of farm runoff
- need major access points from major highways. Eg Freeway at Seymour
- concern that waterway works influence whether there are swimming holes
- locals versus tourist needs. Development needs to be sensitive eg signage. Environmental studies are needed before works. Eg Avenel.
- approval for development by local government appears to be so at any cost.
- solve management issues and solve the problem. Management equals cooperation and money
- the impact of increased numbers of native animals on flora needs to be considered
- community organisations need to be given the opportunity to be involved, particularly the organisations that benefit
- all user groups need to be sent questionnaires highlighting the issues, seeking solutions and asking for their involvement. This would help minimise duplication and increase community involvement
- need to bring together different statutory groups under one statutory framework

Solutions/Issues to be addressed

Molesworth - solutions/issues to be addressed

- define roles/responsibilities, public access (which areas or where)
- communication greater community input, involve community in waterway improvement
- recreation activities find out impacts of existing activities and how to address
- legal implications for landholder/land manager
- · education waterways education resource centre
- agriculture recognise existing contribution, future direction (more intensive)
 Land managers cooperation required
- commercial tourism operators impact on resources
- consideration needs to be given to the impacts from other commercial activities eg timber production and logging, Goulburn River used as an irrigation channel
- for revegetated and fenced out areas there must be long-term maintenance in place

Mansfield - issues to be addressed

- · educating users/landholders/operators
- understanding responsibilities of agencies need for agency to accept responsibility – reduce number of agencies
- key stakeholders determine to use strategy in planning
- implement regulation resourcing enforcement
- control of access marketing perspective
- manage controls to encourage people
- liability/payment by user insurance and maintenance
- licence used as education tool (e.g. qun/car/fishing licence/4WD endorsement)
- communication of benefits (agency → public) through licence to access streams
- better integration/targeting of resources
- planning/strategies funding to research issues
- target best one or two responses to each issue effectiveness
- · distribution of recreation demand
- communication agency → landcare, public, stakeholders
- · utilise existing tourism strategies
- liaison with LGA planning
- · neighbourhood watch
- get money waterway levee re-introduced, water sellers pay to use rivers as conduit (GMW)
- identification and maintenance of legal entry points (campers, facilities)
- · accelerated revegetation of riparian zones
- ownership of strategy operators, agencies, users ? (reward)
- reducing number of responsible authorities
- responsible authority can enforce recreation regulations
- legitimise waterway corridors
- · make regulations enforceable

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- subdivision of creek frontage management issues of fragmenting creek frontage, opportunities for creating public open space on water frontage
- · genetic modification to address carp
- fix from the top of the catchment first

Seymour - solutions/issues to be addressed

- proactive management address issues at early stage
- information on river health collated for decision making and bench marking process (monitoring results)
- implement strategy as whole planning guidelines, land management, agency coop, education, enforcement/legislation
- · simplify legislation/agency interface
- educate government to appreciate problems and address issues
- education/policing
- designation of zones along streams common set of guidelines, recreation and adjoining land use accounted for
- support funding for fencing out frontages for stock access, landcare, environmental groups, maintenance
- community to contribute money access fee for waterways, recreation product tax?
- · utilise community groups to rehabilitate waterways
- continue consultation with the community into the future to generate ideas
- · identify responsible agency to maintain areas
- incentives for community/landholders
- tax users (e.g. \$20/visit to wetlands for hunters- on private sites developed away from sensitive areas)
- · educate young people
- communicate issues to urban community (Melbourne)
- constant review of strategy exclude use if required for protection
- other (lateral) solutions to issues review through resource centres
- community ownership of waterways/environment and input into management
- ongoing steering committee coordinate agency/legislation
- further development of partnership programs CMA's, GMW, DNRE
- educate user of need to pay waterway tariff
- reduce number of authorities involved in waterway management
- more funds and political will required
- access corporate support sponsorship/power generators/care with private industry agendas
- CMA to introduce voluntary contribution through LGA's

Follow- up Consultation Needs

- increase transparency by providing basic information on who manages the waterways and associated land. Explain the total natural resource management budget and how it is spent.
- there needs greater understanding that the Implementation Committee is undertaking the strategy in good faith to address the communities concerns. The aim is to have less mistakes in the future and improve on current concerns.
- there needs to be a efficient mechanism to (identify and) contact individual land holders along the waterways
- feedback to the community on the project is vital. Suggested ways, let a few know then the Bush Telegraph, media, newspapers, CMA web site.
- forward to all meeting attendees the 3 meetings notes, one page about the project and fax sheet.

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Submissions

Submissions were received from the following groups:

- · The Avenel group
- · Braeside Fly Fishing
- · Benalla Bushwalking club
- ValleySport
- · Rally of Melbourne
- · Slalom committee, Canoe Victoria
- Victorian Rogaining Association Cross Country Navigation Sport
- · Alexandra Angling Club

The key issues raised are listed below.

The Avenel Group

Key Issues

- that the sand mining in the Creek was not responsible for sand build up against the historic stone bridge in Mitchell Street.
- is it definite that the sand island against the bridge cannot be removed by mechanical means?
- could the problems associated with the endangered fish species "Macquarie Perch" not be fixed by restoration of part of the water flow?
- creating a gutter to replace a creek to increase water flow does not seem to be a reasonable solution.
- has the authority taken any water quality readings upstream and downstream of the Roadhouse Sewerage outfall for comparison?
- has the Authority done any recent survey of the quantity of water being extracted?
 (from Burnt and Hughes Creeks, and from the catchments, both dams and gullies)
- does the Authority plan to take action against an unauthorised extraction of water from the system? Can charges be levied on any or all of the water taken? Can restrictions be placed on quantities extracted?
- has the Authority made any inspections of the Hughes Creek both upstream and downstream?
- can the Authority provide information in regard to the obligation or otherwise on property holder along these streams to provide access to the general public?
- can there be restrictions on Hughes Creek to protect the Macquarie Perch similar to those imposed on Seven Creek for the protection of the Trout Cod?

Valleysport

Key Issues

- ValleySport has not been involved with any motor sport activities on our waterway areas
- ValleySport involves structured programs educating people on the issues surrounding the waterways such as litter, erosion, and upsetting the environment.
- people need more education of preservation of the environment

Benalla Bushwalking Club

Key Issues

- we would like the seasonal upgrading of 4WD tracks to continue
- the spread of blackberries is a concern
- trail bikes and 4WD vehicles on closed roads and tracks are a concern
- can the use of chainsaws be banned to prevent the chopping down of trees?
- pit toilets along the Howqua upstream of Sheepyard Flat is a good idea to prevent sewerage discharges. It is of concern however where the sewerage discharges from Mt Buller?
- horse riding controls need to be in place around camping areas (Ritchies Hut)
- signs marking 4WD tourist trails around Sheepyard Flat and the Bluff are an eyesore and give a false sense of security to unskilled drivers.
- · easy access to the areas must be maintained

Slalom Committee, Canoe Victoria

Key Issues

• users (paddlers, sightseers, picnickers, tourists) should not be confused with takers (farmers, fishermen, shooters). Takers should have to pay a fee not the users

Alexandra Angling Club

Key Issues

- the club would like to see unused roads and lanes opened up to the rivers as this
 would not only help anglers, but the likes of the CFA, etc having more access to
 water. Fishing licenses brought in 2 million dollars this year alone which is
 supposed to give anglers the right to fish all recreational waters in Victoria
- need more rubbish bins in recreational areas, need walking styles over fences to allow for easier bank access, benches should be cleaned when appropriate, willows removed from streams, blackberries and weed control, banks to be revegetated with native plants
- the bridge at the end of Ridd's Lane needs to be repaired

Rally of Melbourne

Key Issues

The restrictions rallying follows are:

- · use of well made gravel roads only
- restriction of events during poor weather
- restriction of spectator access to defined areas

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Victorian Rogaining Association

The regions covered by this Recreational Strategy are popular for rogaining, being close to Melbourne and with a mix of forest and farmland terrains. Rogaines have been held in all catchments covered by the Strategy, except for the upper Howqua River.

Key Issues

- a value that rates highly with rogainers is the ability to drink unpolluted water from forested creeks
- the state of many waterways with uncontrolled weed growth, particularly blackberry and willow, extensive gully and bank erosion, and weed infestation and erosion at creek crossing are of concern
- some activities, such as trail bike riding, car rallies and shooting/hunting, confront
 the general philosophy of rogaining participants. The conduct of some individuals
 can be distressing, particularly where these activities are conducted in an
 unenvironmentally friendly or threatening manner.
 Improved enforcement of regulations, particularly with respect to the inappropriate
 use of off-road vehicles and firearms would help address some of the conflicts
 encountered between different user groups
- gold mining, unrestricted stock access, and inappropriate timber harvesting all contribute to erosion, increased turbidity, and destroying aquatic habitats
- a specific issue relevant to this Strategy is the provision of toilet facilities to competitors at the Hash House. Where available, facilities such as pit toilets are utilised and where necessary, portable toilets are provided for competitors
- the Australian Rogaining Association, is in the process of developing an Environmental Code of Conduct for rogaines.

Braeside fly fishing

Key Issues

- European Carp needs to be eradicated from the waterways to ensure the sustained historical and recreational value of our native species along with the huge economic and recreational value of our salminod fishery.
- the overuse by any user groups to the detriment of the environment or degrading of the recreational resource needs to be closely monitored.
- decrease the amount of fish each person is allowed to take home from the Howqua River. It is still too high (5). Decrease it to one per fisherman per day.
- management groups should consult with local anglers about the areas, and prior to commencement of erosion restoration.
- an injection of both Brown and Rainbow trout needs to be made into Lake Eildon in the first good season after the drought.
- introduction of a 100% catch and release policy on a 10km stretch of the Delatite River with a view to comparing it to a non catch and release section after a two year period.
- minimise the amount that farmers allow their stock to access the waterways, to reduce erosion.
- the amount of Murray Crays taken is too high, with many people exceeding the bag limit of 10, and many are undersized.
- signs need to be erected as in NSW identifying the class of stream with the relative bags and the penalty for the breach of it. People need constant reminders.

Demand Analysis

Introduction

One finding of this study is the absence of demand data and the lack of a coordinated approach to monitoring demand and its relationship to marketing, catchment and management activities.

For the purpose of this study we have broken demand into three segments.

- expressed demand: the demand for recreation activities evidenced by those currently being undertaken
- latent demand: the demand for activities that may not be currently evidenced, a
 desire to undertake activities that is not currently being realised and that with
 marketing and promotion, development of product, changing demographics etc,
 may translate into use
- optional demand: the demand representing non-use values, where people value the resources and wish them to be retained so as not to remove the option to use them.

There is no accurate source of demand information for recreation activities specific to regions of Victoria.

Australian Bureau of Statistics leisure and sports participation data is only collected Australia wide by the State and Capital City of each State.

Sources of data received for this task included:

- ABS leisure participation data
- Tourism Victoria Planning Data
- Parks Victoria (personal communication)
- local municipalities tourism and recreation personnel (personal communications) and
- · peak associations for each key activity.

Expressed Demand

Types of visits to the region

The study area lies primarily in the Legends, Wine, and High Country and partly in the Goulburn Murray tourism regions. These regions include some of the most significant, but concentrated areas for outdoor activities in Victoria.

Parks Victoria developed indicators of demand to model parks throughout the state to identify the appropriate supply of major outdoor recreation activities and optimise organisational performance in delivering community benefits. These indicators include two categories:

- day trips
- holiday visits

The Domestic Tourism Monitor (DTM) collects statistics about the purpose of visits, some activity specific information and the origins of visitors. The day trip market is sensitive to facilities that provide recreational activities, particularly walking tracks in metropolitan parks and picnic facilities at outer metropolitan parks. This may also be true for specific product widely advertised for soft adventure activities such as marked and mapped 4wd discovery routes, canoe courses etc. Where there is an absence of Parks Victoria parks surveyed in the region this indicates that figures were not available from Parks Victoria relevant to this project.

The growth in day trips and short breaks (1-3 days) has not diminished in recent years and is likely to continue to be important because of proximity to Melbourne and ease of travel.

The holiday visit market (4+ nights) is dominated by sightseeing activities and specific activities at a particular visitor site.

- The bulk of visits to the region are holiday visits as distinct from visiting friends and relatives (VFR) or business trips.
- The bulk of visitors to the region stay at the properties of friends and relatives.
- The bulk of the overnight visitors to the region are from Melbourne.
- The Legends, Wine, and High Country region attracts a larger number of interstate visits than the other regions, probably because of its status as a premier fishing, horse riding area allied with ski field activity area in the same region.
- Important activities listed in the DTM for the region include fishing, attending a sporting event, as well as visiting national parks, bushwalking or walking around sight seeing.
- There is a relatively equal number of visitors between summer and winter.

The key recreation activities undertaken in the vicinity of the major waterways in the catchment are:

- · horse riding
 - including commercial tours, riding schools, and recreation pleasure riding. (The region especially Mansfield is one of only two horse riding areas of world significance.)
- mountain biking
- walking
- bushwalking
- canoeing
- rafting
- · angling and fly fishing
- · deer hunting
- bush camping
- sightseeing
- fossicking and prospecting
- · duck shooting
- four wheel driving
- rallying
- orienteering and rogaining
- picknicking
- · trail bike riding

- · rock climbing
- boating

Additionally, there are other activities conducted in the study area (such as camel treks) and a range of specific events and activities under permits from relevant authorities.

Markets

Apart from individuals and family groups (typically divided into various market segments, such as 'visible achievement', 'something better', 'traditional family life', 'young optimism' etc) activities are conducted in three other distinct markets:

- · commercial operators and tours
 - such as fishing, cycling, 4wd and horse riding tours.
- events
 - including canoe events based around the canoe slalam course, rallys, boating, orienteering events and "classics"- multi sport relays.
- school and corporate
 - adventure camps and training activities.

The key recreation activities important to the study area due to status, relationship with the water, size of the market, and likely growth are

- horse-riding
 (one of the two regions in the world Mansfield District & the Rockies that are the place to go horse-riding).
- fishing
- canoeing
- camping
- 4wd use

Many recreation users indicated that scenic quality, high environmental quality and limited presence of other users are key elements of the recreation experience. There also appears to be a positive relationship between flow, levels of water and mature vegetation with certain activities.

Participation in the Key Activities

ABS Participation in sport and physical activities¹ provides participation data for persons over 18 years of age in Victoria for the activities with highest participation rates. Many of the activities which are important in the study area do not have participation rates identified due to the small sample.

walking 802,600 (23%)
horseriding 63,700 (1.8%) and
fishing 175,800 (5.1)%

According to VRFish, the peak body for fishing, theirs was the only activity where detailed participation rates were available. This is likely to be as a result of the introduction of recreation fishing licences which have made the monitoring of demand more feasible.

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¹ ABS Participation in Sport and Physical Activities Australia 1998/99

VRFish suggests that in 1996, an estimated 841,000 (23%) of the State's population 14+ years fished at least once per annum. Of the 460,000 who fished at least once each quarter:

- 38% fished only in freshwaters
- 14% fished in both marine and freshwaters.

While the number who fished at least once was large, 62% fished only once or twice and only 11% fished 10 or more times. Of the quarterly average of 171,000 recreational fishers who fished only in fresh waters:

- 49% fished for trout,
- 38% fished for redfin,
- 17% fished for Murray cod,
- 16% fished for golden perch and
- 7% fished for carp.

Latent Demand

The Tourism Forecast Council indicates that:

- domestic tourism visits will grow at a rate of 1.4% per annum until 2006/7
- the holiday travel market is forecast to grow at 1.4% for the same period.

Information about projected demand for outdoor recreation activities is extremely limited.

However a range of non-specific information suggests that generally the demand for outdoor recreation and water-based activities in the study area will increase if environmental quality can be sustained.

There appears to be an increase in the demand for short trip camping activities.

Whilst canoeing is not considered a growth sport, users suggest that there has been a growth of canoeing on the Goulburn River. Two key factors mean that it is a more reliable venue than other suitable rivers, especially given the long dry spell currently being experienced:

- · provision of the slalom course
- the flow rate and amount of water available.

Much of the growth in outdoor activities in recent years has been from the school and corporate adventure markets. Anecdotal evidence suggests some 12,000 students participate in outdoor education activities in study area each term.

Other water-based activities that have increased on the rivers recently and continue to increase (especially in the school and corporate market) include river sledding and rafting.

There is also considerable interest from personalised watercraft owners to use the Goulburn River.

However, there is some concern that the product being developed to increase use of the area for certain activities by tourists is not giving due regard to the potential impact of those activities on the catchment and other recreationalists.

Exhaustive studies have been undertaken in other waterway systems (such as the Grand Canyon) to measure recreational demand and determine the relationship of recreation activity and benefits to management options (eg fluctuation of flow).

Optional Demand

It is possible to analyse the optional demand for the key resources in the study area and to quantify non-user values. However, no such work has been undertaken in the study area to date.

The value of the resource for non-users is likely to be very high due to the visual amenity of the corridor (as voiced by users and stakeholders), in addition to proximity to Melbourne and the success of tourism marketing initiatives. This value for non-users is also likely to be influenced by waterway health.

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