Lake Tyers State Park Draft Camping and Access Strategy project governance

The project team structure established to guide and oversee development of the strategy includes:

- Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC)
- Parks Victoria

Project Working Group comprised of Parks Victoria planning and regional staff and GLaWAC Joint Management Ranger Staff

Strategic advice and direction provided by Parks Victoria Eastern Region Director and Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation Chief Executive

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Acknowledgment of contributors

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- Matt Holland Regional Project Coordinator (Project Manager)
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- Nick Loschiavo, Senior Precinct Planner (text and document)
- Grattan Mullett JNR, GLaWAC Joint Management Ranger (Project Support)
- Shay Terrick, GLaWAC Joint Management Ranger (Project Support)

Traditional Owners acknowledgment

Parks Victoria acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Victoria, and pays respects to their Elders past, present and future, and their ongoing connection and responsibilities in caring for Country. Parks Victoria will continue to work with Gunaikurnai as the Traditional Owners in the implementation of this strategy.

Image and photo contributors

Borun, the pelican, and Tuk, the musk duck are part of the Gunaikurnai creation story, and these illustrations first appeared in the Gunaikurnai Whole-of-Country Plan, copyright Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC) 2015. Other images included in the Lake Tyers Camping and Access Strategy may have also previously appeared in the Gunaikurnai Whole-of-Country Plan or other GLaWAC publications.

Parks Victoria

Images on Page 7:

Photo a: This bold venture: the story of Lake Tyers House, place and people (Alison Goding)

Photo b: Heritage Council Victoria

Photo c: FLOAT (Lake Tyers Beach community group)
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Setting the future camping and access strategy for Bung Yarnda, the traditional name for Lake Tyers State Park

Purpose
This Draft Camping and Access Strategy aims to:
- protect the cultural and environmental values throughout the park
- improve the recreational opportunities and facilities for visitors to the park.

The draft strategy reviews and considers the following:
- day visitor and camping sites
- vehicle and boating access
- walking tracks.

Context
Lake Tyers State Park incorporates the area known as Bung Yarnda in the Gunaikurnai language. The park extends from the sea at Lake Tyers Beach township to Mount Nowa Nowa and surrounds the privately owned Lake Tyers Aboriginal Trust (the Trust) land and Lake Tyers itself. Tall eucalypt forests characterise most of the shores of Lake Tyers, and a narrow sand spit separates the lake from the ocean.

The park has particularly strong Aboriginal cultural values, both tangible and intangible, that are of the utmost importance to GLaWAC, the Trust community and the broader Gunaikurnai community. The park also attracts visits from the broader community, especially for fishing and camping but also picnicking, bushwalking, nature study and bush driving. In some locations these uses are directly impacting on cultural and environmental values.

The need for regulating vehicle access to the lake shoreline and restricting camping in some locations to protect cultural heritage sites was identified in both the Gunaikurnai Whole-of-Country Plan and the Joint Management Plan.

GLaWAC, Parks Victoria (PV) and the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owners Land Management Board (GKTOLMB) have developed this Camping and Access Strategy for Lake Tyers State Park as part of joint management. The agencies respect the importance of this area for Aboriginal people and are seeking to address the significant impacts that are occurring on the cultural and environmental values of the park.

Although the establishment of Lake Tyers State Park was recommended by the then Land Conservation Council in 1983, it has only recently been formalised as a State Park under the National Parks Act 1975. In the interim the park has suffered from a legacy of lack of planning and regulations to control inappropriate visitor activities.

Beyond protection, the cultural and environmental values of the park should be celebrated, and improved visitor experiences need to be provided along with opportunities for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal community to connect with the park.

The broad alignment with the Joint Management Plan, Whole-of-Country Plan and the Shaping our Future strategy is as follows:

GKTOLMB Joint Management Plan – Lake Tyers
- Theme 3: People in the Park, Visitor Strategies

Parks Victoria’s Shaping Our Future
- Connecting People and Parks
  a. More people having outstanding experiences in parks
  b. Foster lifelong connections of people and the country
  c. Provide quality infrastructure for visitors to enjoy

- Conserving Victoria’s special places
  a. Partner with Traditional Owners in caring for country and protection of cultural places and landscapes.
  b. Promote enjoyment and understanding of our natural and cultural heritage, and conserve and manage important sites within the community.
  c. Base our actions on Aboriginal Knowledge, contemporary science and risk.

Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC) and Parks Victoria acknowledge the Traditional Owners and community of Bung Yarnda (Lake Tyers), pay respects to Traditional Owner Elders past, present and future, and acknowledge their ongoing connection with the land and responsibilities for caring for Country.

Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation will continue to work in joint management with Parks Victoria on planning for the future of Lake Tyers State Park.


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Gunaikurnai and Victorian Government Joint Management Plan
The Gunaikurnai and Victorian Government Joint Management Plan was published in September 2018. The plan guides the partnership between the Gunaikurnai people and the Victorian Government in the management of the ten parks and reserves for which the Gunaikurnai people have been granted Native Title under the 2010 Recognition and Settlement Agreement with the Victorian Government.

The Joint Management Plan provides the strategic and operational direction for the ongoing management of the parks and reserves and supersedes any previous management plans for them. This Draft Camping and Access Strategy aligns with the Joint Management Plan, as well as with the Gunaikurnai Whole-of-Country Plan and Parks Victoria’s Shaping our Future Strategy.


### About this strategy

- **Purpose**
  - This Draft Camping and Access Strategy aims to:
    - protect the cultural and environmental values throughout the park
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  - Lake Tyers State Park incorporates the area known as Bung Yarnda in the Gunaikurnai language. The park extends from the sea at Lake Tyers Beach township to Mount Nowa Nowa and surrounds the privately owned Lake Tyers Aboriginal Trust (the Trust) land and Lake Tyers itself. Tall eucalypt forests characterise most of the shores of Lake Tyers, and a narrow sand spit separates the lake from the ocean.

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  - Setting the future camping and access strategy for Bung Yarnda, the traditional name for Lake Tyers State Park

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Landscape character and experience

*Bung Yarnda* is a special place. It has been a gathering place for thousands of years and is rich in cultural history. The variety and abundance of plants and animals has shaped the cultural and social development of the area. An account by John Bulmer (in Smyth 1878) best describes the seasonal use of Lake Tyers by Gunaikurnai Krauatungalung clan:

“In summer time their days were spent chiefly in fishing for eels and fat mullet (*Pert-piang*). … They would find also in the gullies near the entrance plenty of *Kooyang* (kangaroo apples), and these, with the fish, would form their chief diet.”

“In winter the greater part of the time was occupied in hunting native bears, kangaroos, &c… In spring their time was devoted to fishing, as the fish then begin to be plentiful. The autumn was spent in visiting other tribes and getting up new corroborees, their food during this season was various, chiefly opossums, bears, kangaroos, &c… The wild-fowls they get principally are swans and ducks.”


Today the park still engenders a sense of tranquility, remoteness and discovery. Around the lake edge, visitors can see fish jumping, wallabies drinking, and pelicans and swans gliding past. It is sometimes so quiet and still that the sounds of the bush, such as a twig rubbing against a tree or a swan taking flight, seem loud. The wild sea and the long expanse of the sand are a stark contrast to the tranquil lakes and shelter of the forest.

The fish, ducks and mammals attracted Aboriginal people in the past and still to today. They attracted settlers and they now attract anglers and campers. The many bird varieties and plant varieties attracted basket and net weavers, and now bird watchers and botanists. The hardwood timber attracted spear makers, then timber-cutters. The flowering box forests attracted native bees, providing honey for Aboriginal people, and then honey bees, producing honey for settlers and apiarists.

Along with the rich Aboriginal cultural use of Lake Tyers State Park and a layer of recent European history of use, the park continues to offer opportunities for visitors to feel remote and secluded. The bush camping experience affords visitors a distinct opportunity to connect with nature. The park is enjoyed in many ways, and activities including camping, walking, wildlife and bird watching, kayaking, swimming, fishing, boating and beach activities.

This strategy aims to maintain the sense of tranquility, informality, discovery and exploration. It presents an opportunity to bring Aboriginal people, the local community and visitors to the park together. This can be achieved through a unified vision for the future, including community activities and tourism opportunities.
Protected Aboriginal cultural values

Gunaikurnai cultural heritage
The following excerpts from the Joint Management Plan and the Gunaikurnai Whole-of-Country Plan illustrate the importance of Bung Yarnda to the Gunaikurnai people.

‘According to the Gunaikurnai creation story for the area, Nark Abundhu, the Sea, was tired from playing with fish, rushing over rocks and rolling backwards and forwards on the sand. She searched the coast until she found a quiet place with tall, shady gum trees and soft earth. Here she wriggled about and made herself comfortable before going to sleep. Lake Tyers, known as Bung Yarnda or ‘Big Water’, represents the resting place of Nark Abundhu.’ — Gunaikurnai and Victorian Government Joint Management Plan, page 127

‘Bung Yarnda was an important meeting place for Gunaikurnai groups throughout the area. It was a neutral place that was rich in food and materials. It is the place our mob lived when we were forcibly removed from our homelands by European settlers. The catchment area surrounding the Lake Tyers mission is also very significant to us. Our ancestors often passed through this bushland to get to and from Bung Yarnda, as we continue to do today. The catchment area is where a lot of our mob lived, camped and fished. It is an abundant place providing us with food all year round. And it is a beautiful place — you can see why the old fellas went there…’ — GLaWAC Ranger with GLaWAC JMO, Entry to Lake Tyers Aboriginal Trust

The number of Gunaikurnai people in the region declined rapidly after European settlers arrived. Mostly through overuse of food resources such as fish, ducks and swans. The number of Gunaikurnai people in the region declined rapidly after European settlers arrived. Mostly through overuse of food resources such as fish, ducks and swans. Because Aboriginal people were moved onto the mission and the mission was then handed back to Aboriginal people in the 1970s, Gunaikurnai and other Aboriginal peoples have a strong continuing connection with the Trust but less of a connection with the park. This could also be attributed to the use of the park by European settlers, forestry workers and more recently anglers and campers. Gunaikurnai and local Aboriginal people visit the Trust for holidays, to see relatives and attend funerals. They continue to practise, celebrate and connect with culture at the Trust. To most the Trust represents a safe place and a sense of belonging.

There has been a relationship between Aboriginal people and settlers over the last couple of hundred years through employment at sawmills, farms and the Glasshouse, and there has been some continuing connection and cultural practice in parts of the park since settlement. This was particularly true for Aboriginal people who were moved off the mission and met family in the surrounding areas.

The Lake Tyers Trust is part of a broader cultural landscape. This strategy presents an opportunity for Gunaikurnai and local Aboriginal people to reconnect with the park. There is also a significant opportunity for non-Aboriginal people visiting the park to understand more about cultural values and to start to see this landscape (and other landscapes) in a different way.

The number of Gunaikurnai people in the region declined rapidly after European settlers arrived. Mostly through massacres and conflicts but also through disease, plus over use of food resources such as fish, ducks and swans. Between 1838 and 1858 the number of Gunaikurnai people fell from 2000 to 80. Their culture was also disrupted dramatically by the removal of children from their families, separation of families, conversion to Christianity, and restrictions on language and cultural practices.

Cultural mapping project
A cultural mapping project has been completed for Bung Yarnda. The purpose of the project was to determine the location and significance of Aboriginal places across the park. As a part of the process, all sites were recorded and registered with Aboriginal Victoria (AV), and a detailed description of new sites and appropriate management techniques for future works will be prepared. This will enable GLaWAC and Parks Victoria to make appropriate decisions when planning for this joint management park.

Increasing the knowledge of cultural sites, which includes their tangible and intangible values, across the landscape of the joint managed parks is one of the highest priority tasks identified in the Gunaikurnai Whole-of-Country Plan and the Joint Management Plan.

To undertake the surveys, an archaeologist has been engaged to work with GLaWAC Joint Management Rangers and Registered Aboriginal Party on-Country monitors. As well as surveying the physical sites, the archaeologist has also gained an understanding of the intangible values of the joint managed park.
Post settlement heritage and the local community

Post settlement heritage

Europeans renamed Lake Tyers after Charles Tyers, who was the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Gippsland in the 1840s.

Lake Tyers, with its calm waters surrounded by forest, has a history of tourism. The Lake Tyers Hotel was established on the eastern side of the lake. Lake Tyers House was established in 1886 as a guest house. Visitors would walk in the forest or go fishing and boating on the lake. They would also visit the mission, where they could observe Aboriginal culture and buy artefacts.

Sawmills operated in the area from the 1890s to the 1940s. Logs were transported from the mills by floating them across the lake, or by tramway. There are still some remnant timber loading platforms at visitor sites on the lakes edge. In 1972 Lake Tyers Forest Park was declared.

A glass factory was built on the south-eastern tip of the park in 1908 to make telegraph insulators. The factory was abandoned after 1912, and only the brick chimney remains standing on site.

Land was cleared for farming around the southern parts of the lake, and apiary sites were established in the forest in 1910.

The local community

There is a very active engaged local community around Lake Tyers and Nowa Nowa. There are community groups such as FLOAT and the coastal action group interested in the environment, art, Aboriginal culture and European culture of the area. They conduct community activities in the park and at Lake Tyers House.

Fishing was a popular attraction at Lake Tyers in the past, and it continues to be a popular activity for local residents and regional visitors. There is a local Lake Tyers angling club. Parks Victoria work together with the Victorian Fisheries Authority to communicate issues and to provide opportunities for the angling community.

There are still a number of apiary sites within the park and there is some small-scale agricultural activity on private properties adjoining the park.

A licensed tour operator runs a taxi boat service on the lake, and in the past there have been kayak tours. School groups use the park for educational activities.
Protecting natural and environmental values

Environmental values and threats

Bung Yarnda is a spectacular and abundant landscape with a diverse range of plant and animal communities. It has provided resources and respite for people for thousands of years.

The park is home to some rare and threatened ecological vegetation classes (EVCs). The most common EVC is Lowland forest (67% of the park). The remaining EVCs are rare or threatened, including Limestone Box Forest (21% of the park, listed as vulnerable), Warm Temperate Rainforest (0.6%, rare), and Littoral Rainforest (≤ 0.1%, critically endangered). Of particular concern is Coastal Saltmarsh, which is being degraded by off-road vehicles on the shore.

Off-road driving is a major issue in the park. Visitors are driving to access camping spots, quiet fishing spots, and the lake edge and driving over dunes for recreation. This is impacting cultural and environmental values. It causes erosion, creates more sediment in the lake, damages vegetation, disturbs animals and their breeding grounds, spreads weeds, increases bushfire risk due to unattended camp fires and causes compaction and vegetation damage on coastal saltmarsh areas.

Coastal Saltmarsh has a vital role in the food-web, supporting both terrestrial and aquatic species, and protecting coastal habitats from erosion, particularly with predicted increases in storm surge intensity and rising sea levels associated with climate change. Saltmarsh and sea-grass beds also capture and store large quantities of carbon in soils and sediments.

Saltmarsh provides shelter, food and protection for fish, especially juveniles and smaller fish species, when inundation occurs during high tides. Fish inhabiting tidal saltmarsh areas may include commercial and recreational species such as whiting, mullet, garfish, eels and crabs.

Saltmarsh is crucial habitat for numerous migratory bird species which prey on the invertebrates occurring in this zone, including crabs, prawns, molluscs, spiders and insects.

Shoreline driving is damaging saltmarsh vegetation, which exposes soil and sediments to erosion, releases carbon to the atmosphere and reduces the habitat quality for birds and fish, reducing their abundance.

Four-wheel driving on the sand dunes causes erosion and is a threat to cultural heritage and environmental values. Aboriginal artefacts and burials occur in dunes. The dunes protect the hinterland from storm surges and are habitat for coastal dune plant and animal species. Fairy Terns, Little Terns, Hooded Plovers and Golden Bell Frog — all threatened species — can be adversely affected by beach and dune driving.

Four-wheel driving in the forest is causing erosion and compaction issues. This affects tree health and causes more silt to enter the lake, which affects water quality, aquatic plant species, fish and other aquatic organisms.

Water quality is also being compromised by a lack of toilet facilities, so that many people use the lake edge as a toilet. Increased nutrient loads affect vegetation in and around the water, potentially causing algal blooms, impacting on sea-grass, and reducing its habitat value for fish.

Some of the park (Lake Tyers and coastal saltmarsh habitats) is listed as a wetland of international importance (as part of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site) under the Ramsar Convention, reflecting its significant environmental values. The Convention obliges contracting parties to manage Ramsar sites in such a way as to maintain their ecological character. This includes sea-grass extent, waterbird diversity and abundance, and fish assemblages.

There is a Ramsar Management Plan for the Gippsland Lakes which should guide the protection of this site.

There are saltmarsh areas in the park that have been impacted by shoreline driving tracks. This has an effect on the hydrology of the landscape and species distribution. Some tracks are so compacted that there is very low plant cover in these areas, and they divide the site which also affects the distribution and connection of species in the landscape.

There are 44 rare and threatened plant and animal species in the park listed under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC) and Victoria’s Flora Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (FFG).
Zoning

The Joint Management Plan defines each of the zones within the park.

At present no areas of the park have been set aside for camping or other activities. The camping and access strategy may identify the need for some set asides for camping and other activities.

All camping areas should be in the Conservation and Recreation Zone, where the emphasis is on protecting environmental and cultural values while allowing recreation. Dispersed recreation and tourism activities are encouraged. The level of activities undertaken and small-scale recreation facilities provided should have little impact on natural processes.

GLaWAC and Parks Victoria may consider future cultural values overlay in areas of high cultural significance.

The National Parks Act places restrictions on dispersed camping, as follows:

- no camping within 20 metres of any river, stream, well, spring, creek, dam, bore or watercourse
- no camping within 20 metres landward of the high-water mark
- Human waste must be disposed of in a toilet, or where toilet facilities are not provided, buried at least 100 metres from any river, stream, creek, well, spring, dam, lake, reservoir, bore or water body.

The strategy might identify a requirement to change the zoning that would need to be supported by community consultation and a consequent amendment to the Joint Management Plan.
Regulatory framework

**Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)**
- Section 211 of the Native Title Act provides certain non-exclusive rights to native title holders on Crown land where native title has not been extinguished. In summary this is the right to access, i.e. the hunt, fish, gather and camp without the need for a permit unless there is a law of general application that restricts or prohibits those rights.
- The Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC) holds the native title rights of the Gunaikurnai Peoples. Only members of GLaWAC are eligible for these rights, which are not transferable, and GLaWAC determines how these rights will be accessed.
- The State cannot take away GLaWAC’s rights through legislation. The rights, being non-exclusive, do not override anyone else’s legitimate rights.

**National Parks Act 1975 (Vic.)**
- Lake Tyers State Park is established under Schedule 2B of the National Parks Act 1975. This means it is to be managed in accordance with that Act.
- The Act’s primary purpose for places such as Lake Tyers State Park, such as dog walking or horse riding. They can be for the whole park or a small part of the park, and for the whole year or for shorter periods.
- Any set aside for Lake Tyers State Park must be consistent with the Joint Management Plan and the National Parks Regulations. Furthermore, rights under Section 211 of the National Parks Act cannot be taken away by a set aside.

**Laws of general application**
- Laws of general application apply in the park. The National Parks Act prohibits hunting. Because, Lake Tyers State Park was established on 1 September 2012, after the Native Title Act came into effect, the prohibition of hunting does not apply to GLaWAC members. However, laws of general application relating to the carrying of firearms, the need to have a Victorian Firearm Licence to own or use a firearm, and the need to be licensed to drive a registered vehicle do apply to GLaWAC members in addition to any GLaWAC rules.

**National Parks Regulations 2013 (Vic.)**
- Regulations made under Section 48 of the Act provide, among other things, for the management and control of parks and the regulation of certain activities. This includes managing access to parks, protecting animals, vegetation and natural features, restricting the entry of animals such as horses, dogs and cats, prohibiting sport or recreation in certain areas, specifying camping areas, and restricting the use of fires.
- Some activities may be managed using set asides, as discussed below.

**Key issues**

**Strategy issues**
- Impact of overcrowded camp sites or camp sites encroaching into vegetation (understorey or root compaction).
- Disposal of human wastes in campgrounds where no toilets are provided.
- Foreshore camping, compaction, lack of toilets.
- 4WD impacts on fragile saltmarsh; some areas may be unrepairable.
- The land manager is required to protect and preserve the Coastal Saltmarsh EVC because its Bioregional Conservation Status is Vulnerable / Depleted.
- The entire lake system of Lake Tyers is within a Ramsar wetland. The land manager is required to protect Ramsar wetlands in accordance with the Ramsar Convention and any Ramsar management plans.
- 4WD impact on dunes, off roads (erosion), over top of inlets (creating bogs and attracting deer).
- Boating (including motorised aluminium boats and kayaks) — launching, speeds, and wave impact on shorelines.
- Fishing — damage to vegetation caused by vehicle access to the lake shore.
- Campfires randomly located, not in fire pits.
- Illegal firewood collection within the park.

**Management issues**
- Deer and other pests in the park.
- Illegal rubbish dumping in the park.
- Dogs — currently allowed on-lead in the park.
- Hunting is not permitted in the park. Hunting is permitted at The Ewings Morass, adjacent to the park and east of Pettmans Beach.

**Set-aside determinations**
- Set-aside determinations are a way of allowing certain activities that are otherwise prohibited in Lake Tyers State Park, such as dog walking or horse riding. They can be for the whole park or a small part of the park, and for the whole year or for shorter periods.

**Laws and regulations**
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Engagement summary

What we did
GLaWAC, in partnership with Parks Victoria, gave Traditional Owners, the community and key stakeholders the opportunity to inform the development of the strategy.

Engagement with Traditional Owners and local Aboriginal people took place before the broader local communities were consulted.

The engagement process sought to:
1. Identify the current visitor offer and assess the level of provision against community and visitor expectations.
2. Identify facilities in need of immediate re-mediation, refurbishment or replacement and priorities for development.
3. Identify the strategic direction for the recreational offer in accordance with the GLaWAC Whole-of-Country Plan, GLaWAC Joint Management Plan, the National Parks Act, the Aboriginal Heritage Act and Parks Victoria’s corporate goals.

A total of 398 people took part in the engagement program, and 311 comments were received via the online survey (including group responses).

Fifty-eight comments were received during meetings and drop-in sessions, and nine written submissions were received.

Feedback was collected by various methods, including:
• Aboriginal community engagement sessions at local Aboriginal organisations in Morwell (2), Drouin, Orbost, Sale, Lake Tyers – the Trust (2), Bairnsdale (2) and Lakes Entrance. A GLaWAC ranger participated in facilitation at all of these engagement sessions.
• face-to-face engagement with campers during Easter holidays to collect survey data
• a letter to local residents, stakeholders and licensed tour operators inviting submissions via an online survey or a meeting
• meetings with DELWP, the East Gippsland Shire and the Victorian Fisheries Authority
• a meeting and site visits with GLaWAC staff and rangers
• meetings and site visits by PV staff and GLaWAC rangers
• stakeholder and community group meetings
• a meeting with local residents.
Themes

Theme 1: Protect Aboriginal cultural values
Theme 2: Environmental protection
Theme 3: Improve opportunities for Aboriginal community
Theme 4: Camping sites
Theme 5: Boating, fishing and other water-based recreation
Theme 6: Information, education and enforcement

‘Borun’ (Pelican)
Theme 1: Protect Aboriginal cultural values

In accordance with the National Parks Act and the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Vic), we need to ensure all activities in the park adhere to the legislation, encouraging conservation practices and ensure Aboriginal cultural heritage and values are protected.

Theme 2: Environmental protection

The foreshore contains highly significant saltmarsh vegetation that provide crucial habitat for migratory birds, important breeding grounds and shelter for fish. It also preserves precious evidence of continuing Aboriginal cultural heritage and connection to Country for Gunaikurnai.

To conserve the fragile foreshore, we may prohibit driving and camping in defined areas to protect these important values. This goal aligns with the National Parks Act and the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Plan.

Theme 4: Camping sites

Identify, define and upgrade campgrounds in locations where ongoing sustainability can be managed while minimizing the impacts on the environment from camping activities.

Incorporate the concept of ‘two separate arms’:
- Western Arm - day use
- Eastern Arm - Camping

Theme 5: Boating, fishing and other water-based recreation

Lake Tyers is popular for boating, kayaking, fishing, watching wildlife, or simply enjoying the natural environment.

The vision is to create designated, purpose built, fishing platforms with kayak launching facilities to minimise impacts on natural and cultural values along the shoreline.

Theme 3: Improve opportunities for Aboriginal community

Identify opportunities and facilities that support Gunaikurnai and the local Aboriginal community to undertake cultural activities to benefit the community as well as cultural tourism and commercial activities.

This aligns with the Gunaikurnai Whole-of-Country Plan and the Joint Management Plan.

Theme 6: Information, interpretation, education and enforcement

Develop a structured program of information, education and enforcement. Encourage a stronger appreciation that supports care for Country, the Lake Tyers State Park regulations and discourages illegal or inappropriate behavior.

This aligns with the Gunaikurnai Joint Management Plan and Parks Victoria’s corporate strategy.

Krauatungalung Country shield, Krauatungalung clan are people near the Snowy River
Key changes

Revised access
Change to Management Vehicle Only (MVO) tracks;
Reedy Arm Track No.1, Camerons Arm Track 2, South Boundary Road, Balmers Break
Close to vehicles;
Morgan’s Landing Track, Suzie Q illegal tracks, Long Point (pedestrian)

Key roads to be upgraded/maintained
Access road into Glasshouse, Trident Arm Track, Long Point Track, Burnt Bridge Road, Cherry Tree Track and Trident Arm Road.

Upgrade pedestrian paths
Tooloo Arm Walk, Marsdenia Rainforest Walk, Lonely Bay Walk.

New pedestrian paths
Investigate the installation of a new bridge at Burnt Bridge in conjunction with a feasibility study for linking walking track from Nowa Nowa to Lake Tyers Beach. Pedestrian path/boardwalk from Glasshouse camp to beach through saltmarsh.

Fishing platforms/kayak launches
Install fishing platforms/kayak launches at Happy Valley, Lonely Bay, Pile Bay, Chrystal Bay, Camerons Arm 1, Long Point 4, Glasshouse, Cherry Tree, Burnt Bridge and Ironbark. Improve pedestrian access to the lake edge.

New boat launch
Trident Arm concrete boat ramp and jetty.

Toilet facilities
Install new toilets at Cherry Tree, Burnt Bridge, Glasshouse, Trident Arm boat ramp, Ironbark, Pile Bay, Chrystal Bay and Camerons Arm Camp. Improve or relocate existing toilets at Lonely Bay and Pettmans Beach.

Key Interpretive points
Glasshouse, Trident Arm camp, Cherry Tree, Burnt Bridge, Lonely Bay.

New park info signs
New signs at park entry points and key visitor sites including Camerons arm and Ironbark camping areas. Map with visitor activities and restrictions. Add Lake Tyers Aboriginal Trust information to Rules Road entry.
The following design guidelines provide more specific guidance for elements such as material selection and general detailing for features such as bollards, fencing and picnic tables.

Materials selection
When choosing a material consideration should be given to all stages of the material's life:

- mining/extraction
- manufacturing
- construction
- use
- demolition.

The following criteria should also be used when assessing materials:

Performance, durability and recyclability, of the material in general climatic conditions as well as in extremes such as fire and flooding are to be considered. Qualify if the material has a proven track record in coastal locations. Preference should be given to materials able to withstand and/or be recycled or reused after flood or fire.

Life cycle cost, in addition to considering the up-front cost of a material, should be understood; that is, the cost over the entire life of the product, including longevity, maintenance and durability.

Availability, of materials should be preferred, and ideally, locally sourced. Consideration should also be given to natural materials that can be found on site, such as fallen timber or stone.

Aesthetics, and the visual and tactile aspects of different materials are to be given due consideration. Materials and site infrastructure should be selected so that they do not compromise the landscape character of the site.

Maintenance, prefer materials that do not require extensive or time-consuming ongoing maintenance.

Sustainability, prefer materials with a low environmental impact, considering the following:

- impacts during mining or harvesting of the basic material
- source and renew-ability of the material
- waste generated in production
- pollution generated in manufacture
- embodied energy
- energy consumed during transport to the site and in construction/assembly on site
- packaging and on-site waste produced
- maintenance required during the material's life cycle.

Material selection should be based on specific use, quality, specification and function criteria to be suit environmental factors and end use. The following are some recommendations for materials for use in Lake Tyers State Park.

Timber is strongly recommended. White Cypress Pine is the suggested species and should be allowed to turn grey naturally.

Stone is recommended for use only where it is occurs naturally.

Galvanised steel should be used sparingly because of its low aesthetic and tactile value and high embodied energy and maintenance requirements.

Recycled materials should be used sparingly and are best for non-tactile uses such as wheel stops. Choose colours that recede in the environment, such as charcoal and black.

Webforge Fibre Reinforced Plastic (FRP) Grating should be used sparingly and only in combination with timber to soften its visual character. Choose colours which recede in the environment such as charcoal or black.

Colorbond® is a suitable cladding material for structures. Choose colours carefully, giving preference to muted tones which recede in the environment. Where possible consider using natural timbers to soften visual impact.

Aboriginal cultural heritage permits
This is general advice only and should be confirmed prior to works commence.

Assets requiring a Cultural Heritage Management Plan.
The following works within proximity of sites recorded in cultural survey:

- new path longer than 500 metres
- new car park
- new boat ramp
- fishing platform or kayak launch
- works at the Glasshouse
- any extension of works or footprint at Cherry Tree or Burnt Bridge.
- new structure, such as a boardwalk, that does not utilise existing footprint/footings.

Assets requiring a permit from Aboriginal Victoria
The following works within proximity of sites recorded in cultural survey:

- new picnic table
- new toilet above ground
- new structure such as steps with post footings
- revegetation and remediation works (including erosion control and drainage)
- new path less than 500 metres long.

Assets not requiring a permit from Aboriginal Victoria
- any assets not in the vicinity of a recorded site within the existing cultural survey boundary.

If no sites are present, Parks Victoria has a process for contingencies, which may include having a monitor on site. GLaWAC and Parks Victoria will advise on this.

Post-settlement cultural heritage permits
Assets requiring a permit from Heritage Victoria
- Consult Heritage Victoria, the Lake Tyers Aboriginal Trust or a heritage consultant regarding any proposed disturbance to a site that may be of post-settlement heritage significance, including the Glasshouse site, cypress pine rows and old log platforms on the lake edge, which are assumed to have been installed when the site was used for forestry.
Design and implementation guidelines

Barriers
New barriers will have new planting around them to help them to fit into the landscape setting. Barriers types may be:
- bollards
- post-and-wire fences
- boulders.

Bollards are typically used to separate vehicles from walkers and cyclists, where the use of natural barriers such as logs, stone and vegetation, or different surface materials, are not suitable.

The recommended material for bollards is timber. Bollarded areas where walking access is restricted should be revegetated with indigenous plant species to soften the visual impact. Adequate footings must be provided to prevent bollards from being knocked over.

Post-and-wire fences are typically used to define areas where access is restricted. The recommended material for posts is hardwood timber; star pickets may be used in between timber posts. Where possible the fence should be offset 1–2 m behind a vegetation buffer to reduce its visual impact. If vehicle access needs to be controlled, a 500 mm high fence can be used. This will be less visually intrusive while still indicating access limits.

Picnic tables and seats
The layout of picnic tables needs to be determined site-by-site. Simple tables with a low visual impact should be selected, and a consistent design should be used throughout the park.

Picnic tables should be accessible by wheelchair. Where possible avoid the use of tables with a cross-beam supporting the seats, as these make access difficult for many people especially the elderly.

When locating picnic tables, consider the following:
- Provide a comfortable buffer distance between tables for privacy. Where large groups are common, a cluster of tables may be located close together.
- A range of picnic table settings (sun/shade, central/remote) should be provided. Location should take advantage of midday shade.
- In exposed locations it is preferable to orient the table north/south.
- Avoid dangerous overhanging limbs.

Paths and boardwalks
The design of walking tracks should be sympathetic to the natural environment and character of the site. Use compacted local aggregate that is safe and comfortable to walk on. Path width depends on the site and intended users. Typically, a shared use path for pedestrians and cyclists should be 3 m and secondary paths for pedestrians 1.5–2.5 m.

Roads and car parks
The surfaces used throughout roads and car parks should be sympathetic to the natural environment. Where changes in use occur such as at the interface between road and camp site, and roads and walking tracks, consider the application of different surface materials (colour, texture, etc.) to delineate use and minimise the need for additional bollards and signs.

If the edge of a car park needs better definition, use wheel stops or fencing set behind vegetation to define vehicle access. Ensure appropriate drainage runoff is considered to mitigate or reduce erosion developing.

Fishing platform and kayak launch
Fishing platform / kayak launches will be constructed using durable timber to suit its conditions.

The location, orientation and design of fishing platforms should reflect the needs of users and be responsive to site parameters.

Boat launch and jetties
A concrete boat launch and small jetty will be built at Trident Arm.

Timber jetties will be built at Glasshouse, Long Point and Cherry Tree for docking boats and kayaks.

Fire pits
Standard steel fire pits will be provided at all camping sites and key day visitor sites.

Swing tops shall be used at camp sites and flip tops shall be used at day visitor sites.

Toilets
All toilets will be built above ground and will have disabled access; a ramp should be provided at Glasshouse, Cherry Tree and Burnt Bridge.
Construction, repairs and maintenance
All assets should be specified so that they can be built or maintained at the GLaWAC workshop, a workshop at Lake Tyers, the Trust (future men’s shed) or an enterprise that employs local Aboriginal people. New construction works or maintenance should be carried out by GLaWAC rangers or local Aboriginal people.
Key visitor sites should be designed in collaboration with Gunaikurnai and local Aboriginal people identified by GLaWAC.
Additional ranger resourcing will be required to install and maintain the new assets within the park.

Construction and maintenance by GLaWAC
Furniture and barriers should be constructed and maintained by GLaWAC or other local Aboriginal organisations. Furniture and fixtures should be designed to be installed with the equipment available at GLaWAC or designed in collaboration with GLaWAC so that they can be fabricated, installed and maintained by GLaWAC.

Revegetation and remediation works
The advice of a consultant ecologist must be sought before revegetation and remediation works are undertaken.

Signage and way-finding
Circulation within the park should be logical and require minimal signage. Entry points to the park and visitor sites should have maps and information about activities and restrictions. All track signs and entry points should have a description of the activities and facilities available.
General signage regarding penalties for entering restricted places or degrading cultural or environmental values will be provided in the park. Signs will be installed at specific sensitive locations to indicate that there is restricted access. However, the content or reason for restricting access at those sensitive places will not be identified.
Refer to the Gunaikurnai and Parks Victoria Joint Managed Parks Signage Manual.

Interpretive signage
Key visitor sites should have interpretive shelters or signage with appropriate cultural and environmental information to educate the public and engender a sense of respect and responsibility. All wording for signage is to be developed with and approved by GLaWAC. Any design or artwork should be by or in collaboration with Gunaikurnai or local Aboriginal artists.

Design of visitor sites
Some visitor sites will require detailed design regarding the site set-out, furniture and fittings. Opportunities for cultural expression in design should be identified and developed in collaboration with GLaWAC and Gunaikurnai people. All interpretive materials are to be designed in collaboration with GLaWAC and Gunaikurnai people. A strong process for intellectual property (IP) and Indigenous cultural intellectual property (ICIP) should be developed for this creative work.

Naming, renaming and dual naming
To support joint management with GLaWAC, the naming, renaming or dual naming of sites with names that are significant to the local Aboriginal people.
Existing names in use that are considered offensive or otherwise culturally inappropriate by GLaWAC will be renamed. Sites or tracks of significance to local Aboriginal people may be given dual names. All language and new site names will be approved by GLaWAC.
As the naming authority, Parks Victoria will go through the consultation process required to undertake naming, renaming and dual naming.

Education
At the start of busy camping periods, cultural and environmental site inductions should be delivered to visitors on-site by GLaWAC rangers.
Environmental and cultural tourism enterprise activities will be supported within the park.
The Parks Victoria, GLaWAC and other tourism websites should be used as a platform to share information about the values of the park, the activities offered and the regulations in place.
School groups should be made aware of opportunities in the park for educational activities.
Some educational or interpretive messages will be delivered by signs in the park.

Enforcement
Additional ranger resources will be required to demonstrate an on-site presence to deter inappropriate or illegal behaviour. Additional resources will be required for enforcement and reporting, particularly at the beginning of implementation.

Camping
Camping is not legal in the park at present, although some places in the park have been used as camp sites for some time. Camping will continue to be allowed in the park however, once the strategy is approved, set asides will be put in place allowing camping at specifically identified locations.
Parks Victoria has the ability to put a set aside in place under the National Parks Regulations 2013. Camping will be allowed, with maximum applicable period up to 6 weeks.
Eastern sites (camping)
Devils Hole Track

Site analysis

Current use
Unsealed road access to two private properties.

Existing amenities
Quiet unsealed road that could be used as a walking track.

Existing access
Unsealed road with turnaround at entrance to private property.

Key issues
No destination point at end of track. Not strong visitor use or interest.

EVC
Lowland Forest

Planning zone
Conservation Zone north of track and Conservation and Recreation Zone south of track.

Lake Tyers Rd road sign
Lake Tyers Rd to Devils Hole
Forest trees

Vegetation
Unsealed road in fair condition
Private property
Devils Hole Track is an interesting drive or walk, however, it does not have a destination or notable end point, as it continues into private property.

Camping encroaching into vegetation
Camping area
Views
Formal walking track
Informal walking track
Formal road unsealed
Vehicle Track maintenance
Informal road or unauthorised vehicle access
Existing Barrier
Existing picnic table
Existing fire scar
Existing fire pit
Devils Hole Track

Key changes

Future offer
Access track to private property.

Future amenities
New sign at intersection ("Road to private property"). Some interpretive signage may be included about the site’s history as a 20m deep lime mine. It is said to connect to other caves in the area and to have Aboriginal cultural significance.

Future access
Unsealed road.

Key issues addressed
Lack of destination point for visitors.

Staging and priorities
Low priority.
Install sign.

Zoning
Retain existing zoning.

Permits
Not required.
Devils Hole Track

Proposed plan

1:4000 @A3

Private property

Road to private property.

Devils Hole Track. Add signage at Lake Tyers House Road intersection to indicate 'No lake access, private property'.

Key

New vegetation

A Group camping

B Small group camping

C Single camping

Formal walking track

Informal walking track

Formal road unsealed

Management Vehicles Only (MVO)

Close and revegetate track

Existing barrier

New vehicle barrier

New path

New road

New toilet

Car parking

New sign
Happy Valley Day Visitor Site

Site analysis

Current offer
Unsealed road with good views at the end fishing spot. Marked as kayak launch on maps but no formal facility exists.

Existing amenities
Degraded timber platform. Heritage status to be determined.

Existing access
Unsealed road with some drainage issues and deep wheel ruts. No formal turn-around point. Close proximity to highway.

Key issues
Shoreline driving and high volume of pedestrian traffic for fishing are causing compaction and erosion.
Some camping and fires.

EVC
Limestone Box Forest

Planning zone
Conservation and Recreation Zone

Unsealed road with wheel ruts
Shoreline compaction and erosion
Historic platform
View to Camerons Arm Track 1 camping
Shoreline erosion control matting
View across lake
Happy Valley Day Visitor Site

Site Analysis

1:1000 @A3

Camping encroaching into vegetation
Camping area
Views
Formal walking track
Informal walking track
Formal road unsealed
Vehicle Track maintenance
Informal road or unauthorised vehicle access
Existing Barrier
Existing picnic table
Existing fire scar
Existing fire pit

Deep marshy bog
Unauthorised camping and turn-around
Fires by people fishing located on banks, shoreline compaction caused by high volumes of foot traffic.
Remnant timber forestry platform
Erosion control matting installed to water edge

Log barrier
Informal toilet area
Unauthorised vehicle access and erosion

Deep marshy bog
Happy Valley Day Visitor Site

Key changes

**Future use**
Day visitor site for fishing and kayak launch or stop-off. This site will be retained as a quiet, low key fishing spot with no camping. This location is within easy vehicle access from the highway.

**Future amenities**
Fishing platforms/kayak launch, graded walking track to water’s edge, turning circle and vehicle barriers.

**Future access**
Improved/graded unsealed road.

**Key issues addressed**
Damage to shoreline vegetation.

**Staging and priorities**
Medium priority.
Install full scope.

**Zoning**
Retain existing zoning.

**Permits**
Cultural Heritage Management Plan required for the fishing platform/kayak launch.
LAKE TYERS STATE PARK CAMPING AND ACCESS STRATEGY

Happy Valley Day Visitor Site

Proposed plan
1:1000 @A3

Revegetate

New fishing/kayak platform

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

Maintain erosion control matting

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

New fishing/kayak platform

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

Maintain erosion control matting

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.

New turn around with barrier

Pedestrian path

Revegetate

Old deck to be retained. Seek cultural heritage advice regarding significance and any requirements for protection.
Camerons Arm Track No. 1 Campground

Site analysis

Current use
Camping, in designated areas away from lake edge.
Fishing.

Existing amenities
Picnic tables.

Existing access
Unsealed road with minor drainage issues. No formal turn-around point.

Key issues
Shoreline fishing, camping and high volume pedestrian access to fishing causing compaction and erosion.
Illegal firewood collection.

EVC
Limestone Box Forest.

Planning zone
Conservation and Recreation Zone.

Vehicle access, drainage issues
Uncontrolled foreshore camping
Advisory signage for unauthorised access
Firewood collection
Bollard defined camping area
Uncontrolled fire site
Camping encroaching into vegetation
Camping area
Views
Formal walking track
Informal walking track
Formal road unsealed
Vehicle track maintenance
Informal road or unauthorised vehicle access
Existing barrier
Existing picnic table
Existing fire scar
Existing fire pit
Camerons Arm Track No. 1 Campground

Key changes

Future use
This camp site has a secluded bush camp feeling. The box forest high canopy draws visitors towards the lake edge.
Continue to offer bush camping in designated areas away from the lakes edge. (4-5 small to medium sites)
Free camping without permit.
Fishing and kayak launch at the end of a new walking track connecting the camping area down to the lake.

Future amenities
Fishing platform/kayak launch, graded walking track path to water edge, turning circle and barriers.
Fire pits.
New toilet.
Information board.

Future access
Improved/graded unsealed road. Develop the illegal vehicle track into a walking track to the water's edge.

Key issues addressed
Damage to shoreline ecology and vegetation.

Staging and priorities
Medium priority.
Install full scope.

Zoning
Area to be included in a 'set aside' for camping once plan approved

Permits
Cultural Heritage Management Plan required for fishing platform/kayak launch.
LAKE TYERS STATE PARK CAMPING
AND ACCESS STRATEGY
Camerons Arm Track No.1
Campground
Proposed Plan
1:1000 @A3

KEY

- New vegetation
- Group camping
- Small group camping
- Single camping
- Formal walking track
- Informal walking track
- Formal road unsealed
- Management Vehicles Only (MVO)
- Close and revegetate track
- Existing barrier
- New vehicle barrier
- New path
- New road unsealed
- New toilet
- Car parking
- New furniture
- Fishing platform/kayak launch
- New fire pit
- New sign
Camerons Arm Track No. 2

Site analysis

Current use
Unsealed track.

Existing amenities
No amenities.

Existing access
Unsealed road.

Key issues
Tangible and intangible Aboriginal cultural values.

EVC
Limestone Box Forest adjacent to Littoral Rainforest and Warm Temperate Rainforest.

Planning zone
Conservation and Recreation Zone.
Camping encroaching into vegetation
Camping area
Views
Formal walking track
Informal walking track
Formal road unsealed
Vehicle track maintenance
Informal road or unauthorised vehicle access
Existing barrier
Existing picnic table
Existing fire scar
Existing fire pit

Track loop
Camerons Arm Track No. 2

Key changes

**Future use**
The site does not attract many visitors. There are intangible cultural values at this site, and local Aboriginal people have advised that access should be restricted.

**Future amenities**
Signage and gates to reflect the change to access for Management Vehicle Only.

**Future access**
Management Vehicle Only.

**Key issues addressed**
Protection of Aboriginal cultural values.
Protection of endangered Eastern Horseshoe Bat colony.

**Staging and priorities**
Medium priority.
Install full scope.

**Zoning**
Change to Conservation Zone.
Entry by permit only.

**Permits**
None required.
LAKE TYERS STATE PARK CAMPING AND ACCESS STRATEGY

Cameron's Arm No. 2 Track

Proposed plan

1:2000 @A3

Change to MVO track.
Install gate at Lake Tyers House Road intersection

New vegetation
Group camping
Small group camping
Single camping
Formal walking track
Informal walking track
Formal road unsealed
Management Vehicle Only (MVO)
Close and revegetate track
Existing barrier
New barrier
New path
Trench drain
New road unsealed
New toilet
Car parking
New sign
Reedy Arm Track No. 1

Site analysis

Current use
A quiet unsealed road that would make a good walking track. Apparent occasional use for camping, although there is no access to the lake edge. Good quality Limestone Box forest with some stands of mature banksia trees.

Existing amenities
None.

Existing access
Unsealed road in fair condition.

Key issues
Off-road driving.

EVC
Limestone Box Forest, Warm Temperate Rainforest and Lowland Forest.

Planning zone
Conservation and Recreation Zone with a Special Protection Overlay

Restricted vehicle access
Camp site
Boulders to prevent off-road driving
Vehicle access
View to lake
Quiet unsealed road
Camping encroaching into vegetation
Camping area
Views
Formal walking track
Informal walking track
Formal road unsealed
Vehicle track maintenance
Informal road or unauthorised vehicle access
Existing barrier
Existing picnic table
Existing fire scar
Existing fire pit

Some small areas that appear to be used for camping.

Boulders
Reedy Arm Track No. 1

Key changes

Future use
Change track to Management Vehicle Only but continue to use as a walking track.

Future amenities
Signage and gates to reflect change to Management Vehicle Only.

Future access
Management vehicles only.
Retain boulders to prevent illegal access.

Key issues addressed
Off-road driving.
Limited visitor use.

Staging and priorities
Low priority.
Install full scope.

Zoning
Change to Conservation Zone, or retain as Conservation and Recreation Zone with a Special Protection Overlay.

Permits
None required.
Change track to MVO and maintain as walking track

Retain Boulders

New vegetation
Group camping
Small group camping
Single camping
Formal walking track
Informal walking track
Formal road unsealed
Maintenance Vehicle Only (MVO)
Close and revegetate track
Existing barrier
New vehicle barrier
New path
Trench drain
New road unsealed
New toilet
Car parking
New sign
Reedy Arm Track No. 2

Site analysis

Current offer
A quiet fishing spot at the end of an unsealed road.

Existing amenities
Degraded timber platform, heritage status to be determined.

Existing access
Unsealed road. Steep near water, and drainage issues.

Key issues
High level of pedestrian activity to the lake edge is causing compaction of shoreline and saltmarsh vegetation.
Lack of visitor amenities.
Poor accessibility.

EVC
Limestone Box Forest and Lowland Forest

Planning zone
Conservation and Recreation Zone.

Road access and drainage issues
Informal walking track
Foot traffic shoreline compaction
Uncontrolled fire sites
Old timber platform
Degraded timber platform
Unauthorised camping and turn-around

Fires by people fishing located on banks. Shoreline compaction caused by high volumes of foot traffic.

Old degraded timber platform

Unauthorised vehicle access and erosion

Camping encroaching into vegetation

Camping area

Views

Formal walking track

Informal walking track

Formal road unsealed

Vehicle track maintenance

Informal road or unauthorised vehicle access

Existing barrier

Existing picnic table

Existing fire scar

Existing fire pit
Reedy Arm Track No. 2

Key changes

Future use
Retain as a quiet fishing spot for day visitors only. Formalise the walking track as a loop track.

Future amenities
Fishing platform/kayak launch, walking track loop with improved access down to the water, turning circle and barriers for vehicles.

Future access
Improve drainage/grading on the unsealed road and create a turning circle at the end. Allow only pedestrian access to the lake edge.

Key issues addressed
Compaction of shoreline and salt-marsh vegetation caused by high level of pedestrian activity to the lake edge.
Lack of visitor amenities.
Poor accessibility.

Staging and priorities
Medium priority.
Install full scope.

Zoning
Retain as Conservation and Recreation Zone.

Permits
Cultural Heritage Management Plan required for fishing platform/kayak launch.
Reedy Arm Track No. 2

Proposed plan

1:1000 @A3

**KEY**

- New vegetation
- Group camping (A)
- Small group camping (B)
- Single camping (C)
- Formal walking track
- Informal walking track
- Formal road unsealed
- Management Vehicle Only (MVO)
- Close and revegetate track
- Existing barrier
- New vehicle barrier
- New path
- New road unsealed
- New toilet
- Car Parking
- New furniture
- Fishing platform/canoe launch
- Fire pit
- New sign
Iron Bark Campground

Site analysis

**Current use**
- Unsealed Track.
- Fishing.
- Group camping for about seven small groups.

**Existing amenities**
- A single fire pit.

**Existing access**
- Unsealed road. Old track to lake edge is still in use.

**Key issues**
- Compaction to shoreline from high volume of pedestrian access.
- Off-road driving.
- Camping in non-designated camp sites and encroaching into vegetation.

**EVC**
- Limestone Box Forest.

**Planning zone**
- Conservation and Recreation Zone.
Iron Bark Campground

Site Analysis

1:1000 @A3

- Logs and rocks as barrier
- Old track still being used.
- Steep and in poor condition
- Drainage issues/scouring
- Camping for about 7 groups
- Flat area for vehicle turn-around, parking or camping
- Fishing, fires and possibly camping on bank, mud flat compaction from foot traffic
- Deep marshy bog
- Steep embankment
- No signage
- Signs
- Signage
- Camping encroaching into vegetation
- Camping area
- Views
- Formal walking track
- Informal walking track
- Informal road or unauthorised vehicle access
- Vehicle track maintenance
- Formal road unsealed
- Formal road
- Vehicle track
- Existing barrier
- Existing picnic table
- Existing fire scar
- Existing fire pit

Camping for about 7 groups

Some tree cutting for firewood

Fishing, fires and possibly camping on bank; mud flat compaction from foot traffic
Iron Bark Campground

Key changes

**Future use**
- Retain as group camping for approximately 6 small groups.
- Free camping.

**Future amenities**
- Fishing platform/kayak launch, walking track with improved access to lake edge, three new fire pits, and new toilet facility.

**Future access**
- Unsealed road to camping site. Pedestrian access only to water edge

**Key issues addressed**
- Compaction of lake edge from foot traffic.
- Off-road driving.
- Camping in designated camp sites.

**Staging and priorities**
- Medium priority.
- Install full scope.

**Zoning**
- Retain as Conservation and Recreation Zone
- Area to be included in a set aside for camping.

**Permits**
- Cultural Heritage Management Plan required for fishing platform/kayak launch.
LAKE TYERS STATE PARK CAMPING AND ACCESS STRATEGY

Iron Bark Campground

Proposed plan 1:1000 @A3

**KEY**

- New vegetation
- Group camping (A)
- Small group camping (B)
- Single camping (C)
- Formal walking track
- Informal walking track
- Formal road unsealed
- Management Vehicle Only (MVO)
- Close and revegetate track
- Existing barrier
- New vehicle barrier
- New path
- New road unsealed
- New toilet
- Car parking
- New furniture
- Fishing platform/kayak launch
- New fire pit
- New sign
- Coir erosion logs

- New barrier
- Install trench drain
- Revegetation
- Retain track for walking only
- Restrict camping to inside circle
- New fire pits
- New Toilet
Morgans Landing

Site analysis

Current use
Illegal off-road driving and illegal camping.
Fishing and boat launching.
Good views of the island and flat, wide shoreline access.

Existing amenities
None

Existing access
Unsealed road with a turn-around at the end. The boulders and signage to block shoreline access are being moved for access.

Key issues
Compaction to shoreline from high volume of pedestrian access.
Camping in non-designated camp sites and encroaching into vegetation.
Off-road and shoreline driving.

EVC
Limestone Box Forest and Lowland Forest.

Planning zone
Conservation and Recreation Zone.
Foreshore camping, driving, fishing and boat launching causing compaction and other damage

Erosion and run-off into lake caused by illegal off-road driving. Coir logs have been installed to assist with erosion.

Large rocks to prevent vehicle access; have been removed and driven past

Existing boulders and signage being removed by drivers creating illegal tracks.

Camping encroaching into vegetation

Camping area

Views

Formal walking track

Informal walking track

Formal road unsealed

Vehicle track maintenance

Existing Barrier

Existing picnic table

Existing fire scar

Existing fire pit

Dense vegetation on island.

High canopy; sparse groundcover with open spaces

Erosion into lake

Morgans Landing

Site Analysis

1:1000 @A3
Morgans Landing

Key changes

Future use
No future access to site by road. Morgans Landing is a place of significant Aboriginal and post-settlement cultural values, both tangible and intangible. Some visitors are removing rock barriers and signs and significant cultural and environmental harm is being caused by off-road driving and shoreline driving. The site must be closed so that it can be remediated and protected.

Future amenities
None.

Future access
No vehicle access or direct walking access. No boat launch.

Key issues addressed
Compaction to shoreline from high volume of pedestrian access, camping and boat launching.
Off road and shoreline driving.
Illegal camping.
Protection of cultural sites and values.

Staging and priorities
High priority.
Implement in full.

Zoning
Retain as Conservation and Recreation Zone.

Permits
None.
Install additional Coir logs for erosion control to support natural revegetation.

Retain rocks and monitor track for public access. Enforcement required.

Close track to public at intersection with gate, sign and fenceline into bush. Revegetate and rehabilitate site.

Dense vegetation on island; requires management.
Trident Arm Boat Launch

Site analysis

Current use
Unsealed Track.
Fishing.
Illegal camping.
Boat launching.

Existing amenities
None.

Existing access
Unsealed road with an informal boat launch area.

Key issues
Compaction and erosion from off-road and shoreline driving, camping and fishing access.
Protection of cultural sites and values.

EVC
Limestone Box Forest and Lowland Forest.

Planning zone
Conservation and Recreation Zone.
Existing log barrier does not prevent vehicles driving through camping and driving damaging vegetation and compacting shoreline.

Camping and driving damaging vegetation and compacting mud flats; encroaching back into vegetation.

Exposed and damaged tree roots and wheel ruts from vehicles.

Littoral Rainforest (nationally threatened EVC) in gully.

Key:
- Camping encroaching into vegetation
- Camping area
- Views
- Formal walking track
- Informal walking track
- Formal road unsealed
- Vehicle track maintenance
- Informal road or unauthorised vehicle access
- Existing Barrier
- Existing picnic table
- Existing fire scar
- Existing fire pit
Trident Arm Boat Launch

Key changes

Future use
To protect the environmental values and cultural heritage of this site that are at risk from shoreline driving. The boat ramp and parking will be formalised and the camping will be removed.

Future amenities
Formalised boat launch for small number of boats (tinnies). Car parking for about three cars and trailers.
Boat mooring with day visitor site.
Concrete boat ramp, fishing platform/kayak launch, fire pits, boat mooring.

Future access
Upgraded road and parking with formal concrete boat launch, moorings and kayak launch.

Key issues addressed
Compaction and erosion from off-road and shoreline driving, camping and fishing.
Protection and conservation of cultural and environmental values.

Staging and priorities
High priority.
Install barriers and revegetate shoreline.
Medium priority.
Construct a concrete boat ramp and fishing platform/kayak launch.

Zoning
Retain as Conservation and Recreation Zone

Permits
Cultural Heritage Management Plan required for the fishing platform/kayak launch, boat launch and car parking. Permit required for rehabilitation and revegetation works.
Reinforce existing log barrier, extend into water and vegetation behind

Revegetation and remediation

New fishing platform/kayak launch

New concrete boat ramp

Restricted area, no camping

Boat ramp and turning movement standards are to be referred to.

New Barrier, trees and low planting.

Potential car parking

Potential car parking

New toilet and regulatory signs

New toilet and regulatory signs

New fire pit

New sign

Small day visitor area only with boat mooring

Formal road unsealed

Maintenance Vehicle Only (MVO)

Close and revegetate track

Existing barrier

New barrier

New path

New road unsealed

New toilet

Car parking

New furniture

Fishing platform/kayak launch

New vegetation

Group camping

Small group camping

Single camping

Formal walking track

Informal walking track

Trident Arm Boat Launch

Proposed plan

1:1000 @A3

LAKE TYERS STATE PARK CAMPING

AND ACCESS STRATEGY
Trident Arm Campground

Site analysis

Current use
Trident Arm Camp has a high tree canopy and is adjacent to private property that has been cleared, making it a lot brighter than other parts of the forest. It feels open but also has an informality that gives it an authentic bush camp feel.

An area of tea-tree borders the northern edge of the camping area. This provides more seclusion than the rest of the site and seems to be used as a toilet area. The view to the water draws visitors down a very steep slope. There is camping space for about four groups, and another five groups beyond the boundary.

Existing amenities
Picnic tables and fire pits.

Existing access
Unsealed road along edge of private property.

Key issues
Dangerous and steep foot access to lake edge.
Fires and camping in unauthorised places.
Cultural values protection.

EVC
Limestone Box Forest and Lowland Forest. Adjacent Littoral Rainforest.

Planning zone
Conservation and Recreation Zone. Adjacent Special Protection Overlay.
Existing fire pit and tables with water view

Steep, narrow, dangerous track down to water

Curved line of timber bollards.

Existing bollards, entry sign and statutory signage. Fires in fire pits only, no hunting, no tree felling.

High canopy; sparse groundcover with open spaces

Camping and driving extending into bush and damaging vegetation with informal campfires in area.

Existing single fire pit

Existing fire pit and single table

Existing fire pit

Existing fire scar

Existing fire pit and tables with water view

Camping encroaching into vegetation

Camping area

Views

Formal walking track

Informal walking track

Formal road unsealed

Vehicle track maintenance

Informal road or unauthorised vehicle access

Existing Barrier

Existing picnic table

Existing fire scar

Existing fire pit
Trident Arm Campground

Key changes

Future use
With improved water access, this could be a favourable swimming spot. The camp site is large enough to accommodate up to nine family groups or larger groups.
Free camping.

Future amenities
Foot track and raised steps to lake edge, toilet, four new fire pits.

Future access
Existing unsealed road.

Key issues addressed
Dangerous and steep foot access to lake edge.
Fires and camping in unauthorized places.
Cultural values conservation and protection.

Staging and priorities
Medium-high priority.
Install new barriers and stairs to the lake edge.

Zoning
Retain as Conservation and Recreation Zone

Permits
A Cultural Heritage Management Plan may be required for the walking track and staircase if it requires significant earthworks. If it is an above ground structure with post footings a permit may be sufficient.
New stairs to water.

Informal camping for about 14 groups; formalise boundary to avoid further expansion and add fire pits.

Close and revegetate informal tracks.

New toilet

Retain existing fire pits and tables.

Remove all existing timber bollards.

Ensure existing gate is maintained and locked to prevent cattle grazing in park.

KEY

- New vegetation
- Group camping
- Small group camping
- Single camping
- Formal walking track
- Informal walking track
- Formal road unsealed
- Maintenance Vehicle Only (MVO)
- Existing barrier
- New vehicle barrier
- New path
- New road unsealed
- Car parking
- New furniture
- Fishing platform/kayak launch
- New fire pit
- New sign
The Glasshouse Campground

Site analysis

Current use
The landscape is mostly flat and exposed. On arrival to the campsite, visitors reach a grassy mound that has spectacular long views to the surrounding saltmarsh and lake. The Lake Tyers Aboriginal Trust houses can be seen from this site.

Existing access
Unsealed road. Some grading and drainage issues close to the entry of the site. The road can be flooded at times, making the site inaccessible. Low areas are also prone to flooding.

Existing amenities
None.

Key issues
Off-road driving on the shoreline and saltmarsh extending around the lake and beach is causing compaction. Damage to significant environmental and cultural values from overcrowded camping, illegal camp fires and informal toilets.

EVC
Limestone Box Forest, Coastal Saltmarsh, Coastal Dune Scrub/Coastal Dune Grassland Mosaic.
Informal vehicle access below cypresses. Existing trees risk to visitor safety. Track undefined at edge of vegetation. Area used as bush toilet. Existing cypress tree risk to visitor safety.
The Glasshouse Campground

Key changes

**Future use**
The Glasshouse will continue to offer the same visitor experiences, with improved amenity but with limited access and fewer numbers to protect the environmental and cultural values.
- Investigate site closure of up to six weeks per year for GLaWAC members.
- A new day visitor area with amenities and an interpretive shelter will be provided on the grass mound at the entry to the site.

**Future amenities**
Toilets, interpretation shelter, picnic tables, fishing platform/jetty, fire pits, walking track and boardwalk to beach.

**Future access**
Improve unsealed track grade close to the Glasshouse site. Restricted access to illegal tracks through saltmarsh. Signage, education and enforcement required.

**Key issues addressed**
Off-road driving on the shoreline and saltmarsh, extending around the lake to beach. Damage to significant environmental and cultural values from overcrowded camping, illegal fires and informal toilets.

**Staging and priorities**
High priority.
- Install barriers and toilets and regulatory signage. Education delivered by rangers and enforcement against illegal behavior.
- Install day visitor amenities and jetty or boat launch.

**Zoning**
Conservation and Recreation Zone, Ramsar Wetland
Establish setasides to enable for visitor camping. Can be reviewed at any time.

**Permits**
A Cultural Heritage Management Plan may be required for all the proposed site works. The removal of cypress pines is in the interest of visitor safety and may help to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage. The pine trees are not within a protection overlay, however may have historical significance. Heritage Victoria and GLaWAC as well as the local community should be consulted prior to planning their removal.

**Interpretation and education**
The Glasshouse has been a gathering place for Gunaikurnai and local Aboriginal people for thousands of years. Its European history as a telegraph pole glass insulator manufacturing site and its proximity to Lake Tyers House and the Trust mean that this site also has a complex contemporary history.

Aboriginal residents at the Trust, in its former days as the Lake Tyers Aboriginal Mission, required a permit to leave, so often instead of applying for a permit they would swim or boat over to the Glasshouse site or Lake Tyers House area. This was a place where they could meet with family who had come to visit and to practise culture, because it was not permitted to practise culture or use language around the Mission. Some people camped or settled in the park around the Glasshouse.

Many people from the Trust have memories and stories relating to the Glasshouse however, many have not visited the site in recent times. Elders from the Trust have expressed a desire to come camping here again. Most are happy to share the space with visitors and in fact they see this as an important part of reconciliation and in keeping with the shared history at Lake Tyers. Bung Yarnda was a neutral meeting place for several clans or tribes, and in contemporary history the Trust meant that Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people were living together. Elders have expressed that they would be happy to have the opportunity to share their stories with visitors and help them to understand how to care for Country and for their kids to play together. It has been suggested that Gunaikurnai rangers, GKTOLMB members or elders could provide a cultural education session at the beginning of busy camping periods.

Most Aboriginal people consulted in preparation of this plan have expressed concerned about the high visitor impact at this site and would like to see visitor numbers managed for the longevity of the park. For Gunaikurnai and Aboriginal people it is important to protect and respect the intangible heritage (both recent, past and deep past) as much as the tangible heritage at this place. Some Elders have requested the opportunity to reserve the site for Aboriginal people only at specific times.

Glasshouse is also a significant landscape in terms of its proximity to the estuary opening and its large areas of saltmarsh. A new jetty at the site would provide enable boats to be moored the Camp and it would also re-establish a water-based connection from the Trust so that residents could travel by boat to the Camp. Many symbols or prompts that may be used in the interpretation strategy for this site. Noonflowers are abundant here and were a traditional food source. The glass insulators may be identified as an icon to be used in interpretation. The areas surrounding the Glasshouse have been used in the past and contemporary times by Aboriginal people for cultural practises and gatherings. As a key visitor site, it may be relevant to share some facts about the negative colonial impact on Aboriginal people in the area, including the mass murder of many in the region and the disruption to cultural practises that occurred, which makes places like this important for the continuation of culture. Some of the shared history and complexity of the relationships between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people may also be relevant here.
New boundary fencing, trees and low planting. Wayfinding sign and vehicle turn-around point for use during flood.

Remove cypresses if there are no heritage issues

Plant tea tree and low indigenous understorey along edges.

Allow grass/groundcover to regenerate after removal of cypresses.

New planting requires permit

New day visitor site on crest of hill including interpretation shelter and picnic tables

New tree planting with timber bollards to prevent encroachment

Four new toilets with park information

New trees to provide shade and define camping spots

Existing steps to be upgraded

New planting along road edge and boundary

New fire pits

New walking track and/or boardwalk to beach through saltmarsh

Deep water

Jetty, fishing platform, swimming and kayak launch

Glasshouse heritage site with brick chimney. Add interpretive signage, seat and upgrade fence

Car parking

Plant tea tree and low indigenous understorey along edges.

Prohibit unauthorised vehicle access and allow mudflats to regenerate. Remediation works may be required in some areas

New boundary fencing, trees and low planting. Wayfinding sign and vehicle turn-around point for use during flood.

New vegetation

Group camping and vans

Small group camping. No vans

Single camping

Formal walking track

Informal walking track

Formal road unsealed

Vehicle track maintenance

Close and revegetate track

Existing barrier

New vehicle barrier

New path

New road unsealed

New toilet

Car parking

New furniture

Fishing platform/kayak launch

New fire pit

New sign
The Glasshouse Beach Access

Key changes

Future use
Improved pedestrian and vehicle access to the beach from the Glasshouse. No camping at car park.

Future amenities
Paths, boardwalks and bollards.
Car park for five cars maximum.
Improved way-finding, interpretive signage and interpretation.

Future access
Close illegal tracks through saltmarsh apart from one track to beach from Lake Tyers Beach Road as shown. Install barriers and signs at intersections to illegal tracks and enforce any illegal vehicle access on saltmarsh. Create set aside for Management Vehicles Only access to beach on west.

Key issues addressed
Off-road driving on the shoreline and saltmarsh, extending around the lake to beach.
Damage to significant environmental and cultural values from overcrowded camping, illegal fires and informal toilets.

Staging and priorities
High priority:
• Install barriers and signage relating to illegal tracks through saltmarsh.
• Install barriers around beach car park.
• Revegetate/remote illegal tracks through saltmarsh.
Medium priority:
• Install new walking track/boardwalk from the Glasshouse to the beach.
The Glasshouse

Beach Access

Proposed plan

1:10,000 @A3

- New vegetation
- Group camping and vans
- Small group camping. No vans
- Single camping
- Formal walking track
- Informal walking track
- Formal road unsealed
- Maintenance Vehicle Only (MVO)
- Close and revegetate track
- Existing barrier
- New vehicle barrier
- New path
- New road unsealed
- New toilet
- Car parking
- New furniture
- Fishing platform/kayak launch
- New fire pit
- New sign

LAKE TYERS STATE PARK CAMPING
AND ACCESS STRATEGY

Entry to Lake Tyers House property. Historic Aboriginal camp site/SETTLEMENT.

Close illegal track and revegetate and remediate. Install barriers and sign at intersection.

Create set aside for MVO.

Beach car park for 5 cars. Install barriers to edge and 'No camping' sign.

Formalise walking track and line with fencing.

Use section of path to access MVO.
Pettmans Beach Campground

Site analysis

Current use
- Unsealed Track
  Medium-scale formal camping with beach access and fishing. Attracts caravaners, older people, families and hunters using Ewing Morass.

Existing amenities
- Toilets, picnic tables and fire pits.

Existing access
- Pettman Road; unsealed but in good condition.

Key issues
- Firearms possession and use.
- Camp site design and vegetation.
- Beach and dune driving.

EVC
- Clay Heathland, Coastal Dune Scrub/Coastal Dune Grassland Mosaic,
- Damp Sands/Herb-rich Woodland, Wet Swale Heathland

Planning zone
- Conservation and Recreation Zone

Lack of vegetation defining sites
Timber beach access
Bullet holes in sign

Beach and foredune
Toilet in poor condition
Dune erosion
LAKE TYERS STATE PARK CAMPING AND ACCESS STRATEGY

Pettman’s Beach Camping Site

Camping encroaching into vegetation
Camping area
Views
Entry signage
Bollards stand out in landscape with lack of planting
Ground cover vegetation worn down across site
Pine frame with wire fence
Wetland
Steps to steep, sandy beach track
Dune erosion
Timber boardwalk in good condition

Toilet in poor condition

Key

- Camping encroaching into vegetation
- Camping area
- Views
- Formal walking track
- Informal walking track
- Formal road unsealed
- Vehicle track maintenance
- Informal road or unauthorised vehicle access
- Existing barrier
- Existing picnic table
- Existing fire scar
- Existing fire pit
Pettmans Beach Campground

Key changes

Future use
This camp site will provide good amenity close to the beach and easily accessible from the highway.
The site will continue to provide camping for visitors. Camping numbers will be limited to about 50 people.
A new day visitor area with amenities and interpretive shelter will be installed.

Future amenities
Upgraded toilet, interpretive signage, interpretive boardwalk, picnic tables.

Future access
Prevent access to illegal tracks through dunes and to beach.
Signage, education and enforcement required.

Key issues addressed
Firearms possession and use.
Camp site design and vegetation.
Beach and dune driving.
Permit camping only for park visitors.

Staging and priorities
High priority.
Upgrade toilets.

Medium priority.
Install barriers, boardwalk and signage, and revegetate.

Zoning
Conservation and Recreation Zone.
Establish setaside to enable camping.

Permits
Permits for Aboriginal cultural heritage required on as needs basis.
Entry Signage.

Repair or replace toilet and improve access path grade to the toilet.

Consider improved accessibility to beach track.

Remove existing bollards.

New vegetation

Formalise road and turn-around and install bollards.

Move existing post-and-wire fence lower into swale

Dune revegetation/restoration.

Revegetate informal path and rationalise.

Extend existing camping and install bollards.

Formal walking track

Informal walking track

Formal road unsealed

Maintenance Vehicle Only (MVO)

Close and revegetate track

Existing barrier

New vehicle barrier

New path

New road unsealed

New toilet

Car parking

New furniture

Fishing platform/kayak launch

New fire pit

New sign
Gibbs Beach Day Visitor Site

Site analysis

Current use
Used as an informal car park for beach access, some camping and surf fishing.

Existing amenities
None.

Existing access
Unsealed track from Lake Tyers.

Key issues
Some parts of the road are in poor condition. Camping and driving extending into saltmarsh area. Beach and dune driving/camping.

EVC
Limestone Box Forest, Lowland Forest, Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Woodland Complex

Planning zone
Conservation and Recreation Zone.
Gibbs Beach Day Visitor Site

Site Analysis

1:1000 @A3

- Camping encroaching into vegetation
- Camping area
- Views
- Formal walking track
- Informal walking track
- Formal road unsealed
- Vehicle track maintenance
- Informal road or unauthorised vehicle access
- Existing barrier
- Existing picnic table
- Unauthorised overnight camping
- Lack of toilets
- Unauthorised overnight camping
- Unauthorised vehicle access on beach and possibly camping
- Existing fire scar
- Existing fire pit
Gibbs Beach Day Visitor Site

Key changes

Future use
Day visitor car park with capacity for six cars will be provided with improved pedestrian access to beach.
No camping.

Future amenities
Pedestrian path, fencing, signage.
Car park.

Future access
Improve grade of unsealed track approaching the site. Install bollards and signs to restrict access to dunes and beach. Enforcement required.

Key issues addressed
The sections of the road in poor condition.
Camping and driving extending into saltmarsh area.
Beach and dune driving and camping.

Staging and priorities
High priority.
Install barriers and signage.

Medium priority.
Improve road, install picnic table, formalise beach access track.

Zoning
Conservation and Recreation Zone

Permits
No Aboriginal cultural heritage permits or plan required.
Install table and signage about regulations of 'No Camping'.

Rehabilitate and revegetate dunes.

Car parking for about six cars with new barrier.

Formal walking track to beach.

KEY

- New vegetation
- Group camping and vans
- Small group camping; no vans
- Single camping
- Formal walking track
- Informal walking track
- Formal road unsealed
- Management Vehicle Only (MVO)
- Close and revegetate track
- Existing barrier
- New vehicle barrier
- New path
- New road unsealed
- New toilet
- Car parking
- New furniture
- Fishing platform/kayak launch
- New fire pit
- New sign