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This plan has been commissioned by the Hepburn Shire Council to develop a vision, set of principles and practical actions to optimally manage Lake Daylesford Reserve in the future.

Lake Daylesford Reserve is an area of land made up mainly of Mineral Springs and Ornamental Lake Reserve and Recreation Reserve. The area is Crown land for which Council has been appointed Committee of Management. The total area of the space is approximately 72 Ha. The reserve is located at the southern end of Daylesford, still very close to the centre of town.

Lake Daylesford is one of the peak tourist attractions in the Hepburn Shire and, as such should be maintained to the highest levels. The lake attracts high visitation levels from both locals and tourists and is a significant natural asset under the management of Council.

The reserve provides a variety of settings catering for passive recreation pursuits and enjoyment of natural and modified landscape. The most active section of the reserve incorporates the upper area of the ornamental Lake Daylesford which includes the areas of the historic baths, the Lake House Café, bookstore and walking path.

A short walk to the west includes the well visited mineral springs which include Central Spring, Hard Hill Spring, Wagga Spring and Sutton Spring. A large portion of the reserve provides access to a more tranquil, indigenous bushland setting with walking trails and connection to other state government managed areas of bushland.

Lake Daylesford is used regularly for tourist activity with visitors coming to experience the natural beauty of the area as well as the attraction of the publicly accessible mineral spring sites.

The reserve also has a long history, having been part of the land populated by the indigenous tribes of the Dja Dja Wurrung. Gold was discovered in the late 1850’s which lead to an influx of European settlement, mainly Swiss and Italians with a large contingent of Chinese. Much of the area that is now Lake Daylesford was mined for gold and was generally known as “Wombat Flat”. In the 1890’s the concept of an ornamental lake for Daylesford was discussed however it was not until 1929 that work began on the development of Lake Daylesford.

The area is renowned for the beauty of the ornamental lake and the surrounding period and contemporary accommodation as it is for the mineral springs which exist on the site.

The reserve is one of the most popular tourist destinations in the area, indeed at least half the homes surrounding the lake are available to rent as holiday accommodation.

The management of this site as an important site of historic and natural significance is of the key drivers for the development of this management plan.

This management plan has been prepared in partnership with the local community, Council staff other stakeholder representatives and has included field assessments with an environmental management and landscape management focus.

Consultation with local community has been undertaken in a variety of ways, providing opportunity for feedback through on site meetings, surveys, web based comments and community meetings.

Relevant information on the site has been provided by both local community and Council.

From the research and consultation undertaken the following management principles were defined for the reserve.

1. Conservation
   - Protection of historic, European landscape with protection of exotics within a confined area around the lake and mineral springs area
   - Management of interface between historic, exotic landscape and surrounding natural bushland
   - Control and manage invasive weeds with weed removal and indigenous planting program particularly in creek lines but also through bushland areas

2. Trail connections
   - Develop more effective walking track connections to lower reserve.
   - Provide local pedestrian link through northern area of reserve and connections through to Jubilee Lake
   - Provide connection to Great Dividing Trail
   - Provide strong connections to the CBD of Daylesford

3. Activities
   - Reserve maintained for passive activity only
   - Relocate and redevelop playground
   - Focus on providing appropriate surfaces for high activity areas
   - Introduce and develop new activity nodes to spread traffic across the site and reduce congestion

4. Sustainable Management
   - Ensure Risk Management issues are addressed such as removal of fish hooks, pedestrian/vehicle separation, tree senescence
   - Involvement of community in planning, works and maintenance of the area
   - Ensure clear accountability and responsibilities are outlined in terms of management, maintenance and development between Victorian Mineral Water Committee, DSE and Council

5. Maintenance
   - Provide for quality maintenance which addresses the historical character of the site.
   - Maintenance works should address conservation principles in terms of environmental sensitivity and sustainability
   - Maintain and improve areas of the reserve which provide for a variety of activity nodes
   - Inspection schedules and response times

6. Built form
   - Built form on site to reflect historic and natural character of site
   - Built form to reflect the capacity for access
   - Restoration and interpretation of particular aspects of the site are important
   - Installation to be undertaken with due care and attention to values of the site
   - Appropriate materials

7. Historical Interpretation
   - Protect and maintain historical landscape
   - Interpret history including Aboriginal land ownership, gold mining at the reserve, mineral springs, development of baths etc.
   - Interpret using appropriate style and design

8. Signage
   - Provide commonly themed signage that;
     - identifies the reserve and activity nodes (way finding signs)
     - provides directional guidance along trail
     - Interprets historical aspects of the reserve
   - Reduce or consolidate risk management signs
9. Traffic Management

- Provide clear delineation between vehicles and pedestrians/park users
- Landscape car park areas more effectively
- Create secondary activity node to reduce congestion
- Provide better signage from main road to Lake Daylesford

10. Entry Presentation

- Better pedestrian access to the reserve
- Landscape entry car park

Key Actions to address these principles include:

1. Undertaking a staged capital replacement and improvement program
2. Providing a landscape management program that provides for controlled management of both historic and indigenous landscape areas
3. Providing design guidelines for future development focusing on a suite of suitable materials such as:
   a. Heritage colours, cast iron or timber finishes for furniture, posts, etc.
   b. Use of organic materials (e.g. granitic sand) for pathways
   c. Use of natural colour palette for signage
   d. Use of indigenous trees for creek planting and bushland planting
4. Management of contractors on site in terms of minimizing disturbance to environmentally sensitive areas
5. Plan to develop walking tracks to create loops at the reserve as well as connection back to the Daylesford CBD and Jubilee Lake
6. Inspection schedules for maintenance action
7. Upgrades to main entry point at Bleakley Street
8. Improving pedestrian connection between upper and lower reserve
9. Installation of interpretive signage and restoration of historical structures such as rotunda and power shed
10. Improvement of Mineral Springs Area and car park with wayfinding signage and better connection to lake and Mineral Springs
Introduction

The Lake Daylesford Reserve Management Plan was commissioned by the Hepburn Shire Council in order to responsibly resource a management regime for the future benefit of Lake Daylesford Reserve. In order to provide a relevant set of management principles and actions, the initial stage of this plan provides an introductory context through the investigation of present conditions, relevant strategic work, current use and values, and a history of the reserve.

This plan has been prepared with input from stakeholders and local community members who have provided information on current management regimes, issues, concepts and ideas for the future improvement of Lake Daylesford Reserve.

Lake Daylesford Reserve is a significant passive recreation reserve in the area and a major tourist attraction dominated by the ornamental Lake Daylesford, mineral springs (Central, Hard Hills, Wagga and Sutton) and natural bushland setting. The reserve presents as a picturesque parkland and ornamental lake however entry to and connections from car parks to the points of interest in the reserve are not as well presented as they could be.

Although there is local interest in the reserve, it is also a major tourist destination and many of the surrounding buildings are part of a substantial tourist destination industry, focussed around the picturesque surrounds of the Lake and the renown of the Mineral Springs.

As such, Council must take a lead role in the management, enhancement and protection of the landscape and amenity at the reserve in order to protect the site for both local enjoyment and as a key driver for tourism in the area.

The management plan is designed to act as an easy to read tool for those involved in managing the reserve and, for more detail on background research, a background paper is available.

1.1 The Study Area

Lake Daylesford Reserve is an area of land made up several parcels. The most significant of these is the Mineral Springs and Ornamental Lake and Recreation Reserve. The area is Crown land for which Council has been appointed Committee of Management. The total area of the space is approximately 72 Ha. The reserve is located about 1.5 kilometres south of the Daylesford Post Office.

1.2 Background and Purpose of Plan

The purpose of the plan is to provide the local community and Council with clear directions about the future management, maintenance, improvement and use of the Lake Daylesford Reserve.

Council views the site as a major tourist attraction with a strong local history and understands the need to ensure local people with an interest are able to effectively provide input on the management and future of the site. Maintenance and upkeep has been sporadic in the past and has resulted in some infrastructure in relatively poor condition along with some weed infestation along creek lines and through some of the bushland between the ornamental lake and mineral springs area.

Council has consequently committed funds to the development of a management plan in order to manage resources invested at the reserve in the most effective way over time and ensure that all stakeholders can become involved in the ongoing improvement of the reserve in a practical and meaningful manner.

The Plan includes some key infrastructure developments and provides recommendations on managing and maintaining the reserve in a way which reflects those values presented to consultants as part of the community discussions and consultation that has taken place.
1.3 History of the Reserve

The reserve is part of the traditional land of the Dja Dja Wurrung people who occupied the land throughout the area before any settlement occurred. The introduction of settlers and gold miners in the mid to late 1800’s significantly changed the traditional landscape with much of the land being devoid of trees through to the mid 1850’s.

Although many miners worked the area of Lake Daylesford as a gold field, the area did not was not a rich field and attention was moved to the nearby richer fields located on what is now Argus and Cornish Hill.

It was during the late 1890’s that the concept of an ornamental lake for Daylesford was first raised. In the mid 1920’s the area previously known as Wombat Flat began to be transformed into Lake Daylesford.

The landscape, once reflecting mining activities, is now a picturesque combination of ornamental lake, regrowth native vegetation and exotic trees. Many of the exotic trees were planted by local communities and Council in the first landscaping efforts to beautify the reserve, provide shade in summer and create a landscape reminiscent of their European ancestry.

A Chinese Settlement and Joss House were both flooded as part of the damming of the area to create the lake.

The site still has many historical points of interest and the European landscape that was created around the lake in particular is still an important part of the character of the reserve.

Many interesting historical photos are available which could be used as part of an excellent interpretive trail highlighting the traditional owners of the land, the gold mining activity, the construction of the lake and the mineral springs.

The reserve now also has a community based, Council supported Advisory Group which has provided information and support to this study and are enthusiastic about working to improve the reserve and interpret the historical story of the mineral springs.
1.4 Existing Conditions, Values and Uses

1.4.1 Vegetation and Conservation

Daylesford is located in the upper reaches of the Sailors Creek catchment, which is a sub-catchment of the Loddon River within the North Central Catchment Management Authority region.

The township is dissected diagonally by two bioregions: Goldfields in the north (north-west) and Central Victorian Uplands bioregion in the south (south-east).

The Lake Daylesford Reserve is in the south-western part of the township close to the centre of town. It has been formed by the damming of Smith and Blind Creeks.

The bioregion is Central Victorian Uplands dominant vegetation type or Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) around the lake is modelled as Valley Grassy Forest (47), and this is surrounded by Herb Rich Foothill Forest (23). The Valley Grassy Forest (47) has a State Conservation status of ‘vulnerable’, (second highest) and has dominant Eucalyptus species of Yellow Box (Eucalyptus meliodora), Narrow-leaf Peppermint (Eucalyptus radiata spp. radiata), Messmate Stringybark (Eucalyptus obliqua) and Candlebark (Eucalyptus rubida). These species are still present as large mature trees on the western flank of the lake.

Common understorey plants for Valley Grassy Forest (47) include Blackwood (Acacia melanoxylon) and Silver Wattle (Acacia dealbata), which are present on the site as mature trees and 1-2m seedlings. The mature trees and seedlings should be retained and further protected by undertaking selective weed control and exotic tree removal.

Other smaller understorey species present on the western flank of the slopes and ridges include Black-anther Flax-lily (Dianella revoluta s.l.) and Wattle Mat-rush (Lomarda filiformis) were common, while Common Tussock-grass (Poa labillardierei) persisted along walking tracks.

The bulk of the native vegetation west of the lake is indigenous with minor populations of weeds present on the disturbed track and road sides. As the EVC Valley Grassy Forest (47) has a State Conservation Status of ‘vulnerable’, (second highest), it is worthwhile removing disturbed track side weeds as a way of protecting the most valuable natural assets first.

There were no rare or endangered species observed at the site. There is no evidence of significant indigenous stands of remnant grasses or herbaceous floras. It should be noted that March is not the best time to observe native plants. Spring is the optimum time to observe small flowering plants and grasses.

1.4.2 Weeds

The perimeter of the lake is generally heavily modified, particularly the northern, eastern and southern reaches of the lake. It has many large exotic trees including Willow trees (Salix spp) and Radiata Pines (Pinus radiata).

Scattered amongst the Pines are some mature and seedling Blackwood (Acacia melanoxylon). Where possible the exotic, senescing trees should be removed to enable the indigenous species to grow; this is particularly relevant on the northern shore line.

In the southern or upstream reaches the Willow trees have transformed and choked the lake, creating a dense weedy gully. This dense cover seems to provide great cover for fauna as a wallaby was spotted at the southern water hole near Melbourne Rd during the site visit. These areas should be dealt with sensitively in terms of gradual removal of willows.

The main creek line vegetation is heavily modified with Willow trees (Salix spp) and other deciduous exotics. Generally the gullies to the south and west of the lake have moderate weed loads of Blackberry (Rubus fruticosus), also Cape Broom (Genista monspessulana) and English Broom (Cytisus scoparius). Spanish Heath (Erica lusitanica) is also present on the road verges on the south boundary of the site (old Ballarat Rd).

Removal of Cape Broom (Genista monspessulana) and English Broom (Cytisus scoparius) as declared Noxious Weeds in this region under the Catchment and Land Protection Act (CaLP Act) should be high priority. Radiata Pine (Pinus radiata) and English Ivy (Hedera helix) are also dispersed across the site and should be removed given their profile as local “Bushland Bullies”.

A longer term control and maintenance plan needs to be developed to eradicate the widespread Blackberry infestation from creeping up out of the creek lines.

Weeds in bushland area require strategic removal and replacement with indigenous species.
1.4.3 Values and Use

The Lake Daylesford Reserve fulfills two broad functions, one as a regionally significant destination point for visitors to the area, promoting the mineral spas, ornamental lake, café and bookshop and the second as a reserve of natural beauty and tranquility which is accessible for local residents to enjoy.

These two sets of values do not always co-exist easily with the encroachment of the tourism industry often conflicting with a perceived loss of amenity by local residents. Tourism results in high visitation, significant vehicle movement around the site and some loss of amenity simply due to the number of people visiting the area.

Local residents and tourist facility operators alike have also indicated that they have an expectation of more environmentally sensitive maintenance right across the site and the use of common, natural building elements combined with a consistent, sensitive management approach to natural areas is crucial.

The uses that need to be supported are those that fit with the values of the reserve and are focused on passive activity. The ongoing maintenance of trails and sensitive, gradual removal of weeds, whilst maintaining the European landscape around the lake was highlighted as important values, reflecting the key use of the reserve as a walking trail and destination to enjoy the surrounds.

More seating is required around the trail network.
1.5 Policy and Strategic Context

A range of studies, legislation and existing policy influence the management of the study area. Key influences are listed below:

- The area is Crown land managed by Council as Committee of Management under the Crown Land Reserves Act 1978. Regulations under the Act provide, amongst other things, for the control of activities and the protection of vegetation and soils.
- The North Central Catchment Management Authority has responsibility for managing the bed and banks of the Creek. Any works to the creek line will need approval through the NCCMA.
- The Native Title Act, 1993 prevents actions on any Crown Land that may extinguish Native Title. The Act sets out provisions under which a ‘future act’ may be validated. It is likely that works recommended at the site would proceed without difficulty however DSE and possibly Council planning department may need to give approval for more significant works such as walking trails. Most works recommended revolve around replacement of existing facilities or modifications to existing infrastructure and approval is not seen as an issue.
- The Healthy Communities Public Health Plan (2005-2008) notes “Safe and Accessible Communities” is one of three key themes for Council in terms of public health and that this is to be achieved through “… design elements in public open spaces and playgrounds that encourage the use of amenities and social interaction” (2.1.1).
- Sustainable Water Use Plan, 2007 sets actions for Council to implement including;
  - Influence – particularly in regards to it’s water management of open space and community facilities
  - Council to seek water sensitive urban design for new developments
These are relevant in terms of use of water and stormwater collection and sensitive design, particularly in run off from roadways and car parks.
- Access and Inclusion Plan, 2005 – 2015 The Plan aims to:
  - Maximises access for all citizens including those with a disability,
  - Enables participation by people with a disability in the life of the community with dignity and as few barriers as practicable.
  - Achieve as far as possible, equity of service delivery, the development of appropriate policies, and the implantation of those policies across all functions of Council.

Appropriate Access to reserve should be paramount in terms of decision making and detailed design

- Healthy Communities – 2005 – 2015, Social Plan – Overview highlights the following as key issues for Daylesford, relevant to the management plan
  - Impact of tourism on accessibility for local residents. Need for tourism operates to provide access for locals.
  - Need to bring the Mineral Reserve back to people as a place of community engagement

- Hepburn Shire Planning Scheme

21.03 Key Land Use Themes
Support for local tourism-recreation opportunities that add to the local economic base and ensure long term sustainability of natural resources.

21.09 Environment and Heritage
The entire Shire is within water supply catchments. The maintenance of water quality and the quantity of water, in a local and regional context is critical in these areas. The objectives include
- To protect remnant vegetation and habitat from unplanned loss, while enhancing linkages between habitat areas.
- To manage development where bushfire behaviour is likely to pose a threat to life and property.

22.02 Mineral Springs Protection
Policy applies to the environs, catchments and aquifers of mineral springs in Hepburn Shire – (ESO2 – Environmental Significance Overlay Mineral Springs and Groundwater Protection). The objectives are
- To enhance and protect the quality and quantity of mineral spring water
- To ensure that new development does not compromise the integrity of the aquifer
- To ensure that all use and development is compatible with the characteristics and integrity of individual mineral springs.
- To protect and enhance the setting of the mineral springs

- Victorian Mineral Water Committee Mineral Springs Reserves Master Plan Review 2009 provides a detailed overview of proposed works to be implemented over the next 5 or more years for Mineral Springs across Victoria with particular detail provided for major springs such as Hepburn Mineral Springs and Central Springs at Lake Daylesford.

This master plan discusses the need for the development of an appropriate management plan and provides a list of physical works at the site including;

Lake Daylesford I

Support the preparation and on-going implementation of a landscape management plan, particularly addressing:
- a consistent approach to revegetation within the Lake Daylesford / Central Springs Reserve
- a uniform approach to signage, directing visitors to key features, including the mineral springs
- an integrated pedestrian circulation system linking all reserve features and entry points

LD Central Springs I

Prepare a detailed management plan / master plan for Central Springs area, particularly addressing:
- Presentation of cascades implementation
- Maintenance of pavilion
- Improved presentation of Wombat Creek
- Location / installation of original rotunda
- Landscape presentation
- Provision of park facilities
- Treatment of retaining walls
- Assessment of power supply needs and subsequent treatment of existing power shed and overhead power lines

LD CS 2
Rationalise access to Central Springs area; from the main car park to a single access point. Remove redundant access and revegetate

LD CS 3
Revegetate the creek environment downstream of the Hard Hills spring

LD CS4
Improve signage to more clearly relate the Wombat Creek walk to both Central and Suttons springs and to car park locations and other connection points

LD CS 5
Upgrade the mineral springs car park, particularly addressing:
- Presentation and signage
- Tree planting and landscaping
- Improved pedestrian access and directional signage to the Mineral Springs area
Plan and implement ‘Mineral Springs Walk’, linking from Central Springs and culminating at Suttons, to include:

- New mineral spring at an appropriate location
- Provision of walker amenities (e.g. seating, signage, path surfacing)
- Explanation of mineral water / springs story, collection, geology
- Consider presentation / interpretation of heritage sites
- Revegetation of creek / weed management

Re-design / re-construct the spring setting to achieve a closer relationship to the creek environment and to express more appropriate materiality that deals with access and interfaces.

Replace bores and undertake restoration works to hand pumps to deal with contamination risks.

Investigate water supply and evaluate the sustainability of supply into the future with a view to retaining as an example of a pit spring.

Resurface walls with stone

Provide interpretive / naming signage

Regrade the spring surrounds to ensure run-off drains away from the pit to reduce contamination risk.

Interpret pit (within the context of the provision of new spring pumps along the Springs Walk), telling the story of how practices have evolved, with Wagga representing old, now unsustainable practices.

Council will need to work closely with the Victorian Mineral Water Committee to implement these improvements and continue to maintain them appropriately. This management relationship with the Victorian Mineral Water Committee is covered in Section 4.4 of the management plan.

The Greenhouse Local Action Plan specifies numerous ways of reducing greenhouse gas emissions through reduced energy consumption, more efficient infrastructure and reduction in waste. This document has relevance in terms of proposed lighting, new building design and in terms of protection and rehabilitation of vegetation to continue and improve CO₂ absorption over time.
To assist in identifying important aspects of the management plan, an assessment of issues and opportunities at the site were considered in two key ways. Sites were physically assessed by environmental planners and landscape architects. Once completed, consultation with local community took place to discuss identified points of interest and provide opportunity for comment on potential opportunities or solutions to identified issues. The outcomes of these processes are summarised below. (Please see background paper for detailed data on site assessments and consultation.)
## 2.1 Field Assessment outcomes

Field Assessments identified the following key points.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Site Feature</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native Vegetation and Fauna</td>
<td>The site contains a mix of historical European landscape around the lake and</td>
<td>Provide appropriate planting program to manage both the historical landscape in the immediate surrounds of the baths area and the indigenous landscape across the rest of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>indigenous landscape.</td>
<td>족 생성</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weeds are evident particularly in the western slope area and along some of the</td>
<td>Weed removal and management program required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dirt tracks in the bushland. In particular, Broom and Blackberry in the creek</td>
<td>Options include;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lines.</td>
<td>• Program to physically remove or spray invasive weeds and replace with understorey species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Selected weeding on an ongoing basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Program of native species planting to reduce weed growth returning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical conservation</td>
<td>There are numerous structures and landscapes at the reserve with a historical</td>
<td>Opportunities exist to interpret the history of the area, from being part of the lands of the indigenous Dja Dja Wurrung community, the gold mining history and creation of the lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>context that need to be celebrated.</td>
<td>족 생성</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking path/links</td>
<td>A walking path network exists around Lake Daylesford Reserve. Connection to a</td>
<td>Across the site, gravel pathways are recommended with some appropriate paving in very high traffic areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>larger network providing access to Lake Jubilee and back into Daylesford CBD is possible.</td>
<td>족 생성</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Management</td>
<td>Maintenance of infrastructure</td>
<td>Maintenance and inspections are important in reducing risk issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vehicle/pedestrian demarcation</td>
<td>There are few pedestrian crossings or logical ways to get people from car parks to walking paths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flooding</td>
<td>There is a need to undertake a flood study to investigate impacts on the lower dam areas in the case of flooding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signage</td>
<td>The reserve has a number of different styles of signage regarding controls in place at the site</td>
<td>Control signage needs to be consolidated and themed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Little or no signage on site to interpret the history of the site.</td>
<td>Interpretive signage to be introduced, potential for significant display at this site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Signage to improve walking paths and connection of other areas.</td>
<td>As part of the overall development of the site, signage designating walking paths should be part of an overall plan to improve walking paths on site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Way finding signs may be useful in letting people understand the context of where they are in relation to the overall reserve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Activities on site are generally passive and should remain that way. Vehicle traffic needs to be ‘quietened’ and walking around the site needs to be promoted and highlighted.</td>
<td>Activities on site should be maintained to a passive level with minimal disruption to the peaceful amenity and natural setting of the reserve. Promotion of Mineral Springs could be far more effective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Furniture and equipment</td>
<td>Furniture and equipment design and condition varies greatly across the site.</td>
<td>Consistent theme for park furniture, whilst celebrating some of the older styles that still exist in good condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car parking circulation</td>
<td>Car parking is small and not well landscaped. Pedestrian linkage is not defined, current configuration does not provide good circulation. The Western car park is not well signed or accessed.</td>
<td>Better signage to western car park and way finding signs and footpaths for people exiting vehicles and entering reserve.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 Consultation Outcomes

Four methods of consultation were undertaken for this project. These included:

1. Project Website summarising the project and providing opportunity for email based feedback on an individual basis and one which purely qualitative. Descriptive comments on any aspect of the project were allowed for.

2. Household Survey providing a set list of questions that were both quantitative and qualitative.

3. On site meeting with stakeholder groups

4. Community meeting for general discussion

Detailed outcomes of these consultation processes are provided as part of a background paper; however the following list provides an accurate summary of the key results from community consultation.

- Don’t over manage, don’t aggressively remove weeds and destroy habitat
- Protect the creek and indigenous nature of much of the reserve with an ongoing weed removal and planting program
- Improve use and access with improvements to walking path and pedestrian connection
- Restore and celebrate the historical structures and landscape through interpretation and restoration of built form
- Address environmental issues exacerbated by a lack of or inappropriate maintenance practices such as wholesale removal of vegetation
- Provide walking paths and signage to connect the reserve more effectively with the local community and create a loop walk providing links from Daylesford to the Lake and through the reserve to Jubilee Lake. Much of the path is already in place and needs some improvement, mapping and signage
- Protect the integrity of the mineral spring water at the site
- Don’t over develop the site, don’t provide land for more developments, minimise use of paving, concrete, hard materials

2.3 Park and Open Space Trends

As a result of previous studies undertaken, current participation data available through the Australian Bureau of Statistics and comments made throughout the consultation phase, the following list of broad trends are provided to further inform the outcomes of the Management Plan.

1. Increased development and use of linear open space as paths or trails for walking and cycling

2. Using open spaces to connect destinations as an alternative mode of transport, less reliance on motor vehicles.

3. Recognition of need to promote healthy, active lifestyles in a sedentary society.


5. Increasing levels of informal recreation with decreasing levels of more formal sport participation as people become more individual in their approach to leisure time.

6. Increased understanding of the need to provide diversity of settings and levels of development

7. Significant increase in protecting natural and cultural values and a commitment to environmentally sustainable management and development

8. Significant increase in embracing water conservation principles

9. An understanding of a partnership approach to management with Council having a limit on resources and the importance of local volunteerism

10. Increased understanding of the funding environment and availability of grants for a variety of works and programs

11. Recognition of the high importance of weed control and revegetation with indigenous species in order to protect habitat

12. Broadly speaking, Victoria has an aging population, generally wanting to exercise in an informal environment
3 Vision and Management Principles

Based on the research and consultation previously summarised, the following vision statements and management principles are provided for Lake Daylesford Reserve in order to develop a broad direction for the future improvement of the reserve and to guide future decisions and actions at the reserve.

### 3.1 Vision and Future Direction for the Reserve

The following statements provide a vision for Lake Daylesford Reserve focussing on the values highlighted by the research and consultation undertaken;

Lake Daylesford Reserve will be a place where a natural and historic landscape is managed and protected for the enjoyment of local residents and tourists.

The reserve serves as a destination for pedestrians from surrounding neighbourhoods and creates links to other destinations.

The reserve will provide a tranquil setting for passive recreation such as walking, swimming and picnics and the enjoyment and use of the mineral springs.

Around the upper and lower areas of Lake Daylesford, the historic, European species will provide the dominant landscape character.

In other areas of the reserve indigenous species will provide the dominant landscape, in conjunction with a weed management program.

The reserve will have a strongly themed built form to provide for passive recreation and this will be sympathetic to the historic character of the space.

The reserve will provide a connection to the past and be valued because of its connection to the history of Daylesford.

Developments and management is undertaken in a sensitive and sustainable manner, with an understanding of the natural and historical context of the reserve.

The following page presents a series of management principles based on achieving the vision for Lake Daylesford Reserve expressed above.

“..a place where a natural and historic landscape is managed and protected for the enjoyment of local residents and tourists..”
## 3.2 Management Principles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Conservation</strong></td>
<td>Protection of historic, European landscape with protection of exotics within a confined area around the lake and mineral springs area. Management of interface between historic, exotic landscape and surrounding natural bushland. Control and manage invasive weeds along trails with a weed removal and indigenous planting program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Trail connections</strong></td>
<td>Develop more effective walking track connection to the lower lake section. Provide local pedestrian links through to Daylesford CBD and to Lake Jubilee. Provide connection to Great Dividing Trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Activities</strong></td>
<td>Reserve maintained for passive activity only. Relocate and redevelop playground. Focus on providing appropriate infrastructure for high traffic/activity areas. Enhance new activity nodes to spread traffic across the site and reduce congestion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Sustainable Management</strong></td>
<td>Ensure Risk Management issues are addressed such as removal of fish hooks, pedestrian and vehicle separation, tree senescence. Involvement of community in planning, works and maintenance of the area. Ensure clear accountability and responsibilities are outlined in terms of management, maintenance and development between DSE, Victorian Mineral Water Committee and Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Maintenance</strong></td>
<td>Maintenance works should address conservation principles in terms of environmental sensitivity and sustainability. Maintain and improve areas of the reserve which provide for a variety of activities. Inspection schedules and response times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. Built form</strong></td>
<td>Built form on site to reflect historic and natural character of site. Built form to reflect the capacity for access. Restoration and interpretation of particular aspects of the site are important. Installation to be undertaken with due care and attention to values of the site. Appropriate materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. Historical Interpretation</strong></td>
<td>Protect and maintain historical landscape. Interpret history including Aboriginal land ownership, gold mining at the reserve, mineral springs, development of the baths etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. Signage</strong></td>
<td>Provide themed signage that identifies the reserve and activity nodes (way finding signs). Provides directional guidance along trail network. Interprets historical aspects of the reserve. Reduce or consolidate signage, particularly risk management signage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. Traffic Management</strong></td>
<td>Provide clear delineation between vehicles and pedestrians/park users. Landscape car park areas more effectively. Create secondary activity node to reduce congestion. Provide better signage from main road to Lake Daylesford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. Entry</strong></td>
<td>Landscape entry car park. Better pedestrian access to the reserve.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Actions to Achieve Management Principles

4.1 Conservation

Protect and manage interface for Indigenous and European landscapes

Lake Daylesford Reserve has a unique history that has lead to a landscape which provides a concentrated area of European landscape particularly focussed on the ornamental lake and a much larger expanse of native bushland. It is clear that both need to be appropriately maintained and interpreted at the site as both have a place in telling the story of the history of the reserve.

Generally the areas given over to both landscapes are reasonably well defined however weed growth particularly on the western slopes of the Lake and the creek line need to be managed with an ongoing weed control and indigenous replanting program.

In particular, management of Pinus radiata and Willows will be crucial as both are seen as very invasive and will need to be managed and controlled effectively. The areas of Willow need to be sensitively dealt with as they provide habitat but need to be thinned over time and removed as they become senescent.

It is expected that exotic species within the indigenous zone would be removed over time whilst indigenous species in the European landscape would be allowed to grow as part of a mix of native and exotic species.

An appropriate species planting list is included over the page for indigenous replacement planting.
Recommended Species for revegetation works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVC</th>
<th>Valley Grassy Forest (47)</th>
<th>Herb Rich Foothill Forest (23)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canopy Trees</strong></td>
<td>Yellow Box <em>(Eucalyptus melliodora)</em></td>
<td>Messmate Stringybark <em>(Eucalyptus obliqua)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Candlebark <em>(Eucalyptus rubida)</em></td>
<td>Broad-leaf Peppermint <em>(Eucalyptus dven)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Narrow-leaf Peppermint <em>(Eucalyptus radiata)</em></td>
<td>Eurabbie <em>(Eucalyptus globulus ssp. bicostata)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Messmate Stringybark <em>(Eucalyptus obliqua)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Understorey Trees &amp; Shrubs</strong></td>
<td>Silver Wattle <em>(Acacia dealbata)</em></td>
<td>Silver Wattle <em>(Acacia dealbata)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blackwood <em>(Acacia melanoxylon)</em></td>
<td>Common Hovea <em>(Hovea heterophylla)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea <em>(Davesia leptophylla)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common Hovea <em>(Hovea heterophylla)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common Heath <em>(Epacris impressa)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common Rice-flower <em>(Pimelea humida)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thin-leaf Wattle <em>(Acacia australis)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grey Parrot-pea <em>(Dhynya arenacens s.l.)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Herbs &amp; Grasses</strong></td>
<td>Honey-pots <em>(Acrotriche serrulata)</em></td>
<td>Trailing Ground-berry <em>(Aroracthe praestrate)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common Raspwort <em>(Gonocarpus tetragynus)</em></td>
<td>Tall Bluebell <em>(Wahlenbergia stricta)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Creeping Bossia <em>(Bossiaea prostrata)</em></td>
<td>Slender Fireweed <em>(Senecio treuflora)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slender Fireweed <em>(Senecio treuflora)</em></td>
<td>Shubby Fireweed <em>(Senecio minimum)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cotton Fireweed <em>(Senecio quadridentatus)</em></td>
<td>Cotton Fireweed <em>(Senecio quadridentatus)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common Raspwort <em>(Gonocarpus tetragynus)</em></td>
<td>Prickly Starwort <em>(Stellaria purgaens)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grassland Wood-sorrel <em>(Oxalis perennans)</em></td>
<td>Ivy-leaf Violet <em>(Viola hederacea sensu)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stinking Pennywort <em>(Hydrocotyle laxifloria)</em></td>
<td>Bidgee-wedgee <em>(Aceroa novae-zelandiae)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Variable Stinkweed <em>(Opeledulosa varia)</em></td>
<td>Kidney-weed <em>(Dictanthe repens)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trailing Goodenia <em>(Goodenia lonona)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common Tussock-grass <em>(Poa kabelrandere)</em></td>
<td>Stinking Pennywort <em>(Hydrocotyle laxifloria)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reed Bent-grass <em>(Deyeuxia quadrata)</em></td>
<td>Spiny-headed Mat-rush <em>(Lomandra angustia ssp. longifolia)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wattle Mat-rush <em>(Lomandra kijermia)</em></td>
<td>Wattle Mat-rush <em>(Lomandra kijermia ssp. canacea)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grey Tussock-grass <em>(Poa sieberiana)</em></td>
<td>Common Woodrush <em>(Luzula meridionalis var. flaccida)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black-anther Flax-lily <em>(Dianella revoluta s.l.)</em></td>
<td>Velvet Wallaby-grass <em>(Australanthina plosa)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weeping Grass <em>(Marsilea stipoides var. stipoides)</em></td>
<td>Austral Bracken <em>(Plumbum esculentum)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purple Coral-pea <em>(Hardenbergia violacea)</em></td>
<td>Necklace Fern <em>(Asplenium flabel(olum)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mountain Clematis <em>(Clematis aristata)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Twining Glycone <em>(Glycine clandestine)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Common Apple-berry <em>(Bildera scandens var. scandens)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purple Coral-pea <em>(Hardenbergia violacea)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Riparian</strong></td>
<td>Thatch Saw-sedge <em>(Gahnia radula)</em></td>
<td>Tall Sedge <em>(Carex appressa)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Red-Fruit Saw-sedge <em>(Gahnia sieberiana)</em></td>
<td>Common Reed <em>(Phragmites australis)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tall Sedge <em>(Leptospermo esula)</em></td>
<td>Water-ribbons <em>(Tiglichen procerum s.l.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common Woodrush <em>(Luzula meridionalis var. flaccida)</em></td>
<td>Common Spike-sedge <em>(Eleocharis octa)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Upright Water-milfoil <em>(Myophyllum crispatum)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Weed Control

Weed invasion is a threat to the conservation of environmental values at Lake Daylesford Reserve. Removal of weeds at this reserve must be part of a consistent, ongoing program of weed control using a variety of measures, coupled with a revegetation program.

Three key areas need to be managed and these are:

- Western slopes from Lake to Mineral Spring area
- Creek line around Mineral Spring area
- Areas of invasive woody weeds such as Pinus Radiata and Willows

1. High priority should be given to control of vigorous weeds through physical removal and spot spraying.

Key weeds on site are Blackberry, Cape Broom, English Broom, Pinus Radiata and Willows.

Willow and Pinus Radiata should be controlled and progressively removed as they become senescent. They are part of the overall landscape and should be managed as part of the exotic landscape but managed in terms of their obstruction to water flow and spread.

A rust (fungal) disease has been utilised in some regions in an attempt to control blackberry weeds. Further research indicates that although this has had some affect, at this point it has only been a mild deterrent. It is recommended that blackberry be physically removed along with other weeds and an ongoing chemical spray program be implemented.

There are a wide variety of herbicides used to control weeds, however, it is very important to note that careful selection of product and controlled spraying is crucial given the proximity of the creek line.

- Apply herbicide when the plant is actively growing.
- Do not apply herbicide when the plant is under stress: extreme heat or cold, drought, waterlogging, or diseased.
- Choose early morning or late afternoon in summer; midday in winter. Usually apply in spring.
- Do not apply when wet or windy weather is anticipated.
- For many plants, especially bulbous plants and those which sucker, the best time is from summer to autumn.
- Treat deciduous plants in late spring or in summer, when in full leaf.
- Areas that are being used as habitat for breeding fauna should be physically removed outside of breeding season.

Application of poison;

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- Areas that are being used as habitat for breeding fauna should be physically removed outside of breeding season.
Weed Control Principles

Weed Control Principles

Weed removal should be staged to ensure habitat is not removed all at once and to reduce erosion.

Large areas of exposed soil are an open invitation to weed invasion and may also cause soils to erode.

Weed control must be done step by step with an integrated revegetation program to achieve a successful outcome.

Prioritisation and environmental impacts must be taken into account at all times.

It is important to consider any negative impacts of weed control and try to minimise these.

Weed Prioritisation

Prioritising is essential for effective and environmentally sensitive weed control. At times, being environmentally aware can seem detrimental to effective weed control, but an understanding of weed life cycles can often lead to successful outcomes.

Choosing which weeds to control first requires investigation of the following:

Seed Dispersal/Seed Type

Plants move their seeds about in many different ways. Some plants simply drop their seeds at the base of the adult, then form a thicket increasing in size, density and seed production capability as the years pass. Other plants have different seed shapes to help them travel long distances on the wind; this can give them the capability of moving birds and animals to move the seed in a similar fashion. Some plants produce hard coated seeds that can be stored in the soil for long periods of time allowing the plant to take advantage of environmental change such as increased light after weeds have been controlled or fire has cleared the vegetation.

Reproduction Technique/Rate of Invasiveness

Plants reproduce in two ways – sexual reproduction and asexual reproduction. Sexual reproduction is a concern when large amounts of seed is produced and can then be dispersed into the surrounding environment. Asexual reproduction is when a plant does not need to produce seed to continue to reproduce and dominate and environment. Bulbs, corms, layering and suckering are all techniques of reproduction not using seeds that can cause severe weed invasions. Amount of seed produced or reproduction technique can be related to rate of invasiveness i.e. amount of seeds is related to amount of potential seedlings that may become reproducing adults. Not needing to produce seed can allow a plant to use energy storage techniques to allow rapid growth and over large areas quickly when increased light, nutrient, water pr disturbance creates opportunities for invasive weeds.

Habitat Functions/Threat to Remnant Natives

In cases of severe weed invasion, some weeds can be the only place where native birds, insects and animals have to live. Removal of these plants must be done in a controlled way with staged removal and revegetation to replace the habitat lost during the weed control. Total removal of some weeds therefore may be determinable to the environment. It is important to control seed production of any weeds of they are to be left for habitat reasons.

When weeds are invading remnant natives, it is a number one priority to control them. Climbers may strangle the trees; other weeds will be also stopping regeneration around the adults. Weeds may also change microclimate around remnant plants causing decline and eventual death.

Amount of Individuals/Plant Life Cycle

If there is only a small amount of a particular invasive weed, it should be removed immediately. It is logical to control these small invasions before they establish themselves as severe problems in the future.

To understand plant life cycle is a great tool to be used in weed control prioritising. Some plants produce seed in the first year or growth and then the adults die. The seed then waits to germinate to produce the next crop. The way to control such a weed is to kill it before they produce seed. The principle can be used for many plants i.e. killing them before the produce seed.

Control Technique

Many techniques may be adopted from robust mechanical removal, which is capable of covering large areas to sensitive hand control or chemical control.

Economics may be a constraint in choice of control technique as well as your capability to do follow up revegetation.

Weeds Spray Timing Follow Up Years Priority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeds</th>
<th>Spray Timing</th>
<th>Follow Up Years</th>
<th>Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gorse (Ulex Europaeus)</td>
<td>Spring/Summer</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash (Fraxinus Rotundifolia)</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bramble (Rosa Rubiginosa)</td>
<td>Spring/Summer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plum (Prunus Cerasifera)</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiny Rush (Juncus Acutus)</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Palm (Phoenix Canariensis)</td>
<td>All Year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watsonia (Bulbil Watsonia)</td>
<td>Spring/Summer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funnel (Foeniculum Vulgare)</td>
<td>Spring/Summer</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackberry (Rubus sp.)</td>
<td>Spring/Summer/Autumn</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monterey Pine (Pinus Radiata)</td>
<td>All Year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone Seed (Chrysanthemoides Monilifera)</td>
<td>All Year</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pampas Grass (Cortaderia Selloana)</td>
<td>All Year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broom (Genista Monspessulana)</td>
<td>All Year</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridal Creeper (Marsphillum Asparagooides)</td>
<td>Spring/Summer</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Honeysuckle (Lonicera Japonica)</td>
<td>All Year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivy (Hedera Helix)</td>
<td>All Year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vetch (Vicia Sativa)</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirror Bush (Coprosma Repens)</td>
<td>All Year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonester (Cottonester sp.)</td>
<td>Spring/Summer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Priority rating may change over the years, as some weeds are effectively controlled.
4.2 Trail connections

Develop more effective walking track connections to lower reserve

1. Provide loop pathway through reserve as part of a trail network.

Ensure trail connects with main trail point through the Lake Daylesford Reserve

Signage and mapping will be necessary. The plan shown at right provides a suggested route.

Paths to be inspected six monthly and maintained on an ongoing basis.

A walking trail maintenance allocation should be allowed for in Council’s operational budget annually.

Connections across Bleakley Street to link upper and lower lake areas more strongly, are required.

These may include rumble strips and pedestrian crossing points. Pedestrians should be made a priority at this point.

Treatment to allow walking along Bleakley Street or a footbridge is recommended to complete the loop around the upper lake area.

Signage also required designating track as public land, particularly where tourist accommodation has no discernible boundary (e.g. The Lakehouse)

Provide links through to Daylesford CBD and through to Jubilee Lake

1. Provide residential connection from the north to connect Daylesford CBD to Lake Daylesford

 Provision of appropriate sign posting of this route would be required from road ways.

 Way finding signage is recommended to improve understanding of location and context of the path

2. Provide connection through to Jubilee Lake

 Part of this connection is already achieved however some further work is required and signage is important.

 Again way finding signage will be important in providing travellers with an accurate idea of distances and destination

Connection to Great Dividing Trail

1. Ensure adequate signage connection to Great Dividing Trail at both north and south points of the reserve

The northern and western parts of the Lake Daylesford Reserve are already parts of the Great Dividing Trail and further signage and connection is achievable at the lower end, as the trail to Jubilee Lake is implemented. These connections should be signed as part of the way finding sign proposal in Section 4.8

Pedestrian crossing points need to be implemented at Bleakley Street to prioritise walkers. Rumble strips, signage and footbridge or footpath are required to complete the upper lake loop.
4.3 Activities

The reserve is to be maintained for passive recreation purposes.

Appropriate activities include:

- Swimming
- Walking
- Enjoyment and access to the Mineral Springs
- Cycling
- Picnics
- Photography
- Café activities
- Community events
- Bird watching
- Enjoyment of nature
- Historical investigation
- Fishing
- Boating (small craft, non-motorised)
- Canoeing

Suitable developments to provide for passive activity include:

1. Development of more and replacement of existing picnic facilities, shade and seating
2. Provision of well maintained, basic swimming facilities
3. Development and improvement of walking/cycling paths (as described in Section 4.2)
4. Protection and enhancement of both indigenous and European landscapes
5. Interpretation of reserve (restoration and signage)
6. Development of facilities that improve accessibility
7. Appropriate, safe car parking facilities to service activity level

Major activities under taken at the reserve as surveyed were:

- Walking (49%)
- Swimming (10%)
- Café (10%)
- Showing visitors (10%)

Walking paths must be a focus for the management of the reserve

Visiting Mineral Springs was not highlighted as a key activity indicating more work to promote this as an activity node is important.

Improve swimming entry conditions
4.4 Sustainable Management

Managing Risk

1. Provide guidelines for fishing on site.

Issues have arisen where wildlife have swallowed fishing hooks that have been thrown aside in fishing areas. Signage may be required to provide guidelines on fishing responsibly.

2. Provide better pedestrian linkage from car parks to separate pedestrians and vehicles (see section 4.2)

Pedestrian pathways through car parks is important in reserves where passive activities such as walking are the priority.

3. Provide allocated budget for maintenance

Given the size and nature of this reserve as a place of regional significance, it is recommended that a budget be provided on an annual basis. This can be allocated to identified works or be used to react to risk issues as required.

4. Managing fire risk in this area is important and the following activities should be undertaken to mitigate risk:
   a. containment of understorey vegetation
   b. weed removal and ongoing management of weeds
   c. Provision and maintenance of fire access tracks

5. Monitor and protect water clarity in Mineral Springs

This responsibility falls to the Victorian Mineral Water Committee however Council needs to act as a strong advocate on behalf of residents to ensure that the Mineral Springs are protected appropriately. Clear communication links between Council and the Victorian Mineral Water Committee should be established and maintained.

6. Proactive inspection schedule for all non conforming risk and maintenance issues

The need for regularly documented inspections, highlighting non conformance is very important even if funds are not directly available or an issue is raised that requires resources outside the capacity of Council in the short term. Current condition of assets indicates that such proactive inspection are not occurring often enough or not occurring.

The flow chart to the right provides a simple process that should be followed for inspection schedules. Monthly inspections should take place at Lake Daylesford Reserve. Parks staff should be trained in completing a checklist in order to highlight risk and maintenance issues.

7. Maintenance to quality standards

Maintenance work (see section 4.5 for maintenance principles and list) needs to be undertaken and completed by qualified tradespeople.

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Flowchart indicating risk identification and action process.
Involvement of community in planning, works and maintenance of the area.

1. Provide for a local Advisory Group and registration of volunteers

Recognising the limitations on utilising Council resources exclusively for the ongoing management and development of Lake Daylesford Reserve and also understanding the importance of the reserve to the local community, it is recommended that an advisory group be established.

This group could be utilised by Council for the benefit of the reserve in the following ways:

- Assist Council in establishing an ongoing works/maintenance list
- Recommendations on strategic development of the reserve and decision making role on proposed developments
- Providing information and assistance on applying for funds and acting as an advocacy group to state government for funding of particular projects
- Acting as the community liaison point for Council, assisting communication with local community
- Developing a strong community attachment to the site through using the site for appropriate local events
- Assisting in developing better links between all stakeholders, including contracted management, Council, DSE and community groups
- Develop opportunities for appropriate community working bees, allowing volunteers to register with Council’s insurer (CMP)

Ensure clear accountability and responsibilities are outlined in terms of management, maintenance and development between community, DSE, Victorian Mineral Water Committee and Council.

It is important to establish some structure which defines areas of responsibility for the Lake Daylesford Reserve, given the number of stakeholders directly involved. The table to the right provides some clarity in terms of these roles and responsibilities for each organisation.

Provide internal Council Reference Group

It is important that Council establish an internal reference group to coordinate management resources. This reference group should meet on a regular basis and involve those managers and coordinators who have direct responsibility in the management of the reserve. The group should discuss details of proposed and pending projects with regard to the directions established in the management plan.

The following framework is suggested:

- Meetings held regularly (suggested every three months)
- Involvement of following units/roles: Recreation, Parks, Capital Projects, Community Strengthening.
- Focus discussion on current project list, funding possibilities
- Provide a chair who will drive the Reference Group and follow up on those responsible for various actions
- The Reference Group should provide a strategic role in terms of decision making about future projects
- A Council Officer should provide a liaison point for advisory groups and committees of management and feed in community comments and input for consideration by the Reference Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Legal framework</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of Sustainability and Environment</td>
<td>DSE is the government department given the responsibility of managing the reserve on behalf of the State Government as a gazetted Crown (Government) Allotment.</td>
<td>Overall management responsibility falls to DSE however, as is usual for a reserve such as this, local government play a key role in managing the reserve on a day to day basis for the local community. Ultimately, legal responsibility for the reserve rests with DSE and it is usual that any legal action taken in relation to the reserve would involve DSE. DSE generally provide minimal funding for works however where risk management issues exist, some funds can usually be applied for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victorian Mineral Water Committee</td>
<td>Operates as separate committee to the state government with budget held by DSE but managed directly by the committee in terms of where funds go. Focused on providing a protection, enhancement and risk management role specifically for Mineral Springs across the state.</td>
<td>The VMWC are provided with an annual budget from State Government, through DSE. The VMWC use these funds to undertake new or replacement capital works (not basic maintenance). They have a strategic plan which provides specific recommendations on development and use the funds to complete this plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Shire of Hepburn Council</td>
<td>Appointed by State Government to manage the reserve at a local level. Council has a direct relationship with DSE and acts on behalf of the Crown in terms of their management actions. In this way, if negligence is shown, it is normal that both Council and DSE would be pursued in any action.</td>
<td>Day to day maintenance, liaison with local community and other local stakeholders such as facility managers is expected of Council. Council’s actions are guided by the Lake Daylesford Reserve Management Plan and they have a responsibility to manage the reserve in a safe manner, protecting the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Daylesford Reserve Advisory Group to Council</td>
<td>Appointed by Council and provides advice to Council on issues and initiatives for the reserve.</td>
<td>To advise Council on issues and provide a liaison point between Council and Community. To assist in coordinating working bees etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>If working on site, these volunteers need to be appropriately supervised and registered with Council’s insurer, CMP.</td>
<td>Undertaking working bees on appropriate tasks (such as weed removal, tree planting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Victoria</td>
<td>Act as approval authority with controls in place to govern development on site and protect existing facilities. Any developments would trigger the need for approval from Heritage Victoria.</td>
<td>Responsibility to assist in providing funding to protect heritage assets and interpret history of reserve. Funding usually available through competitive funding rounds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.5 Maintenance

Provide for quality maintenance which addresses the historic character of the area.

1. Replacement and repair to built form components needs to reflect the natural and historic values of the reserve.

Examples of appropriate materials include:

- Light coloured gravels for all pathways
- Timber for picnic tables, seating, posts and walkways—heritage colours to be dominant across the historic part of the site
- Signage in metal, using a natural colour palette, themed across the reserve.
- Built form that has some historic significance or can be interpreted should either be repaired and maintained as a functioning piece of infrastructure or, if in the case of interpretation should be maintained in a safe manner, with signage showing how this was used in the past.

Maintenance works should address conservation principles in terms of environmental sensitivity and sustainability

1. Many works undertaken at the reserve will involve external contractors. When works are undertaken, contractors should be made aware of the management plan and the intent of the plan to avoid accidental or inappropriate damage to the area.

2. Provide allocated budget for maintenance

Given the size and nature of this reserve as a place of regional significance, it is recommended that a budget be provided on an annual basis that is at least as much as is provided by the Bathhouse and Pavilion complex leasing arrangement. This can be allocated to identified works or be used to deal with maintenance issues as required.

3. Proactive inspection schedule for all maintenance issues

The need for regularly documented inspections, highlighting maintenance issues is very important even if funds are not directly available or an issue is raised that requires resources outside the capacity of Council in the short term.

The flow chart outlined in Section 4.4 provides a simple process that should be followed for inspection schedules. Monthly inspections should take place at Hepburn Mineral Springs Reserve. Parks staff should be trained in completing a checklist in order to highlight maintenance issues.

### Maintenance works

A list of maintenance works have been identified through site assessments and consultation.

1. Strategic Weed control program as outlined in Section 4.1
2. Painting of existing seats and tables
3. Cleaning of BBQ areas
4. Maintenance to paths/trails
5. Tree inspection and senescent tree replacement program
6. Maintenance or replacement of bollards
7. Maintenance or replacement of signage
8. Rubbish collection (daily in peak times)

Other items where replacement rather than maintenance is recommended are covered under capital replacement in section 4.6.

Entry point to Lake Daylesford requires better presentation and maintenance on seating, better surfacing and more shade.
4.6 Built Form

Built form to reflect historical and natural landscape

1. There is a need to provide further built form improvements in and around the lake and mineral springs area

Given the majority of built form on the site will be established within the mineral springs and ornamental lake area, it is recommended that a strong heritage theme be carried through this part of the reserve.

Built form will generally consist of:

- Themed metal signage for the purpose of
  - providing directional guidance around the reserve and along trails
  - interpreting historical aspects of the reserve
  - risk management

- Timber picnic table settings (painted timber slats, not stained)
- Any fencing in dark colours or treated timber and appropriate for use. Fencing should take into account the need for wildlife to traverse between areas.

- Timber walkways and jetties
- Public toilets
- Walking paths- granitic sand or gravel in all areas
- Seating
- BBQ area, incorporating BBQ and shelter
- Steps and ramped pathways at gradient points on site
- Sealed car parking
- Playground
- Café and bookshop

The recommended improvements to the reserve focus on capital replacement or improvement to existing infrastructure. A number of projects will depend upon partnership funding for the Victorian Mineral Water Committee and other successful applications to government for supplementary funding. All projects will be subject to Council’s budget consideration.

The following page provides a list of works focussing on improvements to built form at Lake Daylesford Reserve.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Built Form Site Feature</th>
<th>Key role</th>
<th>Proposed work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Playground</td>
<td>Provides small fenced playground for children</td>
<td>Relocate away from main entry point and Lake vista.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotunda, Power Shed and other heritage infrastructure</td>
<td>Provides connection with the past</td>
<td>These structure should be restored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boathouse Café</td>
<td>Provides historic weatherboard building as café/restaurant on the peninsula of the Lake.</td>
<td>Highlight more effectively and blur delineation between café and reserve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Springs tapping</td>
<td>Interprets the mineral Spring sites in a variety of ways, many works to this area highlighted in the VMWC</td>
<td>Provide upgraded tapping as per the VMWC master plan to ensure cleanliness of water and effective interpretation. Provide some interpretive signage and more prominent signage along walking path to create Mineral Spring Walking Path –(see section 4.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking Paths</td>
<td>Access into and around the site, providing safe pedestrian access around the site away from vehicles. Particular priority is loop tracks around water bodies, mineral springs loop, and connection to other destinations.</td>
<td>Develop trails and signage as per management plan and VMWC master plan and ensure way finding signs provide easy to understand access to trails. Connect upper and lower lake areas more effectively with pedestrian treatment across Bleakley Street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signage</td>
<td>Currently provides controls across the site and some identification of various areas of the reserve</td>
<td>Provide opportunities for interpretive signs across the site. Provide way finding signs for pedestrians. Consistently theme signage to reflect historical and natural character of reserve. Iconic entry signage is recommended.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Proposed capital replacement or new capital works

(Note: works are subject to funding applications to other organisations, partnership funding with VMWC and subject to Council budget consideration)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed work</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Work Type</th>
<th>Purpose of work</th>
<th>Estimated cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Improve playground</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Upgrade</td>
<td>Attempt to reconfigure playground equipment to ‘open up’ access to Boathouse Café and improve condition.</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Restore rotunda, power shed and other heritage infrastructure</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Upgrade</td>
<td>Provides part of an overall focus on interpreting the past at a site filled with history and provides much needed celebration of some historic aspects of the reserve.</td>
<td>$120,000-200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Install new picnic tables</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>Extra picnic space, remove those damaged beyond repair.</td>
<td>$30,000 (10 new sets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Provide better connections between car park and café</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>Connects Boathouse Café more effectively with the reserve- at present the Café is not immediately apparent or easily understood to be part of the activities at the reserve.</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Install new seating (replacement and extra)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>Some setting is in disrepair and should be replaced with suitable seating in a heritage theme. Extra seating required along walking paths around reserve – particularly loop track and Mineral Springs area.</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Provide pedestrian treatments to Bleakley Street to provide cross overs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>Provide pathway and signage between upper and lower lake areas. Provides stronger connection to the lake reserve and extends activity over a larger area.</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Provide footbridge or footpath along Bleakley Street over pass</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>Completes loop around upper Lake Daylesford.</td>
<td>$150,000+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Provide mature tree planting program for car parks- minor Water Saving</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Upgrade</td>
<td>Improve the landscape of carparks which currently are somewhat devoid of shade and greenery. Provides example of good WSUD.</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Design development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Implement outdoor interpretive signage program (6 signs proposed)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>Provide a connection to the past at the site- specifically consider Dja Dja Wurung land use, Gold mining, Mineral Springs, development of the reserve, the baths etc.</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Assist in developing the Mineral Springs walk</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Upgrade</td>
<td>Provides a development which supplements the Lake and provides secondary activity node to the main lake. Assistance will be provided by the VMWC.</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Provide consistent directional signage for loop walks around Lake and</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Replace/</td>
<td>Assist people in understanding where they are going on the reserve.</td>
<td>$100-300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lower lake and connections to Daylesford CBD, Jubilee Lake and Great</td>
<td></td>
<td>New</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividing Trail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Formalise pedestrian access from car parks to footpaths</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Upgrade</td>
<td>Addresses risk issue of mixing cars and pedestrians particularly relevant in busy times.</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Provide better access from Mineral Springs (western) Car Park to Lake and</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>New/</td>
<td>Provides extra parking close to lake and mineral springs but currently not easily accessed and not easy to understand how close you are to the lake and springs from this car park.</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Springs- Improve trail and signage</td>
<td></td>
<td>Upgrade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Develop new way finding signage at major entry points in the reserve</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>Way finding signs recommended at four key locations in order to draw people into other activity nodes within the reserve, reducing congestion and improving access.</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4 identified)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Redevelop entry with iconic sign, better vista on to lake and appropriate</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Upgrade</td>
<td>Provide a sense of entry reflective of the stature of Lake Daylesford as an asset of state significance and provide a sense of arrival and interpretation for visitors.</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surfacing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total $960,000
4.7 Historical Interpretation

Develop areas and signage to interpret historical aspects of the site

1. Interpret historical aspects of the site signage

Lake Daylesford Reserve has a rich and fascinating history and it is recommended that key points in that story are interpreted using appropriate signage.

Key points of interest include:

- Indigenous use of land by the Dja Dja Wurrung
- Gold mining areas such as the lake itself and surrounding tunnels (e.g. Defiance Tunnel, Wombat Hill Mining Company)
- Development of the ornamental lake,
- The mineral springs,

Excellent photographs exist of the area as developments came and went throughout the last 150 years. These photographs provide an excellent opportunity for interpretive signage and assist in connecting current visitors to the importance of the site for Daylesford.

Opportunities exist through Regional Development Victoria, Heritage Victoria and Tourism Victoria to submit grant applications for this type of development.

The concept of developing a historical interpretive trail should be further explored within the context of creating a Mineral Springs Trail with interpretive signage in partnership with the VMWC.
4.8 Signage

Provide signage that:

- identifies the reserve
- provides directional guidance along proposed trail
- provides directional guidance around reserve (wayfinding)
- interprets historical aspects of the reserve
- manages risk

1. Signage design should reflect the following detail:

- All signage to be metal
- All signage to be themed with a similar colour palette - heritage colours
- Signage should where practical, be installed using consistently designed timber posts

2. Provide 6 interpretive signs, directional trail signs, 4 way finding signs.

3. Provide new signage at the corner of Bleakley Street and King Street and include attractions such as Book Barn, Boathouse Cafe and Mineral Springs

4. Replace existing signs with new themed signage

Example of way finding signs to be placed in strategic locations on the reserve.

These are designed to provide a context and understanding to the overall site and spread activity to other nodes.

They can contain fingerboard signs indicating direction and distance as well as photographs, maps etc. the amount of information should be balanced to avoid confusion for the reader.
4.9 Traffic Management

1. Provide clear delineation between vehicles and pedestrians/park users

It is recommended that treatments across the car park areas be developed to ensure a safe area for pedestrians to cross.

The use of a material change, such as bluestone, sandstone or granite paving is more subtle than a simple zebra crossing and is recommended for this site.

It is suggested that a footpath should run in front of vehicle bays so pedestrians are always able to be seen by cars reversing out of bays.

2. Provide better signage and wayfinding signs for western car park

Almost all visitors to Lake Daylesford park in the peninsula car park which is quite small and is often overflowing on to nearby nature strips and on to the reserve itself.

Visitors should also be directed to a second, little used car park on the western slopes, overlooking the lake and very close to the mineral springs.

Wayfinding signage and a high quality walking trail at this location for visitors to understand just how close they are to Lake Daylesford and the Mineral Springs is very important.

Removal of weeds from the western slope down to the lake will also assist in potentially providing glimpses of the lake from this car park.

3. Increase turnover of carparking

The main peninsula car park does not adequately provide for peak times and the use of the western car park for day long parking is recommended with the option of providing a paid parking option for the peninsula car park to improve turnover and provide a potential revenue source for improvements from users.

It is recommended that consideration be given to the first two hours of parking being free of charge to reduce penalising or discouraging local use for short term activity.

It is also suggested that the car park potentially be locked at night to reduce the use of the area as a caravan stopover or for ‘hoon’ activity.
4.10 Entry

1. Provide treed landscaping to the peninsula car park

The main entry point to the reserve should present as an example of the overall reserve. At present the main car park does not achieve this and some changes such as plantings of exotics to provide shade and a softening of the impact of so much asphalt will provide a better reflection of what will be experienced on entering the reserve.

2. Provide iconic signage at main entry

It is recommended that a unique main sign be developed for the entry to the reserve which reflects the importance of the site as a key destination. It is suggested that this be kept at a low profile to ensure the vista onto the lake is maintained as soon as the car park is entered.

3. Provide better pedestrian access to the reserve

It is important to have well signed connections into the reserve and this is particularly achievable at the northern end of the reserve where signage can direct linkages between Central Daylesford and the lake.

It is recommended that connections to the site for pedestrians be developed as per Section 4.2 of this management plan.

Car park has no shade and no area for pedestrians to easily get from vehicles to footpath (note cars parked up off car park area for shade)

Entry to reserve needs to be reflective of the significance of the place. Replace bollards, consolidate signage, effectively screen trailers and ‘back end’ of boathouse Café.

Work is required on the entry point which is cluttered, hides the boat house Café, provides no footpath and is mainly dirt in Summer. Seating has no shade and a vista across the lake is somewhat obscured. There is no sign indicating that this is Lake Daylesford.
5 Implementing the Plan

The following table summarises and prioritises the actions presented in the plan and allocates a cost against those that are expected to incur costs.

### 5.1 Priority of Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Prime Responsibility</th>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Plan Section</th>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Potential funding sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protect and manage interface for Indigenous and European landscape</td>
<td>Council/DSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.1 Conservation</td>
<td>Council staff and funds/some DSE funds</td>
<td>Council/DSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High priority should be given to control of vigorous weeds through physical removal and spot spraying.</td>
<td>Council, DSE/volunteers</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.1 Conservation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide allocated budget for maintenance</td>
<td>Council, DSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.5 Maintenance</td>
<td>Council staff time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing fire risk</td>
<td>Council, DSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.4 Sustainable Management</td>
<td>$2000 per year</td>
<td>Council/DSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor and protect water clarity in Mineral Springs</td>
<td>VMWC, Council/DSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.1 Conservation</td>
<td>WMWC</td>
<td>VMWC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proactive inspection schedule for all non conforming risk and maintenance issues</td>
<td>Council, DSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sustainable Management</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance to quality standards</td>
<td>Council, DSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.5 Maintenance</td>
<td>Council staff time monitoring contractors</td>
<td>Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement and repair to built form components needs to reflect the natural and historic values of the reserve.</td>
<td>Council, DSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.6 Built Form</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many works undertaken at the reserve will involve external contractors. When works are undertaken, contractors should be made aware of the management plan and the intent of the plan to avoid accidental or inappropriate damage to the area.</td>
<td>Council, DSE/VMWC</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.5 Maintenance</td>
<td>Council staff time to monitor contractors</td>
<td>Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning of BBQ area</td>
<td>Council, Contractors</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.5 Maintenance</td>
<td>Council staff time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubbish collection (daily in peak times)</td>
<td>Council, Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.5 Maintenance</td>
<td>More resources –extra bins, extra pick ups</td>
<td>Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance to paths/trails</td>
<td>Council, DSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.5 Maintenance</td>
<td>Council staff time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree inspection and senescent tree replacement program</td>
<td>Council, DSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.5 Maintenance</td>
<td>Council staff time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signage design should reflect the following detail:</td>
<td>Council, VMWC/Heritage Victoria/ DSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.8 Signage</td>
<td>Council/VMWC/Heritage Victoria/ DSE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.2 Trail Connections</td>
<td>$50,000 plus treatments and footbridge at Bleakley Street (see below)</td>
<td>Council/DPCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide loop pathway through reserve as part of a trail network</td>
<td>Council, DSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.4 Sustainable Management</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide guidelines for fishing on site.</td>
<td>Council, DSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.4 Sustainable Management</td>
<td>Council staff time ongoing support with some funds for volunteer activities</td>
<td>Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide for a local Advisory Group and registration of volunteers</td>
<td>Council, DSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.4 Sustainable Management</td>
<td>Council staff/contractor</td>
<td>Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting of existing seats</td>
<td>Council, DSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.5 Maintenance</td>
<td>Council staff/contractor</td>
<td>Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance or replacement of bollards around car park area</td>
<td>Council, DSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.10 Entry</td>
<td>Council staff/contractor</td>
<td>Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Responsible Parties</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Estimated Cost</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 2</td>
<td>Provide residential connection from the north to connect Daylesford CBD to Lake Daylesford</td>
<td>Council, DSE</td>
<td>4.2 Trail connections</td>
<td>$5,000 (signage)</td>
<td>Council/DPCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide connection through to Jubilee Lake</td>
<td>Council, DSE</td>
<td>4.2 Trail connections</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>Council/DPCD/DSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improve playground and reorient to provide better access to Cafe</td>
<td>Council, 4.6 Built Form</td>
<td>4.6 Built Form</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide better connections between car park and cafe</td>
<td>Council, Boathouse Cafe</td>
<td>4.6 Built Form</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide pedestrian treatments to Bleakley Street to provide crossovers between upper and lower lake areas</td>
<td>Council, VicRoads</td>
<td>4.2 Trail Connections</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>Council/VicRoads/DPCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide footbridge or footpath along Bleakley Street over pass</td>
<td>Council, VicRoads</td>
<td>4.2 Trail connections</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
<td>Council/DPCD/VicRoads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Formalise pedestrian access from car parks to footpaths</td>
<td>Council, VicRoads</td>
<td>4.4 Sustainable Management</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide better access from Mineral Springs (western) Car Park to Lake and Mineral Springs- Improve trail and signage</td>
<td>Council, VMWC</td>
<td>4.9 Traffic Management</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>Council/VMWC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 3</td>
<td>Develop new way finding signage at major entry points in the reserve (4 identified)</td>
<td>Council, VMWC</td>
<td>4.8 Signage</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>Council/DPCD/VMWC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide signed connection to Great Dividing Trail at both north and south points of the reserve</td>
<td>Council, DSE</td>
<td>4.8 Signage</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>Council/DPCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide consistent directional signage for loop walks around Lake</td>
<td>Council, DSE</td>
<td>4.8 Signage</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>Council/DPCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Install new picnic tables</td>
<td>Council, 4.6 Built Form</td>
<td>4.6 Built Form</td>
<td>$30,000 (10 new sets)</td>
<td>Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide mature tree planting program for car parks- minor Water Saving Urban Design development</td>
<td>Council, 4.6 Built Form</td>
<td>4.6 Built Form</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implement outdoor interpretive signage program (6 signs proposed)</td>
<td>Council, Heritage Vic/VMWC</td>
<td>4.7 Historical Interpretation</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>Council/VMWC/Heritage Vic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assist in developing the Mineral Springs walk</td>
<td>VMWC, Council</td>
<td>4.2 Trail Connections</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>Council/VMWC/DPCD/Heritage Vic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 4</td>
<td>Install new seating (replacement and extra)</td>
<td>Council, 4.6 Built Form</td>
<td>4.6 Built Form</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Redevelop entry with iconic sign, better vista on to lake and appropriate surfacing</td>
<td>Council, 4.10 Entry</td>
<td>4.10 Entry</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 5</td>
<td>Restores Rotunda, power shed and other heritage infrastructure</td>
<td>Council, VMWC, Heritage Victoria</td>
<td>4.6 Built Form</td>
<td>$120,000-200,000</td>
<td>Council/VMWC/Heritage Vic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 5.2 Funding options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Source</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Victoria (through DPCD)</td>
<td>Victoria’s Heritage Grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grants are available in four categories:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Repair and conservation of heritage places and objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interpretation of heritage places and objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local government heritage studies and advice</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Community collections management</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All applications are assessed against published eligibility and selection criteria. Only places and objects with recognised heritage values are eligible for funding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Objectives</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To support communities in their efforts to retain and creatively use heritage places and objects to promote community identity and cohesion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To establish partnerships to share responsibility for heritage conservation and provide financial and technical support for owners and managers of heritage places and objects.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To increase community awareness, knowledge and understanding about heritage in the community.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To help local government identify, protect, manage and interpret heritage places and objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPCD- State Government</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Major and Minor Community Facilities Funding Scheme is aimed at providing funds toward capital works and infrastructure improvement for medium to large projects with up to $500,000 available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Development Victoria-State Government</td>
<td>The Regional Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) has been established to improve the competitive capacity of regional Victoria and enhance economic development through investment, job creation and the promotion of export opportunities. The RIDF provides support for capital works that will enhance the development of rural and regional Victoria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept. of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government (Federal)</td>
<td>On 25 June 2009 an additional $220 million boost to the Community Infrastructure Program (CIP) was announced by the Prime Minister at the second meeting of the Australian Council of Local Government. This funding will assist councils to build and modernise community facilities including sports grounds. <a href="http://www.infrastructure.gov.au/InfraCIP/index.aspx">http://www.infrastructure.gov.au/InfraCIP/index.aspx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Environment, Heritage, Water and the Arts</td>
<td>Heritage Projects (Jobs Fund)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Australian Government is providing $60 million for heritage projects as part of its $650 million Jobs Fund. Find out more about the heritage component of the Jobs Fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Heritage Investment Initiative (NHII)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The NHII provides assistance to restore and conserve Australia’s most important historic heritage places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indigenous Heritage Program (IHP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Indigenous Heritage Program supports projects that identify, conserve and promote the Indigenous heritage values of places important to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victorian Mineral Water Committee</td>
<td>Allocates funds annually toward capital improvements at Mineral Spring Reserves throughout Victoria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Sustainability and Environment</td>
<td>The Crown Land Caravan and Camping Parks (CLCCP) Improvement Program is a four year $4.8 million grant program that aims to support park managers in providing improved access to Crown land caravan and camping parks for Victorian families, particularly on the coast. The funding aims to improve the standard of facilities at caravan parks and/or camping grounds located on Crown land reserves. To improve the overall environmental performance of caravan parks and/or camping grounds located on Crown land reserves and to encourage planning for the better management of caravan parks and/or camping grounds located on Crown land reserves.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>