

This issues paper was developed in conjunction with the Devilbend Advisory Group to raise issues and prompt discussion on proposed access and recreation in Devilbend Reserve. Responses to these issues will be dealt with in the Devilbend Reserve Draft Management Plan, which will be released for public comment in September 2008. Parks Victoria will invite submissions on the Draft Plan while it is on public exhibition for 60 days. Parks Victoria invites feedback on the proposals identified in this paper. Feedback can be provided to Devilbend@parks.vic.gov.au or by sending comments to Devilbend Reserve Planner, Parks Victoria PO Box 400, Rosebud 3939.

While issues associated with access and recreation are closely related the document will first address overall access, including the provision of visitor sites and trails. The second part of the paper will address specific recreational activities such as bushwalking, horse riding and fishing.

This paper addresses issues and management proposals for:

- *Provision of general access*
- *Provision of equestrian trails*
- *Fishing*
- *Bushwalking*
- *Dogs*
- *Cycling*
- *Camping*
- *Activities not permitted in the reserve*

BACKGROUND

Devilbend Reserve was officially reserved as a Nature Features Reserve in March 2007. Prior to this, the planning area was a water storage facility which provided limited public access for over 40 years prior to this the reserve was managed by MW as a storage facility. Public access has been permitted in the 5 hectare picnic area and other uses have included grazing through licences on 470 hectares of paddock and residential tenancies of 6 houses and leasing of 3 cool stores.

Restricted access to the reservoirs has, in the past been enforced using fencing, signs and patrols.

As a Natural Features Reserve the management objectives of Devilbend Reserve are:

- Primary objective: Conserve and protect the natural and cultural values of the reserve, including indigenous flora and fauna, maintain scenic features and preserve features of geological and geomorphological interest
- Conserve and protect cultural and historic features and associations.
- Protect historic and Aboriginal places and objects.
- Long term restoration of indigenous flora
- Provide opportunities for appropriate enjoyment, recreation, education and research consistent with the primary objective.

The objectives of appropriate recreation, education and research are based upon the Government-accepted LCC and ECC recommendations (LCC 1994; ECC 2001) and are identified in *Conservation Reserves Management Strategies*, Parks Victoria, 2003. Permitted activities include

passive recreation such as picnicking, walking and where relevant fishing, and research consistent with the primary objective and minimal impact.

Devilbend Reserve has significant natural and cultural values. It provides valuable habitat for 200 native fauna species including two Flora and Fauna Guarantee (FFG) listed species; the Blue-billed Duck (*Oxyura australis*), and the White-bellied Sea-eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*). The reserve comprises 11 Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) that are rated as rare, vulnerable or endangered within the Gippsland Plains Bioregion in which the reserve is located.

Devilbend Reserve also has potential to provide and link to key habitat corridors through the natural regeneration of native vegetation across a large landscape.

Community consultation throughout the planning process has indicated a desire for the reserve to provide for both the protection and enhancement of the nature values of the site as well as appropriate recreational activities and access. Discussions around the use of the reserve have centred on the questions:

- What is an appropriate level of access?
- What are appropriate recreation activities within the reserve?

Definition of Appropriate Recreation

Policy for Sustainable Recreation and Tourism on Victoria's Public Land, NRE 2002

In this policy document "Appropriate Recreation and Tourism Use" of public land means use or development that:

- a) Accords with the legislative objectives under which the land (or waters) is reserved, other relevant legislation, management plans and policies;
- b) Is consistent with the National Ecologically Sustainable Development objectives and principles, including the Precautionary Principle;
- c) Meets a demonstrated need and is dependent on the natural environment or the cultural values of the area;
- d) Involves levels of risk that are consistent with the skills and experience of the likely users and does not require impractical levels of risk mitigation for the setting;
- e) Does not unreasonably restrict other community users from access to public land; and
- f) Creates a net public benefit to the community in the short and long term.

VISION

The Sea eagle soaring high above Devilbend Reserve surveys a world-class conservation reserve in which nature continues to heal. Elements of the cultural landscape have been retained; from the evidence of the Boonwurrung people's connection to the land to the inundation of the landscape for water storage.

The reserve is the natural heart of the Mornington Peninsula providing a core of remnant indigenous vegetation gradually regenerated naturally with the guiding hand of land managers and volunteers. Birds continue to flock to the waters of the reserve – the largest and most significant area of fresh water on the Peninsula. The reserve is known as a showcase for reversing the decline of significant flora and fauna communities on the Peninsula.

The Sea eagle is safe but wary of the humans interacting with the environment and enjoying the special ambience of the water and shoreline, which provide a sense of well being. Visitors gain knowledge and appreciate both the reserve's natural features and its story through quality interpretation and direct interaction with the environment. They respect the measures in place to ensure the protection of the reserve's significant values and provide for an enjoyable and rewarding experience; they access the reserve through sensitively designed and located facilities that have been developed over time as reserve managers learn how best to minimise disturbance to habitat.

The Sea eagle feels secure to raise its young in this unique environment with an abundant and regular food supply. Its protection, and that of all the natural communities in the reserve, continues to be enhanced by the research and monitoring that the reserve is renowned for in the academic and conservation community.

Restoration and conservation techniques developed and tested in the reserve have set a benchmark for the region. Through the dedication of volunteers, students, friends and landcare groups and through partnerships with the Boonwurrung people the reserve has benefited from a long-term conservation program to restore its biodiversity. Adjoining landowners have been encouraged by this success to facilitate sympathetic habitat restoration on their properties to further enhance the value of the reserve as sustainable habitat.

PROVISION OF GENERAL ACCESS

Issues

1. How can reserve managers ensure that by providing access it does not conflict with the primary objective of the reserve? In particular access that does not pose a significant risk to values such as:
 - bird habitat in particular the Blue-billed Duck and White-bellied Sea-eagle
 - ecological values, through increased weed dispersal and fragmentation
 - sites of indigenous cultural significance
2. Some conservation groups are concerned that varying levels of access will threaten habitat values.
3. Recreational interest groups and individuals have sought to access the reserve for a range of activities including, but not limited to bushwalking, art activities, fishing, bird watching and horse riding.
4. There is evidence that people are already accessing the reserve and this poses risks not only to the public but also to the natural and cultural values. It may be assumed that if some level of legitimate access is not provided this uncontrolled access, if not prevented, will continue to pose threats.
5. There are public risk issues that need to be addressed if access is extended into the reserve.
6. There is interest from the education sector for access to the reserve for educational purposes.

Management Proposals

1. Traffic Access

- 1.1. The primary vehicle access routes to the Devilbend Reservoir picnic area on Graydens Road are via:
 - Bentons and Loders Roads from the Moorooduc Hwy
 - Tuerong Rd from the Moorooduc Hwy
 - Graydens Rd from Hastings
- 1.2. Parks Victoria will work with the Mornington Peninsula Shire to ensure these roads are safe and adequate for vehicle traffic, including surfaces and speed limits.

- 1.3. The entrance into the Devilbend Reservoir picnic area will be reviewed and sections sealed to ensure safe access.
- 1.4. Future vehicle access to the reserve is proposed into Bittern Reservoir via Hodgins Road.
- 1.5. Liaise with the Shire and Vicroads to minimise the impacts on reserve values caused by the fragmentation of the reserve by Hodgins and Derril Roads.
- 1.6. Parks Victoria will work with Tourism Victoria and Vic Roads to upgrade direction signs for visitors approaching the reserve to reduce driver confusion.

2. Visitor Sites

- 2.1. The level of access to areas within the reserve will be guided by the management zones.
- 2.2. Two key visitor sites are proposed to be located in areas of current low habitat sensitivity that are considered to have low potential for natural regeneration. These are the current picnic area and in the southern section of the reserve off Hodgins Road at Bittern Reservoir. (see attached figure).
- 2.3. The visitor sites are proposed to provide a mid range of service based on Parks Victoria Levels of Service. The reserve would attract visitors seeking some facilities in a predominantly natural setting.
- 2.4. Facilities at the key visitor sites would include:
 - Car parking
 - Bus parking
 - 24 hour pedestrian access
 - Directional signs
 - Information shelter
 - Toilets
 - Picnic tables
 - Disabled access
- 2.5 Visitor infrastructure will be designed and constructed to sustainability principles in terms of recyclable materials, energy, water and waste.
- 2.6 Other small visitor areas may include viewing platforms, bird hides and trail headers.
- 2.7 BBQs would not be provided at the visitor sites; however gas BBQs would be permitted to be brought in by visitors.
- 2.8 Selective removal of non-indigenous vegetation in the Devilbend Reservoir picnic area and replanting with indigenous species.
- 2.9 Realignment of the parking at the Devilbend Reservoir picnic area to better define parking, increase capacity and provide for better appreciation of the views over the water.
- 2.10 No vehicle access is proposed beyond the car parks in the visitor sites except for management and emergency vehicles.

3. Trail Access

- 3.1. A multi-use trail providing for equestrians, cycling and walking is proposed on the perimeter of the reserve where feasible. (see attached Figure)
- 3.2. Trails within the reserve are proposed to be placed on existing Management Vehicle Only (MVO) tracks or along the catch drain to reduce impacts of fragmentation.
- 3.3. There may be a need to close some MVO's and relocate them in less sensitive areas. There may also be a requirement to create new MVO's, particularly along the southern boundary, to allow access for fire protection.
- 3.4. New trails may be considered in pasture areas as a component of restoration.
- 3.5. Trails are to be sited to ensure minimal disturbance to significant habitat.
- 3.6. Trail development is to be staged with priority given to sections of the proposed equestrian trail and short walks from the visitor sites.
- 3.7. An emergency fire plan will be prepared in consultation with the CFA to guide the management of visitors on days of high fire danger. This may include trail closures on days of Total Fire ban.

4. Shoreline Access

- 4.1. Managed access to the shoreline is proposed to be facilitated to areas of least habitat sensitivity and where there is minimal impact on cultural sites. Access will be controlled through signs, trail location and physical barriers such as fencing. Access will be determined in consultation with the Boonwurrung¹ people.
- 4.2. Continued monitoring of waterbirds and shore birds will be used to assess the impacts of shoreline access and to design management responses.
- 4.3. Zoned on-water access for non-motorised vessels such as kayaks will be considered under a permit system.
- 4.4. Further opportunities for general public access will be considered based on monitoring of impacts and demand.

5. Signs and Interpretation

- 5.1. Interpretation shelters are proposed for the visitor sites to provide orientation and regulatory information and education materials.
- 5.2. Regulatory directional and interpretation signs are proposed on sections of the trails to provide visitors with information and for safety.
- 5.3. Minimal information signs are proposed to ensure compliance to regulations but not to diminish the reserves landscape values.

6. Fencing

- 6.1. Sections of the fence line are proposed to be removed for wildlife and management purposes
- 6.2. Sections of the existing fence line are to be maintained to continue to restrict access.
- 6.3. Sections of the fence line are proposed to be replaced with appropriate materials when opportune.
- 6.4. New fencing is proposed in appropriate areas to assist with natural regeneration by restricting access and grazing.
- 6.5. Design of fencing will consider the safe movement of fauna.

7. Visitor behaviour

- 7.1 Parks Victoria will work with key recreational user groups to develop, promote and enforce existing restrictions and Codes of Conduct for users of the reserve.
- 7.2 Develop a set of reserve regulations.

8. Access for lessees

- 8.1 Grazing will be used as a management tool to optimise ecological outcomes.
- 8.2 In the long-term, access to public land for grazing in the reserve may be phased out to ensure long term goals of indigenous vegetation regeneration are achieved.
- 8.3 Lease agreements will provide Parks Victoria with the ability to ensure agreed environmental objectives are met.
- 8.4 There will be provisions within the lease documents to allow for the development of trail access where appropriate.
- 8.5 Residential tenancies in the existing houses will be reviewed when leases expire. A strategy is proposed to identify the future requirements of the houses.

¹ This issues paper adopts the spellings used by the Native Title Unit, Department of Justice. Boonwurrung is a known form of the name for this Aboriginal tribal group. Boonwurrung may also be spelt in a number of different ways, including 'Boonerwung' and 'Bunurong'.

PROVISION OF EQUESTRIAN TRAILS

Background

There has been an ongoing interest by local equestrian clubs and individual riders in the provision of equestrian trails at Devilbend Reserve since the proposal by Melbourne Water to create a park at the site.

The *Devilbend Master Plan, 2002* produced by Melbourne Water and the *DSE Working Group Summary Report, 2004* both recognise that with careful management horse-riding is a compatible activity for the reserve.

In October 2007 Parks Victoria held a meeting in Moorooduc for people interested in equestrian issues at Devilbend Reserve. The meeting was attended by approximately 130 people. The overall outcome of the meeting was that there remains a strong interest and demand in the provision of equestrian trails at Devilbend.

In November 2007 Parks Victoria conducted an Ecological Risk Assessment Workshop. The report identified horse riding as a moderate potential threatening process for the ecological values of the reserve. In particular horse riding was identified as increasing the likelihood of the spread of weeds and *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and increasing soil disturbance. It was also noted as a disturbance to shorebirds and woodland birds.

Issues

1. The equestrian community have expressed concern at the growing trend across the Peninsula to exclude equestrian activities on public land and force riders on to roads; this raises concerns over safety, particularly for children. (Issue raised in Parliament by Mr Neale Burgess, Member for Hastings on 10 October 2007).
2. Horse riding has been identified as a threat to ecological values and must be managed carefully. Horse riding and other access into damp areas may spread *Phytophthora cinnamomi* into bush areas.
3. Horse riders are concerned about the increasing traffic on the Peninsula and the safety of equestrians. Issues have also been raised about the safety of shared trails, in particular shared trails with walkers and cyclists.
4. Turners Road (north) is closed to unauthorised vehicular traffic and already has a set of cavalettis installed at the entrance which allows horses and walkers to access the lane but not motor vehicles. This is currently a dead end lane, and users must retrace their steps to exit the lane. Equestrians have requested access beyond this lane and into the reserve.
5. There are management concerns with regard to the impact of equestrian use on the condition fire access tracks that are used for equestrian tracks. Tracks must be maintained to ensure safe emergency vehicle access.

Management Proposals

1. Equestrian Access

- 1.1 Undertake a *Phytophthora cinnamomi* study to identify if the pathogen is present in the reserve or surrounding area, identify risk areas and program remedial measures.
- 1.2 A multi-purpose trail is proposed for sections of the perimeter of the reserve. Options for equestrian trails are presented in the figure attached.
- 1.3 Organised equestrian events are not suitable for the reserve given the habitat sensitivities, potential for erosion and potential conflict with other user groups.
- 1.4 Cross country riding is not permitted, as it can threaten natural and cultural values by damaging vegetation and soils, with resulting fragmentation and soil erosion

1.5 Parks Victoria will work with the Mornington Peninsula Shire to ensure proposed trails link with the local equestrian trail network.

1.6 PV will encourage the Shire to investigate options to safely continue the link on the road sides.

2. Trail Design

2.1 The proposed trail will be fenced to ensure compliance and safety and to comply with agreed lease terms for grazing areas and protect natural values.

2.2 Cavalettis will be constructed at the entrances to the trail.

2.3 The trail will be designed and located to minimise the risk of spreading or introducing Phytophthora. This will be done by designing the trail to avoid vulnerable vegetation communities and wet areas; surface treatments where required and if practicable will include areas for cleaning of hooves. It is proposed that during wetter seasons there will be a need for 'seasonal closures' of some sections of the proposed trails.

2.4 The trail surface will be predominately existing natural surface, maintained by slashing or mulching. In areas of poor drainage and high use the trail will be mulched or surfaced with appropriate materials.

3. Compliance by users

1. Parks Victoria will work with the local equestrian clubs to develop, promote and enforce Codes of Conduct for riders using the trail of the reserve.

2. Parks Victoria will work with equestrian groups to foster a sense of custodianship and this may include working bees to maintain the trails.

4. Sign and interpretation

4.1 To improve the awareness of motorists with regard to equestrian traffic Parks Victoria will work with the Shire to provide appropriate signs warning of high use areas, road crossing and low visibility areas.

FISHING

Background

There has been an ongoing interest by VRFish the peak body representing recreational anglers, local fishing clubs and individual anglers in the provision of fishing opportunities at Devilbend Reserve since the proposal by Melbourne Water to create a park at the site.

In 2006 the State Government announced as part of its Policy for the 2006 Victorian Election, that:

“Labor will look at options for developing new fishing opportunities and new fisheries such as Devilbend Reservoir on the Mornington Peninsula”

Policy for the 2006 Victorian Election, Recreational Fishing and Boating, 2006

In November 2007 Parks Victoria conducted an Ecological Risk Assessment Workshop. The report identified fishing as a threatening process for the ecological values of the reserve. In particular fishing was identified as a risk to wetland vegetation, catchment function, invertebrates, birds and aquatic fauna and amphibians. The process identified some of these risks as high; of particular concern was unrestricted water based recreation.

Issues

- Opportunities for inland fishing experiences have been affected by the drought. In 2007 the opportunities for recreational fishing were reduced on approximately 20 waterways across Victoria due to the drought. (DPI).
- Water levels in the two reservoirs have been affected by the decommissioning of the reservoirs and Melbourne Water ceasing to pump water into the reservoirs. Water sustainability will need to be considered in planning for any water activities.
- The Dwarf Galaxias which is protected under the FFG Act and the EPBC Act have been recorded previously in the catch drains of the reserve, but are currently not found in the reserve.
- Devilbend Reservoir is currently populated with marron (*Cherax tenuimanus*) a freshwater crayfish species. Marron is declared noxious aquatic species in Victoria. It is illegal for a person to bring into Victoria, or take, hatch, keep, possess, sell, transport, put in any container or release into protected waters noxious aquatic species.
- There is a desire by VRFish and local anglers to stock the reservoirs with non-indigenous native fish and exotic salmonoids species.
- Erosion by water has exposed indigenous cultural heritage sites that will be impacted by pedestrian access to the shoreline, unless managed carefully.
- The impact on shorebirds and waterbirds from access to the shoreline will not be uniform for all bird species.
- In the ecological risk assessment process there was a wide range of opinions on the level of impacts to the birds by shoreline access.
- There is currently unauthorised access to the reserve for fishing.

Management Proposals

1. Access for fishing

- 1.1. Managed access to the shoreline is proposed to be facilitated to areas of least habitat sensitivity and where there is minimal impact on cultural sites. Access will be determined in consultation with the Boonwurrung people.

- 1.2. Managed access to areas of the shoreline is proposed to allow for fishing of existing aquatic species such as Redfin.
- 1.3. Access will be controlled through signs, trail location and physical barriers such as fencing.
- 1.4. Facilities such as boardwalks and/or platforms are proposed to be used to manage access to the shoreline to protect values where necessary.
- 1.5. Restrictions will be placed on the type of fishing equipment permitted in the reserve to reduce the threat of marron being caught and relocated.
- 1.6. Parks Victoria will consider the future impacts and opportunities for fishing in the reserve.
- 1.7. Additional fishing opportunities will only be considered following appropriate research (see below).

2. Research and monitoring

- 2.1. Monitoring of waterbirds and shorebirds will be undertaken to assess the impacts of increased access and to design management responses. (refer also to general access)
- 2.2. Parks Victoria will assess the impacts of fishing on significant species and habitat values.
- 2.3. Provide for additional research on the impacts on aquatic fauna from stocking as well as any broader ecological impacts of fishing on the reserve's values.

3. Compliance by users

- 3.1 Parks Victoria to work with Fisheries Victoria (FV) to ensure effective enforcement of current fishing regulations.
- 3.2 Parks Victoria will work with FV, VRFish and local angling clubs to develop promote and enforce Codes of Conduct for anglers using the reserve.

BUSHWALKING

Background

Devilbend Reserve provides a unique inland environment for bushwalking on the Mornington Peninsula, as opposed to the more common coastal experiences. Bushwalking Victoria has indicated its interest in bushwalking experiences being explored in the planning for Devilbend Reserve.

The Devilbend Master Plan, 2000 produced by Melbourne Water in 2003 and the DSE Working Group Summary Report, 2004 both recognise that, with careful management, bushwalking is a compatible activity for the reserve.

In November 2007 Parks Victoria conducted an Ecological Risk Assessment Workshop. The report identified unrestricted access (foot and peddle) as a threatening process for all of the ecological values of the reserve. Unrestricted access (foot and peddle) was identified as posing a high to mid risk to the following values; birds, wetland vegetation and swamp scrub, birds, flora and catchment processes. It is therefore important that any access for walking is carefully planned.

Issues

1. Construction of new trails may cause additional fragmentation and impact upon habitat values
2. Some existing MVO tracks are proposed to be utilised for walking, however not all tracks are appropriate for public access, due to the need to protect significant fauna values from disturbance, for example the White-bellied Sea-eagle.
3. Impacts of walking in the reserve have not been fully assessed, but are expected to have minimal impact if carefully planned.
4. Walkers have indicated a desire for a range of trails to provide for short and longer walks and a preference for circuit tracks.

Management Proposals

1. Trail Access

- 1.1 A range of circuit trails are proposed to provide for short walks (less than 1 hour) as well as a longer walk (half day) (attached figure). More extensive trails into the reserve will be considered in the long term when the impacts of opening the reserve have been assessed, and as opportunities arise as areas are considered for regeneration.
- 1.2 Trail development is to be staged with priority to sections of the perimeter and short circuit walks from the visitor sites.
- 1.3 Where practical and desirable from a conservation perspective, trails within the reserve are to be placed on existing Management Vehicle Only (MVO) tracks or along the catch drain to reduce impact of fragmentation.
- 1.4 Sections of the existing MVO network will not be utilised for walking where this will impact upon fauna values. Trails are to be sited to ensure minimal disturbance to significant cultural sites and minimal impact on natural values.
- 1.5 Areas of very high conservation significance as identified in the Practical Ecology Report 2007 are to have no access tracks.
- 1.6 A multi-use trail providing for equestrian use, and walking is proposed on sections of the perimeter of the reserve where feasible.
- 1.7 Parks Victoria will work with the Mornington Peninsula Shire to integrate trails particularly with Woods Reserve.

2. Sign and interpretation

- 2.1. Where appropriate signs interpreting the natural environment will be placed along trails to enhance the visitors experience.

CYCLING

Background

There are opportunities for cycling on the proposed management vehicle tracks and perimeter trail in the reserve. It is anticipated that the level of cycling will be low and that the unsurfaced nature of the majority of trails is not attractive for cycling.

Issues

1. Cycling has the potential to create conflicts with other users and can also cause damage to tracks, particularly cyclists riding mountain bikes in seasonally damp areas.
2. Organised cycling events are not suitable for the reserve given the habitat sensitivities, potential for erosion and potential conflict with other user groups.

Management Proposals

1. Provide opportunities for cycling on management vehicle tracks as shown in the figure attached .
2. Monitor the level of cycling use and impacts of cycling and implement measures to minimise any impacts.

ACTIVITIES PROPOSED NOT TO BE PERMITTED WITHIN THE RESERVE.

It is proposed that the following activities not be permitted within the reserve due to their impact upon the ecological values of the reserve or for public risk reasons.

Dogs

Dog walking will not be permitted in the reserve. Dogs are currently permitted in the 5 hectare picnic area of Devilbend Reserve. Dog walking is not a common activity in the picnic area and is generally undertaken by local residents who use the picnic area as part of a walking route, or visitors arriving by car.

In November 2007 Parks Victoria conducted an Ecological Risk Assessment Workshop. Dogs in reserves and parks are generally considered a threat to native fauna as predators and as a disturbance to habitat values through scent marking using urine and faeces. Research has indicated that dog walking in natural areas causes a decrease in bird abundance and bird species diversity. (Banks, P.B. & Bryant J.V., *Dog walking impacts on wildlife*, Biological Letters, July 2007).

Camping

Camping is not proposed to be provided in Devilbend Reserve. There are extensive opportunities throughout the Mornington Peninsula for group and individual camping. School and education group accommodation is well catered for in the area; including Lord Somers Camp and The Briars.

Camping may be considered in the future on a permit basis based on demand.

Hunting

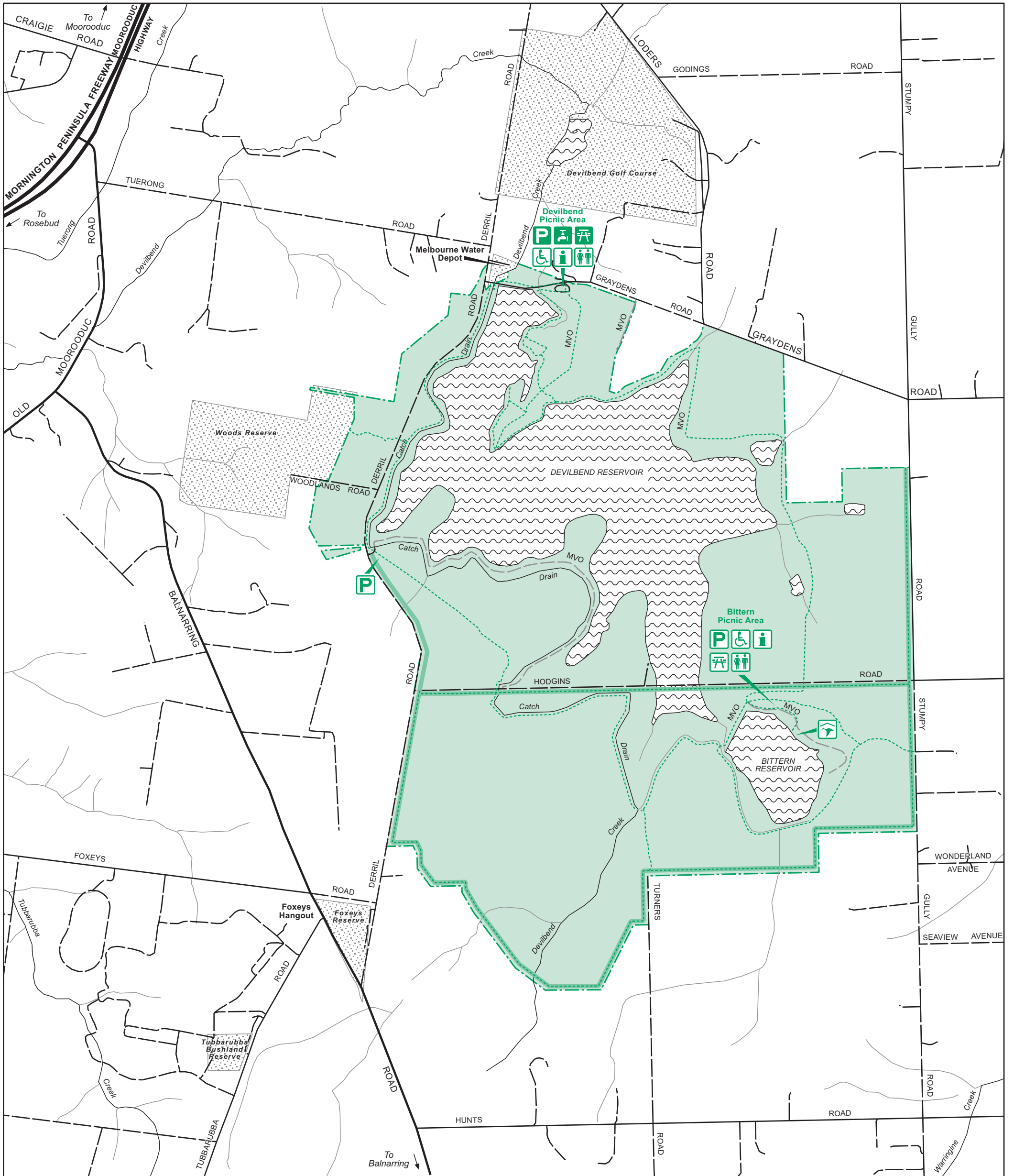
Hunting will not be permitted with the reserve. This includes not permitting people to possess, carry or use any firearm, bow, cross-bow, spear gun, spear or similar weapon within the reserve. A person can not possess, carry or use any trap, snare, net or poison.

Fires

Due the risk of wildfire, fires will not be permitted within the reserve. A person must not light or maintain a fire in the open air in the reserve.

Swimming

Swimming will not be recommended in Devilbend Reservoir and Bittern Reservoir. Parks Victoria will be unable to guarantee the water quality of the reserves as suitable for “primary contact” recreational activities include swimming. Primary contact is where the user comes into direct contact with the water by immersion or through frequent wetting of the face by water spray, and some water may be swallowed.



**Figure 4 VISITOR ACCESS & FACILITIES
DEVILBEND RESERVE**

- Freeway
- Major sealed road
- Minor sealed road
- Unsealed road
- Management Vehicle Only (MVO)
- Devilbend Reserve
- Other Public Land
- Water body

- Existing Recreational Facilities**
- Carpark
 - Drinking water
 - Picnic table
 - Toilets

- Proposed Recreational Facilities**
- Bird hide
 - Carpark
 - Facilities for people with disabilities
 - Park information
 - Picnic table
 - Toilets

- Proposed Access**
- Walking & cycling trail
 - Horse trail

