Bakers Lane Reserve Management Plan 2020-2030

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GOLDEN PLAINS SHIRE

Contents

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1. Introduction

The Bakers Lane Reserve is a 3.68 hectare parcel of freehold land held by Council that was created as a reserve during the subdivision of land on Bakers Lane in 2010.

The Reserve has large remnant River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) of significant size and age as well as stands of native grassland that require preservation and enhancement.

Figure 1: Bakers Lane Reserve

2. Background and Context

2.1. History

The land was used for grazing as part of a farming enterprise prior to being subdivided for housing. The Surveyor Generals map of Teesdale in 1855 shows that area of the Reserve to be undulating and "Thickly wooded with She oak, Honeysuckle and Gum". At some point prior the 1950's a small dam was established in the north-west corner of the Reserve fed off the road reserve and by a drainage line from the south. The Reserve was created as a result of subdivision along Bakers Lane in 2010 to protect remnant large old River Red Gums (*E. camaldulensis*) and provide passive open space.

Bakers Lane in 1956

Bakers Lane in 1978

Bakers Lane in 2005

Bakers Lane in 2017

2.2. Values and Significance

The Reserve contains remnant native vegetation with large old River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) providing significant habitat for arboreal mammals and birds. Ground cover includes some areas of rare native grassland.

Being located in an extensively cleared rural landscape, the Reserve has high local conservation significance.

2.3. Location and Planning Area

The Bakers Lane Reserve is located on the western boundary of the township of Teesdale. Bakers Lane, the Bannockburn-Shelford Road and private land, bound the Reserve (Figure 2: Locality).

The Reserve falls within the Corangamite Catchment Management Area and the Golden Plains Shire Council local government area.

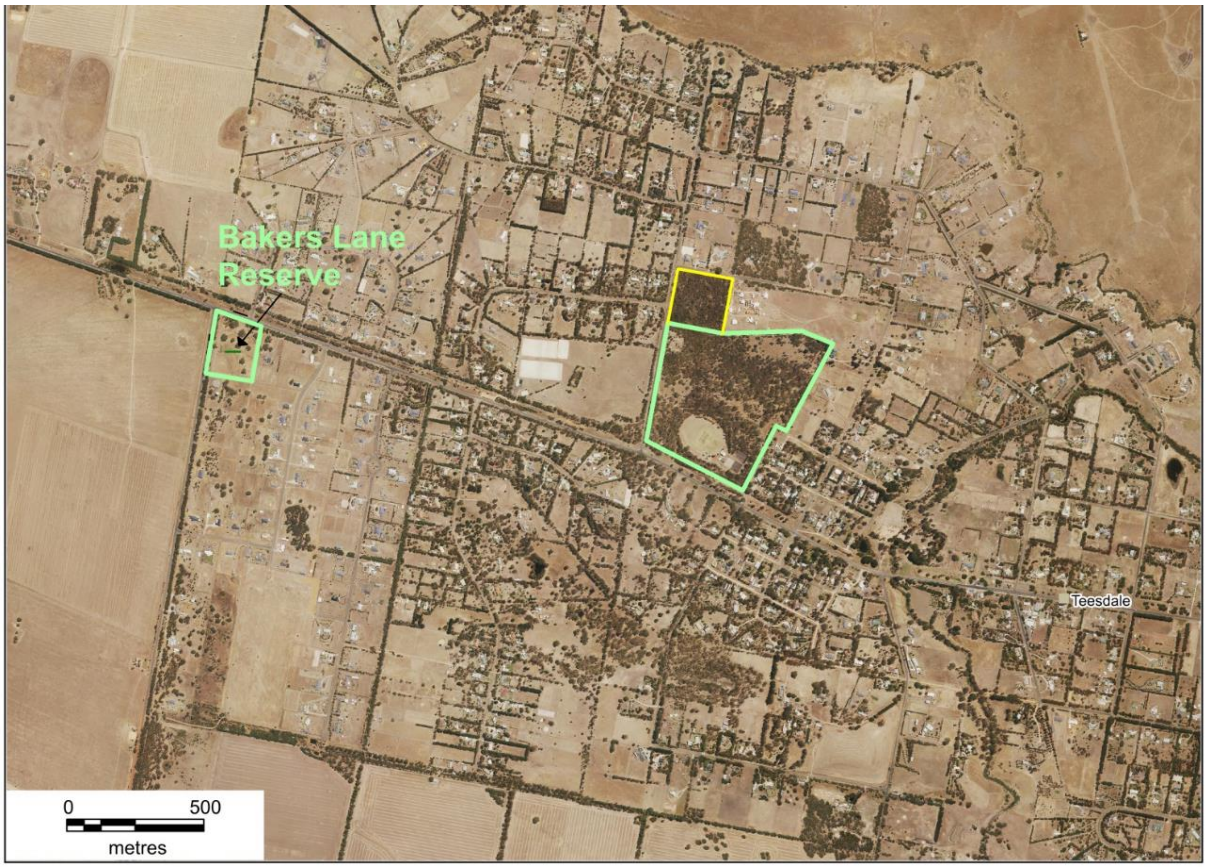

Figure 2: Locality

2.4. Land Tenure

The Reserve is comprised of a single freehold title (Res4 PS529738) of 3.68 hectares (9 acres) held by Golden Plains Shire Council (Figure 3: Land Titles).

Figure 3: Land Titles

2.5. Planning Zones and Overlays

The Reserve is currently zoned as Public Park and Recreation Zone under the Golden Plains Shire Council Planning Scheme (Figure 4 – Planning Zones)

Native vegetation is protected under the provisions of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and it is not considered that a higher level of protection is required at this site.

The land is also subject to the planning overlays:

- Design and Development Overlay – Schedule 5 (DDO5)
- Development Plan Overlay (DPO2)

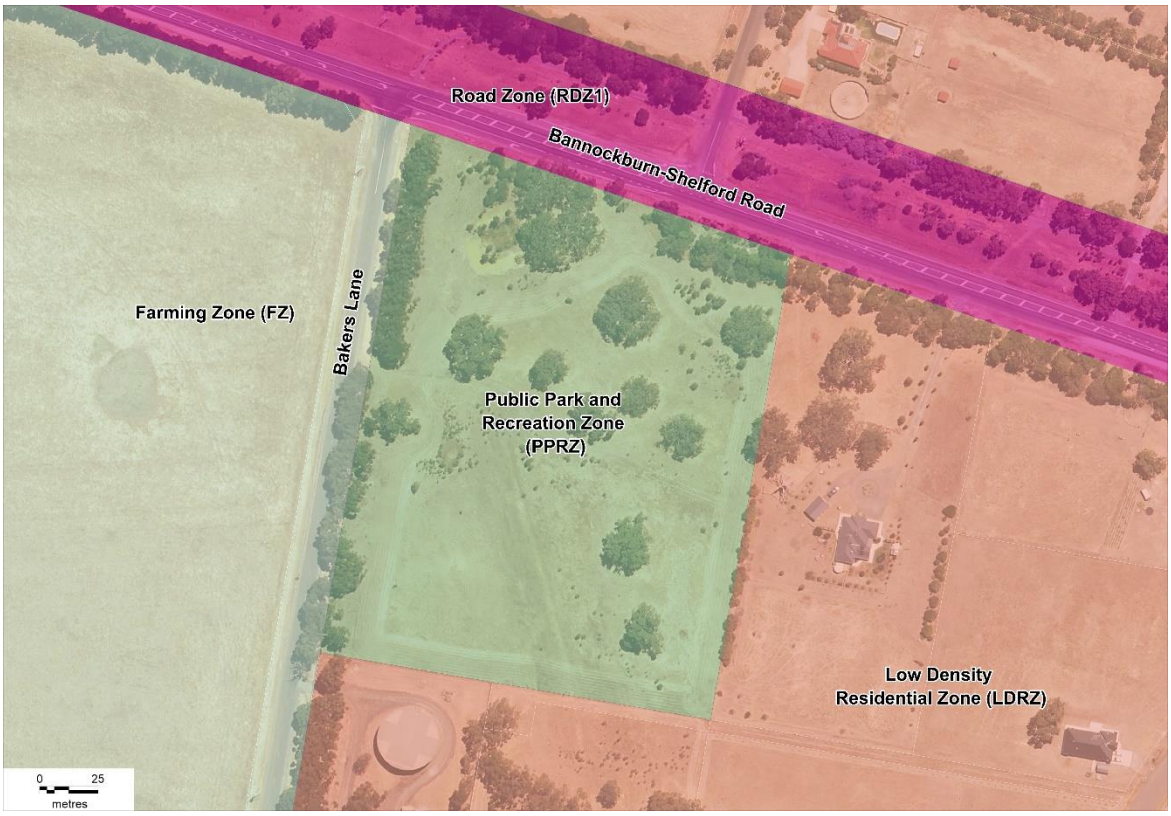

Figure 4: Planning Zones

2.6. Legislation and Guidelines

Management of the Reserve is carried out under the direction of the following legislation:

Federal Legislation

Environment and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999
Native Title Act 1993

State Legislation

Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006
Catchment & Land Protection Act 1994
Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978
Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988
Heritage Act 1995
Local Government Act 1989
Planning and Environment Act 1987

2.7. Strategic Direction

The Reserve was set aside to provide public open space as part of the Bakers Lane subdivision. The presence of native vegetation on the site largely precludes the development of active recreational facilities. Additionally, the Reserve is poorly connected to the township it is meant to serve and best serves as a passive recreation reserve with a conservation and nature based focus.

Management objectives

- Maintain and where possible, improve the extent and quality of the remnant Plains Grassy Woodland EVC on the Reserve.
- Provide for low impact public passive recreation which is not detrimental to the conservation values of the Reserve in line with the objective above.
- Control and/or eradicate pest flora and fauna within and adjacent to the Reserve.

- Minimise fire hazard in line with the conservation values of the Reserve.

2.8. Management

The Reserve is freehold land managed by Council.

No local community interest has been expressed in assisting with the management of the Reserve. Community assistance with the management of the Reserve could be facilitated through Council volunteer programs either as a formal management committee, 'Friends of' group or one off volunteer working bees.

Management Actions

- Facilitate community involvement in the management and development of the Reserve.

3. Natural Resource Management

3.2. Geology and Landforms

The Reserve lies within the Victorian Volcanic Plain bioregion.

The land is flat. A small dam was developed in the north-west corner prior to 1956. The dam was fed by a drain carved across the Reserve from the south east and a drain in from the road reserve. There is a small natural ephemeral waterbody on the western side of the Reserve.

3.3. Soils

Soils are reddish brown clayey substrates on the western side of the Reserve grading to greyish sandy loams on the east of the Reserve.

Due to the flat nature of the Reserve, erosion of soils is not an issue.

3.4. Flora

The Reserve contains the endangered Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC 55) Plains Grassy Woodland and (EVC 132) Plains Grassland.

Flora in the Reserve is dominated by the very large old River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and their rapidly colonising progeny which have germinated since the removal of grazing stock on the creation of the Reserve. There are several patches of native grassland dominated by *Austrostipa* sp., *Rhytidosperma* sp. and Weeping Grass (*Microlaena stipoides*) of varying quality.

There is a boundary planting of Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) along the Bakers Lane boundary which was harvested probably in the 1990's and has coppiced. The boundary on the Bannockburn-Shelford Road features a shelterbelt planting of Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*) and Giant Honey Myrtle (*Melaleuca armilaris*). Both boundary plantings should be progressively removed and replaced with local indigenous species.

A flora survey of the Reserve by a botanist was conducted in 2017 (Appendix 2 – Flora Species List). Flora records from this survey have been recorded on the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas.

The Reserve lacks a suite of native herbs and forbs that would be expected to be found in native grasslands in the locality and this may be the result of a long history of grazing at the site. Revegetation efforts are targeted at reintroducing these species to add to the biodiversity of the site (Appendix 2 – Flora Species List).

There are no Vulnerable, Rare or Threatened (VROT) species recorded as naturally occurring in the Reserve but efforts have been made to reintroduce some rare plants; including Clover Glycine (*Glycine latrobeana*) and Murnong (*Microseris lanceolata*) as part of biodiversity enhancement plantings.

Non-native species are dominated by introduced pasture grasses that add significantly to fire fuel loads and exclude native species.

A series of photo points have been established in the Reserve to provide a photographic record of vegetation change and the results of management actions. (Figure 5: Photo points, Appendix 1 – Bakers Lane Reserve Photo Points).

Figure 5: Photo points

Photographic evidence shows the rapid establishment of young River Red Gums following the removal of stock grazing as the reserve progresses back to a woodland vegetated state. It is important to maintain remnant grassland areas to retain biodiversity through the application of fire, control of declared and environmental weeds and where necessary, the manual removal of encroaching native tree and shrub species.

Management actions

- Maintain remnant grassland areas by removing encroaching native trees and shrubs.
- Enhance grassland biodiversity through revegetation with grassland herbaceous species.
- Progressively remove non-indigenous boundary plantings and replace with indigenous species.
- Continue to monitor established photo points in the Reserve.

3.5. Fauna

No fauna species list exists for the Reserve.

It is likely that fauna such as possums and bats are using the hollows in the River Red Gums. The avifauna of the site includes a suite of hollow nesting species.

No comprehensive fauna survey has been undertaken in the Reserve for invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles or birds.

Management Actions

- Undertake comprehensive fauna surveys in the Reserve using the assistance of a Tertiary institution or other body.

4. Cultural Resource Management

4.2. Indigenous cultural heritage

There are no recorded indigenous archaeological sites and no identified sites or features within the Reserve. Indigenous places have been recorded in the vicinity of the Reserve and these include stone arrangements, scarred trees and artefact scatters. No survey for Indigenous cultural places within the Reserve has yet been undertaken.

It is an offence to do an act that will harm Indigenous cultural heritage or is likely to harm indigenous cultural heritage.

Management of the Reserve in accordance with relevant legislation will respect the aspirations and rights of the Traditional Owners and the local Aboriginal community.

The Reserve was the site of the Wiyn-murrup yangarramela - Fire Spirit Comes Back project in 2017. This project returned Wadawurrung Traditional Owner cultural burning to Country. Part of Reserve was burned using Traditional Owner techniques. The site will continue to be available for Traditional Owner burning; supported by Council, into the future.

Figure 6: Traditional Owner Burn

Management Actions

- Undertake a survey for indigenous cultural heritage places and areas of indigenous cultural heritage sensitivity using the services of a qualified cultural heritage advisor or Registered Aboriginal Party. Review the Management Plan in light of any findings of the survey.
- Support ongoing Traditional Owner burning on the Reserve.

4.3. Post-settlement cultural heritage

The Reserve has little existing evidence of post-settlement cultural heritage.

The site is not listed on the Victorian Heritage Database.

The site is not listed in the Golden Plains Shire Heritage Study.

5. Reserve Management

5.2. Threatening Processes

A range of threatening processes have been identified for the Reserve including:

- Climate change
- Inappropriate fire regimes
- Unrestricted vehicle access
- Spread of declared and environmental weeds
- Grazing by rabbits.

5.3. Climate Change

Climate change poses a long term risk to the Reserve.

The Victorian Government's 'State of the Environment' Report, released in 2013, states that:

- Average temperatures in Victoria have risen by approximately 0.8°C since the 1950s and the severity, duration and frequency of heatwaves have increased
- Between 1997 and 2009, Victoria experienced a record-breaking 13-year drought, the longest recorded period of rainfall deficits on record
- Over the past two decades, there has been a large decline in autumn rainfall, a small decline in winter and spring rainfall, a small increase in summer rainfall, and reduced frequency of very wet years
- Victoria experienced its highest summer rainfall on record in 2010–11. The record rainfall led to major flooding that affected a third of Victoria

Under current climate projections, the Teesdale area can expect:

- Higher average temperature with more extreme temperature days
- Longer and hotter summers with an increase in heat wave conditions
- Decrease in average rainfall; more particularly, cool season rains
- Increased intensity in severe rainfall events

These changes have the potential to adversely affect native flora and fauna as well as increasing fire risk.

Increase in fire risk will result in increased pressure to undertake works to mitigate the threat with potentially adverse impacts on native vegetation.

Actual impacts are hard to predict. Monitoring and analysis over an extended period of time may provide insights into changes occurring in the Reserve as a result of climate change. Management of the Reserve may then be adjusted to address these changes.

5.4. Fire

There are no records of fire in the Reserve and little evidence of fire in the reserve (e.g. charred trees) in the recent past.

The Reserve poses little fire risk to adjacent properties if well managed. Given the lack of ignition sources in the Reserve, the most likely fire scenario is one in which the Reserve is impacted by fire from an adjacent property.

The primary fire fuel type is cured introduced and native grass in summer and autumn.

The property has 10 metre wide slashed breaks around the boundary and internally to reduce grass fuels in the lead up to summer.

As the Reserve has no formed tracks, internal fire access is generally along the slashed breaks. Vehicle access for fire prevention is not problematic due to the flat, open nature of the Reserve.

The Reserve has been subject to several planned burns conducted by the local Teesdale Country Fire Authority Brigade, Traditional Owners and Council staff.

The areas within the slashed breaks were burned by the Country Fire Authority in March 2012 and April 2013.

2012 burns

2013 burns

2017 burns

2019 burns

Figure 7: Planned burn history

In April 2017, Reserve was the site of the Wiyn-murrup yangarramela - Fire Spirit Comes Back project which returned Wadawurrung Traditional Owner cultural burning to Country. Part of Reserve was burned using Traditional Owner techniques while a second part was burned by the CFA.

Part of the Reserve was burned in October 2019 by Councils Planned Burn Team when burning of sprayed Perennial Veldt Grass (*Ehrharta calycina*) was undertaken to try to reduce the impact of this species.

Planned burns have been followed up with extensive post burn control of introduced grasses; particularly Toowoomba Canary Grass (*Phalaris aquatica*) to reduce the impact of this species.

While the Reserve is currently poorly fenced, consideration should be given to fixing the fencing and undertaking short rotation grazing with sheep to reduce fuel loads.

Management Actions

- Undertake a planned burning program using Councils planned burn crew and; where necessary CFA resources, to encourage biodiversity and reduce fuel loads.
- Undertake pest plant control works targeting high fuel load introduced grass species to reduce fuel loads.
- Support Traditional Owner cultural burning on the Reserve.
- Maintain 10m wide slashed breaks around the perimeter of the Reserve.
- Investigate fencing the Reserve and undertaking short rotation grazing with sheep.

5.5. Pest Plants

Pest plants are a threat to the conservation values of the Reserve by out competing and replacing native species.

The Reserve is largely free of declared weeds with the occasional Serrated Tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*) or Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*) being found.

A greater threat are a suite of environmental weeds dominated by introduced pasture grasses which occupy large areas. Some environmental weeds (e.g. Perennial Veldt Grass, Annual Veldt Grass, Toowoomba Canary Grass) contribute significantly to fire hazard and require ongoing control to minimise this risk.

Environmental weeds are present in the Reserve include

- Perennial Veldt Grass (*Ehrharta calycina*)
- Annual Veldt Grass (*Ehrharta longiflora*)
- Toowoomba Canary Grass (*Phalaris acquatica*)
- Brown-top Bent Grass (*Agrostis capillaris*)
- Onion Grass (*Romulea rosea*)
- South African Weed Orchid (*Disa bracteata*)
- Blanket Weed (*Galenia pubescens*)

Control works to contain or reduce the spread of pasture grasses and environmental weeds have included post burn spot spraying, pre-burn spraying and burning and carefully targeted spot spraying.

Continued careful targeted spot spraying combined with re-establishment biodiversity plantings and regular planned burning should progressively reduce the weed burden in the Reserve.

Management Actions

- Monitor and prevent the establishment and spread of new declared or environmental weeds in the Reserve.
- Undertake control of declared weeds annually with the aim of eradicating these species from the Reserve.
- Undertake control of grassy/herbaceous environmental weeds annually as resources permit with the aim of protecting biodiversity assets (e.g. native grasslands) and reducing their impact and spread in the Reserve.
- Liaise with adjacent landholders to encourage the control of pest plants and animals.

5.6. Pest Animals

Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) are present throughout the district, but their impact of on native fauna in the Reserve is unknown. Predation by foxes of native fauna is listed as a potentially threatening process under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act* 1988. Control of foxes through poisoning in the Reserve is problematic due to the close proximity of local residences and dogs. Additionally, residents may use the Reserve to exercise their dogs, which are usually unrestrained and at risk from picking up fox baits. The use of 1080 near a township area is considered an unacceptable risk to domestic dogs and therefore is not an option for the control of foxes. No fox dens have been found in the Reserve.

Grazing of native vegetation by European rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) is listed as a potentially threatening process under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*. Rabbits are present in the Reserve but in very low numbers and there are no warrens in the Reserve so control of this pest is a low priority. If rabbits start to establish in the Reserve efforts should be directed to preventing this.

Hares (*Lepus europaeous*) as spotted regularly in the Reserve but do little damage to biodiversity. Control of hares is problematic as they do not take baits and are not vulnerable to current biological controls for rabbits.

Wandering pet and feral cats (*Felis catus*) present a threat to small fauna, particularly native birds. It is a legislated requirement to register a domestic cat and the Golden Plains Shire Council is actively encouraging residents to register and control their domestic cats.

Management actions

- Control foxes to minimise their impact on the Reserve and surrounding properties through fumigation and destruction of fox dens as required.
- Control rabbits though baiting and fumigation as required.
- Control cats through opportunistic cat trapping as required.
- Liaise with adjacent landholders to encourage the control of pest animals.

5.7. Tracks

There are no formed tracks within the Reserve. Access by vehicles for management relies largely on the slashed fire breaks from the gate on Bakers Lane.

5.8. Fencing

The Reserve is fenced on all boundaries to varying levels of repair. The fences serve to prevent unauthorised vehicle and stock access and to define boundaries. Where the Reserve abuts adjacent private land use, fences are in a good state of repair. On the Bakers Lane and Bannockburn-Shelford Road boundaries, the fences are broken down and not functional and should be removed and replaced with fencing that would contain stock.

The entrance off Bakers Lane should be replaced with an aesthetically pleasing and functional post and rail entry with a 4.2m rural gate, pedestrian entry and signs to improve the amenity and community awareness of the Reserve.

Management Actions

- Maintain the existing fences between private landholders and the Reserve in a good state of repair.
- Remove boundary fences on Bakers Lane and Bannockburn-Shelford Road and replace with new stock fence.
- Upgrade the entry on Bakers Lane to a post and rail entry with signs and pedestrian access.

5.9. Signs

There are no signs at the Reserve. Signs should be installed at the entrance to the Reserve to identify the Reserve and to indicate authorised uses.

Management Actions

- Install signs at the entrance to the Reserve identifying the Reserve and indicating authorised uses.

5.10. Interpretation

There are no interpretive signs in the Reserve to indicate the natural and conservation values or educate visitors regarding the management of the Reserve.

Management Actions

- Install an interpretive sign and sign shelter at the entrance to the Reserve.

5.11. Revegetation

The Reserve is naturally revegetating with River Red Gums and planned burning with follow up weed work is controlling environmental weeds and helping to recover grasslands. Targeted biodiversity plantings to reintroduce native grassland herbaceous and grass species that are not present in the Reserve but should be expected to be found in this EVC type have been undertaken with some success. Small targeted plantings aim to establish self-sustaining populations of absent species and should continue.

Small trial plots of direct seeding post planned burning were undertaken in Spring of 2019 to assess the ability of this method to rapidly replace introduced grasses with native grasses.

Management Actions

- Undertake biodiversity enhancement plantings with grassland herbaceous species.
- Monitor native grass establishment trial plots and expand this method of revegetation if successful.

6. Authorised uses

6.2. Vehicle access

Vehicle access to the Reserve is possible through gates and across the open paddock areas. No formal tracks are in place.

Vehicle access except for management purposes (e.g. maintenance, wildfire control) is not permitted.

6.3. Firewood Collection

The collection of firewood for personal or commercial use is not permitted in the Reserve. If the collection of firewood becomes problematic, appropriate signs should be installed.

6.4. Rubbish Dumping

The dumping of rubbish in the Reserve is not permitted. If the dumping of rubbish becomes problematic, appropriate signs should be installed.

6.5. Recreational Uses

Passive recreation in the form of walking and enjoyment of the natural heritage of the Reserve are to be encouraged. It is important to encourage appropriate recreational use to engender a sense of public ownership and pride that will lead to support of the management aims for the Reserve.

6.5.1. Horse Riding

Horse riding has the potential to introduce weeds and damage the soft soil leading to erosion and further weed invasion. Horse riding is only permitted on the slashed breaks in the Reserve.

6.5.2. Motorbike riding

Motorbikes have the potential to create tracks, disturb soil and disturb other users. Motorbikes are not an acceptable use of reserves of this type and this activity is not permitted in the Reserve.

6.5.3. Walking

Walking for fitness or recreation should be encouraged to develop a community appreciation of the natural and cultural values of the Reserve. Walkers should be encouraged to use the slashed breaks for walking.

The development of signed nature walks highlighting particular vegetation types, plants or features can educate and stimulate interest in natural history and should be considered.

6.5.4. Cycling

Cycling as a recreational activity should be restricted to the slashed breaks. The development of challenging mountain or BMX type tracks should be discouraged as these have the potential to create erosion and damage vegetation.

6.5.5. Dogs and Cats

Reserve visitors may use the Reserve to walk their dogs and preventing this use would result in a reduction in community support for the Reserve. Uncontrolled dogs have the potential to disturb or even kill native wildlife and may annoy other Reserve users.

Ideally, dogs should be leashed but it is not easy to police such an action. If dogs off lead and not in effective control become an issue, signs should be installed stating “Dogs on leash or under effective control at all times”.

Cats are not permitted in the Reserve.

6.5.6. Camping

No sites exist for the provision of camping and the development of camp sites would severely impact on the ecological values of the Reserve therefore, camping is not permitted in the Reserve.

6.5.7. Fires

Recreational fires (e.g. camp fires) present a risk of fire escape and impact on the ecological value of the Reserve through firewood collection therefore fires are not permitted in the Reserve.

6.6. Education

The Reserve as a significant local area of remnant vegetation could provide educational opportunities for local school children.

Encourage use of the Reserve by schools for educational purposes.

6.7. Research

The Reserve is an important remnant of Plains Grassy Woodland and as such would be of interest for research into the appropriate management of the flora and fauna of this ecosystem type. All research projects on flora and fauna operate under a permit system managed by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP). Opportunities exist for the education of local school children and the community through participation in research in the Reserve. Appropriate research, minimising impacts on the flora and fauna of the Reserve should be permitted.

6.8. Grazing

Grazing of stock is generally not permitted in the Reserve. However, the use of sheep to crash graze to reduce fuel loads created by introduced grasses should be considered.

7. Implementation

Management Action	Priority (High, Medium or Low)	Timeframe (ongoing, annually, as required or date e.g. December 2009)	Responsibility (Committee of Management, Golden Plains Shire, DELWP)
Management			
Facilitate community involvement in the management and development of the Reserve.	Low	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire
Flora			
Maintain remnant grassland areas by removing encroaching native trees and shrubs.	Low	Annually	Golden Plains Shire
Enhance grassland biodiversity through revegetation with grassland herbaceous species.	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire
Progressively remove non-indigenous boundary plantings and replace with indigenous species.	Low	Within 10 years	Golden Plains Shire
Continue to monitor established photo points in the Reserve.	Medium	Annually	Golden Plains Shire
Fauna			
Undertake a comprehensive fauna survey in the Reserve using the assistance of a Tertiary institution or other body.	Medium	Every 10 years	Golden Plains Shire
Indigenous cultural heritage			
Undertake a survey for indigenous cultural heritage places and areas of indigenous cultural heritage sensitivity using the services of a qualified cultural heritage advisor or Registered Aboriginal Party. Review the Management Plan in light of any findings of the survey.	Medium	Within 5 years	Golden Plains Shire
Support ongoing Traditional Owner burning on the Reserve.	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire
Fire			
Undertake a planned burning program using Councils planned burn crew and; where necessary CFA resources, to encourage biodiversity and reduce fuel loads.	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire
Undertake pest plant control works targeting high fuel load introduced grass species to reduce fuel loads.	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire
Support Traditional Owner cultural burning on the Reserve.	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire
Maintain 10m wide slashed breaks around the perimeter of the Reserve.	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire

Management Action	Priority (High, Medium or Low)	Timeframe (ongoing, annually, as required or date e.g. December 2009)	Responsibility (Committee of Management, Golden Plains Shire, DELWP)
Investigate fencing the Reserve and undertaking short rotation grazing with sheep.	Medium	Within 5 years	Golden Plains Shire
Pest Plants			
Monitor and prevent the establishment and spread of new declared or environmental weeds in the Reserve.	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire
Undertake control of declared weeds annually with the aim of eradicating these species from the Reserve.	High	Annually	Golden Plains Shire
Undertake control of grassy/herbaceous environmental weeds annually as resources permit with the aim of protecting biodiversity assets (e.g. native grasslands) and reducing their impact and spread in the Reserve.	High	Annually	Golden Plains Shire
Liaise with adjacent landholders to encourage the control of pest plants and animals.	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire
Pest Animals			
Control foxes to minimise their impact on the Reserve and surrounding properties through fumigation and destruction of fox dens as required.	High	As required	Golden Plains Shire
Control rabbits through baiting and fumigation as required.	High	As required	Golden Plains Shire
Control cats through opportunistic cat trapping as required.	High	As required	Golden Plains Shire
Liaise with adjacent landholders to encourage the control of pest animals.	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire
Fencing			
Maintain the existing fences between private landholders and the Reserve in a good state of repair.	Medium	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire
Remove boundary fences on Bakers Lane and Bannockburn-Shelford Road and replace with new stock fence.	Medium	Within 5 years	Golden Plains Shire
Upgrade the entry on Bakers Lane to a post and rail entry with signs and pedestrian access.	Medium	Within 5 years	Golden Plains Shire
Signs			
Install signs at the entrance to the Reserve identifying the Reserve and indicating authorised uses.	Medium	Within 5 years	Golden Plains Shire
Interpretation			

Management Action	Priority (High, Medium or Low)	Timeframe (ongoing, annually, as required or date e.g. December 2009)	Responsibility (Committee of Management, Golden Plains Shire, DELWP)
Install an interpretive sign and sign shelter at the entrance to the Reserve.	Medium	Within 5 years	Golden Plains Shire
Revegetation			
Undertake biodiversity enhancement plantings with grassland herbaceous species.	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire
Monitor native grass establishment trial plots and expand this method or revegetation if successful.	High	Ongoing	Golden Plains Shire

8. Appendix 1 – Bakers Lane Reserve Photo Points

Photo point 1: Nov 2011

Photo point 1: May 2020

Photo point 2: Nov 2011

Photo point May 2020

Photo point 3: Nov 2011

Photo point 3 May 2020

9. Appendix 2 – Flora Species List

Vascular plant species recorded at Bakers Lane Reserve Teesdale. Recorded by Mark Trengove on November 8 2017

Indigenous Species

Botanical Name	Common Name	Status
Acacia pycnantha	Golden Wattle	Local
Acaena echinata	Sheep's Burr	Local
Allocasuarina verticillata	Drooping Sheoke	Regional
Amphibromus nervosus	Common Swamp Wallaby-grass	Local
Astroloma humifusum	Cranberry Heath	Local
Austrostipa bigeniculata?	Spear-grass	Local
Austrostipa mollis	Soft Spear-grass	Local
Austrostipa nodosa	Spear-grass	Local
Austrostipa scabra ssp*. falcata*	Spear-grass	Local
Bulbine bulbosa	Leek Lily	Planted
Calocephalus cirteus	Lemon Beauty-heads	Planted
Chrysocephalum apiclatum	Common Everlasting	Planted
Convolvulus angustissimus ssp*. angustissimus*	Blushing Bindweed	Local
Dianella revoluta var. revoluta	Black-anther Flax-lily	Planted
Dichondra repens	Kidney Weed	Local
Eleocharis acuta	Common Spike-rush	Local
Eleocharis sphacelata	Tall Spike-rush	Local
Epilobium billardierianum ssp*. cinereum*	Variable Willow-herb	Local
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Local
Glycine latrobeana	Clover Glycine	Planted
Juncus subsecundus	Finger Rush	Local
Lachnagrostis filiformis	Common Blown-grass	Local
Leucochrysum albicans	Hoary Sunray	Planted
Linum marginale	Native flax	Planted
Lomandra filiformis ssp*. coriacea*	Wattle Mat-rush	Local
Lythrum hyssopifolia	Lesser Loosestrife	Local
Microleana stipoides	Weeping Grass	Local
Nicotiana suaveolens	Native Tobacco	Planted
Oxalis perennans	Grassland Sorrel	Local
Persicaria prostrata	Creeping Knotweed	Local
Poa labillaredierei	Common Tussock-grass	Local
Pycnosorus globosus	Drumsticks	Planted
Rytidosperma caespitosum	Common Wallaby-grass	Local
Rytidosperma duttoniana	Brown-back Wallaby-grass	Regional

Rytidosperma geniculatum	Kneed Wallaby-grass	Local
Rytidosperma pilosum	Velvet Wallaby-grass	Local
Rytidosperma racemosum	Slender Wallaby-grass	Local
Rytidosperma setacea	Bristly Wallaby-grass	Local
Rytidosperma spp.*?*	Wallaby-grass	?
Schoenus apogon	Common Bog-rush	Local
Thelymitra spp. aff. *pauciflora*	Sun Orchid	Local
Vittadinia spp.	New Holland Daisy	Planted

Exotic Species

Botanical Name	**Common Name**
Acetosella vulgaris	Sheep Sorrel
Agrostis capillaris	Brown-top Bent
Aira spp.	Shivery Grass
Aparagus asparagoides	Smilax
Arctotheca calendula	Capeweed
Avena fatua	Wild Oat
Briza maxima	Large Quaking Grass
Briza minor	Lesser Quaking Grass
Bromus diandrus	Great Brome
Bromus rubens	Red Brome
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle
Corymbia maculata	Spotted Gum
Cynodon dactylon	Couch Grass
Cyperus tenellus	Tiny Drain-sedge
Dactylis glomeratus	Cock's-foot Grass
Disa bracteata	South African Orchid
Ehrharta calycina	Veldt-grass
Ehrhata longiflora	Annual Veldt-grass
Erodium botrys	Big Heron's-bill
Eucalyptus cladocalyx	Sugar Gum
Galenea pubescens	Blanket Weed
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire Fog Grass
Hypochaeris glabra	Cat's Ear
Hypochaeris radicata	Flatweed
Juncus articulatus ssp. articulatus	Jointed Rush
Lolium spp.	Rye-grass
Malva parviflora	Small-flower Mallow
Melaleuca armillaris	Giant Honey-myrtle
Nassellla trichotoma	Serrated Tussock
Phalaris aquatica	Toowoomba Canary-grass

Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort
Romulea rosea	Onion Grass
Solanum nigrum	Black Nightshade
Sonchus oleraceus	Common Sow Thistle
Sporobolus africanus	Rat's Tail Fescue
Trifolium arvense var. *arvense*	Hare's-foot Clover
Trifolium campestre	Hop Clover
Trifolium subterraneum	Clover
Vulpia muralis	Squirrel-tail Fescue