

MITCHELL SHIRE COUNCIL.

*Monument Hill Reserve, Kilmore
Management Plan – June 2014*



MITCHELL SHIRE COUNCIL



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mitchell Shire Council wishes to acknowledge that a significant amount of information within this report was compiled by Tree Wishes Landcare Advice. This included information sessions with key agency stakeholders, community groups and neighbours. Council also recognises the submission and input from the 11 submissions received including comprehensive submissions from the Save Monument Hill Community Group and BEAM-Mitchell Environment Group.

Surveys

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Striated pardalote in Monument Hill Reserve – Photo P. Mitchell.

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1. CONTEXT AND AIM

The Monument Hill Reserve, Kilmore is one of Mitchell Shire's significant bushland reserves. The reserve holds specific environmental and social value for the Shire as a wildlife reserve and for community use as a recreational area for bushwalking, horse riding and seasonal wildflower walks. The reserve is also recognised for its high heritage and landscape values.

Council's objective for the reserve is to protect its flora and fauna and provide a space for passive recreation and for education. The Monument Hill Reserve requires a robust and comprehensive management plan focusing on site conservation and maintaining, and where appropriate, enhancing biodiversity.

The aim of the Monument Hill Management Plan is to provide a well-managed bushland reserve for the preservation of its natural values and for the enjoyment of the wider community. The Plan details how the Reserve will be managed for the next decade. This Plan details key issues, objectives and actions to assist in the preservation and protection of the Reserve.

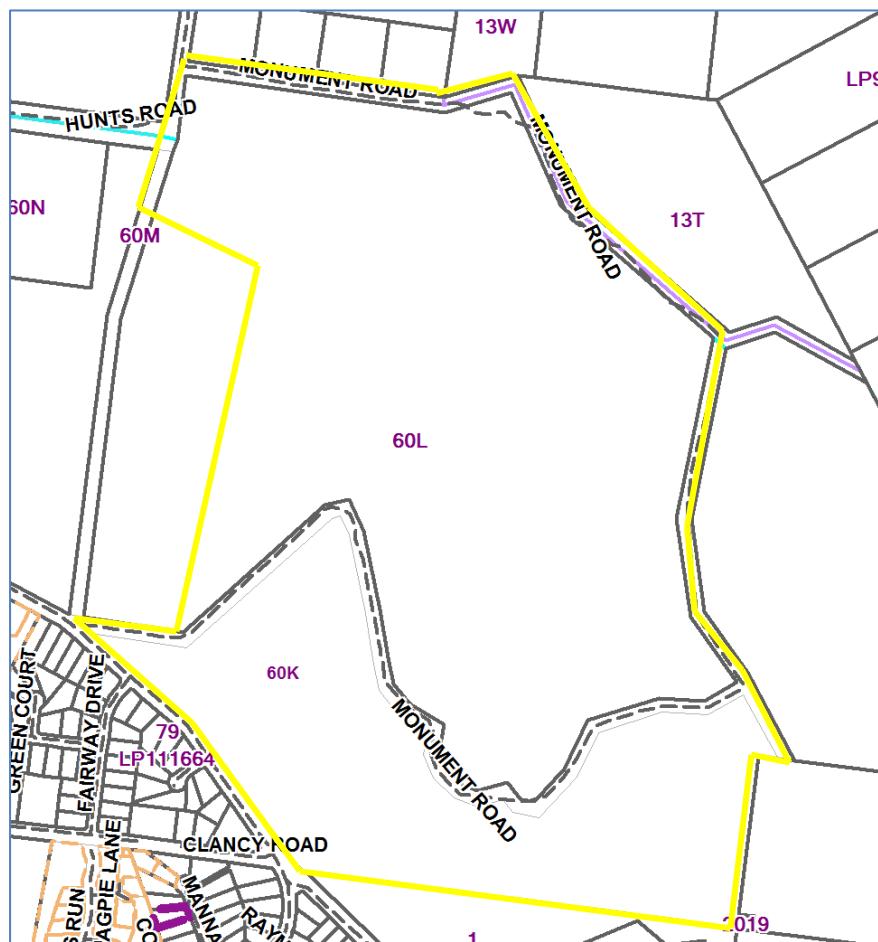
2. THE SITE

2.1 LOCATION

Monument Hill Reserve is a 76 hectare parcel of natural bushland located within Mitchell Shire, east of the Kilmore Township centre and approximately 60 kilometres north of Melbourne, Victoria.



The reserve is accessible from Andersons Road, and Hunts Road. Private vehicular access is via the Anderson's Road entry which becomes Monument Road. Monument Road can also be accessed via Hunts Road to access private properties; however Monument Road does not form a circuit around the perimeter of the reserve. Monument Road dissects the reserve and is on the Mitchell Shire Public Road register. The reserve lies within the Goulburn Broken Catchment and drains to the Kilmore Creek.



2.2 HISTORY AND RESERVE CREATION

The Taungurung were the earliest settlers in the area of Kilmore and held strong cultural values for many of the native flora that exist on the Monument Hill Reserve. For e.g. Myrniong (Yam Daisy- *Microseris lonceo/ata*) and Chocoloate lily (*Arthropodium fimbriatum*) which were food sources and Lomandra and Dianella species were used for weaving and rope.

Monument Hill Reserve became known as a lookout in the early years of European settlement that followed the Hume and Hovell expedition. The Reserve was set-aside as a public park in 1911 as "The Kilmore Park" and formed part of a large reserve extended from the Kilmore Hospital Reservoir to the lookout.

The Reserve includes the Hume and Hovell Monument situated at the peak of Hill. Two walking tracks lead from the monument along the ridges down to the Golf Course and through to the Cricket Ground and the Kilmore Hospital Reservoir. The Monument comprises one of the watchtowers from the former Kilmore Gaol, located on Sutherland Street, Kilmore, which was dismantled and re-erected on this site. It is a rectangular structure 17.8 m (23 feet) in height. The exterior walls are made of random-range quarry faced bluestone ashlar with subtle quoining at the corners and simple rectangular openings in the upper walls and roof. Set into the exterior of one of the walls is a smooth white marble plaque with finely crafted black lettering, which is surrounded by a mixture of roughly, tooled and quarry faced bluestone ashlar. The plaque has the following inscription: "*Erected December 1924, by residents to the memory of Hume and Hovell, who passed nearby*":

There is an interior wall of red brickwork, which supports the winding interior staircase, constructed of finely tooled bluestone steps, leading to the top of the tower. The top of the monument is made of white concrete, (replaced in 1999) and is accessed via a metal ladder set in concrete sides, and then through a cleanly cut rectangular opening in the concrete. The black painted metal balustrade was also restored in 1999 (although the paint is badly deteriorating) and resembles the balustrade design illustrated in early photographs

There is a Geodetic Survey Victoria Triangulation Station marker set into the concrete. A double- sided interpretative sign tells the Hume and Hovell Story and commemorates the restoration work carried out in 1999. It is made of a painted tubular steel frame with a flat metal board supporting the information, which has been painted onto the surface. The paint work of the tubular steel is deteriorating in the same manner as the metal balustrade on top of the monument. Some vandalism has occurred to the painted sign, but is currently in good condition

The Hume and Hovell Monument is a commemoration of the important role that the location played in the early exploration and settlement of Victoria by non-Aboriginal people and the continuing importance of the place to the people who settled here. The monument is significant as the largest and most substantial in a series of monuments erected in 1924, reflecting the historic importance of Monument Hill as a site of key significance in the Hume and Hovell expedition. It also represents a tangible expression of the growing community awareness and appreciation of the post-contact history of Victoria in the decade leading up the centenary of first permanent settlement in 1834. The Monument is aesthetically significant as an integral part of the historic cultural landscape of Monument Hill. The location and scale of the monument gives it landmark qualities.

Monument Hill Reserve has been a place of recreation since the nineteenth century. It is one of the oldest known lookouts in Victoria. The views to Monument Hill from Kilmore have been valued by Europeans since they occupied the area. The walk to the summit of the hill, which culminates with a lookout to the town, has continued to be a popular activity since the nineteenth century. The continuing strong associations with the community to this place was demonstrated by the 1999 restoration of the monument by the Kilmore-Broadford Rotary Club and Kilmore Mechanics' Institute, to celebrate the 175th anniversary of the expedition.

The Reserve also includes former 2 primary school pine plantations, one on Hunts Road and one on Andersons Road. There was also a Rifle Butts on Hunts road used by the Kilmore Rifle Club from the 1880s to the 1950s.

3. GOVERNANCE

3.1 LAND TITLES, CLASSIFICATIONS AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

The Monument Hill reserve is crown land made up several land titles. Mitchell Shire Council has been appointed Committee of Management under Section 14 of the Crown land Reserves Act 1978.

Under the agreement, Mitchell Shire is responsible for managing and implementing management actions within the Reserve.

As overseer, Department of Environment and Primary Industries may allocate the management of Crown land to others to manage on its behalf under the Crown Land (reserves) Act 1978. *“...As well as meeting its obligations under the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978, the committee is also bound by the laws that govern the wider community on matters such as employment, taxation, contracts, tenancy, licensing, and providing services.*

The powers given under the Act enable the committee to:

- *manage and develop the reserve;*
- *undertake financial transactions, including borrowing money (with the Victorian Treasurer's consent) and entering contracts;*
- *enter tenure arrangements, such as leasing and licensing, for part or all of the reserve, subject to Minister's approval; and*
- *employ people enforce regulations.”*



Title	Land Status / Classification	Planning Overlay	Zone and Land Owner	Management responsibility
Part CA 60L Parish of Bylands	Part of Park and Gardens reserve	Public Recreation Zone (PPRZ), Bushfire management Overlay (BMO or WMO, Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO), Part Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO)	Crown Land	Mitchell Shire Council appointed Committee of management
Part CA 60K Parish of Bylands	Part of Park and Gardens reserve	Public Conservation Zone (PCRZ), Bushfire management Overlay (BMO or WMO, Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO), Part Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO)	Crown Land	Mitchell Shire Council appointed Committee of management
Government Road - Monument Road	Government Road. Registered on the Mitchell Shire Council Road register	Bushfire management Overlay (BMO or WMO, Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO), Part Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO)	Crown Land	Mitchell Shire Council
60M Parish of Bylands	Unused Road reserve	Part Public Purposes Conservation Zone PCRZ and Part Public Purposes Recreation Zone PPRZ. Part Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO) Bushfire management Overlay (BMO or WMO, Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO)	Crown Land	Part Kilmore Golf Club under a lease agreement and part Mitchell Shire Council.

There is a small crown land allotment (0.0457Ha) CA2019 Parish of Bylands adjacent to allotment 60K, this is locally known as Doolans Water hole. It is not currently part of the Monument Hill Reserve; however consideration has been given to including this reserve in the actions table.

3.2 PLANNING ZONES AND OVERLAYS

3.2.1 PUBLIC CONSERVATION AND RECREATION ZONE (PCRZ)

Part CA 60K Parish of Bylands is currently zoned Public Conservation and Recreation Zone (PCRZ) in the Mitchell Shire Planning Scheme. The purpose of this zone is;

- *To implement the State Planning Policy Framework and the Local Planning Policy*
- *Framework, including the Municipal Strategic Statement and local planning policies.*
- *To protect and conserve the natural environment and natural processes for their historic, scientific, landscape, habitat or cultural values;*
- *To provide facilities which assist in public education and interpretation of the natural environment with minimal degradation of the natural environment or natural processes; and*
- *To provide for appropriate resource based uses.'*

3.2.2 PUBLIC PURPOSES RECREATION ZONE (PCRZ)

Part CA 60L Parish of Bylands is currently zoned Public Purposes Recreation Zone (PPRZ) in the Mitchell Shire Planning Scheme. The purpose of this zone is;

- *To implement the State Planning Policy Framework and the Local Planning Policy Framework including the Municipal Strategic Statement and local planning policies;*
- *To recognise areas for public recreation and open space;*
- *To protect and conserve areas of significance where appropriate; and*
- *To provide for commercial uses where appropriate.*

3.2.3 SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPE OVERLAY (SLO)

The reserve is covered by a Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO), the purpose of which includes:

- *"To identify significant landscapes;*
- *To conserve and enhance the character of significant landscapes."*

Schedule 1 to that overlay states that:

"Monument Hill is a significant natural feature which includes important landscape and vegetation features recognised for high conservation and scientific values. Protection of the area is important to maintain important landscape character and recreational use of the land."

3.2.4 BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT OVERLAY (BMO OR WMO)

The reserve also currently covered by a Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO), the purpose of which includes:

- *"To implement the State Planning Policy Framework and the Local Planning Policy Framework, including the Municipal Strategic Statement and local planning policies;*
- *To assist to strengthen community resilience to bushfire;*
- *To identify areas where the bushfire hazard requires specified bushfire protection measures for subdivision and buildings and works to be implemented;*
- *To ensure that the location, design and construction of development consider the need to implement bushfire protection measures; and*
- *To ensure development does not proceed unless the risk to life and property from bushfire can be reduced to an acceptable level"*

3.2.5 VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY (VPO) SCHEDULE 1 – ROADSIDE AND CORRIDOR PROTECTION.

Part of the Reserve, a band along Monument Rd, is also covered by a Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO) and Schedule 1 to that overlay.

The objective for that schedule is to;

- Protect and preserve indigenous vegetation and rare and endangered flora and fauna species on linear reserves
- to achieve high landscape quality on roadsides; and
- to maintain and enhance habitat and corridor requirements for indigenous fauna.'

The C56 Planning Scheme amendment (heritage overlay) was underway at the time of writing and may impact the planning scheme overlays applicable to the Monument Hill Reserve

3.3 COUNCIL STRATEGY AND POLICY

3.3.1 MITCHELL 2020 COMMUNITY PLAN

The Monument Hill Management Plan supports the following community priorities identified in the Mitchell 2020 Community Plan;

- *Undertake conservation works including weed and pest animal control on Council owned land;*
- *Develop policies, programs and management plans, aimed at increasing the biodiversity and conservation value of land within the municipality;*
- *Conserve and protect valued natural resources, including water, land, flora and fauna;*
- *Promote environmentally sustainable practices through information, education and awards programs;*
- *Support local environment groups, including "Friends of" groups.;*
- *Promote the environmental, historical and cultural values of Mitchell's natural landscapes*
- *Advocate for State and Federal investment in habitat and open space corridors in Mitchell;*
- *Facilitate community participation in environmental programs and events such as water monitoring, development of wild flower gardens, tree planting and conservation works; and*
- *Extend the network of physical activity opportunities in open spaces to attract a wide range of residents*

3.3.2 COUNCIL PLAN 2013 - 2017

The Monument Hill Management Plan addresses the strategic objective of Environmental Resilience in the 2013 – 2017 Council Plan; “*Responding to changing environmental conditions and protecting and enhancing our natural environment to ensure long term sustainability*”

The following is an action of the 2013-2017 Council Plan – “*Finalise and adopt the Monument Hill Action Plan*”.

3.3.3 MITCHELL SHIRE ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY (2008)

The Mitchell Shire Environment Strategy sets an objective to protect and Rehabilitate Council’s environment and bushland reserves. Land Action 5 & 17 affirm that that a management plan and vegetation survey should be undertaken for Monument Hill. The Mitchell Shire Environment Strategy is currently under review and is expected to be adopted by July 2014.

3.3.4 MITCHELL OPEN SPACE STRATEGY (2013 - 2023)

Identifies the following actions relevant to this management plan;

- K6 *Continue to enhance the environmental values of Monument Hill Reserve.*
- K7 *Improve trails and interpretation of Monument Hill Reserve.*
- K8 *Investigate trail linkages from Kilmore Creek to Monument Hill Reserve.*

3.3.5 RURAL ROADSIDE CODE OF PRACTICE

The Rural Roadside Code of Practice is to develop best practices for management of roadsides with High, Medium and Low Conservation Values. 0-0.4km of monument road starting from Rutledge Street is medium conservation value, whilst 0.4-3km is deemed high conservation value.

3.3.6 MUNICIPAL FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Current Mitchell Municipal Fire Management Plan lists Monument Hill under Attachment 10 – Forests and reserves of the Mitchell Shire Council.

3.3.7 HERITAGE STUDIES

- Mitchell Shire Stage Two Heritage Study (Vol 1-5), Lorraine Huddle Pty Ltd, January 2006
- Mitchell Shire Heritage Amendment, Review of Heritage Precincts, Context Pty Ltd, 13 December 2012

- Mitchell Shire Stage 2 Heritage Study Review, Context Pty Ltd, (12 March 2013)
- Mitchell Shire Heritage Study - Amendment C56 Heritage Citations, March 2013

3.4 REGIONAL POLICY, STRATEGIES AND PLANS

3.4.1 GOULBURN BROKEN REGIONAL CATCHMENT STRATEGY

The Goulburn Broken Regional Catchment Strategy (RCS) provides the integrated planning framework or 'blueprint' for management of land, water and biodiversity resources. It is the overarching strategy for directing action, under which there are sub strategies and action plans that implement priorities of government and the community.

3.4.2 CONSERVATION PLAN FOR THE SOUTH WEST GOULBURN LANDSCAPE ZONE (2006)

There are 962 priority environmental sites have been identified within the South West Goulburn Landscape Zone. The priority sites have been determined and ranked (low, medium, high or very high) based on factors such as, size, vegetation quality, Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) conservation status, threatened species, landscape context and field survey results.

The actions for Grassy Dry Forests include; :"*Increase connectivity to remnants and reserves such as Tallarook State Forest, Mt Piper, Tyaak, Monument Hill, High Camp and Broadford-Kerrisdale Reserves*".

3.5 STATE LEGISLATION

3.5.1 FLORA AND FAUNA GUARANTEE ACT 1988

The Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 is the key piece of Victorian legislation for the conservation of threatened species and communities and for the management of potentially threatening processes.

3.5.2 LAND ACT 1958

About one third of Victoria is Crown land allocated for a range of public uses including national parks and state forest, recreation areas, hospitals and sporting facilities. The Minister for Environment and Climate Change (the Minister) is responsible for administration of the Acts which govern the management of this land which amongst other things enable the granting of leases.

The Land Act 1958 is the precursor of all Crown land legislation in Victoria. Its primary purpose is to provide for the sale and occupation of unreserved Crown land in Victoria including leasing and licensing. Crown land is public land, managed and held in trust by the Government for the benefit of the Victorian community.

In Victoria, Crown land has been set aside for a variety of uses to recognise current and future land use requirements. One third of Victoria (approximately 8 million hectares) is Crown land. Most of this land comprises national parks and state forests managed under the National Parks Act 1975 and the Forests Act 1958. The balance is reserved under the Crown Land Reserves Act 1978 or is unreserved land managed under the Land Act 1958.

Reserved Crown land is usually managed on behalf of the Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) by another land manager such as a committee of management appointed by the Minister for Environment and Climate Change.

3.5.3 CROWN LANDS ACT (RESERVES) ACT 1978

The principal legislation dealing with the reservation and management of Crown lands in Victoria.

Committees appointed under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* manage their reserve on behalf of the Minister for Environment and Climate Change, and have responsibility and authority to manage, improve, maintain and control their reserve. Committees of management can consist of locally elected or appointed citizens, a municipal council, statutory bodies or trustees.

3.5.4 CATCHMENT AND LAND PROTECTION ACT (1994)

Establishes a framework for the integrated management and protection of catchments through community participation in the management of land and water resources. An important part of this legislation is the responsibilities of land managers to control declared noxious weeds.

3.5.5 WILDLIFE ACT (1975) (Vic.)

The aim of the Wildlife Act 1975 (Vic) is to establish procedures to promote the protection and conservation of wildlife, the prevention of taxa of wildlife from becoming extinct, the sustainable use of and access to wildlife and to prohibit the conduct of persons engaged in activities concerning or related to wildlife

The Wildlife Act (1975) provides a definition of what kinds of wildlife are 'protected', allows for the provision of wildlife and games licences and creates offences for the handling of endangered or protected wildlife and game licences and creates offences for the naming handling of endangered or protected wildlife. The Act is administered by the Secretary of the Department of Primary Industries subject to the direction of the Minister responsible for that Department.

3.5.6 PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987

The Planning and Environment Act 1987 sets out the framework for planning the use, development and protection of land in Victoria

3.5.7 HERITAGE ACT 1995

The Victorian Heritage Act 1995 is administered by Heritage Victoria. It is the Victorian Government's key cultural heritage legislation.

The Act identifies and protects heritage places and objects that are of significance to Victoria, including, historic archaeological sites and artefacts, historic buildings, structures and precincts, gardens, trees and cemeteries, cultural landscapes, shipwrecks and relics and significant objects.

3.5.8 THE ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ACT 2006

Commenced operation on 28 May 2007 and provides for the protection and management of Victoria's Aboriginal heritage with processes linked to the Victorian planning system.

The key features of the Act are;

- The establishment of a Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council to provide a state-wide voice for Aboriginal people and to advise the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs on issues relating to the management of cultural heritage;
- The introduction and management of a system of Registered Aboriginal Parties that allows for the Aboriginal groups with connections to country to be involved in decision making processes around cultural heritage;
- The establishment of Cultural Heritage Management Plans and Cultural Heritage Permit processes to manage activities that may harm Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- A system of cultural heritage agreements to support the development of partnerships around the protection and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- Strengthened provisions relating to enforcement of the Act - including Aboriginal Heritage Protection Declarations and stop orders, and
- Clearer powers for Inspectors and increased fees and charges for breaches of the Act.

3.5.9 LAND CONSERVATION (VEHICLE CONTROL) ACT 1972 (Vic)

The Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Regulations 2003 issued under the Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Act 1972 (Vic) prohibit the use of motorised vehicles on public land with the exception of roads, parking areas or free access areas. The Act defines public land to mean:

- a. any unalienated land of the Crown, including land temporarily or permanently reserved under the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 (Vic);
- b. state forest within the meaning of the Forests Act 1958 (Vic);
- c. park within the meaning of the National Parks Act 1975 (Vic);
- d. land under the management and control of Melbourne Parks and Waterways, established under the Water Industry Act 1994 (Vic);
- e. and vested in any public authority, other than an authority under the Water Act 1989 (Vic), to the extent that the land vested in the authority is within a sewerage district listed in column 3 of schedule 12 of the Act.

Proceedings for a breach of these Regulations may be taken by a police officer or by the land manager.

3.6 FEDERAL LEGISLATION

3.6.1 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION (EPBC) ACT 1999

Promotes the conservation of biodiversity by providing strong protection for threatened species and ecological communities, migratory, marine and other protected species.

The EPBC Act provides for;

- identification of key threatening processes;
- protection of critical habitat;
- preparation of management plans; and
- Issuing of conservation orders and regulation of wildlife import/export.



4. STAKEHOLDERS

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (DEPI).

While the DEPI are the ‘deemed landowner’ of the Reserve, they do not directly manage the reserve, rather there is a vested interest in the reserve as part of the larger range of parks and ecosystems.

On a broader scale Monument Hill Reserve is part of an interconnected ecosystem of patches of remnant vegetation, many of which are managed by the DEPI.

THE COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY (CFA)

The Country Fire Authority is involved in planning and implementing fuel reduction burns within the Reserve.

GOULBURN BROKEN CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

ADJOINING LANDHOLDERS

Adjoining landholders who potentially impact the Reserve, both in a positive and negative manner, through their own land management practices, and livestock and domestic animals.

COMMUNITY GROUPS

Community Groups such as BEAM-Mitchell Environment Group (and previously the Friends of Monument Hill), The Save Monument Hill Group, Kilmore Scouts and Girl Guides, Kilmore and District Residents and Ratepayers Association, Kilmore Mechanics Institute, special interest groups and the greater general public. The group works to protect and enhance the Reserve through working bees, field days and education.

NEARBY LAND USES AND GROUPS

- Kilmore Pony Club
- Kilmore Cricket Club
- Kilmore Racing Complex
- Kilmore Golf Club and Course

BROADER COMMUNITY

who use and appreciate the reserve



5. NATURAL FEATURES OF THE RESERVE

5.1 LANDSCAPE

“Monument Hill is a significant natural feature which includes important landscape and vegetation features recognised for high conservation and scientific values. Protection of the area is important to maintain important landscape character and passive recreational use of the land.” (Mitchell Shire Planning Scheme Significant Landscape Overlay Schedule 2)

The reserve is a large remnant patch which provides a refuge and habitat for wildlife. Roadside vegetation and native vegetation on the Kilmore Golf Course and adjoining private properties provide habitat links to the Kilmore Creek, to Kilmore east and along the Dry Creek to Mount Piper and beyond.

5.2 SOIL

The topsoil is loamy sand and an average of 3m in depth. Beneath the topsoil lies thick yellow clay (which makes a poor replacement for topsoil) and beneath this are hard silt and mud-stones. This silty clay, comprising dense ancient marine sediment is very weak and nutrient-deficient. Water does not penetrate readily through this layer and in wet seasons slowly moves laterally before seeping to the surface mid-slope.

The topsoil is darker due to the presence of organic matter. The accumulation of organic matter is critically important to the soils of Monument Hill. The top soil is the most important resource of the Reserve, as it supports all biological activity. Without it the subsoil would waterlog and seal over when wet and compact hard when dry, severely restricting water and root penetration resulting in erosion. The topsoil, once removed, is not easily replaced.

5.3 VEGETATION

5.3.1 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

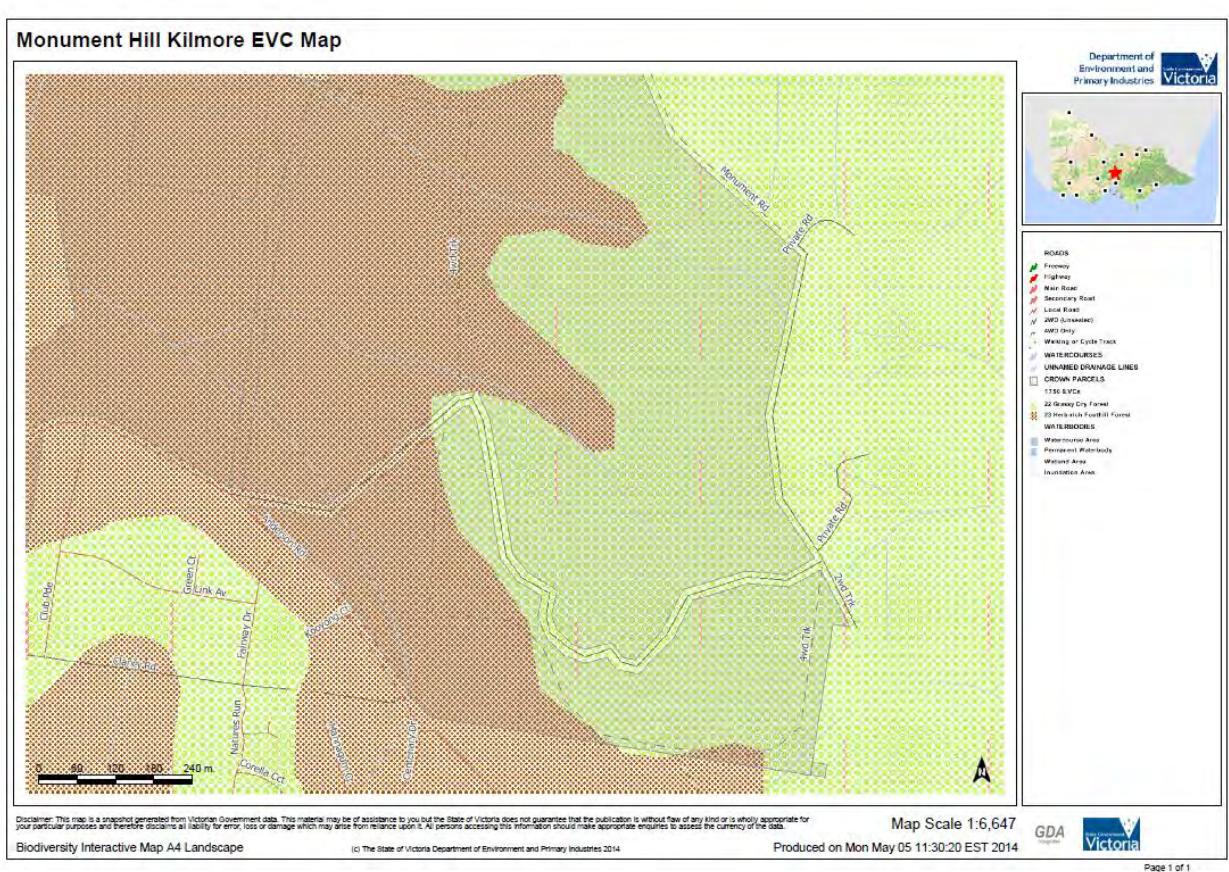
The Monument Hill Reserve is located in two Bioregions – Central Victorian Uplands and the Highlands Northern Fall.

There are two main Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC's) within the Reserve (Refer to Attachment 3). Herb-rich Foothill Forest, generally to be found on the lower slopes and in gullies along water course lines, and Grassy Dry Forest on the drier, upper slopes. There is also a small area of a third EVC; Swampy Riparian Woodland. The line between Herb-Rich Foothill Forest and Grassy Dry Forest runs across the slope of the site but is not clearly delineated by the vegetation types.



The following table indicates the bioregional conservation significance of these vegetation types

Bioregion	Ecological Vegetation Class	Bioregional Conservation Significance
Central Victorian Uplands	Herb Rich Foothill Forest	Depleted
Central Victorian Uplands	Grassy Dry Forest	Depleted
Highlands Northern Fall	Herb Rich Foothill Forest	Least Concern



The vegetation has both overstorey species comprising trees that form the high level vegetation canopy, and understorey vegetation, consisting of layers below the canopy, comprising smaller trees, shrubs, and ground layer plants such as grasses and wild flowers.

On the drier slopes, the overstorey is dominated by Eucalypt species such as Long-leaf Box (*Eucalyptus goniocalyx*) and Broad-leaf Peppermint *Eucalyptus dives}*, whilst in the *Herb Rich Foothill Forest* Messmate Stringybark (*Eucalyptus obliqua*) with some Narrow-leaf Peppermint (*Eucalyptus radiata*) dominate the canopy. A flora list is provided in attachment 4.

In some areas, regeneration seems likely to have been stimulated by controlled burns and in other areas it appears to have been stimulated by other forms of disturbance. For example, in the south-west of the reserve, clearing has resulted in an initial flush of emergent Black Wattles. Good spring rains in 2010 and 2011 appeared to have assisted healthy regeneration of all species. The amount of eucalypt regeneration adds to the habitat values within the Reserve, ensuring tree cover into the future.

The areas of Grassy Dry Forest and Herb-rich Foothill Forest have quite different understories. The Grassy Dry Forest contains negligible shrub cover as expected presenting an open, "see through" forest consisting most of graminoids – especially grasses. The openness of the forest provides enough light to the ground to support a profuse and diverse cover of herbs and grasses.

The Herb-rich Foothill Forest has a higher cover of shrubs, particularly colonizing plants such as Black Wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*) and Dogwood a (*Cassinia aculeata*) and also some Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*) notably in places where there has been recent disturbance. Ground flora is generally less abundant than in the drier part of the Reserve and weed cover is usually higher.

An ecological survey of vegetation across Monument Hill Reserve was conducted in 2011 by Dr. P. Mitchell. This study follows the former Department of Sustainability and Environment's (DSE's) Habitat Hectare method for determining Vegetation Quality (DSE Vegetation Quality Assessment Manual Version 1.3) and identified the vegetation to be of high conservation significance. The site was divided into 19 separate Habitat Zones (labelled 'Habitat Zone A' through to 'Habitat Zone R' and shown in Attachment 3).

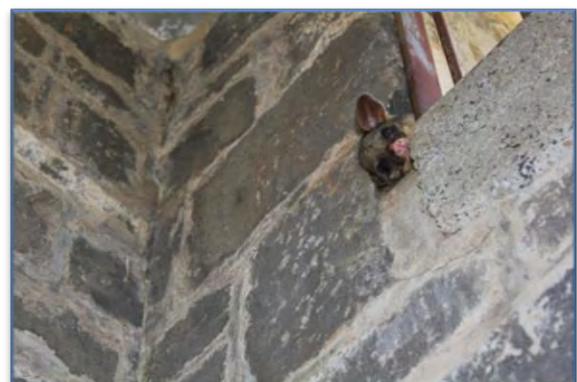
These zones were based on the type and quality of the vegetation present, weed cover, recent fire history and status and evidence of clearing. This survey recorded generally higher scores for the areas of Herb-Rich Foothill Forest. For example, Habitat Zones A, G, H, J and L were the only Habitat Zones that scored 50/100 or higher. Of these, the four top scoring Habitat Zones carry Herb-Rich Foothill forest, while only Zone G, with a score of 50/100 carries Grassy Dry Forest. The high Vegetation Quality Assessment (VGLA) scores for these zones were largely due to the presence of numbers of large old trees.

The greatest species diversity occurs in the Grassy Dry Forest areas where drier conditions are less conducive to high biomass and understorey vegetation is more prolific and diverse. Of the higher scoring Habitat Zones, only Zone G was notable for its good cover of native grasses and herbs. As the VQA report points out, abundant cover of herbaceous species was low in some areas, lowering the overall score in spite of species diversity because of the high cover of Sweet Vernal Grass. Thus, the presence of such a high weed cover can somewhat skew the picture that this is the most botanically diverse in any given bush land, despite the high weed cover. This must be kept in mind when assessing priorities for management. Weeds threaten botanical diversity of the ground story and for this reason their presence is regarded as a high threat to vegetation quality.

5.3.2 NATIVE FAUNA

Monument Hill Reserve accommodates a diversity of wildlife including but not limited to:

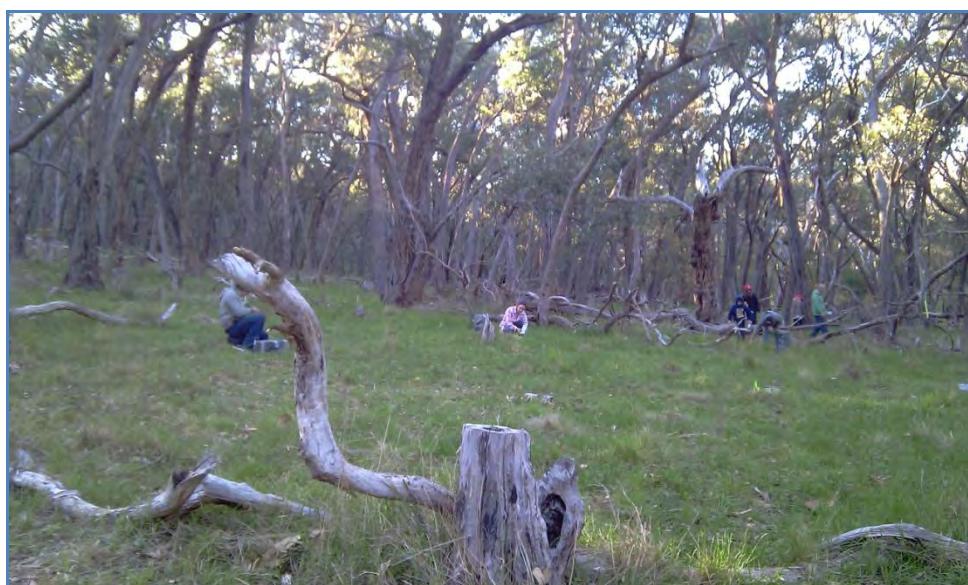
- Invertebrates;
 - Insects
- Reptiles
 - Lizards, such as skinks and bluetongues
 - Snakes
- Birds
 - Larger insect and meat eating birds including Kookaburras, Magpies, Currawongs and Choughs.
 - White-throated tree creepers, paradoxes, thorn bills, wattlebirds and wrens
 - Smaller Sacred Kingfishers, Black-faced Cuckoo-shrikes and Grey Shrike-thrushes also inhabit similar but slightly different niches
 - Crimson Rosellas Eastern Rosellas, Cockatoos, Galahs, native pigeons and quails are either transients or permanent residents on site.



- Yellow-Tailed Black Cockatoos are occasional visitors who mainly feed on the introduced *Pinus radiata* trees.
- Mammals
 - Echidnas
 - Eastern Grey Kangaroos
 - Wallabies.
 - Microbats
 -

Nocturnal arboreal mammals such as possums, Sugar Gliders, Micro-bats and Brush-tailed Phascogales.

Brush-tailed Phascogales and Powerful Owls both listed as threatened under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act and have been recorded on the site by neighbouring residents and the Save Monument Hill Community Group. Phascogales generally prefer to have a large home range with a low population density.



Mitchell Shire Council staff fauna survey October 2012

The history of clearing large old trees for firewood and fence posts has resulted in minimal hollow bearing trees for wildlife. Please refer to the fauna survey in the appendices.

5.3.3 FUNGI

The Monument Hill Reserve is known for having a diversity of fungi, many with symbiotic relationships to native orchid species within the reserve, however there are no known formal records available. A survey of the fungi species is recommended in this Plan.



6. COMMUNITY AND RECREATIONAL USE

6.1 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN THE RESERVE

The Friends of Monument Hill formed in 2001 and later amalgamated with BEAM-Mitchell Environment Group. Over the years there have been many planting days, clean up days, weed control activities and wildflower walks through the reserve.

More recently, the Save Monument Hill Group has formed. This group takes an active interest in the reserve and has run spotlighting tours of the reserve and continues to undertake research and apply for government grants into the values of the reserve.

The First Kilmore Scout Group, Kilmore Girl Guides and local schools have used the reserve for educational and outdoor activities. This is something that this management plan would like to see continue and expand.

6.2 USE OF THE RESERVE

Monument Hill Reserve is a popular social place. The reserve caters for a variety of users and passive recreational pursuits and is also valued by many for its landscape values. Many local community groups and individuals have had an active involvement in the management of the reserve. Horse riding groups, bushwalking groups and sporting clubs also use the reserve.

6.3 TOURISM

The Monument Hill Reserve has potential as a tourist attraction and could be marketed toward people with an interest in native flora and fauna, cultural history and bushwalking.

6.4 ILLEGAL AND HARMFUL ACTIVITIES IN THE RESERVE

6.4.1 MOTORISED RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

The use of motorised recreational vehicles, including 4WD, trail bikes and passenger vehicles off road in the reserve has caused a significant amount of environmental damage, including erosion, weed spread and destruction of native flora. These tracks also have heritage values which are being impacted on.

Motorised recreational vehicles also negatively affect the bushland experience and pose a significant safety risk for other uses of the park.



Council has placed signs banning the use of motorised recreational vehicles in the reserve; this is in accordance with Section 48 – Council signs of the Mitchell Shire Local Law No. 1 Community and Environment. Which states “*A person must comply with any sign erected in a public place by Council.*”

6.4.2 RUBBISH DUMPING AND LITTER

Littering and rubbish dumping is an ongoing problem in the Monument Hill reserve. Currently users are encouraged to take their rubbish home with them.

Section 45E of the Environment Protection Act 1970 “*Deposit of litter generally*”, makes littering and rubbish dumping an illegal activity. Council’s Local Laws officers are authorized officers under the litter section of the Environmental Protection Act 1970

6.4.3 FIREWOOD COLLECTION

Firewood collection is prohibited in the Monument Hill Reserve and along the roadsides within the reserve. The collection of firewood within the reserve was highlighted thorough the community consultation process associated with the development of this report.

6.4.4 VANDALISM AND GRAFFITI

As with other reserves, vandalism including graffiti of signs, the monument itself and wilful damage of native vegetation occur in the Monument Hill Reserve.

7. INFRASTRUCTURE

7.1 VEHICLE ROADS AND TRACKS

Monument Road is on Councils Road register and is managed in accordance with the Mitchell Shire Road Management Plan. Refer Attachment 1.

7.2 WALKING AND BRIDLE TRACKS

Monument Hill serves the needs of many different users, including walkers, joggers, horse riders and registered vehicles on designated tracks; which are spread throughout the reserve. The car parks, along tracks and trails and around water are as communal focal points. Refer Attachment 2.

Walking tracks may also form emergency access and have heritage values.

7.3 EMERGENCY ACCESS TRACKS

The site requires access for fire and emergency vehicles in case of bushfire for fuel reduction burns and emergency vehicles in case of accident or injury to park users. Fire access tracks are maintained on request from the C.F.A. Refer Attachment 1.

7.4 FENCES

The reserve shares boundary fences with several neighbours, including an old fence between the Golf Course and the Monument Hill Reserve. This management plan recommends completing an inventory fo the fences and removing/altering those that are not wildlife friending, when permission is given from the adjoining landholders.

7.5 SIGNS

Signage includes; information of illegal activities, an entry sign at the Monument Road entry, an information shelter near the bottom car park and a historic interpretive sign at the Monument Tower.

7.6 HUME AND HOVELL MONUMENT

The Hume and Hovell Monument is a key feature of the reserve. Council needs to ensure the monument retains its structural integrity and remains accessible to the public.

8. KEY ISSUES FOR MONUMENT HILL RESERVE

8.1 WEEDS

The Reserve carries many weeds and this threatens the reserve's biodiversity values. This is reflected in survey records.

Weeds often outcompete native vegetation and prevent natural regeneration from occurring. The amount of suppression increases with the degree of weed invasion and native plant abundance. Some plant species may become locally extinct. Lack of eucalypt regeneration can also be attributed to heavy cover of grassy weed (Sweet Vernal), for example the Vegetation Quality Assessment highlights a lack of eucalypt regeneration and a lower than expected density of smaller woody plants in areas where the cover of exotic grass was particularly high. Grassy weeds are the most serious weed threat on the Reserve at present, woody weeds also poses a major threat. Of particular concern is the presence of Pines (*Pinus radiata*).

Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Briar Rose (*Rosa rubinosa*) and Gorse (*Ulex europeus*), are designated "Regionally Controlled" weeds in the Goulburn Broken Catchment. Flax-leaf Broom (*Genista linifolia*) and Bulbil Watsonia (*Watsonia meriana*) are classed as "Restricted". Gorse is considered to be a high priority weed. All were found in the Reserve. One patch of Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and only one Mirror Bush (*Coprosma repens*) were found but both species have high potential to invade the Reserve.

Pine trees are perhaps the most invasive of the woody weeds currently actively colonising parts of the Reserve. They are capable of the most damage, because their height and density of cover reduces light and shed needles have the capacity to alter the pH of the soil and render it hostile to the native plants.

Disturbed and wet areas provide ideal conditions for weed invasion in particular along gully lines and on cooler, moister, south facing slopes in the Reserve.

Sweet Vernal Grass (and Yorkshire Fog in wetter sites) dominated most of the Reserve. The wet summer of 2010/11 allowed a greater survival of these short-lived perennials resulting in large tussocks of these grasses. Phalaris, Cocksfoot, Yorkshire Fog and Brown-top Bent Grass, Monterey Pine, Gorse, Broom and Sweet Pittosporum are also present and very invasive. Other more localised weeds occur on some margins, e.g. ivy.

Weeds present a fire hazard. Many invasive species come from similarly fire-prone ecosystems and grow larger and more abundantly when out of their natural range than the local vegetation. Grassy weeds have abundant leaf biomass dropping more litter and form a deeper fuel bed than is normal in natural bushland. Sweet Vernal is not reduced through grazing, as it is unpalatable to kangaroos and to domestic grazing animals. Close monitoring of burnt sites for weed invasion will form part of the integrated pest management plan.

It is important to link resource rich patches by managing weeds across the site to ensure areas of lower quality can be brought up to a higher quality to link all areas into one high quality patch by keeping watercourse lines as free of weeds as possible and controlling pollutants in run-off through site so that the water and its immediate environs are as clean as possible and weed invasion is less encouraged.

8.2 PEST ANIMALS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Cats, both feral and domestic present a danger to all forms of native fauna as they are instinctive and opportunistic hunters and hunt day or night. Cats are particularly damaging as they are also arboreal hunters so prey are unable to escape the threat by climbing or nesting in trees.

Dogs pose a serious danger to the mammals at the site. Dogs chase and attack kangaroos, wallabies, echidnas and wombats. Dogs also chase these animals into fences, where they can become entangled, or onto roads, posing danger to motorists.

The Reserve is designated as a dog on lead area under Mitchell Shire Council's Dogs on Lead Policy (2014).

8.3 FIRE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT

The Current Mitchell Municipal Fire Management Plan lists Monument Hill under Attachment 10 – Forests and reserves of the Mitchell Shire Council.

8.3.1 FUEL LOADS

As part of any reconsideration of the fire regime, the issue of fuel loads must be carefully examined. The objective of prescribed burning is to reduce fuel loads, however the load of fine fuel (<6mm) is currently high all over the Reserve in spite of burns. This high fuel load occurs through regrowth within 12 months of each burn, because of a very high load of exotic grasses across the Reserve. These grasses (Sweet Vernal, Phalaris, Brown-top Bent and others) have much higher biomass than native grasses such as *Austrodanthonia*, *Microlaena* and *Austrostipa* and also cure more and much earlier in the season, presenting a large load of fine fuel across reserve in summer, notwithstanding previous prescribed burns.

The greater part of the fine fuel on site is exotic grass and this fine fuel has two effects:

- In the event of a bushfire it will greatly increase the intensity of fire and therefore its danger;
- It will make prescribed burns more intense and therefore more damaging, particularly to trees and to copse of young trees.

It is necessary to drastically reduce the cover of exotic grasses in order to make control burns effective.

8.3.2 CURRENT PLANNED BURNING

The site is currently burnt with the intention of providing protection from wildfire for the town of Kilmore. The current fire regime does not consider the requirements of the Reserve's ecology or any consequences to the ecology of the woodland and forest on the site. The Department of Environment and Primary Industries currently lead and manage the prescribed burning in consultation with Council and the C.F.A. The current burning regime is inconsistent with maintaining the ecological values of the site in that the burns are undertaken at too high a frequency for the ecological functioning of the site and they are undertaken only within the zones that are on the broad perimeter of the site, thus missing the core, which needs to be burnt very occasionally (about every 20-25 years) for its ecological health. Burns in the recent past have also been too hot resulting in the death of trees which would not occur in a cooler burn. Burns in these forest types at the current frequency and temperature remove species from the site and reducing biodiversity and ecological function. Burns in the absence of follow-up weed control are also contributing to the heavy weed infestations on site.

Burning some zones may be unnecessary because an adequate fire-break already exists on neighbouring properties, the golf course to the west and private property adjacent to the site.

8.3.3 ECOLOGICAL BURNING

Areas at the core of the reserve, such as the large interior Habitat Zone I, and interior parts of J, K and F do not appear to have been burnt for some time. Given the nature of the forest type a controlled ecological burn should occur every 25 years or so to stimulate regeneration.

The Goulburn Broken Regional Catchment Strategy 2013 – 2019 includes a management measure to "Develop public land fire management plans that consider /ass of biodiversity" within the commuting hills region, this includes Kilmore.

8.4 UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS AND MOTORISED RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

Recreational motorised vehicles have caused erosion and threaten to introduce weeds. Use of access tracks by public vehicles may result in damage to the tracks and threats to the Reserve. It is common practice in conservation reserves to manage vehicle access using locked gates.

Restricting unauthorised vehicle access to a number of defined points would help to reduce and manage rubbish dumping, weed introduction, and erosion as well as protecting native flora and fauna and ensuring a more tranquil and safe experience for other reserve users.

8.5 HABITAT LOSS AND FRAGMENTATION

Habitat loss in the reserve has historically, and to some degree continues through weed invasion, clearing, removal of fallen timber and woody debris. However people, vehicles and domestic pets in the Reserve, however, pose the most direct threats.

8.6 LITTER AND RUBBISH DUMPING

The reserve does not have any rubbish bins and users must currently take their rubbish with them. However rubbish dumping and littering are ongoing problems, including posing a danger to users, (e.g. Sharps and glass) and posing a weed threat (e.g. dumped garden waste).

9.0 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. Control aggressive, overabundant or invasive species through effective weed control
2. Control sources and causes of weed invasions;
3. Implement a fire prevention process that reduces fire risk and provides ecological outcomes;
4. Provide safe access for emergency vehicles without compromising the environmental integrity of the site;
5. Maintain and enhance habitat, biodiversity and structural diversity;
6. Maintain and/or restore buffers around sensitive vegetation areas;
7. Undertake further survey work, especially on fungi and rare, threatened and protected flora and fauna species.
8. Inform, educate and enforce the dogs on lead policy for the Monument Hill reserve;
9. Trap and dispose of feral cats in the reserve;
10. Improve habitat links;
11. Maintain key species interactions and functional diversity through:
 - a. Maintenance (largely through weed control and control of other threatening processes such as erosion) of a diversity of naturally occurring plant species;
 - b. Undertaking disturbance activities that are known to encourage natural regeneration;
 - c. Encouragement of the presence of trees of a range of ages, including large old trees, and copses of younger trees in accordance with EVC Benchmarks;
 - d. Retention of natural leaf-litter and coarse woody debris;
 - e. Minimisation of undesirable disturbance throughout the site;
12. Ensure walking and riding trails and tracks that have minimal impact on the environment and biodiversity of the Reserve; and
13. A litter free reserve
14. Actively encourage and promote safe and appropriate community use of the Reserve, including social, recreational and educational use, ensuring specific and targeted strategies to minimise the impact of community use are identified, implemented and evaluated for effectiveness.
15. Ensure that management of the reserve is inclusive of stakeholders
16. Promote and facilitate the use of the Reserve as an educational resource
17. Retain the historical integrity of the Monument whilst providing a safe and accessible structure

10 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Refer to Attachment 6 for detailed action plan to support the Monument Hill Reserve Management Plan for the coming decade.

The plan describes; potential actions and tasks, responsibilities and timelines for completion.

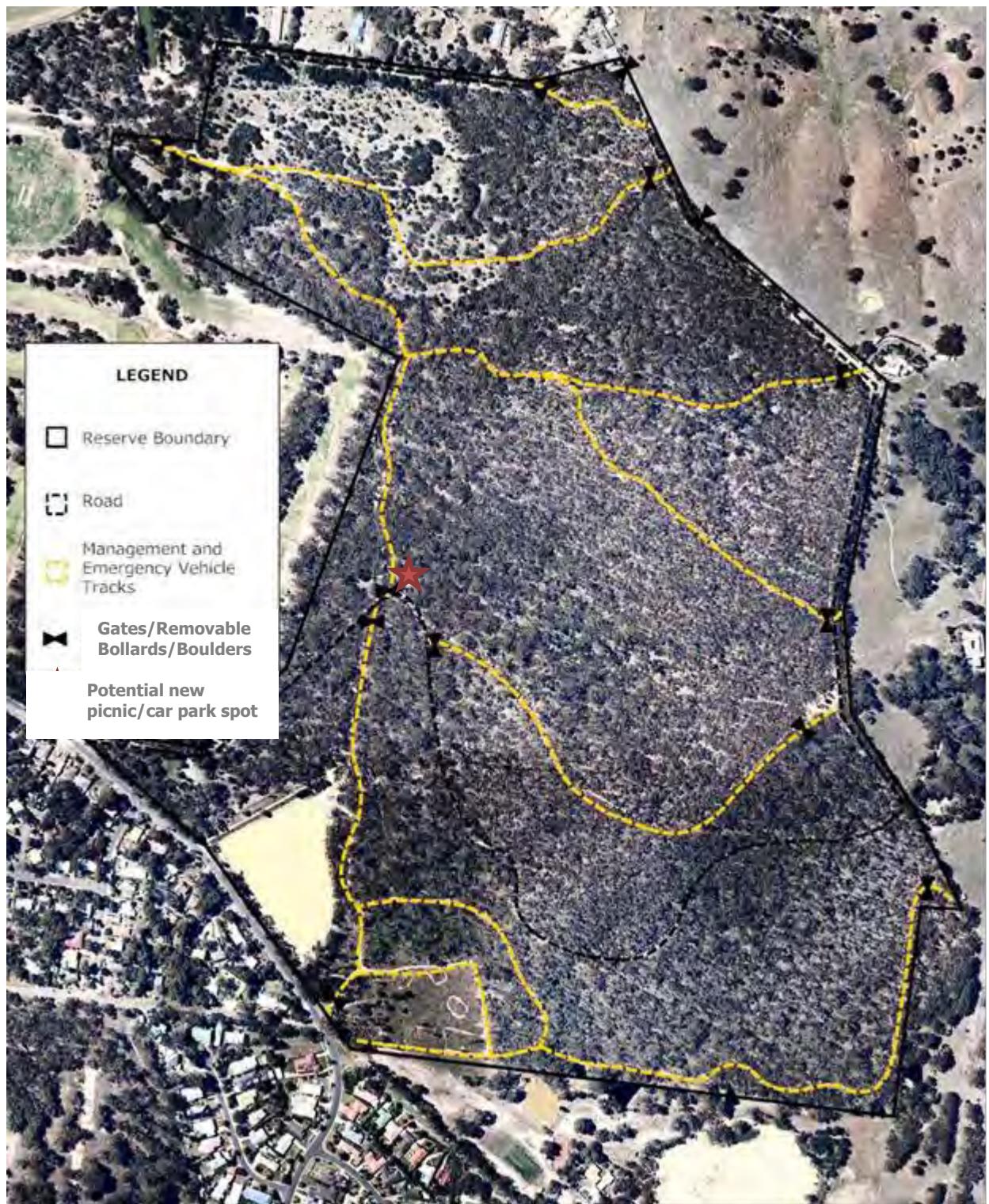
The Monument Hill Reserve Management Plan includes a detailed action plan to support effective and appropriate management of the site including the Hume and Hovell Monument. An annual report will be submitted to Council and the community reporting achievements and progress against planned goals and objectives.

The Action Plan will be reviewed annually to ensure its relevance and in line with Council's budget processes. The Management Plan will be reviewed at regular intervals and subject to comprehensive review every three years with the first review to be scheduled for 2017.

Some identified actions will require a coordinated effort of relevant stakeholders including but not limited to local groups, service authorities and contractors working for Council and/or DEPI.

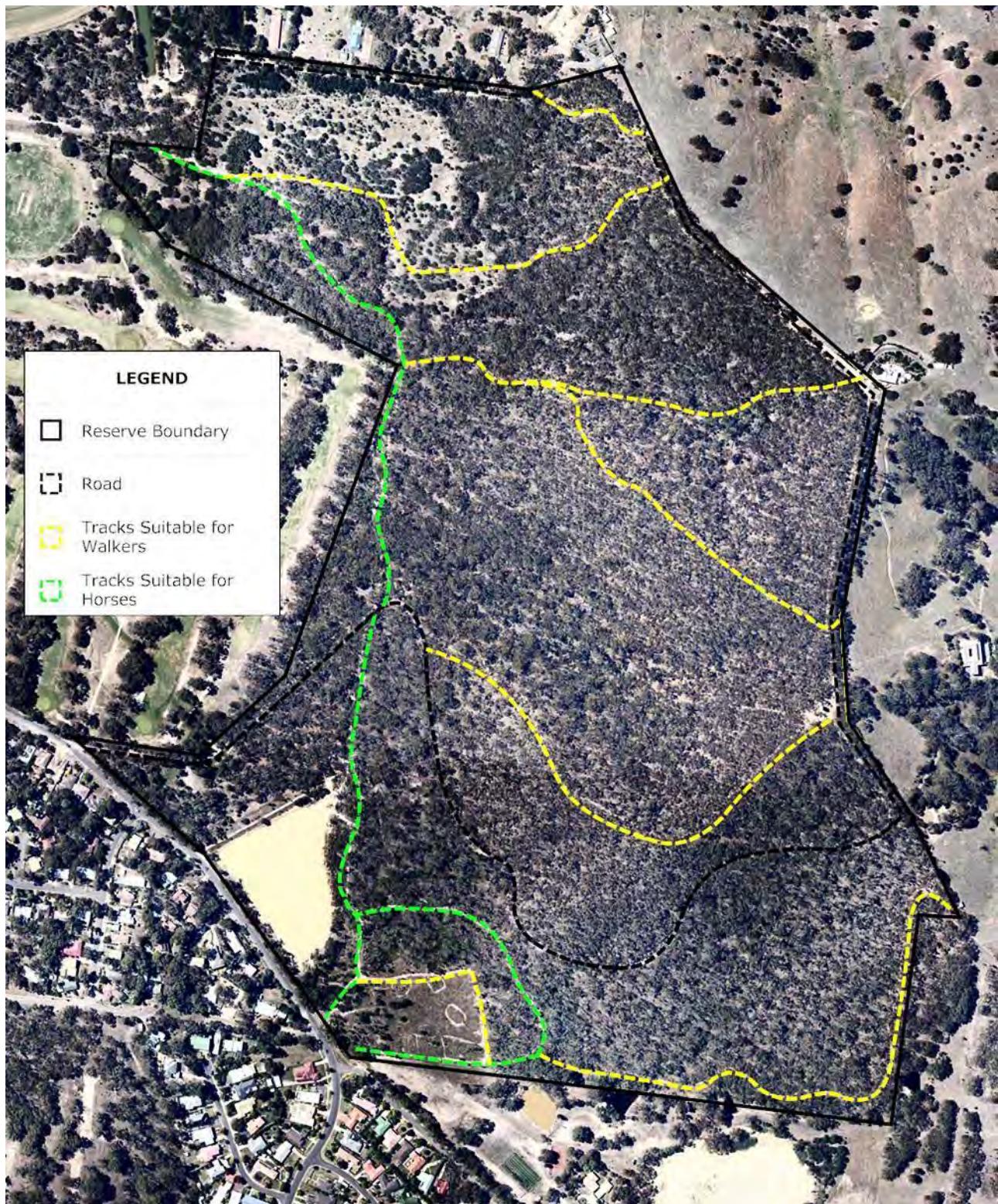


ATTACHMENT 1: TRACKS, ROADS AND PROPOSED GATES/ REMOVABLE BOLLARDS OR BOULDERS



* NB. The tracks and trails primary use is as a walking track but still provide emergency access if required.

ATTACHMENT 2: HORSE TRAILS AND WALKING TRACKS



ATTACHMENT 3: HABITAT ZONES AND ECOLOGICAL VEGETATION CLASSES



ATTACHMENT 4: FLORA SPECIES LISTS

Prepared by P. Clancy with additions by D. Laurie (2008) and P. Mitchell (2011)

Botanical Name	Common name	Classification
<u>Indigenous plants</u>		
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common maidenhair fern	
<i>Asplenium flabellifolia</i>	Necklace fern	
<i>Cheilanthes tenuifolia</i>	Rock fern	
<i>Lycopodium deuterodensum</i>	Bushy clubmoss	
<i>Lycopodium laterale</i>	Slender clubmoss	
<i>Pleurozus rutifolius</i>	Blanket fern	
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral bracken	
<i>Selaginella gracillima</i>	Tiny selaginella	
<i>Arthropodium fimbriatum</i>	Nodding chocolate lily	
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	Pale Vanilla Lily	
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate lily	
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosa</i>	Common wallaby grass	
<i>Rytidosperma eriantha</i>	Hill wallaby grass	
<i>Rytidosperma monticolla</i>	Wallaby grass (r)	
<i>Rytidosperma</i> sp1	Wallaby grass	
<i>Rytidosperma</i> sp2	Wallaby grass	
<i>Rytidosperma tenuior</i>	Wallaby grass	
<i>Austrostipa densiflora</i>	Spear-grass	
<i>Austrostipa rudis</i>	Spear-grass	
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine lily	
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue grass lily	
<i>Caesia parviflora</i>	Pale Grass-lily	
<i>Caladenia alba</i>	White caladenia	
<i>Caladenia angustata</i>	Musky caladenia	
<i>Caladenia caerulea</i>	Blue caladenia	
<i>Caladenia catenata</i>	Pink fingers	
<i>Caladenia clavigera</i>	Clubbed spider orchid	
<i>Caladenia deformis</i>	Blue fairies	
<i>Caladenia dilatata</i>	Green comb spider orchid	
<i>Caladenia patersonii</i>	Common spider orchid	
<i>Caladenia reticulata</i>	Veined spider orchid	
<i>Calectasia cyanea</i>	Blue tinsel-lily	
<i>Calochilus paludosus</i>	Red beard orchid	
<i>Calochilus robertsonii</i>	Purple beard orchid	
<i>Chiloglottis gunnii</i>	Autumn bird orchid	

<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Small-leaf Clematis	
<i>Comesperma polygaloides</i>	Small Milkwort	FFG listed species as vulnerable
<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Pale flax lily	
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Black anther flax lily	
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman flax lily	
<i>Dichelachne hirtella</i>	Plume grass	
<i>Dipodium punctatum</i>	Hyacinth orchid	
<i>Diuris fastidiosa</i>	Proud diuris	
<i>Diuris longifolia</i>	Wallflower orchid	
<i>Diuris maculata</i>	Leopard orchid	
<i>Diuris pedunculata</i>	Snake orchid	
<i>Diuris sulphuria</i>	Tiger orchid	
<i>Elymus scabrus</i>	Common wheat grass	
<i>Glossodia major</i>	Blue wax lip orchid	
<i>Glossodia minor</i>	Small blue wax lip orchid (r)	
<i>Joycea pallida</i>	Silvertop wallaby grass	
Juncus sp.	Rush (umbel head)	
Juncus sp.	Rush	
<i>Lachnogrostis avenacea</i>	Common blown grass	
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle mat-rush	
<i>Luzula meridionalis</i>	Woodrush	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	
<i>Microtis biloba</i>	Onion orchid	
<i>Microtis oblonga</i>	Sweet onion orchid	
<i>Poa morrissii?</i>	Tussock-grass	
<i>Poa sieberi</i>	Tussock-grass	
<i>Pterostylis curta</i>	Blunt greenhood	
<i>Pterostylis longifolia</i>	Tall greenhood	
<i>Pterostylis nana</i>	Dwarf greenhood	
<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	Nodding greenhood	
<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>	Maroonhood	
<i>Pterostylis plumosa</i>	Bearded greenhood	
Thelymitra sp	Sun Orchid	
<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i>	Rabbit-ears	
<i>Thelymitra aristata</i>	Scented sun orchid	
<i>Thelymitra carnea var rubra</i>	Salmon sun orchid	
<i>Thelymitra ixioides</i>	Dotted sun orchid	
<i>Thelymitra luteocilium</i>	Fringed sun orchid (r)	
<i>Thelymitra media</i>	Tall sun orchid	
<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	Slender sun orchid	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass	
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining fringe lily	

<i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i>	Common fringe lily	
<i>Triglochin procera</i>	Water ribbons	
<i>Wurmbea dioica</i>	Early nancy	
<i>Acacia aculeatissima</i>	Snake wattle	
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver wattle	
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood	
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black wattle	
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge wattle	
<i>Acaena echinata</i>	Sheeps burr	
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee widgee	
<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	Honeypots	
<i>Allocasuarina stricta</i>	Drooping sheoak	
<i>Amyema pendula</i>	Drooping mistletoe	
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry heath	
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	River rose	
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping bossiaea	
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue pincushion	
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet bursaria	
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Common cassinia	
<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>	Drooping cassinia	
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia	
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common everlasting	
<i>Chrysocephalum</i>	Clustered everlasting	
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common correa	
<i>Craspedia glauca</i>	Billy buttons	
<i>Cymbonotus preissianus</i>	Australe bear's ear	
<i>Daisy - unidentified</i>		
<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>	Hop bitter pea	
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidneyweed	
<i>Dillwynia cinarescens</i>	Grey parrot pea	
<i>Dillwynia sericea</i>	Showy parrot pea	
<i>Drosera macrantha</i>	Climbing sundew	
<i>Drosera peltata ssp</i>	Tall sundew	
<i>Drosera whittakeri</i>	Scented sundew	
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common heath	
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad leaf peppermint	
<i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</i>	Long leaf box	
<i>Eucalyptus macrorhynchus</i>	Red Stringybark	
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow box	
<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box	
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate	

<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp gum	
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>	Narrow leaf peppermint	
<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>	Candlebark	
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Manna gum	
<i>Euchiton sp.</i>	Cudweed	
<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>	Cherry ballart	
<i>Galium gaudichaudii</i>	Rough bedstraw	
<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	Austral cranesbill	
<i>Geranium sp</i>	Cranesbill	
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining glycine	
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common raspwort	
<i>Goodenia elongata</i>	Lanky Goodenia	
<i>Goodenia geniculata</i>	Bent goodenia	
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Native sarsparilla	
<i>Helichrysum rutidolepis</i>	Pale everlasting	
<i>Hibbertia fasciculata</i>	Bundled guinea flower	
<i>Hovea linearis</i>	Common hovea	
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking pennywort	
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St Johns wort	
<i>Hypoxis glabella</i>	Yellow star	
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Austral indigo	
<i>Kennedya prostrata</i>	Running postman	
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	Burgan	
<i>Leptorhynchos squamatus</i>	Scaly buttons	
<i>Leucopogon virgatus var</i>	Common beard heath	
<i>Lobelia sp</i>	Lobelia	
<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>	Yam daisy	
<i>Myriocephalus stuartii</i>	Poached egg daisy	
<i>Olearia sp</i>	Daisy bush	
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Oxalis	
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Austral storks bill	
<i>Pelargonium rodneyanum</i>	Magenta stork's bill	
<i>Pelargonium sp</i>	Stork's bill	
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>	Curved rice flower	
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common rice flower	
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender rice flower	
<i>Pimelea octophylla</i>	Woolly rice flower	
<i>Plantago varia</i>	Variable plantain	
<i>Platyllobium formosum</i>	Handsome flat pea	
<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>	Showy podolepis	
<i>Podolopium procumbens</i>	Trailing Sheaggy-pea	
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small poranthera	

<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	Jersey Cudweed	
Pultenaea -various	Bush peas	
<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>	Common buttercup	
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i>	Annual fireweed	
<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Rough fireweed	
<i>Senecio odoratus</i>	Scented Fireweed	
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton fireweed	
<i>Senecio unknown</i>	Red-stemmed	
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Large kangaroo apple	
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	Candle flower	
<i>Stylium graminifolium</i>	Grass trigger plant	
<i>Tetratheca ciliata</i>	Pink bells	
<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Rush-lily	
<i>Veronica gracilis</i>	Slender speedwell	
<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>	Showy violet	
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy leaf violet	
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling bluebell	
<i>Wahlenbergia sp</i>	Bluebell	
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	Tall bluebell	
<i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i>	Sticky Everlasting	

Non-Indigenous Plants

Botanical Name	Common Name	Classification
Annual grasses		
<i>Aira sp</i>	Hair grass	
<i>Avena sp.</i>	Wild Oats	
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large quaking grass	
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser quaking grass	
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great brome	
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft brome	
<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Red brome	
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough dog's tail	
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail fescue	
Perennial grasses		
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Brown top bent	
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernal grass	
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	
<i>Erharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldt-grass	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	
<i>Lolium perenns</i>	Perennial Ryegrass	
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Phalaris	

Annual herbs		
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Pimpernel	
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Capeweed	
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender thistle	
<i>Centaurem pulchellum</i>	Lesser Centaury	
<i>Centaureum</i> sp.	Centaury	
<i>Conyza</i> sp.	Fleabane	
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Drain Flat-sedge	
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	Papyrus	
<i>Gallium murale</i>	Small Bedstraw	
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's ear	
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob	Restricted
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort	
<i>Romulea rosea</i>	Onion grass	
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle	
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade	
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Rough Sowthistle	
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle	
<i>Trifolium</i> spp	Clovers	
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	
<i>Watsonia meriana</i>	Watsonia	
Woody plants and other perennials		
<i>Acacia siculiformis</i>	Dagger Wattle	
<i>Acacia</i> sp	Wattle	
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Irish Strawberry Tree	
<i>Chamaecytisus proliferus</i>	Tagasaste	
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Mirror Bush	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Regionally Controlled
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape Ivy	
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Spanish Heath	
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany	
<i>Genista linifolia</i>	Flax-leaf Broom	Restricted
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet Briar	Regionally Controlled
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Blackberry	Regionally Controlled
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Pussy Willow	Restricted - Weed of National Significance
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	Regionally Controlled

ATTACHMENT 5 – FAUNA SPECIES

Monument Hill Fauna Survey October 2012

The following fauna species were recorded as incidental sightings as part of a fauna survey undertaken by Parks & Environment Staff at Mitchell Shire Council with the assistance of Dean Platt, Tree Wishes Consultancy and Rob Gration, Ecological Consulting Services on the 19 September and 4 & 5 October 2012.

Common name	Scientific Name	Classification
Mammals		
Brushtail possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	
Eastern Grey Kangaroo	<i>Macropus giganteusvulturnus</i>	
Large Forest Bat	<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	
Lesser Long Eared Bat	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	
Little Forest Bat	<i>Vespadelus</i>	
Ringtail possum	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	
Southern Forest Bat	<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	
Sugar Glider	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	
Swamp Wallaby	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	
Birds		
Australian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	
Blue Wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	
Buff-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	
Corella	<i>Cacatua sp</i>	
Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	
Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	
Fairy Martin	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	
Fantail cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	
Galah	<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	
Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	
Little Raven	<i>Corvus mellori</i>	
Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	
Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	
Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	
Pied Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	
Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	
Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	
Restless Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	
Scarlet Robin	<i>Petroica boodang</i>	
Silver Eye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	
Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	
Striated Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	

Sulphur Crested Cockatoo	Cacatua galerita	
Tawny Frogmouth	Podargus strigoides	
Wedge-tailed Eagle	Aquila audax	
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	
White-throated Treecreeper	<i>Cormobates leucophaeus</i>	
White-winged Chough	Corcorax melanorhamphos	
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	
Wood Duck	Chenonetta jubata	
HERPS (Amphibians and Reptiles)		
Frogs		
Bribon's Toadlet/Brown toadlet	<i>Pseudophryne bibroni</i>	Listed
Common Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	
Dendy's Toadlet	<i>Pseudophryne dendyi</i>	Data deficient
Peron's tree frog	<i>Litoria peroni</i>	
Pobble Bonk	<i>Limnodynastes dumerili</i>	
Spotted Marsh Frog	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	
Striped Marsh Frog	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	
Reptiles		
Brown Snake	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	

ATTACHMENT 6 – ROADSIDE VEGETATION SURVEY – MONUMENT ROAD, KILMORE

The following survey forms part of the roadside vegetation surveys for rural roads throughout the Shire of Mitchell. Mr. David Laurie (*B. Applied Science Diploma Education*) completed the majority of the roadside vegetation surveys, over a number of years under different contract arrangements. The Monument Road survey was completed for the previous Shire of Kilmore.

MONUMENT ROAD

ASSESSOR(S) David Laurie
John Dixon
David Dixon

STARTING POINT: [Golf Course end](#)

KM READING OF SECTION	DESCRIPTION	CONSERVATION VALUE
0-0.4km	Road reserve 5-20m both sides. Modified section with scattered peppermints and messmates. Mature trees contain nesting hollows and section adjoins large lake on RHS. Gorse and cape broom present. Evidence of dumping of rubbish and garden waste.	MEDIUM 0.4km
0.4 - 3.0km	Reserve unfenced and adjoins Monument Hill reserve on both sides. Very good remnant vegetation dominated by messmates and peppermints. Mature trees contain extensive nesting hollows. Understorey of blackwoods is present. Groundflora with relatively low weed cover 25-50% and extensive areas of native grasses, peas and forbs. Obvious leaf litter layer and fallen logs provide habitat for reptiles, frogs and invertebrates. Occasional gorse and cape broom.	HIGH 2.6km

ATTACHMENT 7: MONUMENT HILL RESERVE ACTION PLAN

The tables on the following pages list the potential actions to implement this plan.

Please note that;

- With respect to priorities, short means in the next 3 years, medium means between 2016 and 2021 and long means beyond 2021
- TBD is an abbreviation for 'to be determined'
- The costs provided are 'very preliminary' and will need to be firmed up through more detailed planning and costing processes
- Works and timing are subject to annual budget considerations, resource availability and external funding opportunities.
- Costs do not include Council officer time.

No	Action	Priority	Estimated Cost
Communication and Coordination			
1	Undertake a land survey of the Reserve and clearly demarcate the boundaries	Short	\$2,000
2	Develop communication plan (online, printed and signage) and for the Monument Hill including information on the reserves; cultural significance, flora and fauna significance, recreational uses, fire management, allowed and illegal activities in the reserve.	Short	N/A
3	Form an active working group for the reserve, including stakeholder representatives. The purpose of this group will be to oversee the implementation of this plan and discuss joint projects	Short	N/A
4	Install directional signage to reserve on Sydney Road, Kilmore in consultation with VicRoads	Short	\$500
5	Produce information brochures and posters on the values, features and activities (including a map of tracks, showing allowable uses and suggested circuit walks) to promote use and engagement with reserve. Distribute in paper and electronic form and display on website.	Short	\$1,500
6	Relocate information shelter to more accessible space in Entrance Car Park.	Short	\$500
7	Create a council web page with promotional, educational and practical information about the Monument Hill Reserve.	Short	N/A
8	Install clear and educational signage. Including regulatory, interpretive and advisory signs.	Medium	\$5,000
Fire Prevention and planned burning			
9	Work with DEPI and the CFA to review the current burning regime that considers ecological function and community safety in consultation with the active working group.	Short	N/A

Illegal Access and Motorised Recreational Vehicles				
10	Limit access by motorised recreational vehicles access to informal access tracks at locations indicated on Attachment 1, by means such as lockable gates, removable bollards and/or strategically placed boulders. To be undertaken in priority order as directed by the active working group and will only be installed in sites where 4WD cause ongoing issues.	Short	\$3,000	
Weed Control				
11	Map weed infestations electronically throughout the reserve	Short	N/A	
12	Develop and maintain an integrated pest management program to control targeted weeds (to weed free status where possible)	Short	N/A	
13	Spot Spray Sweet Vernal Grass as it emerges following patch burns.	Ongoing	\$5,000	
14	Research the historical value of pine trees in the reserve and remove isolated mature and seedling pines without heritage values across the reserve.	Short Ongoing	\$5,000	
15	Spot spray grassy weeds annually	Ongoing	\$2,000	
16	Continue the annual weed control program on declared noxious weeds and identified environment weeds	Ongoing	\$2,500	
Infrastructure				
17	Develop and implement a maintenance program for the Hume and Hovell Monument to ensure it remains structurally safe and accessible.	Short	N/A	
Tracks and trails				
18	Monitor for edge creep of existing tracks and development of new, unofficial tracks; ensure tracks are contained within planned footprints through judicious use of educational material, signage and natural or artificial barriers.	Ongoing	N/A	
19	Undertake an annual inspection of fire access tracks within the Monument Hill Reserve for height and width clearance	Ongoing	N/A	
20	Develop and implement strategies to manage dog-walking, horse-riding (as indicated on attachment 2) and vehicle access.	Medium	\$1,000	
21	Name and sign tracks within the reserve, involving the working group, other identified stakeholders and the wider community.	Medium	\$1,000	
22	Ensure boundaries of the car parks at entrance and at the Hume and Hovell Monument are defined by barriers such as boulders or bollards including revegetation in adjacent bare areas not needed for parking.	Medium	\$2,500	

Native Flora and Fauna				
23	Encourage re-vegetation adjacent to the reserve with EVC appropriate plant species and structure	Medium	N/A	
24	Determine the location of the rare or threatened species on site and monitor their ongoing survival through the development and implementation of specific strategies to maintain species such as rare orchids including Small blue wax lip orchid and Fringed sun orchid listed on the DEPI's Advisory List of Rare or Threatened Plants in Victoria 2005.	Short	\$1,000	
25	Establish appropriate semi-wetland species along bare earth surrounding dam area, sign and restrict horse access to prevent further damage.	Medium	\$2,000	
26	Instigate and support further flora, fauna and fungi surveys within the Monument Hill Reserve.	Short	\$2,000	
27	Initiate and support the installation of nest boxes and a monitoring program to provide habitat for native wildlife	Short	\$1,000	
28	Survey fences within the reserve and remove/alter fences where appropriate and with the adjoining landholders permission, to reduce impacts to native fauna.	Short Medium	- \$2,000	
29	Undertake vegetation enhancement through the planting of indigenous vegetation.	Ongoing	\$2,000	
Recreational Use and Tourism				
30	Encourage use of Monument Hill as a venue for outdoor events and programs.	Long	N/A	
31	Investigate to potential for an additional car park/picnic area as per Attachment 1	Long	N/A	
32	Initiate and support community field days, working bees, wildflower walks etc.	Ongoing	\$100	
33	Promote the Monument Hill reserve as an educational tool for environmental, botanical, fauna and natural history studies and experiences.	Short Ongoing	- N/A	
Titles and Land Classifications				
34	Investigate with DEPI the future options for Crown allotment 2019, Parish of Bylands.	Medium	N/A	
35	Investigate possibilities to rezone crown allotment 60L from Public Purposes Recreation Zone (PPRZ) to Public Purposes Conservation Zone (PCRZ). This is the same zoning as allotment 60K.	Medium	N/A	

EVERIDGE, WALLAN, UPPER
ITY, CLONBINANE, HEATHCO
CTÍON, WANDONG, BYLAND
BES, KILMORE, KILMORE EA
ERFORD PARK, SUNDAY CRE
ANDING, WILLOWMAVIN, HI
MP, NULLA VALE, GLENAROU
UGARLOAF CREEK, HILDENE
ROOK, TRAWOOL, WHITEHE
EK, SEYMOUR, PUCKAPUNY
HLANDS, TARCOMBE, NORT
WOOD, TOOBORAC, GLENH
OPE EAST, MIA MIA, HEATH
BROADFORD WALLAN UP

