

LLOYD RESERVE



STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011 - 2016

AUGUST 2011

Prepared by the Toodyay Friends of the River Inc.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Lloyd Reserve Strategic Development Plan was initially prepared by a working group of the Toodyay Friends of the River Inc (TFOR). The working group was led by Brian Shepherd, together with Greg Warburton (President), Desraé Clarke (Vice President), Robyn Taylor (Secretary), Wayne Clarke (Treasurer), Gaven Donegan, Vicki Warburton and Sarah Dudley (Committee).

Meetings were held at the home of Brian Shepherd and Richard Brouwer. Brian's approach to the development of the document was extremely competent, and he prepared the initial template from which the group worked. The group met and worked through this over a number of meetings (and by email), with Brian updating the Draft as it progressed.

Wayne Clarke undertook the task of preparing the layout and formatting the draft, and composed some of the supporting documentation. His knowledge and long-term involvement in waterways management, and the vesting of the reserve, was invaluable.

Photographs: Cover the opening of Lloyd Reserve provided by Wayne Clarke.

Unless indicated, Greg Warburton has supplied the other photographs.

ABBREVIATIONS

DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DoC	Department of Corrective Services
DoW	Department of Water
NRM	Natural Resource Management
TDHS	Toodyay District High School
TFOR	Toodyay Friends of the River Inc.
WNRM	Wheatbelt Natural Resource Management

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FOREWORD

The Toodyay Friends of the River was first formed in 1994 when a small group of people met to discuss ways of improving the health of the Avon River; it was incorporated in 1998.

As the organisation developed, it considered a number of options as to how it could achieve this aim. One option presented itself in the form of Lloyd Reserve. A small parcel of land was cut off from Avon Location 'V' by the Standard Gauge Railway in the 1960s, rendering it virtually useless for farming. On 3 October 1999 a proposal was put to the owner to donate the land, waiving the encumbrance imposed by Shire rates. This proposal was taken up, and through due process was given to the Crown as a reserve.

This land now bears the name of the donor's family – Lloyd Reserve, and serves as the only remaining connection between the location and the family.

The land was vested with the Department of Environment (DoE, now Department of Water - DoW), and on 27 June 2003 a Management Agreement was reached between the DoE and the TFOR to manage the reserve on their behalf.

In taking over management of the reserve there was an opportunity to develop a 'seed orchard' to serve the dual purpose of providing a future seed bank and for revegetation. Funding was sought, and the Toodyay Seed Orchard Group (now a sub-committee of the TFOR) set about establishing the orchard. However, with limited resources, the TFOR found it difficult to develop the remaining part of the reserve and, although firebreaks were maintained on an annual basis, the overall fire hazard increased.

The TFOR, at its 2011 Planning Day, set about changing this situation. A small working group was set up and met on a regular weekly basis, formulating the framework of a plan with broad but achievable goals.

This Strategy is the product of those goals. It sets a number of objectives for the future, and values, that will guide the plan to fruition. It questions the TFOR's ability to achieve those goals, and outlines responses to those questions on how they will be addressed.

It is also visionary. It looks outside the Shire – or the box – and further promotes the idea of an '*Avon River Walkway*', stretching from the Swan Valley in the west to Yenyening Lakes in the east. It will also be a component of an envisaged '*Avon River Park*.'

This Strategy will be the first of a suite of strategies to be developed by the TFOR. They will complement the Department of Water's '*River Recovery Plans*'¹, predominantly as '*Working Plans*' that will assist to achieve the visions for the future of our Avon River.

VISION STATEMENT

Lloyd Reserve will be a popular facet of an envisioned Avon River regional park. It will feature remnant biodiversity and natural habitats, conserved and interpreted by the TFOR for purposes of education and enjoyment for present and future generations

MISSION STATEMENT

Lloyd Reserve – conservation and community

OBJECTIVES

- to link the Reserve with a proposed Avon River walkway, especially between Duidgee Park and Millards Pool
- to conserve and enhance the natural vegetation of the Reserve section of the Avon River's riparian zone
- to provide access to the river, through the Reserve's walkways
- to encourage responsible community use and appreciation of the Reserve for passive recreation
- to develop Lloyd Reserve as a focal point for environmental education
- to maintain a viable seed orchard; and
- to be a place of TFOR "ownership", a location and facility for meetings and events

VALUES UNDERPINNING THESE OBJECTIVES

TFOR are the current custodians of the Reserve and are committed to the appreciation and conservation of the riverine environment. The group believes:

- active community groups reflect the wellbeing of communities
- it is important to understand the interdependence of ecosystems
- it is important that the community appreciates the value of ecosystems
- that involvement of community in preserving ecosystems is essential
- it is important that the community "connects" with the river given its historical and environmental importance to the Shire
- it is important to recognize and appreciate Indigenous connections to the river
- quality development is needed to impart a sense of value and inherent respect for the area
- in regular maintenance and effective management of the Reserve, and
- in promoting goodwill with neighbouring property owners.

OUR GOALS FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS?

- a showplace demonstrating best practice in riverine conservation
- removal of non-endemic species
- revegetation and increased biodiversity – all endemic species. To establish a baseline, undertake a Field Survey (use the Field Guide *Managing Waterways in the Avon Wheatbelt - Field Guide*² and other resources to develop this)
- minimal fire risk within the Reserve through on-going effective management
- comprehensive interpretation that educates/informs visitors about the biodiversity, heritage and changes to the river over time
- points of interest for visitors and walkers on the path between Duidgee Park and Nardie cemetery, including picnic shelter/s, bird hide and seating
- incorporation of path into an Avon Valley walk track
- a level of patronage commensurate with resource input
- a productive and well maintained seed orchard, and
- design and implementation that is in harmony with the natural environment.

RESOURCES NEEDED TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS?

Human Resources

- readily available, relevant ecological, historical and cultural knowledge
- regular work parties: volunteer, community, Shire, DoW, DoCS
- an educational sub-committee
- liaising with the Seed Orchard Group
- volunteers
- guaranteed Shire assistance for some work e.g. fire break maintenance
- support from Government departments / agencies (e.g. DoW)
- collaboration with like-minded conservation groups along the Avon River.

Sources of funds

- grant funding
- financial donations
- Shire contributions
- corporate sponsorship

Other Support

While TFOR members are facilitators, inspirers and workers, the project must be seen as a community enterprise. Other resources include:

- the Shire of Toodyay

- links with other community groups as appropriate (e.g. Toodyay Naturalists Club Inc., Toodyay Historical Society Inc.)
- community support and sense of ownership
- Land Conservation District Committee
- Green Corps
- other conservation groups
- Men's Shed
- Avon River environmental groups
- Wheatbelt Development Commission
- Swan River Trust
- Avon Descent Committee
- local businesses
- local community groups, and
- owners of properties bordering / bridging the river.

CURRENT RESOURCES

Human

- approximately 40 members, of whom about half are working members. The work force is ageing
- Shire of Toodyay
- Green Corps
- DoW
- the Toodyay Naturalists' Club
- Bush Fire Brigades

Financial

- TFOR funds. Reserves of \cong \$10,000. Operating budget (recurrent) \cong \$2,000 per annum
- Grants – circa \$2,000 per annum
- DoW – non-recurrent fund of \$13,600. (\$12,136 book sales plus \$1,508 for crossing maintenance)

Support

Sponsors

- Vernice Pty Ltd. Financial, but mostly in kind support, removal of dredged sand, help with firebreaks
- Shire of Toodyay
- Bendigo Bank

- Hon. Grant Woodhams MLA – payment of insurance
- F.E.S.A. – fire control management and weed control
- DoW

Other conservation groups

- World Wildlife Fund
- Greening Western Australia
- Avon Valley Environmental Society
- River Conservation Society (York)
- Talbot Land Management Association (York)

CLOSING THE RESOURCES GAP

- increase membership
- Lotterywest support
- TDHS working parties
- lobby for an Environmental Officer in the Shire
- development of a Shire Environmental Policy
- source other funding e.g. WNRM, “Tracks and Trails”
- source more equipment.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES REQUIRED TO REACH OUR GOALS

Human

- TDHS, with input from Northam schools
- Perth Primary Schools
- University research students and conservation groups
- conduct working bee weekends for Perth-ites – access them via Facebook, Website?
- employment of a Shire of Toodyay Environmental Officer
- modest increase in membership
- decreasing of average age of members
- cross membership with other groups and committees.

Financial

- membership subscriptions
- sponsorship of small on-going costs, eg insurance, tool purchase and trailer maintenance
- continuing pursuit of grants, sponsorship and donations
- seek philanthropic and corporate sponsorship, and
- fund raising.

Institutional

- link with the tourist visitors via Toodyay Visitor Information Centre – with emphasis on the role of the Avon River in the historical development of Toodyay. An explanation of the River Training Scheme and its long-term consequences
- river reports to be used to educate the wider community
- developing and fostering a good working relationship with the Shire of Toodyay
- educational establishments – eg Parkerville Education, Employment and Training program
- predicted increase in membership due to TFOR's higher profile

Other

- combat decline in volunteers by using modern technology to access and attract them

THE FIVE-YEAR ACHIEVEABLES

The following projects are considered achievable:

- completion of walkway Duidgee Park to Nardie Cemetery
- develop a section of Lloyd Reserve so that it is user-friendly
- some revegetation of Lloyd Reserve
- a series of rest stations featuring signage, seating and shelter installations
- improved access from James Cottage slip-road, and signage
- produce a brochure on Lloyd Reserve
- MRWA signage erected
- ongoing reserve management (for fire, etc)

WHAT IMPEDIMENTS ARE THERE TO SUCCESS?

- lack of Shire support causing projects to fail
- decreasing capacity due to waning membership
- decreasing physical capacity of ageing members
- DoW transferring the reserve
- increasing competition for funding from other groups

THE ROUTINE TASKS

The following tasks are considered as regular management and maintenance:

- weed/removal of non-endemic species
- hazard reduction (especially fire risk management)
- seed production

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME

Year	Projected achievements
1	<p>1.1 installation of basic aluminium seating and signage;</p> <p>1.2 a gate installed at the entrance;</p> <p>1.3 completion of tracks along the walk trail and through the botanical walk;</p> <p>1.4 construction of access over the Water Corp pipeline;</p> <p>1.5 conduct a major survey of Lloyd Reserve to establish its current environmental values, and as a baseline; and</p> <p>1.6 use of the development plan to chart approaches for sponsorship to enable the achievement of future targets.</p>
2	<p>2.1 construction and installation of picnic shelter;</p> <p>2.2 including substantial reference to Lloyd Reserve on the TFOR website; and</p> <p>2.3 making applications for grants and sponsorship for the achievement of targets set for later years.</p>
3	<p>3.1 plan the pathway through Lloyd Reserve as part of the longer Avon Valley Discovery Walkway, in conjunction with other interested organisations throughout the Avon Valley;</p> <p>3.2 plan a River Conservation UWA Extension Course in Lloyd Reserve;</p> <p>3.3 establish an Education sub-committee and conduct appropriate programmes to attract participating new members – possibly junior members; and</p> <p>3.4 plan the Discovery Walkway and seek sponsorship for its development.</p>
4	<p>4.1 implementation of the planned pathway through Lloyd Reserve;</p> <p>4.2 plan for artistic installations in Lloyd Reserve, and investigate avenues for funding their implementation; and</p> <p>4.3 continue to plan the Discovery Walkway and seek sponsorship.</p>
5	<p>5.1 implement at least some of the planned artistic installations and part of the discovery walkway.</p>



Above: Members prepare for fire hazard reduction.

Below: Bush Fire Brigades undertake a hazard reduction burn



Right: Green Corps work team in Lloyd Reserve



Left: Green Corps team member cutting up dead branches for removal

Below: Green Corps team working a fire break



FIELD SURVEY ELEMENTS

To establish a baseline of ecological values, and to promote the values to the wider community, a Field Survey of Lloyd Reserve will be undertaken. The Field Survey will cover the following elements:

1. Mapping, and photographic reference point
2. Erosion, sedimentation and flooding
3. Vegetation Health
4. Width and continuity of riparian vegetation
5. Revegetation
6. Weeds and fire risk

In developing the Field Survey, the TFOR were mindful of the need for tools that would assist them to survey other sections of riparian vegetation along the Avon River. A number of freely available resources were used to develop the basic field survey forms. Further refinement of the forms will be made as the Field Survey progresses.

To make the survey easier a check-list was developed to determine the condition.

1. Mapping, and photographic reference point

Maps of Lloyd Reserve are essential to the on-going management of the reserve, and good maps have been made available by the DoW. These will provide an opportunity for the TFOR to plot various aspects of the reserve critical to its management (e.g. weed infestations, fire breaks, utility services (e.g. Western Power transmission line, Water Corp pipeline), and gullies). They will preferably be laminated for weather protection and for writing over.

Photographic reference points (PRPs) will be established prior to the survey. Again, these will be plotted on the maps provided, and will be referenced PRP001, PRP002, PRP003, etc.

Once the PRPs have been established, the same camera should be used each time, photos taken at a similar time of day and the same zoom setting on the camera should be used. Line up one or two vertical objects that will remain fixed and have the horizon line one third from the top.

2. Erosion, sedimentation and flooding

This section includes the erosion of banks (undercutting and slumping), sediment loss into the channel from the reserve, and localised flooding of the riparian zone (that could have a detrimental affect if long term).

(Refer to page 107 of Managing Waterways in the Avon Wheatbelt Field Guide)²

3. Vegetation Health

Establishing vegetation health through the reserve is critical.

(Refer to page 108 of Managing Waterways in the Avon Wheatbelt Field Guide)²

4. Width and Continuity of Vegetation

This is a component of Vegetation Health, but provides quantification of the vegetation.

(Refer to Appendix 1 for survey)⁶

5. Revegetation and regeneration

This includes the Seed Orchard, an integral component of the reserve. It will be used to assess the health of any revegetation activities within the reserve, and of the Seed Orchard.

Multiple generations of trees provide evidence that the long-term health of the riparian zone is assured. Juvenile trees are often referred to as recruitment trees, as they are the plants that will make up the canopy in the future. If only older trees are present within the zone, there is less chance that the health of the riparian vegetation will be maintained in the long-term after those trees die.

Regeneration is assessed by comparing the stem size of each of the canopy species present. The presence of various stem sizes indicates that a healthy regeneration process is occurring.

(Refer to page 54 of Managing Waterways in the Avon Wheatbelt Field Guide)²

6. Weeds and Fire Risk

Weeds pose a significant issue in the reserve, with wild oats and other grasses adding to the fire risk.

The riparian vegetation is at risk of damage or loss from fire, particularly if weeds are growing under or into the vegetation.

The Field Survey (7) will include weeds, and the fire risk can often be determined by the type of weeds present.

(Refer to page 72 of Managing Waterways in the Avon Wheatbelt - Field Guide for weeds, and page 106 for the Field Survey)



Above: The weed soursob in Lloyd Reserve. *Photo: Wayne Clarke*



Above: Red Banks Pool. *Photo: Vicki Warburton*
This is adjacent to Lloyd Reserve. The bank of the river here is actively eroding, due to streamflow defection from rock outcrop on the convex bank of a minor but acute meander.

FIELD SURVEYS

Field surveys will be carried out in autumn and spring. Both flora and fauna are included in this survey. Birds, particularly of waterbirds, are the main fauna, and both flora and fauna should be undertaken simultaneously.

If the opportunity arises, spontaneous surveys should be undertaken whenever the TFOR are in the reserve (particularly of flowering plants and birds).

With the flora survey, specimens should be collected of each flowering plant for inclusion in a field herbarium.

*(Refer to page 106 of Managing Waterways in the Avon Wheatbelt Field Guide for the Field Survey)*²

APPENDICIES AND ASSESSMENT FORMS

Appendix 1

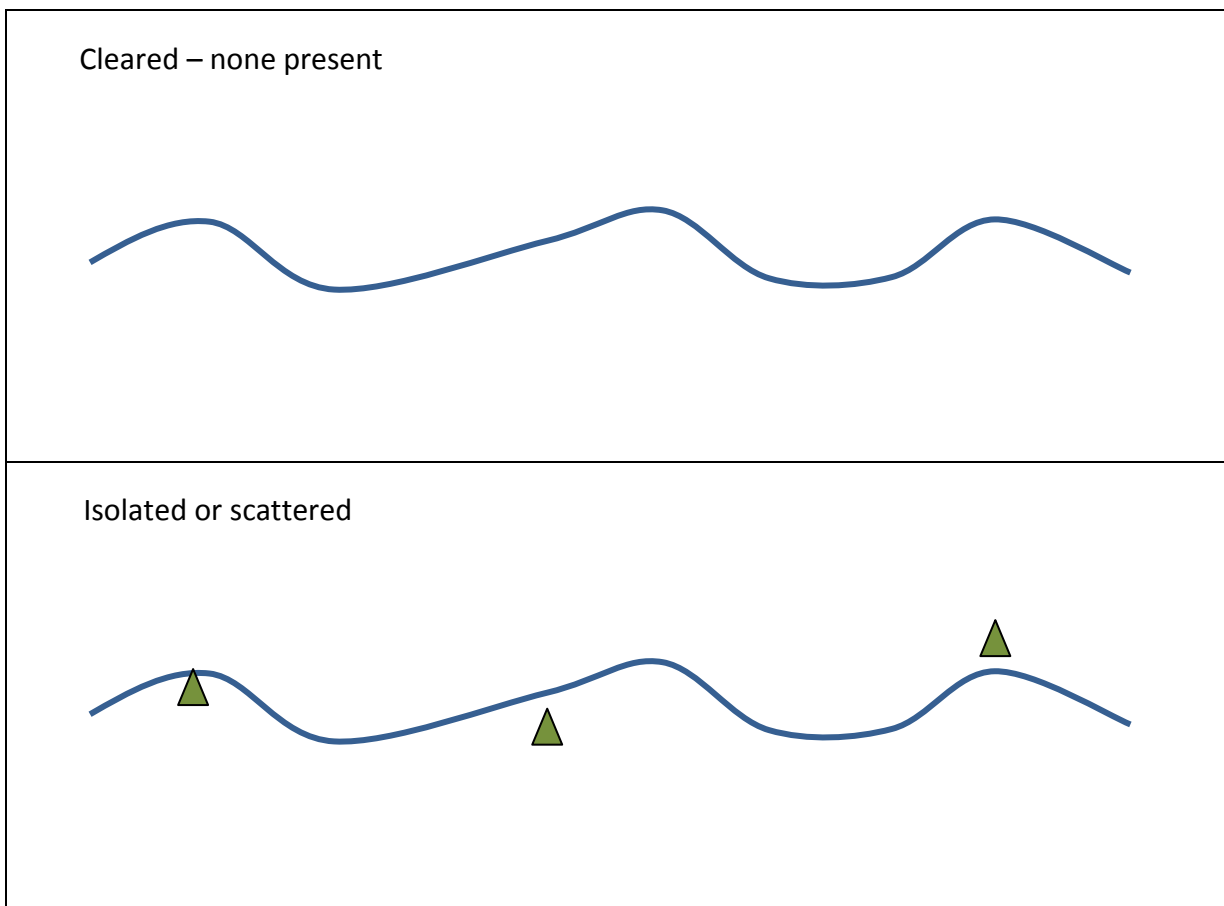
Continuity of Vegetation⁶

A continual band of native trees (canopy vegetation) and shrubs along a stream is an important feature of a riparian zone. This woody vegetation protects the bank against erosion and provides shade, woody debris and food sources for aquatic organisms. It also provides a habitat for birds, insects and other land-based organisms.

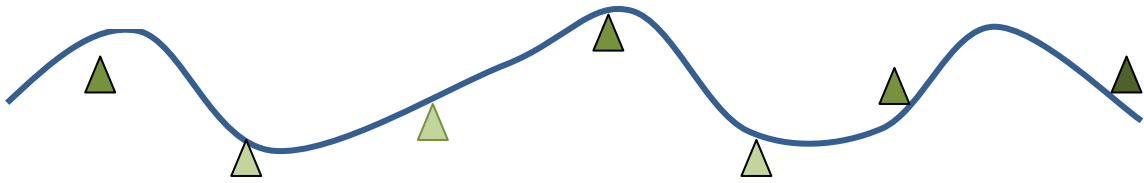
Native vegetation should dominate stream bank vegetation; however, this is not always the case. The TFOR have been clearing smallflower tamarisk in the riparian zone, downstream from Lloyd Reserve. Tamarisk (*Tamarix parviflora*) poses a risk to native vegetation due to its ability to raise surface soil salt concentrations. In this way, the plant excludes other plant species and expands its own habitat.

Below - examples of vegetation continuity.

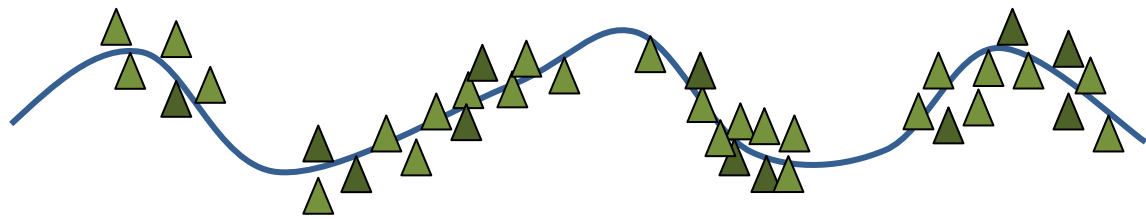
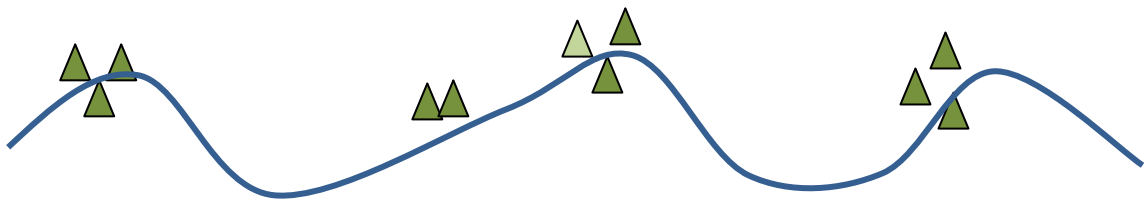
Figure 1.



Sparse or plantation style



In clumps



Thick and reasonably continual



Thick and continual native vegetation

Width of Vegetation⁶

The width of riparian vegetation is an important indicator of stream health. This is because wider zones generally have a greater capacity to provide habitat for native fauna, maintain plant biodiversity, and trap sediments and nutrients moving from higher in the landscape.

At a minimum, the riparian zone should be wide enough to stabilise stream banks, provide shade and organic matter inputs to the stream, and buffer the watercourse from adjacent land practices. To achieve these goals, riparian forest (trees, shrubs and ground flora) will typically need to extend over the stream bank and 5 to 10 m onto the floodplain.

At a minimum, riparian forests need to shade and provide organic inputs to streams, be wide enough to stabilise banks, and be combined with a grass filter strip if overland flow is expected.

On high, steep or unstable bank sections, for example, on outer bends, a wider zone (10 to 20 m) of multistorey vegetation (trees, shrubs and grasses) will be required, plus a grass filter strip if necessary. If the objective is to provide terrestrial habitat for animals and plants that live in land adjacent to streams, wider corridors of 40 metres or greater will typically be required.

The riparian zone is defined as the area from the water's edge (under normal flow conditions) to a distance from the bank where the stream still interacts with and influences the type and density of the bank-side vegetation (Nichols *et al.*, 2000).

At each cross-section, estimate the width of the riparian zone on the left and right banks separately. It is preferable to measure distances with a tape measure at a number of sites, until estimates can be made with accuracy. The left and right bank measures of riparian zone width should be averaged to give an overall riparian width for the sampling site.

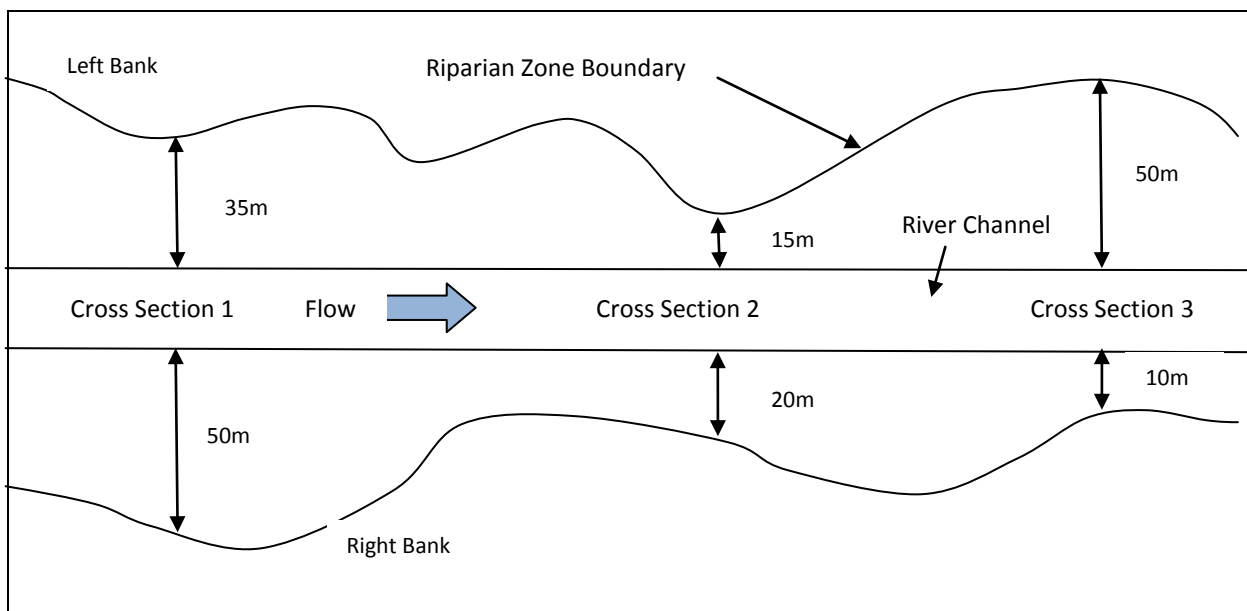


Figure 2.

Figure 2 above is an example calculation of riparian zone width at a sampling site with three cross-sections.

Readings of riparian zone width are made at each cross-section and averaged. In the above example, the average width of the riparian zone on the left bank is 33m and the average width of the riparian zone is 26m on the right bank. Overall average riparian width is 29.5m.

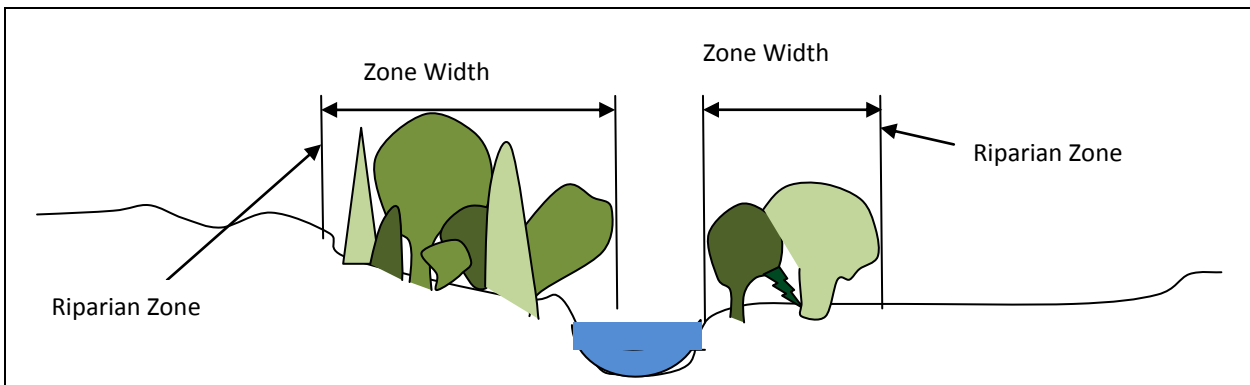


Figure 3

CROSS SECTION NUMBER LLOYD 007	SCALING – VEGETATION CONTINUITY and WIDTH			
	No.	Description	Continuity	Width
	1.	Thick and continual		Right Bank
	2.	Thick and reasonably continual	✓	
	3.	In clumps		26m
	4.	Sparse or plantation style		Left Bank
	5.	Isolated or scattered		
6.	Cleared/none present		33m	

Assessment Form 1.

The above table is an example of how to record Vegetation Continuity and width.

Appendix 2

Survey assessment forms

The assessment forms for continuity and width offer six choices. All other forms provide three choices, as these are not quantifiable.

Assessment Form 1 will allow for the quantification of the continuity and width of the vegetation. A large tape measure is used for this process. In Lloyd Reserve, only the left bank can be measured accurately, as the right bank is on private land.

To complete the survey, a team needs to be assembled to undertake either the complete survey, or broken into smaller teams for specific tasks.



Above: Minister for the Environment, Dr, Judy Edwards, with from left Wayne Clarke (TFOR), and Murray, Denis and Oriel Lloyd at the reserve Opening on 29 May 2003

Photo Desraé Clarke

Appendix 3

MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

The Management Agreement between the Department of Water and the TFOR has the following requirements:

1. maintain and preserve all surface water expression that is conveyed through or occurs on the reserve. This includes natural springs, watercourses or drains.
2. maintain and preserve vegetation associated with all forms of surface water expression as described above. This includes vegetation that has an influence on the surface water expression, otherwise known as riparian zone vegetation, and includes dead trees, dead branches and fallen logs that would otherwise provide a habitat for fauna.
3. maintain and preserve all other native vegetation on the reserve. This includes the encouragement of regrowth vegetation.
4. maintain any firebreaks that are required under the Shire of Toodyay firebreak orders.
5. maintain any fence or gate erected on the reserve in a safe condition
6. maintain public liability insurance protection for its members and visitors to the reserve

Unless agreed to by the management committee, or in compliance with other conditions of this management plan, The Friends shall not themselves or permit others to:

- a) remove or disturb any humus, leaf mould, rooting vegetation, soil, stone, rock or gravel;
- b) cut, pick, pull, break, remove injure, poison, strip or destroy any tree, shrub, herb, native grass or other plant or part thereof, whether living or dead;
- c) post, stick, stamp, stencil, paint, draw or otherwise affix any mark, lettering, notice, advertisement, sign or document of any description, or have in his possession on the reserve any material of any description capable of being used for such purposes;
- d) cut or make any tracks, parking area, or resting area for any vehicle, helicopter or hovercraft, or use, operate or park such a vehicle, helicopter or hovercraft other than in a place lawfully set aside for that purpose;
- e) interfere in any manner with the water level or water supply in the reserve including any watercourse, drainage, flow, well, water hole, or dam, whether natural or artificial, or use any water there from;
- f) drive, tow, or operate any vehicle of any description except on a road or track lawfully set aside, reserved or provided for that purpose;
- g) misconduct himself or indulge in any riotous or indecent conduct;
- h) in any way disturb, interfere with, frighten, drive, molest or take any fauna or other animal, whether by noise or any other means, in or on the vicinity of the reserve;
- i) take, carry, operate, fire or use any firearm, throw or discharge any missile or explosives;

- j) take, ride or drive, graze or agist any dog, cat, fox, horse, cattle, sheep, goat, camel, donkey, mule, pig, fowl or other exotic bird or other animal, or suffer or allow any such bird or animal to remain on the reserve;
- k) cut, construct or maintain any private track, road, tramway, railways or other means of transport or communication, or lay any telephone line, electric light or power line, water pipe line, gas pipe line, soil pipe line or carry out any other works or drain or clear or prepare any part of the reserve for any purpose;
- l) light any fire, other than in an authorised fireplace, or burn or clear by any means whatsoever any tree, shrub, grass or other plant, whether living or dead;
- m) introduce, place, drop, pour, spray, fog, mist, or otherwise use of discharge any dangerous, poisonous or noxious substance;
- n) do or take anything which may interfere in any manner with the natural environment;
- o) camp on the reserve;
- p) build, erect or transport any tent, shed, outhouse, cottage, building, or any structure whatsoever in the reserve;
- q) deposit or leave any offal, refuse, rubbish or litter of any kind in the reserve except in a receptacle provided by Council for the purpose, or break any bottle, glass or cup, or suffer to remain in the reserve.

The Toodyay Friends of the River hereby agrees to use the designated reserve in accordance with the above management plan.

Appendix 4

THE LLOYD FAMILY LEGACY

In October 1999, TFOR members Gaven Donegan and Wayne Clarke made an approach to Mr Oriel Lloyd (of Calbaline Farm) regarding a portion of the historical Avon Location V being donated to the Toodyay Friends of the River. Mr Lloyd viewed the area as being a financial burden, and was only too willing to pass this encumbrance on.

In the presence of his wife Faith and son Dennis, Mr Lloyd bequeathed an area of [approximately] 5.62 hectares to *the People of Western Australia*. Mr Lloyd wished it to be called *Lloyd Reserve* in memory of his family, and be managed by the Toodyay Friends of the River.

After considerable negotiation with the Water and Rivers Commission and the Department of Land Administration, the reserve was finally transferred in June 2002.

A formal agreement was signed on 27 June 2003 between the Water and Rivers Commission and the Toodyay Friends of the River to manage Lloyd Reserve (R46827 Toodyay). In anticipation of this agreement, an Envirofund application had been submitted in May 2002 to establish a seed orchard in the reserve, along with restoration of the remnant native grasses. The application was successful.

On the 29 May 2003, the Western Australian Minister for the Environment, the Hon Judy Edwards MLA, officially accepted the reserve on behalf of the people of Western Australia (see front cover).

In this 175th year of the settlement of Toodyay, it is timely to give some history of the location.

The Anderson partners, Alexander and his son-in-law Thomas, originally took up their grant Avon Location V, and named it Nardie sometime after 1832. However when they found it included a great stony hill (probably Mt Nardie), they were given permission to relocate. James Lloyd, proprietor of 'The Star and Garter' at Fremantle took up the Nardie grant sometime after 1836. The titles took some years to come through, as they are dated 13 October 1840.³

Shortly after this the Lloyds returned to England, and Charles Harper leased the property.⁴ Harper's long-term lease expired in the 1860's. During this time James and three of his children had died in England, and his widow returned to the colony with her sons, Charles and Joseph. They divided the property between them with Charles naming his portion Calbaline.⁵

A number of years ago the property changed hands - just short of 175 years of continual private ownership. However with Mr Oriel Lloyd's legacy, there will be an on-going reminder of the Lloyd family's ownership, and of their contribution to Western Australia's history.

Lloyd Reserve Map



REFERENCES

¹ 'Water and Rivers Commission and Avon River Management Authority/Avon Waterways Committee Sections 1 to 6, February 1999 to October 2002. Water and Rivers Commission, River Recovery Plan Series RRP1 to RRP8.

² *Managing Waterways in the Avon Wheatbelt - Field Guide*, Department of Water, 2008.

Prepared by Viv Read (Viv Read and Associates) and Lucy Sands (Blue Sands Environmental)

ISSN 978 1 921 468 75 9, Government of Western Australia.

³ Erickson, Rica - *Old Toodyay and Newcastle*, Toodyay Shire Council, 1974, p. 10.

⁴ *ibid*, p. 33.

⁵ *ibid*, p. 176.