

P6	Clarence Street (in front of 69 & 71-73)	Road Reserve	Platanus x acerifolia	London Plane	2	Refer to Background/ Significance Data for NMC Nominated Significant Trees – September 2026.	
P7	Rear of 12 Old Bridge Road	Road Reserve	Quercus robur	English Oak	1	Refer to Background/ Significance Data for NMC Nominated Significant Trees – September 2026.	
P8	Eskleigh Entrance road	Road Reserve	Quercus robur	English Oak	1	Refer to Background/ Significance Data for NMC Nominated Significant Trees – September 2026.	

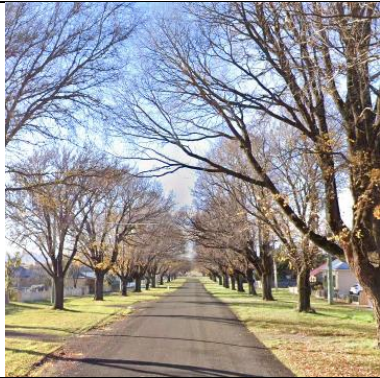
P9	Old Bridge Road	Road Reserve	Quercus robur	English Oak	3	Refer to Background/ Significance Data for NMC Nominated Significant Trees – September 2026..	
P10	Old Bridge Road	Road Reserve	Tilia X europaea	Common Linden (also historically known as Lime Trees)	3	Refer to Background/ Significance Data for NMC Nominated Significant Trees – September 2026.	

P11	William Street Reserve	Crown Land	Quercus robur	English Oak	1	Refer to Background/ Significance Data for NMC Nominated Significant Trees – September 2026.	
P12	163 Fairtlough Street	Sports Ground	Quercus robur	English Oak	2	Refer to Background/ Significance Data for NMC Nominated Significant Trees – September 2026.	

P13	in front of 19 & 23 Main Road	Road Reserve	Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	2	Refer to Background/ Significance Data for NMC Nominated Significant Trees – September 2026.	
P14	In front of 15 Scone St & rear of 80 Main Rd	Road Reserve	Quercus robur	English Oak	2	Refer to Background/ Significance Data for NMC Nominated Significant Trees – September 2026.	

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Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Comment on significance	Photo
R1	Chiswick Road, Midland Highway to the Boulevards	Road Reserve	Ulmus glabra 'Lutescens'	Golden Elm	110	Refer nomination form.	
R2	Church Street, between Boulevards and Bridge Street	Road Reserve	Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	56 trees form avenue	Refer nomination form. 48 trees already listed on Significant Trees Register.	

R3	Badajos Street, between Esplanade and Park Street	Road Reserve	Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	37	Refer nomination form.	
R4	Badajos Street, between Park Street & Waterloo Street	Road Reserve	Quercus robur & Ulmus X hollandica	English Oak & Dutch Elm	11	Refer nomination form.	
R5	High Street, between Esplanade and Bond Street	Road Reserve	Ulmus X hollandica, Ulmus procera & Quercus robur	Dutch Elm, English Elm & English Oak	14	Refer nomination form.	

R6	Bridge Street, between Church Street and the Ross Bridge	Road Reserve	Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	13	Refer nomination form.	
R7	Church Street, between the Ross Cenotaph on Bridge Street and the Ross Uniting Church	Road Reserve	Quercus robur, Fraxinus oxycarpa, Ulmus sp., Ulmus X hollandica	English Oak, Desert Ash, Unspecified Elm & Dutch Elm	8	Refer nomination form.	
R8	In front of 14 Bridge St	Road Reserve	Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm	1	Refer nomination form.	

R9	18 Bridge Street	Old Ross School	Tilia Cordata	Linden tree	8	Refer nomination form. THC listed site.	
R10	33 Church Street	Village Green	Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine (Lone Pine)	1	Refer to Background/Significance Data for NMC Nominated Significant Trees – September 2026.	

Listings to update Table C6.5 Significant Trees of the Northern Midlands Local Provision Schedule as per Draft Amendment 23-2026

Reference Number	Town/Locality	Folio of the Register	Description/Specific Extent	Botanical Name	Common Name	No. of trees
NOR-C6.5.15	Avoca	169730/1	Boucher Park, 16 Blenheim Street. The specific extent of the Silver Birch trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.15 on the overlay maps.	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	52
NOR-C6.5.16	Avoca	169730/1	Boucher Park, 16 Blenheim Street. The specific extent of the Aleppo Pine trees is designated as NOR-C6.5.16 on the overlay maps.	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	1
NOR-C6.5.17	Bishopsbourne	Not applicable	Western side of Road Reserve north of intersection with Liffey Road. The specific extent of the Dutch Elm trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.17 on the overlay maps.	<i>Ulmus X hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	16
NOR-C6.5.18	Campbell Town	153978/1	St Andrews Uniting Church, 55 High Street. The specific	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	32

			extent of the English Elm trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.18 on the overlay maps.			
NOR-C6.5.19	Campbell Town	79005/8	151 High Street. The specific extent of the Giant Sequoia tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.19 on the overlay maps.	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia	1
NOR-C6.5.20	Campbell Town	Road Reserve	In front of 147 High Street. The specific extent of the English Oak trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.20 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	3
NOR-C6.5.21	Cambell Town	109820/1	Front boundary of 22 Bedford Street. The specific extent of the English Elm trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.21 on the overlay maps.	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	2
NOR-C6.5.22	Cressy	185040/1	54 Main Street. The specific extent of the English Oak tree is designated as NOR-	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	1

			C6.5.22 on the overlay maps.			
NOR-C6.5.23	Cressy	177927/1	Front boundary of 133 Main Street. The specific extent of the English Oak tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.23 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	1
NOR-C6.5.24	Cressy	11901/1	103 Main Street. The specific extent of the English Elm trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.24 on the overlay maps.	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	3
NOR-C6.5.25	Cressy	Road Reserve	Cressy Road (on boundary of Cressy House – 919 Cressy Road and CT50936/1). The specific extent of the English Oak trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.25 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	39
NOR-C6.5.26	Cressy	72370/2	92a Main Street. The specific extent of the Pin Oak tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.26 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	1

NOR-C6.5.27	Cressy	238192/1	1 Archer Street. The specific extent of the Coastal Redwood tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.27 on the overlay maps.	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coastal Redwood	1
NOR-C6.5.28	Cressy	PID 1974835	Centrally on 112-118 Main Street. The specific extent of the Scarlet Oak tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.28 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak	1
NOR-C6.5.29	Cressy	201801/1	11 Wilson Street. The specific extent of the Mulberry tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.29 on the overlay maps.	<i>Morus Nigra</i>	Mulberry Tree	1
NOR-C6.5.30	Cressy	201801/1	11 Wilson Street. The specific extent of the English Oak tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.30 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	1
NOR-C6.5.31	Deddington	44931/1	Top of hill, southern side of Uplands Road. The specific extent of the Radiata Pine tree is designated as NOR-	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata Pine	1

			C6.5.31 on the overlay maps.			
NOR-C6.5.32	Evandale	183600/2	3a Macquarie Street. The specific extent of the English Oak trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.32 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	2
NOR-C6.5.33	Evandale	167166/2	14a Macquarie Street. The specific extent of the English Oak tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.33 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	1
NOR-C6.5.34	Evandale	114143/2	11 Russell Street. The specific extent of the Field Elm tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.34 on the overlay maps.	<i>Ulmus minor</i>	Field Elm	1
NOR-C6.5.35	Evandale	150473/10	31 Cambock Lane. The specific extent of the English Oak trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.35 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	2
NOR-C6.5.36	Evandale	Road Reserve	Front of Evandale Community Centre at 18 High Street. The specific extent of the	<i>Quercus robur</i> & <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	English Oak & London Plane	2

			English Oak & London Plane trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.36 on the overlay maps.			
NOR-C6.5.37	Evandale	155644/1	'Morvan Park' 1-3 Barclay Street. The specific extent of the English Oak tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.37 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	1
NOR-C6.5.38	Evandale	155644/1	'Falls Park' & adjacent Road Reserve, 2-14 Logan Road. The specific extent of the trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.38 on the overlay maps.	<i>Ulmus procera</i> , <i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Cupressus Sempervire</i> , <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	English Elm, English Oak, Italian Cypress & Coastal Redwood	32
NOR-C6.5.39	Evandale	202589/1	Side of Evandale Community at 18 High Street. The specific extent of the Blue Atlas Cedar trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.39 on the overlay maps.	<i>Cedrus atlantica f. glauca</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	2
NOR-C6.5.40	Evandale	202589/1	Evandale Community Centre carpark at 18 High Street. The specific extent of the	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	2

			English Oak trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.40 on the overlay maps.			
NOR-C6.5.41	Liffey	212926/1	'Liffey Hall', 1443 Liffey Road. The specific extent of the trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.41 on the overlay maps.	<i>Cryptomeria Japonica,</i> <i>Cedrus deodara,</i> <i>Pinus canariensis,</i> <i>Pinus halepensis,</i> <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Japanese Red cedar, Deodar (Himalayan) cedar, Canary Island Pine, Aleppo pine, Leyland Cypress	19
NOR-C6.5.42	Longford	PID 6739009	Longford Primary School, 23 William Street. The specific extent of the Chilean Myrtle trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.42 on the overlay maps.	<i>(Luma apiculata)</i> <i>Emerald Tree</i>	Chilean Myrtle	3
NOR-C6.5.43	Longford	PID 6739009	Longford Primary School, 23 William Street. The specific extent of the Giant Sequoia tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.43 on the overlay maps.	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia	1

NOR-C6.5.44	Longford	PID 6739009	Longford Primary School, 23 William Street. The specific extent of the Red Oak tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.44 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus Rubra</i>	Red Oak	1
NOR-C6.5.45	Longford	181908/1	'Mountford', 390 Illawarra Road. The specific extent of the Giant Sequoia tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.45 on the overlay maps.	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia	1
NOR-C6.5.46	Longford	Road reserve	Wellington Street. The specific extent of the Elm and Plane trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.46 on the overlay maps.	<i>Ulmus procera</i> , <i>Ulmus glabra</i> , <i>Ulmus minor</i> & <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	English Elm, Wych Elm, Field Elm & one London Plane	52
NOR-C6.5.47	Longford	32/105	Longford Village Green 'Victoria Square'. The specific extent of the Manna Gum trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.47 on the overlay maps.	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Manna Gum	3
NOR-C6.5.48	Longford	32/105	Longford Village Green 'Victoria Square'. The specific	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	1

			extent of the Chinese Elm tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.48 on the overlay maps.			
NOR-C6.5.49	Longford	32/105	Longford Village Green 'Victoria Square'. The specific extent of the Aleppo Pine tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.49 on the overlay maps.	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	1
NOR-C6.5.50	Longford	32/105	Longford Village Green 'Victoria Square'. The specific extent of the Holm Oak tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.50 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	1
NOR-C6.5.51	Longford	32/105	Longford Village Green 'Victoria Square'. The specific extent of the Canary Island Date Palm tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.51 on the overlay maps.	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Date Palm	1
NOR-C6.5.52	Longford	32/105	Longford Village Green 'Victoria Square'. The specific extent of the Giant	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia	1

			Sequoia tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.52 on the overlay maps.			
NOR-C6.5.53	Longford	32/105	Longford Village Green 'Victoria Square'. The specific extent of the English Oak tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.53 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	1
NOR-C6.5.54	Longford	160325/2	65 Wellington Street. The specific extent of the Cedar of Lebanon tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.54 on the overlay maps.	<i>Cedrus Libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	1
NOR-C6.5.55	Longford	40413/1	'Valleyfield' driveway, 873 Illawarra Road. The specific extent of the English Oak trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.55 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	22
NOR-C6.5.56	Longford	Road Reserve	Anstey Street. The specific extent of the Snow-in-Summer trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.56 on the overlay maps.	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Snow-in-Summer	15

NOR-C6.5.57	Longford	Road Reserve	Adjacent to 10 Union Street. The specific extent of the London Plane trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.57 on the overlay maps.	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	2
NOR-C6.5.58	Longford	Road Reserve	Latour Street Extension (Between Smith and Union St). The specific extent of the English Oak trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.58 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	3
NOR-C6.5.59	Longford	Road Reserve	Latour Street Extension (Between Smith and Union St). The specific extent of the Dutch Elm trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.59 on the overlay maps.	<i>Ulmus X hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	13
NOR-C6.5.60	Longford	Road Reserve	Illawarra Road. The specific extent of the Lombardy Poplar trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.60 on the overlay maps.	<i>Populus nigra</i>	Lombardy Poplar	20+

NOR-C6.5.61	Longford	211701/1	'Coronation Park', Crn Cressy Road, Brickendon & Catherine Streets. The specific extent of the Tasmanian Blackwood trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.61 on the overlay maps.	<i>Acacia Melanoxylon</i>	Tasmanian Blackwood	6
NOR-C6.5.62	Longford	211701/1	'Coronation Park', Crn Cressy Road, Brickendon & Catherine Streets. The specific extent of the Manna Gum tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.62 on the overlay maps.	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Manna Gum	1
NOR-C6.5.63	Longford	125412/1	Christ Church, 2a William Street. The specific extent of the trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.63 on the overlay maps.	<i>Various – refer NOR–Applied, Adopted or Incorporated Documents</i>	<i>Various – refer NOR–Applied, Adopted or Incorporated Documents</i>	124
NOR-C6.5.64	Longford	PID: 6736617	'Recreation Ground', 39 Smith Street. The specific extent of the Coast Redwood & English Oak trees are designated as NOR-	<i>Sequoia sempervirens & Quercus Robur</i>	Coast Redwood & English Oak	2

			C6.5.64 on the overlay maps.			
NOR-C6.5.65	Longford	Road Reserve	Eastern end of Smith Street. The specific extent of the Field Elm trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.65 on the overlay maps.	<i>Ulmus minor</i>	Field Elm	3
NOR-C6.5.66	Longford	133724/3	11B Smith Street The specific extent of the English Elm tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.66 on the overlay maps.	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	1
NOR-C6.5.67	Longford	PID: 9256827	'Longford Caravan Park', 2a Archer Street. The specific extent of the Giant Sequoia tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.67 on the overlay maps.	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Sequoia	1
NOR-C6.5.68	Longford	166622/0	15 Lewis Street. The specific extent of the Canary Island Date Palm trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.68 on the overlay maps.	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Date Palm	2

NOR-C6.5.69	Perth	Road Reserve	Adjacent to 2a William Street. The specific extent of the English Oak tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.69 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	1
NOR-C6.5.70	Perth	33625/1	18 William Street. The specific extent of the Magnolia tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.70 on the overlay maps.	<i>Magnolia Grandiflora</i>	Magnolia	1
NOR-C6.5.71	Perth	33625/1	18 William Street. The specific extent of the Scarlet Oak tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.71 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak	1
NOR-C6.5.72	Perth	33625/1	18 William Street. The specific extent of the Copper Beech tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.72 on the overlay maps.	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea'</i>	Copper Beech	1
NOR-C6.5.73	Perth	37577/1	57 Clarence Street. The specific extent of the Bunya Pine tree is designated as NOR-	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Bunya Pine	1

			C6.5.73 on the overlay maps.			
NOR-C6.5.74	Perth	Road Reserve	Clarence Street (in front of 69 & 71-73). The specific extent of the London Plane tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.74 on the overlay maps.	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	2
NOR-C6.5.75	Perth	Road Reserve	Rear of 12 Old Bridge Road. The specific extent of the English Oak tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.75 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	1
NOR-C6.5.76	Perth	Road Reserve	'Eskleigh' entrance road. The specific extent of the English Oak trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.76 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	1
NOR-C6.5.77	Perth	Road Reserve	Old Bridge Road. The specific extent of the English Oak trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.77 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	3
NOR-C6.5.78	Perth	Road Reserve	Old Bridge Road. The specific extent of the	<i>Tilia X europaea</i>	Common Linden	3

			Common Linden trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.78 on the overlay maps.			
NOR-C6.5.79	Perth	Crown Land	William Street Reserve. The specific extent of the English Oak tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.79 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	1
NOR-C6.5.80	Perth	PID 6742857	Sports Ground, 163 Fairtlough Street. The specific extent of the English Oak trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.80 on the overlay maps.	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	2
NOR-C6.5.81	Perth	Road Reserve	In front of 19 & 23 Main Road. The specific extent of the Dutch Elm trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.81 on the overlay maps.	<i>Ulmus X hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	2
NOR-C6.5.82	Perth	Road Reserve	In front of 15 Scone St & rear of 80 Main Rd. The specific extent of the English Oak trees are designated as	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	2

			NOR-C6.5.82 on the overlay maps.			
NOR-C6.5.83	Ross	Road Reserve	Chiswick Road, Midland Highway to the Boulevards. The specific extent of the Golden Elm trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.83 on the overlay maps.	<i>Ulmus glabra 'Lutescens'</i>	Golden Elm	110
NOR-C6.5.84	Ross	Road Reserve	Church Street, between Boulevards and Bridge Street. The specific extent of the Dutch Elm trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.84 on the overlay maps.	<i>Ulmus X hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	56
NOR-C6.5.85	Ross	Road Reserve	Badajos Street, between Esplanade and Park Street. The specific extent of the Dutch Elm trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.85 on the overlay maps.	<i>Ulmus X hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	37
NOR-C6.5.86	Ross	Road Reserve	Badajos Street, between Park Street & Waterloo Street. The specific extent of the English Oak &	<i>Quercus robur</i> & <i>Ulmus X hollandica</i>	English Oak & Dutch Elm	11

			Dutch Elm trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.86 on the overlay maps.			
NOR-C6.5.87	Ross	Road Reserve	High Street, between Esplanade and Bond Street. The specific extent of the Dutch Elm, English Elm & English Oak trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.87 on the overlay maps.	<i>Ulmus X hollandica</i> , <i>Ulmus procera</i> & <i>Quercus robur</i>	Dutch Elm, English Elm & English Oak	14
NOR-C6.5.88	Ross	Road Reserve	Bridge Street, between Church Street and the Ross Bridge. The specific extent of the Dutch Elm trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.88 on the overlay maps.	<i>Ulmus X hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	13
NOR-C6.5.89	Ross	Road Reserve	Church Street, between the Ross Cenotaph on Bridge Street and the Ross Uniting Church. The specific extent of the English Oak, Desert Ash, Unspecified Elm & Dutch Elm trees are designated as NOR-	<i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> , <i>Ulmus sp.</i> , <i>Ulmus X hollandica</i>	English Oak, Desert Ash, Unspecified Elm & Dutch Elm	8

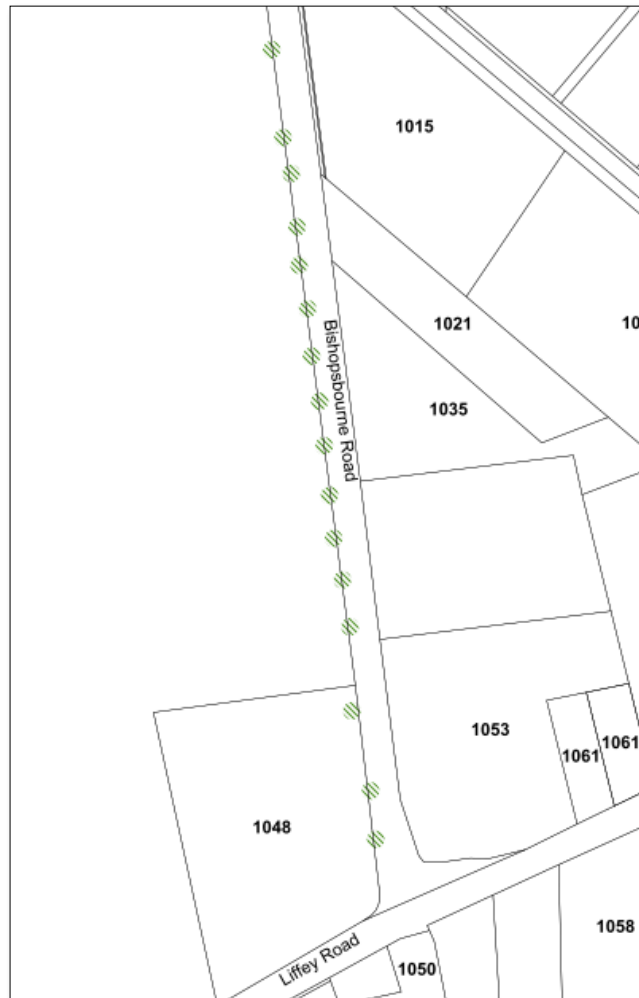
			C6.5.89 on the overlay maps.			
NOR-C6.5.90	Ross	Road Reserve	In front of 14 Bridge St. The specific extent of the Chinese Elm tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.90 on the overlay maps.	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	1
NOR-C6.5.91	Ross	168094/2	18 Bridge Street. The specific extent of the Linden trees are designated as NOR-C6.5.91 on the overlay maps.	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Linden tree	8
NOR-C6.5.92	Ross	53141/1	33 Church Street. The specific extent of the Aleppo Pine tree is designated as NOR-C6.5.92 on the overlay maps.	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	1

Significant Tree overlay mapping by township as per Draft Amendment 23-2026

AVOCA



BISHOPSBOURNE



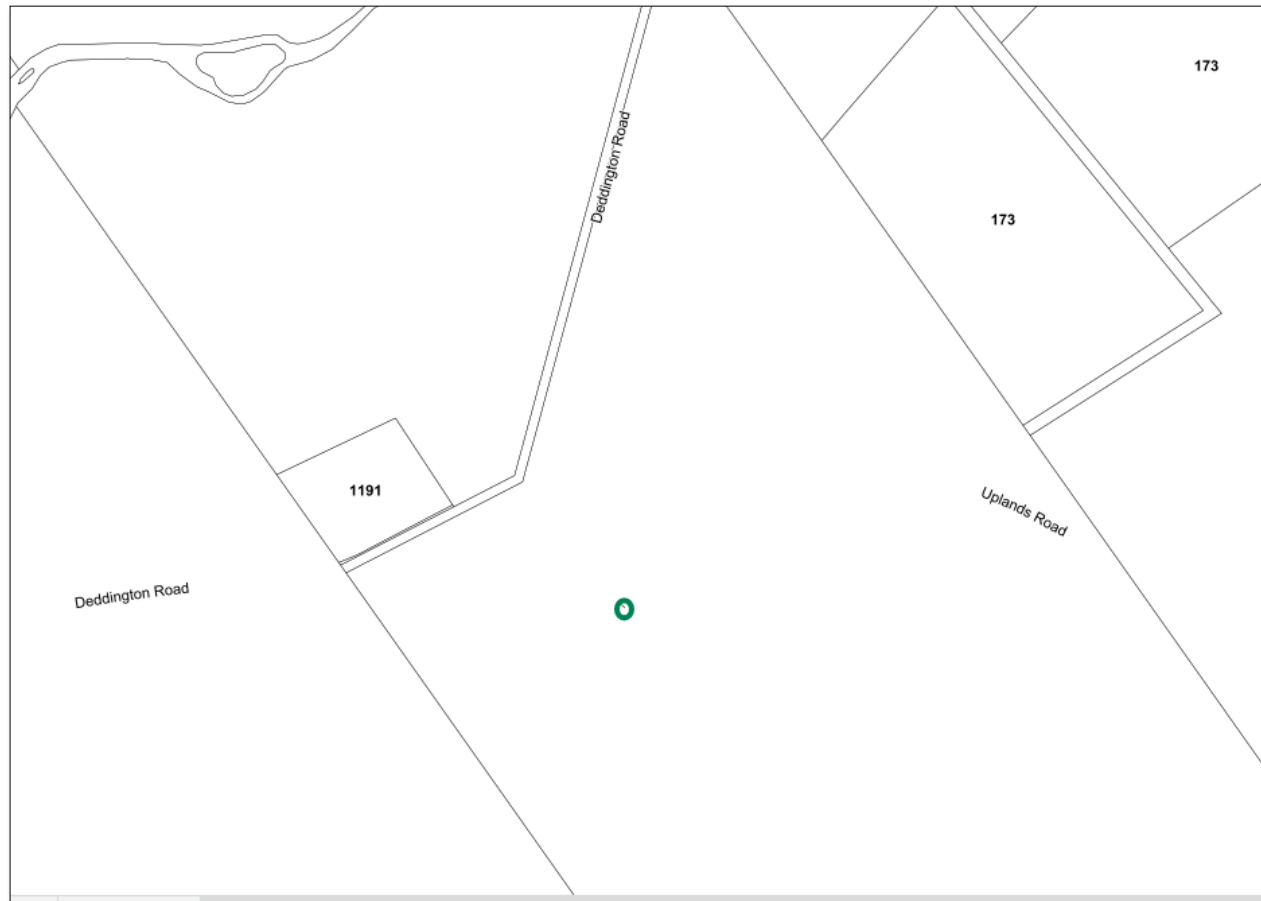
CAMPBELL TOWN



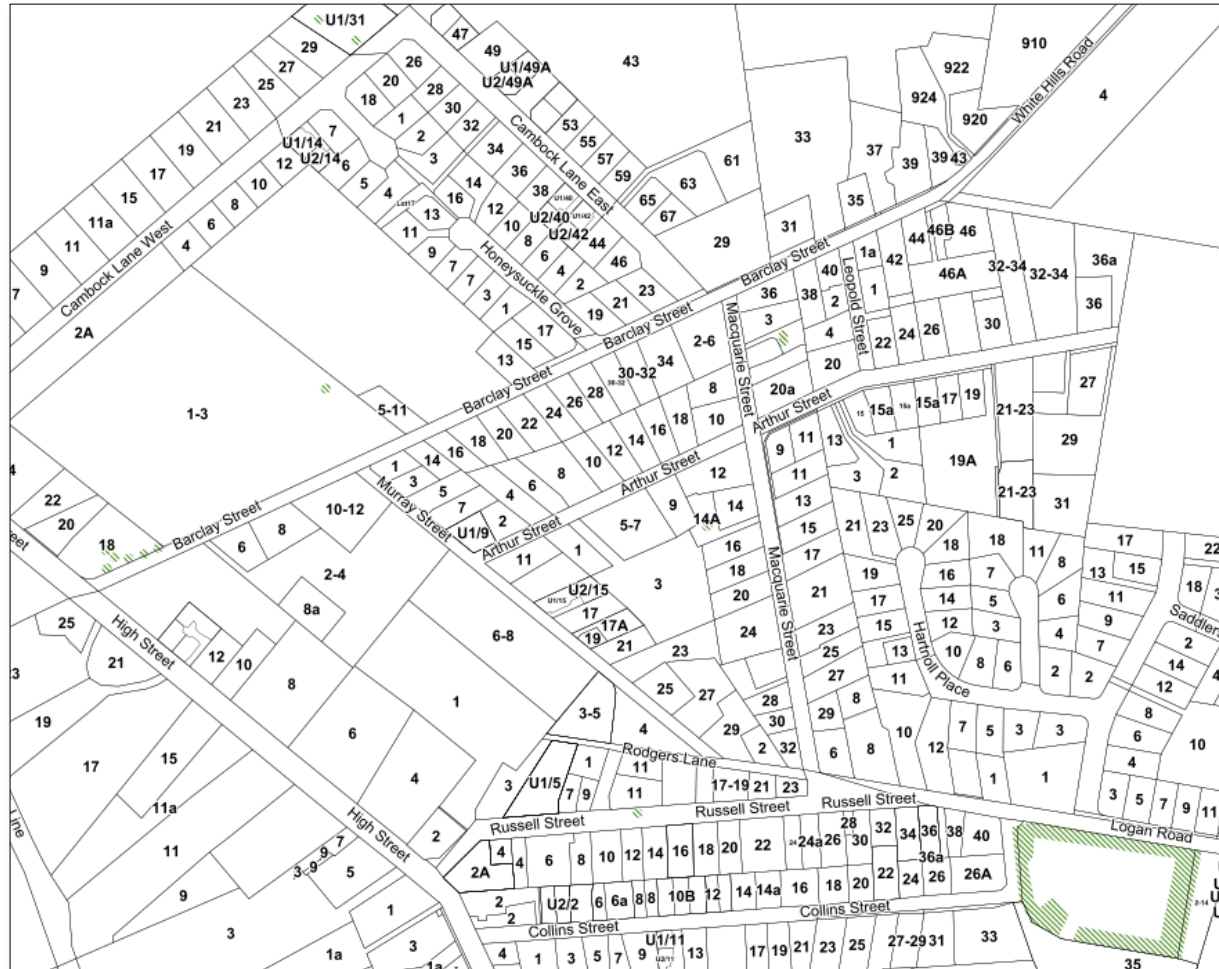
CRESSY



DEDDINGTON



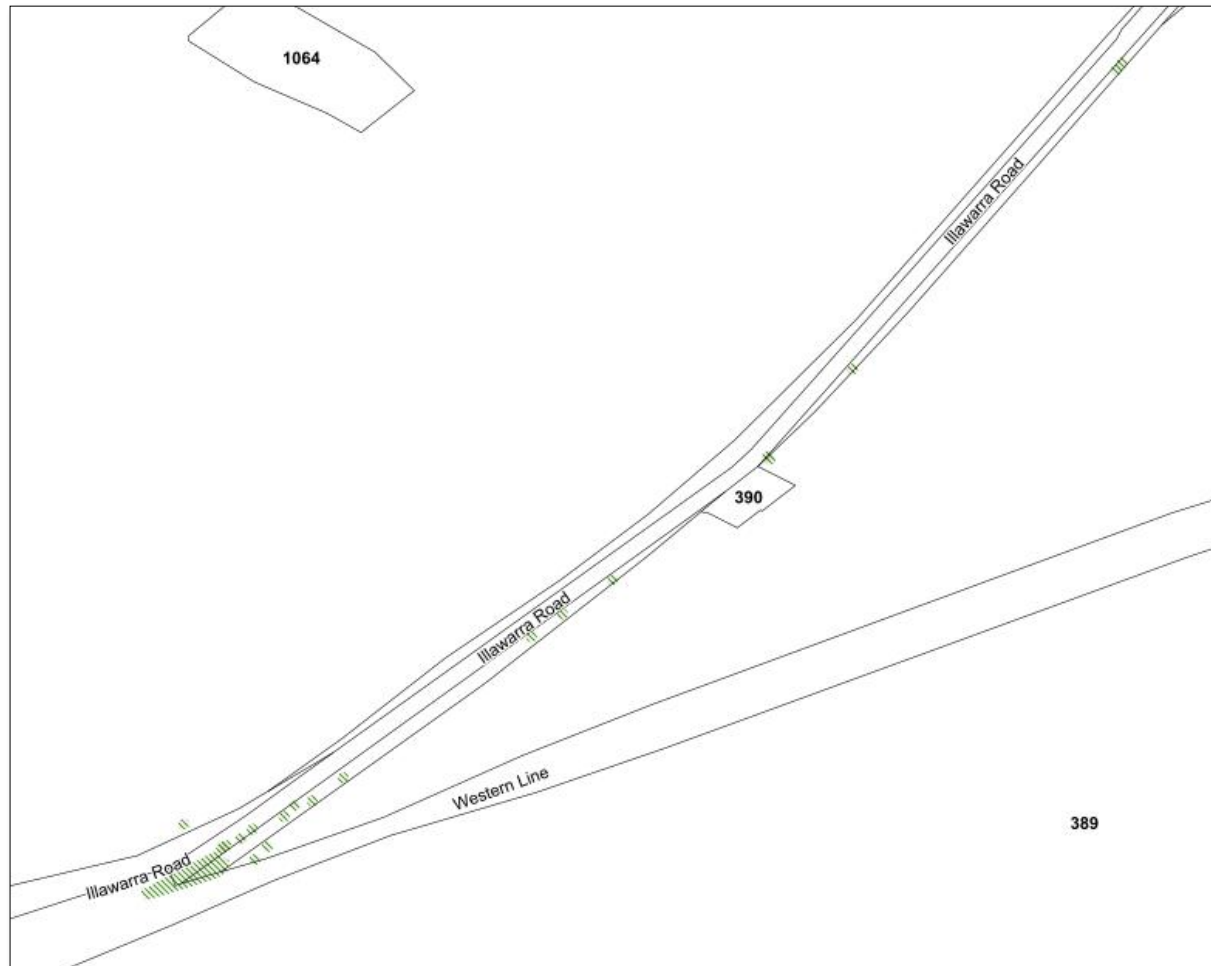
EVANDALE



LIFFEY



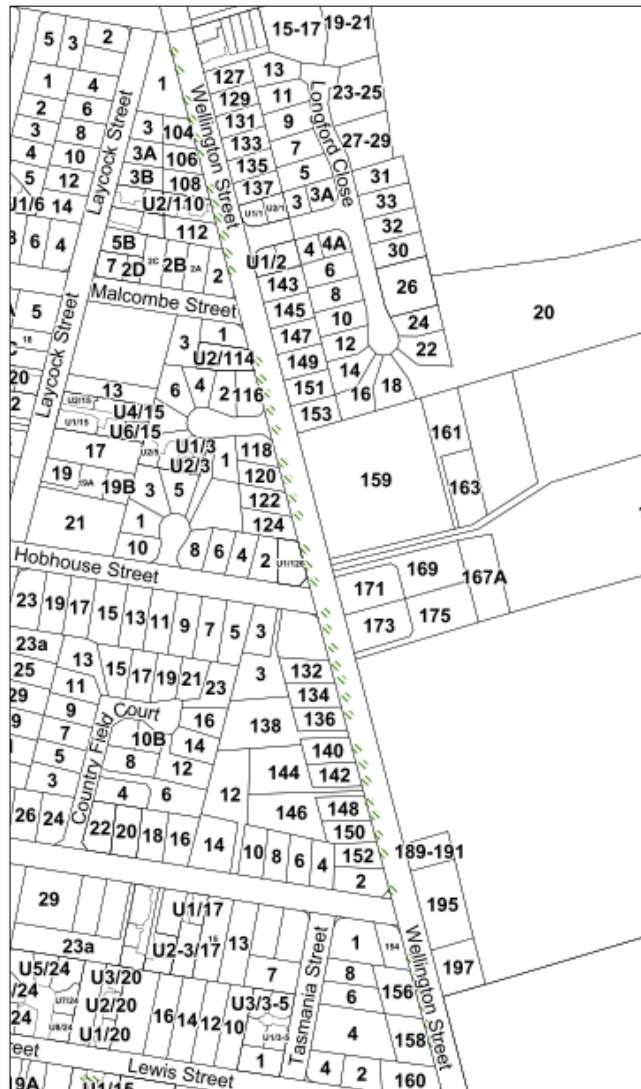
LONGFORD







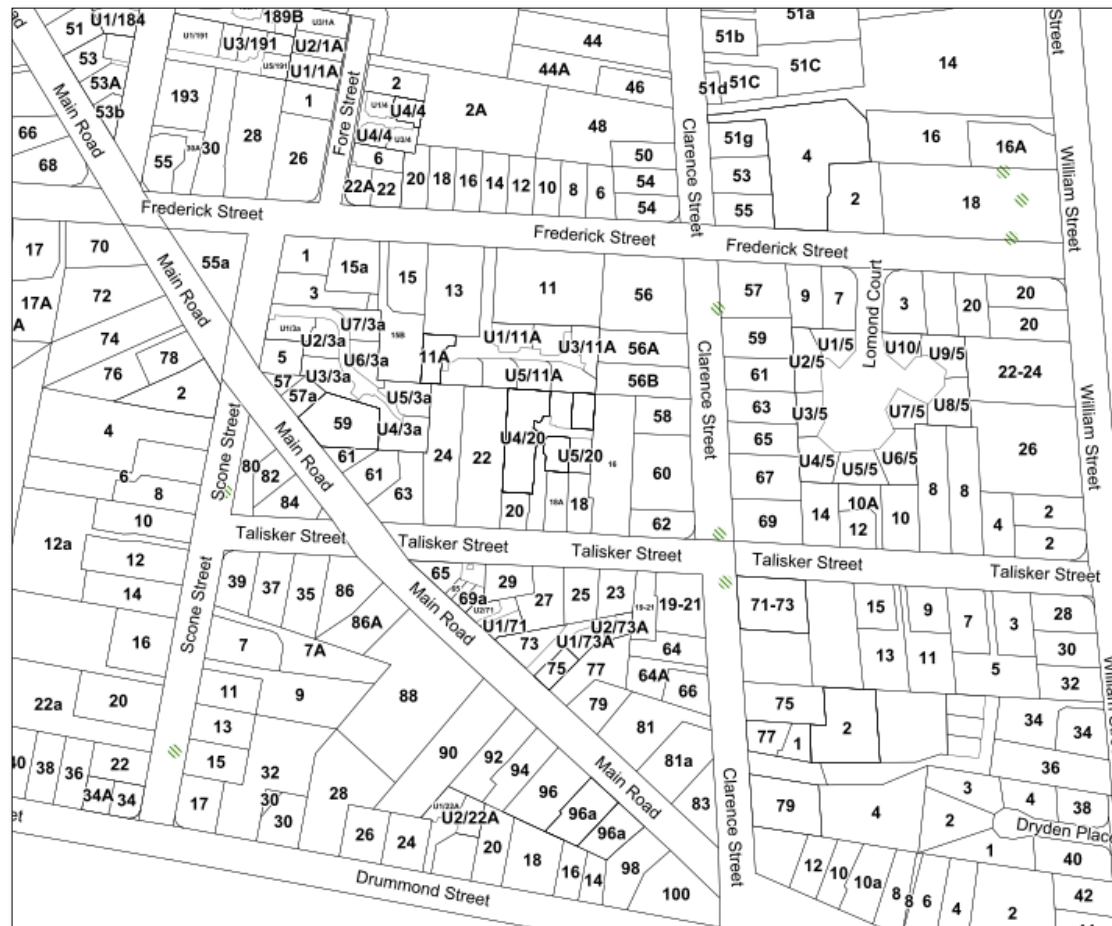


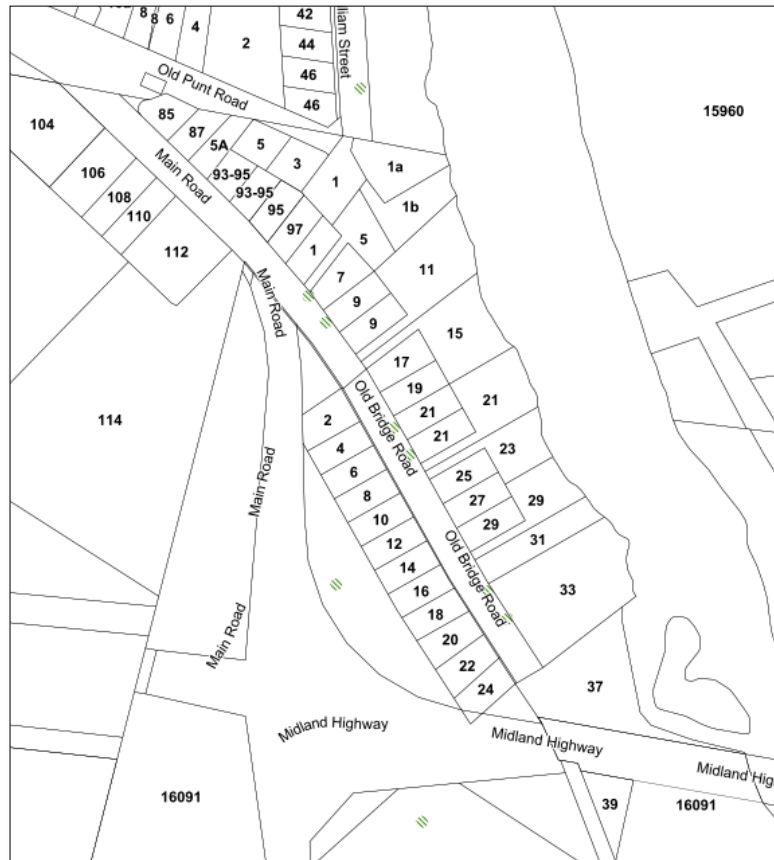


PERTH









ROSS





13 Smith St Longford
 PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
 E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
 www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: C1	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

54 Cressy Main Road

Common Name:

English Oak

Botanical Name (if known):

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Note: If this document is a printed copy always check the electronic version to ensure it is up-to-date.

Page 1 of 4
 Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☒	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☒	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☒	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
☒	4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.	These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include: • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions.
☒	5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.	These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.
☐	6. Trees that have local significance.	These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.
☐	7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution	These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species
☐	8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.	These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that: • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease
☒	9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.	These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.
☒	10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.	Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.

Note: If this document is a printed copy always check the electronic version to ensure it is up-to-date.

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

103 ressy Main Road

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

One of only 4 left in the town.

Describe known threats to this tree:

Threats from future subdivisions of larger block

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

Very old large trees with significant character in the middle of town.



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Very unique and should be protected from future subdivisions

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

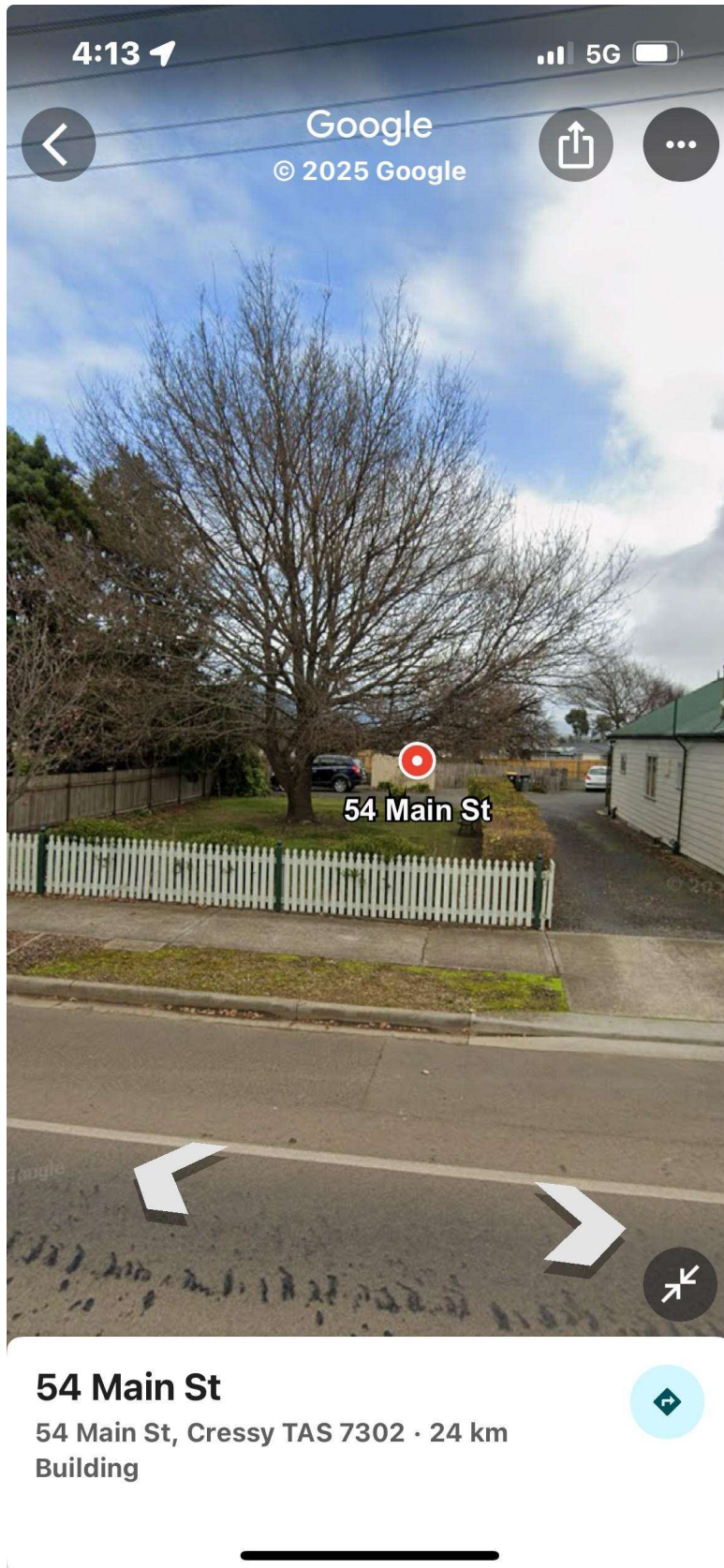
- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement
As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004
Personal information is managed in accordance with the Personal Information Protection Act 2004 and may be accessed by the individual to whom it relates, on request to Council.
Information can be used for other purposes permitted by the Local Government Act 1993 and regulations made by or under that Act, and if necessary, may be disclosed to other public sector bodies, agents, or contractors of Council, in accordance with Council's personal information protection policies.
Failure to provide all required information may result in your application not being able to be accepted or processed.

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C1 – 54 Main Street, Cressy





13 Smith St Longford
 PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
 E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
 www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: C2	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

133 Cressy Main Road

Common Name:

English Oak

Botanical Name (if known):

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☒	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☒	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☒	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
☒	4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.	These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include: • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions.
☒	5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.	These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.
☒	6. Trees that have local significance.	These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.
☐	7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution	These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species
☐	8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.	These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that: • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease
☐	9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.	These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.
☒	10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.	Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

133 ressy Main Road

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

One of only 4 left in the town. Near main road very visable from the street

Describe known threats to this tree:

Threats from future subdivisions of larger block

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

Very old large trees with significant character on the southern end of the township.



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Very unique and should be protected from future subdivisions

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement
As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004
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C2 – 133 Main Street, Cressy





13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only	Nomination reference #: C3
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

y

On Private Property? (Y/N)

y

Address/Location of Tree:

103 Cressy Main Road

Common Name:

English Oak

Botanical Name (if known):

Note: Formally identified as *Ulmus procera* - English Elm. Three trees form cluster, appearing as one.

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

☐

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

N

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☒	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☒	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☒	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
☒	4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.	These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include: • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions.
☒	5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.	These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.
☐	6. Trees that have local significance.	These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.
☐	7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution	These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species
☐	8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.	These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that: • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease
☒	9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.	These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.
☒	10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.	Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

103 ressy Main Road

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

One of only 4 left in the town.

Describe known threats to this tree:

Threats from future subdivisions of larger block

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

Very old large trees with significant character in the middle of town.



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Very unique and should be protected from future subdivisions

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement
As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004
Personal information is managed in accordance with the Personal Information Protection Act 2004 and may be accessed by the individual to whom it relates, on request to Council.
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C3 – 103 Main Street, Cressy





13 Smith St Longford
 PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
 E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
 www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: C5	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

Cressy Main Road

Common Name:

English Oak (39 Trees)

Botanical Name (if known):

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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 Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☒	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☒	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☒	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
☒	4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.	These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include: • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions.
☒	5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.	These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.
☒	6. Trees that have local significance.	These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.
☐	7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution	These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species
☐	8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.	These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that: • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease
☐	9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.	These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.
☒	10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.	Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

Cressy Main Road
Between Cressy boundry and Cressy House

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

This row of 39 trees are considerably old and unique to this area and to the Northern Midlands

Describe known threats to this tree:

Road repairs could damage rooting systems

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

Large number of old trees with significant character in a row.



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Very unique and should be protected from road infrastructure repairs

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement
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C5 – Cressy Road, Cressy



image supplied with application



image added for clarity by Planning

Officer



13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: C6	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

Cressy Bartholomew Park Main Street

Common Name:

Pin Oak

Botanical Name (if known):

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Northern Midlands Council

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☒	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☒	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☒	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
☒	4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.	These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include: • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions.
☒	5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.	These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.
☒	6. Trees that have local significance.	These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.
☐	7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution	These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species
☐	8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.	These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that: • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease
☐	9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.	These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.
☒	10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.	Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.

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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

Cressy Main Street. Cressy Bartholomew Park

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

Significant large tree in the centre of town providing shading and ambiance .

Describe known threats to this tree:

Threats from future subdivisions of land or master plans.

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

Very old large tree with significant character in the middle of town. Focal point in park.



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Only one in the town, very unique and should be protected.

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

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13 Smith St Longford
 PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
 E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
 www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: C7	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

1 Archer Street

Common Name:

Sequoia

Botanical Name (if known):

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Note: If this document is a printed copy always check the electronic version to ensure it is up-to-date.

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 Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☒	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☒	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☒	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
☒	4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.	These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include: • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions.
☒	5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.	These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.
☒	6. Trees that have local significance.	These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.
☐	7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution	These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species
☐	8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.	These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that: • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease
☐	9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.	These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.
☒	10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.	Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.

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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

Archer street Cressy. Tree is very prominent from King and Archer Streets

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

Only one in Cressy

Describe known threats to this tree:

Threats from future subdivisions of land.

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

Large tree with significant character in street.



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Only one in the town, very unique and should be protected.

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement
As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004
Personal information is managed in accordance with the Personal Information Protection Act 2004 and may be accessed by the individual to whom it relates, on request to Council.
Information can be used for other purposes permitted by the Local Government Act 1993 and regulations made by or under that Act, and if necessary, may be disclosed to other public sector bodies, agents, or contractors of Council, in accordance with Council's personal information protection policies.
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Version: 3.0

C7 – 1 Archer Street, Cressy





13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only	Nomination reference #: C8
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

Common Name:

Botanical Name (if known):

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Page 1 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☒	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☒	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☒	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
☒	4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.	These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include: • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions.
☒	5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.	These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.
☒	6. Trees that have local significance.	These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.
☐	7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution	These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species
☐	8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.	These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that: • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease
☐	9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.	These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.
☒	10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.	Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.

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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

Cressy District High School

On edge of back carpark, between the kindergarten and the wood work rooms

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

Significant old, large tree in the school yard

Describe known threats to this tree:

Threats from future subdivisions of land.

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

Very large old tree with significances.



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Only one in the town, very unique and should be protected. Very visable from King Street.

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

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C8 – 112-118 Main Street, Cressy





13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: C11	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

11 Wilson Street, Cressy, Tasmania, 7302

Common Name:

Mulberry Tree

Botanical Name (if known):

Morus Nigra

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☐	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☐	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☒	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
☐	4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.	These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include: • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions.
☐	5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.	These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.
☐	6. Trees that have local significance.	These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.
☐	7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution	These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species
☐	8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.	These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that: • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease
☐	9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.	These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.
☐	10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.	Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

The tree is just over from the Oak Tree that I have also nominated at this address. Come past the large shed which is just in front of you as you enter the property over the cattle grid at the main entrance at the end of Wilson Street.

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

I don't believe that there are many mulberry trees left in existence. I believe it to be between 140 and 160 years old.

Describe known threats to this tree:

Possible future development/subdivision

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

This tree was planted by the Reverend Norman, as this land was the first Anglican Rectory in Cressy. I am estimating it was planted somewhere around the 1860's. After what has happened recently behind the Cressy Anglican Church, in regard to development and the destruction of the oak trees there, I felt something had to be done to protect this tree on my property.



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

I feel if Woolmers can list their Mulberry Tree, then so can I.

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

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- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

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C11 – 11 Wilson Street, Cressy



C11 – 11 Wilson Street, Cressy





13 Smith St Longford
 PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
 E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
 www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: C12	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

Common Name:

Botanical Name (if known):

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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 Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☒	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☒	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☒	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
☐	4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.	These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include: • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions.
☐	5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.	These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.
☐	6. Trees that have local significance.	These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.
☐	7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution	These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species
☐	8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.	These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that: • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease
☐	9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.	These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.
☐	10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.	Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.

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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

as you come down to the end of Wilson St the tree is clearly visible.

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

this tree is at least 150 to 160 years old

Describe known threats to this tree:

possible future subdivision. If Wilson St was continued to meet up with the stock route this tree would be right in the path.

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

This tree was planted by the Rev. Norman as the land was the first Anglican rectory in Cressy. In light of what has happened behind the Cressy Anglican Church I felt something had to be done to protect this tree.



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

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- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

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C12 – 11 Wilson Street, Cressy



C12 – 11 Wilson Street, Cressy



C12 – 11 Wilson Street, Cressy





13 Smith St Longford
 PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
 E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
 www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: CT1	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

55 HIGH ST CAMPBELL TOWN TAS 7210

Common Name:

ENGLISH ELM

Botanical Name (if known):

Ulmus Procera

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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 Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☒	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☒	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☒	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
☒	4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.	These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include: • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions.
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☐	9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.	These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.
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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

Tree Location Description – St Andrew's Church Grounds, 55 High Street, Campbell Town TAS 7210

The 32 mature elm trees are located around the internal perimeter of the approximately 400-metre boundary of the property known as the former St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, now The Church Tasmania. Their average height is 25 metres. This prominent triangular parcel of land sits at 55 High Street, Campbell Town, and forms a key visual gateway to the town for all north-south travellers along the Heritage Highway (also referred to as the Midlands Highway, Highway #1, or locally as High Street).

The trees are planted in a bordering formation, tracing the edges of the property, and are particularly visible along the western and southern perimeters, which run parallel to the highway. These trees form a green, living frame around the site, enhancing its park-like setting and clearly defining its historic footprint. Their placement provides a natural screen and landmark effect for those entering or exiting the township from the north or south.

Importantly, this stretch of the Heritage Highway is the only section not bypassed between Launceston and Hobart—Tasmania's two largest population centres—making the visibility of these trees significant to tens of thousands of locals and tourists each year. The trees are easily identifiable and can be viewed directly from High Street without entering the property, particularly near the original church tower and northern lawn area.

Together, these trees create a continuous visual perimeter that contributes to the landmark status of the heritage site and its aesthetic and historical significance as recorded in the Tasmanian Heritage Register.

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

Comparison of Elm Trees at St Andrew's Church to Others of the Same Species

The elm trees located around the perimeter of the former St Andrew's Presbyterian Church property in Campbell Town are notably distinct in several key aspects when compared to other elms across Tasmania and mainland Australia.

Firstly, their position is uniquely prominent. These elms border High Street (Heritage Highway / Midland Highway / Highway #1) — Tasmania's busiest thoroughfare linking Hobart and Launceston — and sit within the only major township not bypassed along this key national route. As such, these trees are highly visible to tens of thousands of vehicles each year, making them some of the most publicly viewed elms in the state, if not the country. Their setting in a historic, elevated, triangular parcel of land only enhances their visibility and visual impact for both pedestrians and motorists.

Secondly, the elms are of notable age, estimated to be over 110 years old, dating back to the early 20th century. This places them among the earliest surviving planted elms in Tasmania, a

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state which remains uniquely free of Dutch Elm Disease — a condition that has decimated elm populations in many parts of the world, including Europe and North America. Their survival reflects the island's rare biosecurity status and the care with which these particular specimens have been preserved.

Thirdly, these trees are exceptional in both height and form. They exhibit tall, upright canopies, strong, evenly spaced branching structures, and robust trunks — all of which are indicative of healthy and well-established specimens of their species. Unlike many urban or rural elms affected by poor maintenance, environmental stress, or disease, these trees show no visible signs of common elm-specific issues such as bark cracking, crown dieback, or insect infestation. Their health and vigour suggest that they have adapted well to their location and continue to thrive with minimal intervention.

In addition, these elms form part of a continuous heritage planting that collectively defines the landscape of the church property. While individual elms may not typically meet the threshold for heritage significance, these trees as a suite are recognised in the Tasmanian Heritage Register for their contribution to the site's historic and aesthetic character, especially in the context of their formal placement around a significant Gothic church and parkland setting Appendix D Datasheet Ta...

In summary, compared to other elms across Tasmania:

These are more publicly visible due to their highway-side location.

They are among the older surviving planted specimens.

They maintain excellent health and structural integrity.

They contribute significantly to the visual, historical, and cultural landscape of one of the most recognisable and visited sites in the Northern Midlands.

Describe known threats to this tree:

Known Threats to the Elm Trees at St Andrew's Church, Campbell Town

The mature elm trees surrounding the former St Andrew's Presbyterian Church at 55 High Street, Campbell Town, face a number of potential threats, primarily stemming from human activity and site development.

1. Human Intervention – Tree Removal or Canopy Reduction

One of the most significant threats is the deliberate removal or severe pruning of these trees by individuals unaware of their heritage value. While not protected individually, these elms are part of a heritage-listed landscape and contribute to the overall character and historical significance of the site. Unauthorised removal or trimming—especially crown lifting or lopping—may impact both their structural integrity and aesthetic appeal. Excessive pruning may also leave trees vulnerable to secondary infections, insect attack, or unbalanced regrowth.

2. Construction and Surface Encroachment

Any future construction or modification of built infrastructure on the property poses a direct risk to the root zones of these trees. Erecting new buildings, paved pathways, car parks, or even compacted gravel surfaces close to the trunk or within the dripline can significantly reduce oxygen, water, and nutrient availability in the root zone. This can lead to soil compaction, restricted root expansion, and ultimately tree stress, decline, or death over time.

3. Changes to Water Drainage Patterns

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Alterations to the natural hydrology of the site—such as redirecting stormwater, installing underground plumbing or irrigation, or raising ground levels—may disrupt the moisture availability to these mature trees. As elms have extensive lateral root systems, even minor changes to subsoil drainage could limit access to necessary water during dry periods, impacting tree health and increasing drought stress.

4. Soil Disturbance and Trenching

Installation of underground services like electricity, water pipes, or telecommunications cables near or through root zones can lead to root severance, destabilisation of the tree, and long-term health decline. Root disturbance, particularly of larger anchoring roots, can also increase the risk of windthrow in storm events.

5. Vehicular Traffic and Compaction

Occasional or routine driving of heavy vehicles or machinery over root zones can compress the soil, reducing aeration and impairing the uptake of water and nutrients. Compacted soil also limits root growth, which is essential for mature trees to maintain stability and health.

6. Vandalism or Accidental Damage

Given the public visibility of these trees along a major highway, there is also the potential for accidental damage by vehicles, or intentional vandalism, such as carving, ringbarking, or chemical poisoning. While no such incidents have been recorded to date, the potential risk remains due to the site's prominent and accessible location.

7. Lack of Ongoing Tree Management or Monitoring

Another indirect threat is lack of active monitoring or arboricultural care. Even though these trees are currently in good health, the absence of regular inspection, mulching, pest and disease checks, or proactive pruning may leave them vulnerable to future decline. Heritage trees benefit significantly from planned preservation strategies to ensure their longevity.

In conclusion, while the elm trees at St Andrew's Church are currently healthy and structurally sound, they are susceptible to a range of avoidable threats—primarily from human interference, development pressures, and soil disturbances. Their protection requires a careful balance between maintaining open public access and ensuring appropriate tree management policies that preserve their historic and ecological value for future generations.

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

Significance of the Elm Trees at St Andrew's Church, Campbell Town

55 High Street, Campbell Town TAS 7210

The mature elm trees surrounding the perimeter of the former St Andrew's Presbyterian Church site are of heritage, cultural, aesthetic, and environmental significance. Each of these categories is explained in detail below:

1. Historical Significance

These elm trees form part of a suite of early 20th-century plantings (c. 1910) around one of the most historically important church properties in the Northern Midlands. The site, permanently listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, includes the 1857 church and the 1955 Adam Turnbull Hall. According to the Register:

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“Although individually these trees are not considered of particular importance, as a suite of historic plantings they are considered of heritage significance, adding to the character of the site.” Appendix D Datasheet Ta...

The trees contribute to understanding historic landscape design associated with ecclesiastical properties of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and their placement reflects a time when exotic European species like English elms were introduced to lend a sense of European permanence and civility to regional towns.

2. Cultural and Community Significance

Positioned at the entrance to Tasmania’s only major township not bypassed on the Midland Highway (Highway #1), these elms are a familiar and much-loved landmark for Tasmanians and tourists alike. Their visibility and association with St Andrew’s Church — a site that played a central role in the spiritual and social life of Campbell Town for over 150 years — gives them shared cultural meaning.

They are regularly included in local walking tours, featured in tourist photographs, and form part of the collective memory of those travelling between Hobart and Launceston, making them symbolically important even to those who have never set foot on the property.

3. Aesthetic Significance

The elms possess a striking visual presence due to their height, symmetry, and seasonal variation. Their mature canopies form a graceful perimeter around the triangular parcel of land, creating a framed view of the historic sandstone church and enhancing the park-like character of the site. When viewed from High Street, especially in autumn, they provide a spectacular display of colour and shadow, anchoring the site visually within the landscape of Campbell Town.

Their placement also enhances the architectural perspective of the Gothic-style church by softening the surrounding built environment and creating a visual transition between the built and natural elements of the site.

4. Botanical and Environmental Significance

These trees are a rare, well-preserved example of mature elm specimens in Tasmania, a state that remains free of Dutch Elm Disease. Their longevity — estimated at over 110 years — is a testament to their suitability for the site and the microclimate of Campbell Town. They show no signs of disease or decay, and have excellent canopy structure, strong trunks, and vibrant foliage.

Their ecological value includes:

Providing habitat for native birdlife and pollinators

Offering shade and windbreaks in an otherwise open landscape

Contributing to soil health and stabilisation

Their mature age and excellent condition make them rare among their species and an

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important genetic resource in a national context.

5. Landmark Significance

Because of their position on Tasmania's busiest inland highway, these elms are passed by thousands of vehicles each week and are among the most publicly visible mature elms in the state. Their prominence as a green gateway to Campbell Town gives them landmark status and strengthens the historic identity of the township.

Conclusion

The elm trees at St Andrew's Church are not just mature landscape features — they are living heritage assets. They contribute materially and symbolically to the history, culture, environment, and aesthetics of Campbell Town and its region. Their ongoing preservation is critical to maintaining the historical narrative and visual identity of this key Tasmanian township.

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Additional Reasons Supporting This Tree Nomination – Significance Beyond Doubt

In addition to their historical, cultural, environmental, and aesthetic values, the elm trees at the former St Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Campbell Town possess several further attributes that place their significance beyond reasonable doubt:

1. **Irreplaceable Contribution to a Heritage-Listed Landscape** These elms are integral to the setting of a state-registered heritage site, as acknowledged by the Tasmanian Heritage Council. Their contribution to the historic integrity of the site cannot be replicated by replanting or landscape modification. Their maturity, placement, and ongoing health provide a direct, living link to early 20th-century site development — a feature that is now rare in regional Tasmanian towns.
2. **Surviving Example of an Intact Perimeter Planting** Unlike many historic trees that survive as individual specimens, the elms at this site exist as a cohesive and largely intact perimeter planting, following the original landscape plan. This consistency strengthens their collective significance and showcases a now-uncommon design approach where exotic tree species were used to frame and elevate civic or spiritual buildings.
3. **Resilience and Health in a High-Exposure Environment** Despite being exposed to heavy traffic, pollution, drought conditions, and decades of variable care, these elms have not only survived but thrived. They display no signs of Dutch Elm Disease, crown dieback, pest infestation, or significant structural faults. Their endurance in such a high-exposure location demonstrates their resilience and natural suitability for long-term survival, adding biological and horticultural significance.
4. **Educational and Interpretive Potential** These trees offer exceptional value as educational tools. Their age, species, placement, and contribution to historical town design provide rich material for: Heritage interpretation School programs Historical walking tours Signage and storytelling linked to Campbell Town's colonial and ecclesiastical history Preserving these elms ensures future generations can engage directly with living heritage, rather than relying solely on static built forms.
5. **Symbol of Community Identity and Continuity** For residents of Campbell Town and the wider Northern Midlands, these trees have stood as unchanging markers of identity

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throughout decades of change. From churchgoers and market visitors to motorists passing by on long road trips, many associate the elms — along with the church tower — as symbols of arrival, tradition, and place. Their presence provides comfort, recognition, and a strong sense of continuity in a fast-changing world.

6. Rarity in the Australian Context Tasmania is one of the few places in the world — and the only state in Australia — where large, disease-free populations of mature elms still exist. These trees therefore hold national significance as part of Australia's remaining elm heritage. Given their prominent public visibility, healthy condition, and established setting, they may be regarded as ambassadors for elm preservation nationwide.

Conclusion

The elm trees at St Andrew's Church are more than decorative elements — they are historically layered, botanically rare, aesthetically significant, and deeply embedded in the story and structure of Campbell Town. Their unique combination of visibility, resilience, heritage value, and community identity makes their importance self-evident and places their nomination beyond question.



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement
As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004
Personal information is managed in accordance with the Personal Information Protection Act 2004 and may be accessed by the individual to whom it relates, on request to Council.
Information can be used for other purposes permitted by the Local Government Act 1993 and regulations made by or under that Act, and if necessary, may be disclosed to other public sector bodies, agents, or contractors of Council, in accordance with Council's personal information protection policies.
Failure to provide all required information may result in your application not being able to be accepted or processed.

CT1 - 55 High Street, Campbell Town



CT1 - 55 High Street, Campbell Town



CT1 - 55 High Street, Campbell Town



Tasmanian Heritage Register Datasheet



103 Macquarie Street (GPO Box 618)
Hobart Tasmania 7001
Phone: 1300 850 332 (local call cost)
Fax: 6233 3186 | Email: enquiries@heritage.tas.gov.au
Web: www.heritage.tas.gov.au

Name: St Andrews Presbyterian Church
Status: Permanently Registered
Tier: State
State

THR ID Number: 4964
Municipality: Northern Midlands Council
Date Listed: 09-December-1998

Location Addresses

55 HIGH ST, CAMPBELL TOWN 7210 TAS

Title References

153978/1

Property Id

6203079



Former St Andrews
Church, 1857 Church
DPIPWE, 2011

1857 Church & 1955
Hall
DPIPWE, 2011

1955 Hall
DPIPWE, 2011

Setting: The former Presbyterian Church at 55 High Street is situated in the northern Tasmanian township of Campbell Town, located on the historic Midland Highway. The site is a triangular parcel of land dotted with historic trees and located at the main egress/ingress into the historic town. The site is an important visual landmark on the edge of the township, on the busiest highway in the state.

Description: The former Campbell Town Presbyterian Church comprises two main buildings – the 1857 sandstone church building and the 1955 Adam Turnbull Hall. Both buildings are located in a mature parkland setting, which contributes to the historic heritage significance of the place. A small collection of artefacts provenanced to the main church building also forms part of this registration.

1857 former St Andrews Presbyterian Church: Set on the peak of the hill, the former St Andrews Church is a sandstone Victorian Academic Gothic building comprising tower with steep pitch and tower crenellations, corrugated iron gabled roof, boxed eaves, buttresses, pointed arch windows of stain glass, and prominent quoins and architraves. Entry is via a landmark square tower with blank clock face. The spire is octagonal in shape. The interior of the main church building contains fine examples of stained glass work, arched ceiling with decorative ceiling roses and wooden floorboards. Original interior doors, entrance flagstones, cornices and skirting boards contribute to the representative character of the style of the building. A representative sample of boxed pews has been retained with the building.

Church artefacts: A number of artefacts provenanced to the former main church building are considered of heritage significance, providing an understanding of the evolution of worship in a rural community, and the meaning such places had to the region. This registration includes the following elements:

- (i) Marble plaque commemorating the Rev. Adam Turnbull;
- (ii) Memorial plaque commemorating the Gibson family by Tasmanian woodcarver, cement modeller and artist WG (Gordon) Cumming, c1938. This work was based on Gustave Dore's engraving 'Boat of Souls' (pers. comm., H. Cumming, 2013);
- (iii) Granite sculpture, Head of Christ, by Kalanabertzins c1956;
- (iv) 1914-1918 carved wooden honour roll board;
- (v) Altar, also known as the Bishops' Chair;
- (vi) Double handed cedar collection box; and
- (vii) Blackwood collection plate, gilt-engraved in memory of WH Thollar, killed during WW1.

1955 Adam Turnbull Hall: Located on the lower side of the site, this concrete block single-storey hall

building uses fabric and form sympathetic to the original design of the main church building. The structure comprises a gabled roof with short sheet corrugated iron, an entrance porch with similarly gabled roof and pointed sash windows with gothic influences. The external envelope of this building is of interest to this registration, contributing to the wider setting of the church grounds. The interior of the hall is not considered of interest to this registration and is therefore exempt from works application approval.

Landscape setting: The parkland/garden setting of both the church and hall are considered of high heritage significance for its historic and aesthetic values, and as a contributing element to an important landmark on a major Tasmanian thoroughfare. A wooden picket fence, evident in 1908, has been removed (*Weekly Courier* 18 June 1908:18). A number of elm and other trees form a perimeter along the border of the parcel of land. Although individually these trees are not considered of particular importance, as a suite of historic plantings they are considered of heritage significance, adding to the character of the site.

History: Named by Governor Macquarie in 1821, Campbell Town prospered because of adjoining successful sheep farms, and its situation on the main thoroughfare between Hobart and Launceston. Convict labour is most evident in the historic town in the Red Bridge and large number of surviving Georgian and Victorian buildings. The local agricultural show has been held since 1839 (Richards in Alexander (ed.) 2005:63-64), one of the longest in the nation.

As early as 1821 European settlers had begun to organise for the establishment of reformed services in Van Diemen's Land. As many of the early settlers were of Scottish origin, Scottish Presbyterian ministers were sought. Following Hobart, the first Presbyterian church to be built in the colony was on the Macquarie River in c1836, the present Kirklands Church (THR #4909). It was almost two decades before a more substantial Presbyterian church, now the former St Andrews Church at 55 High Street, was erected in Campbell Town, in 1857.

The Anglican Church had an early presence in Campbell Town, erecting a church in the late 1830s, while the Methodist congregation had erected their modest Chapel by 1839. In July 1856 tenders were called for the erection of a Presbyterian church (*Launceston Examiner* 31 July 1856:3), said to have been largely the initiative of medical practitioner, public servant and minister Rev. Adam Turnbull, who had spent two decades in Hobart Town holding various government positions. His energy and connections are largely attributed with the erection of St Andrews. The foundation stone was laid at the end of 1856 (*Launceston Examiner* 30 December 1856).

St Andrews Church was designed by Thomson & Cookney, architects of Hobart (*Launceston Examiner* 29 January 1857:2). Cookney, as a free man, had been appointed Colonial Architect of New South Wales aged only 26, and by the age of 41 after a conviction for receiving stolen goods, was working on road gangs in Tasmania. During his time in the island colony, Cookney was assigned to ex-convict architect, JA Thomson. The pair collaborated for over a decade, including designs for Catholic churches in Hobart and Launceston and the Jewish synagogue in Hobart. In 1855 JA Thomson retired, and his son FW entered the partnership (Neale, in Goad & Willis (eds) 2012:172-173 & 704).

It was FW Thomson and Cookney who were responsible for the design of St Andrews Church in Campbell Town, which according to one architectural historian displayed little advance from designs of 16 years previously (Neale, in Goad & Willis (eds) 2012:172-173 & 704). In 1863 a JC Bishop pipe organ was installed in the church, said to be the largest organ in Australia built before 1850 by JC Bishop to survive unaltered. The organ was removed from the church in recent decades and now forms part of the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) collection (Maidment, 2010:2).

The land on which the main church was constructed remained virtually untouched until the congregation determined the need for a hall after World War Two. The foundation stone for a new hall (*Examiner* 30 September 1955) was laid in 1955, named in honour of Rev. Adam Turnbull, proponent of the original church building. It appears this building was also used as a schoolroom (National Trust, 1966:29). This is the concrete brick building still extant on the eastern boundary of the site.

In 1977 the Uniting Church was established through the amalgamation of the Methodist and the majority of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Tasmania. Stabilisation work was undertaken to the spire of the main church building in 1981, with a grant from the National Estate (*Examiner* 12 March 1981:20b). Steel rods were to be inserted, although it is unclear if this work was actually undertaken. In 2002 the Synods of Tasmania and Victoria merged, the Uniting Church continuing its commitment to social justice, liturgical renewal, ecumenical relationships and pastoral care to this day (Smith, in Alexander (ed.) 2006:372). In 2010 the Campbell Town buildings were deconsecrated and sold to a private buyer. Although no longer a church, the buildings and plantings on site remain an important visual marker on the Midland Highway.

REFERENCES

Cumming, Heather. Personal communication, 2013
Examiner 30 September 1955, 12 March 1981

Launceston Examiner 31 July 1856, 30 December 1856, 29 January 1857
 Maidment, J. 2010 'Statement of Significance for 1847 JC Bishop organ ex St Andrews Church' Campbell Town unpublished report, courtesy of National Trust of Australia (Tasmania).
Mercury 14 March 1938
 National Trust of Tasmania, 1966 *Campbell Town Tasmania: History and Centenary of Municipal Government* Campbell Town Municipal Council
 Neale, A. in Goad, P. & Willis, J. 2012 *Encyclopaedia of Australian Architecture* Cambridge University Press, Hobart
 Richards, J. in Alexander, A. (ed.) 2005 *The Companion to Tasmanian History* University of Tasmania, Hobart
Weekly Courier 18 June 1908, 1 November 1934.

Constructed: See History

Statement of Significance: (non-statutory summary)
 The former St Andrews Presbyterian Church at 55 High Street, Campbell Town, is of historic cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the pattern of settlement in the Northern Midlands district, and the role of established religion in developing social and spiritual hubs in regional settlements across Tasmania. The 1857 Church building is demonstrative of the Victorian Academic Gothic style, while the 1955 hall reflects utilitarian architecture in use after World War Two. The 1857 Church building and its park-like setting has meaning to the Tasmanian community as a landmark on the Midland Highway and the main church building has a special association with the architectural firm, Thomson and Cookney, who were responsible for ecclesiastical architecture in both the north and south of the state.

Significance:

The Heritage Council may enter a place in the Heritage Register if it meets one or more of the following criteria from the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995:

a) The place is important to the course or pattern of Tasmania's history.

The former St Andrews Presbyterian Church at 55 High Street, Campbell Town, is an important element in demonstrating the evolutionary pattern of the Northern Midlands district. It reflects the role of worship, and in particular, the role of established religion in developing social and spiritual hubs in regional settlement across Tasmania. Erected in the 1850s, the former Presbyterian Church's presence on the site is an historic record of Campbell Town's religious life, demonstrating aspects of the community's development and growth.

b) The place possesses uncommon or rare aspects of Tasmania's history.

No Data Recorded

c) The place has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history.

No Data Recorded

d) The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of place in Tasmania's history.

The former St Andrews Presbyterian Church at 55 High Street, Campbell Town, reflects the principal characteristics of the Victorian Academic Gothic ecclesiastical building through the use of a landmark tower, steeply pitched roof and tower crenellations. The choice of stone as building material and the Victorian Academic Gothic architectural style of the main church building harks back to the early phase of Campbell Town's development, when local stone was the dominant building material. The use of concrete bricks for the Adam Turnbull Hall also demonstrates the economical utilitarian post-war design, built in 1955 during the period of post-war austerity.

e) The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement.

No Data Recorded

f) The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons.

The former St Andrews Presbyterian Church at 55 High Street, Campbell Town, has meaning to the Tasmanian community as a marker on the Midland Highway, the main thoroughfare between the state's two major cities, Hobart and Launceston. The historic town has traditionally been used as a rest stop during travel, and its heritage buildings and historic plantings as a result are imprinted in the minds of Tasmanians and tourists alike.

- g) **The place has a special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Tasmania's history.**

The former St Andrews Presbyterian Church at 55 High Street, Campbell Town, has a special association with the Rev. Adam Turnbull, the minister and government official largely responsible for galvanising the fundraising effort to erect the building, and who later served as its minister for over two decades and was commemorated in a marble plaque in the building. The former St Andrews Church also has an association with the architectural firm Thomson and Cookney, responsible for Catholic Churches in Launceston and Hobart and the Jewish Synagogue in Hobart.

- h) **The place is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.**

No Data Recorded

PLEASE NOTE This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place on the Heritage Register. Under the legislation, only one of the criteria needs to be met. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest to the Heritage Council not currently acknowledged.



13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only	Nomination reference #: L1
Date & time form received:	27/3/25 3:10pm
Received by:	Natalie/Kelley

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

☒

On Private Property? (Y/N)

☒

Address/Location of Tree:

r Longford Primary School.

Common Name:

Chilean Myrtle

Botanical Name (if known):

Luma apiculata

Local Name (if applicable):

Emerald

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

☒

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

☒

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

10

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☒	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☒	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☒	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
☒	4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people. <i>(Tree Club)</i>	These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include: • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions.
☒	5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.	These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.
☒	6. Trees that have local significance.	These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.
☒	7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution	These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species
☒	8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.	These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that: • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease
☒	9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.	These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.
☒	10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.	Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

On the eastern end of 'Terrapin Building',
central to school.

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

Describe known threats to this tree:

Removal by school authorities. Students formed a petition, collected signatures, presented it to the principal, performed a play to the whole school in order to demonstrate the significance of this group of trees.

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

1. It's beautiful.
4. It reminds students of the start of the Tree Club.
6. Everyone at school loves this tree because there are edible berries, it's a calm, quiet spot to sit, it's cool, you can climb it. It's also good for hiding.
10. It holds so many memories of happy + sad times. It carries kindness.

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
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- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

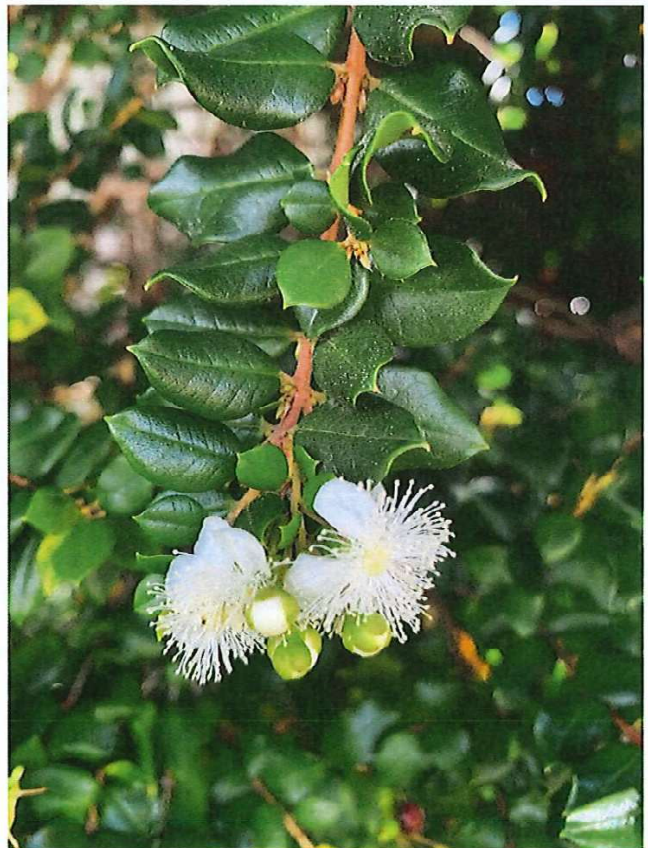
Personal Information Protection Statement
As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004
Personal information is managed in accordance with the Personal Information Protection Act 2004 and may be accessed by the individual to whom it relates, on request to Council.
Information can be used for other purposes permitted by the Local Government Act 1993 and regulations made by or under that Act, and if necessary, may be disclosed to other public sector bodies, agents, or contractors of Council, in accordance with Council's personal information protection policies.
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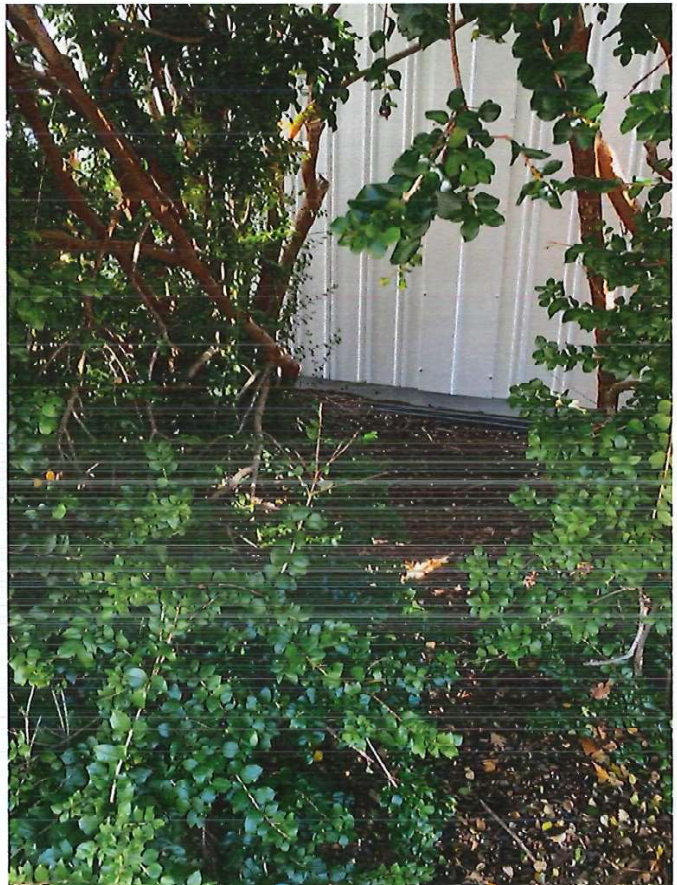
mottled bark



Flowering Terms 4 and 1



Edible berries



Cubby within Emerald



13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: L2	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL	
File No	
Property	
Attachments	
REC'D	1 APR 2025
CM	I A
PLN	I A
BLO	I A
WYR	I A
EA	I A
IR	I A
HL	I A

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

☒

On Private Property? (Y/N)

☒

Address/Location of Tree:

390 Manawara Rd "Manawara" Longford 7301

Common Name:

Wellingtonia, Giant Sycamore

Botanical Name (if known):

Sequoia dendron giganteum

Local Name (if applicable):

—

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

☒

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

☒

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Note: If this document is a printed copy always check the electronic version to ensure it is up-to-date.

Page 1 of 4
Version: 3.0

J.P.
31 Mar 2025



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ 1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance. | Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow. |
| ☒ 2. Trees of outstanding dimensions. | Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread. |
| ☒ 3. Trees that are very old or venerable. | The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards. |
| ☐ 4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people. | <p>These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions. |
| ☒ 5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden. | These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate. |
| ☒ 6. Trees that have local significance. | These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place. |
| ☐ 7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution | These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species |
| ☐ 8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value. | <p>These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease |
| ☐ 9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community. | These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge. |
| ☒ 10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise. | <p>Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.</p> |

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Page 2 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

Adjacent to B52 - Hwanawa Rd
60 meters on the Northern side from the
entrance to Mountford.
See Attachment 'A'.

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

It is the only one of its kind on 'Mountford'
- planted by Mr. Alexander CLARKE in
© 1840's

Describe known threats to this tree:

Road works and fire from the
railway line on Southern side of
the B52.

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

1. It is a beautiful tree to see especially against the yellow Poplars in Auckland.
2. Its great height & shape.
3. It marks the entrance to the Heritage Entrance
- 5/4. Planted by Alex. Clarke © 1840 with other trees leading to the Homestead
6. Is family to those in the C of E churchyard Longford

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7. The Sequoia is a "standout" on the highway leading to Longford



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Many people comment on its size and beauty and it used to watch wayons, houses and the Australian Grand Prix when in Longford (last in 1968)!!

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement

As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004

Personal information is managed in accordance with the Personal Information Protection Act 2004 and may be accessed by the individual to whom it relates, on request to Council.

Information can be used for other purposes permitted by the Local Government Act 1993 and regulations made by or under that Act, and if necessary, may be disclosed to other public sector bodies, agents, or contractors of Council, in accordance with Council's personal information protection policies.

Failure to provide all required information may result in your application not being able to be accepted or processed.

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Attachment 'A'.

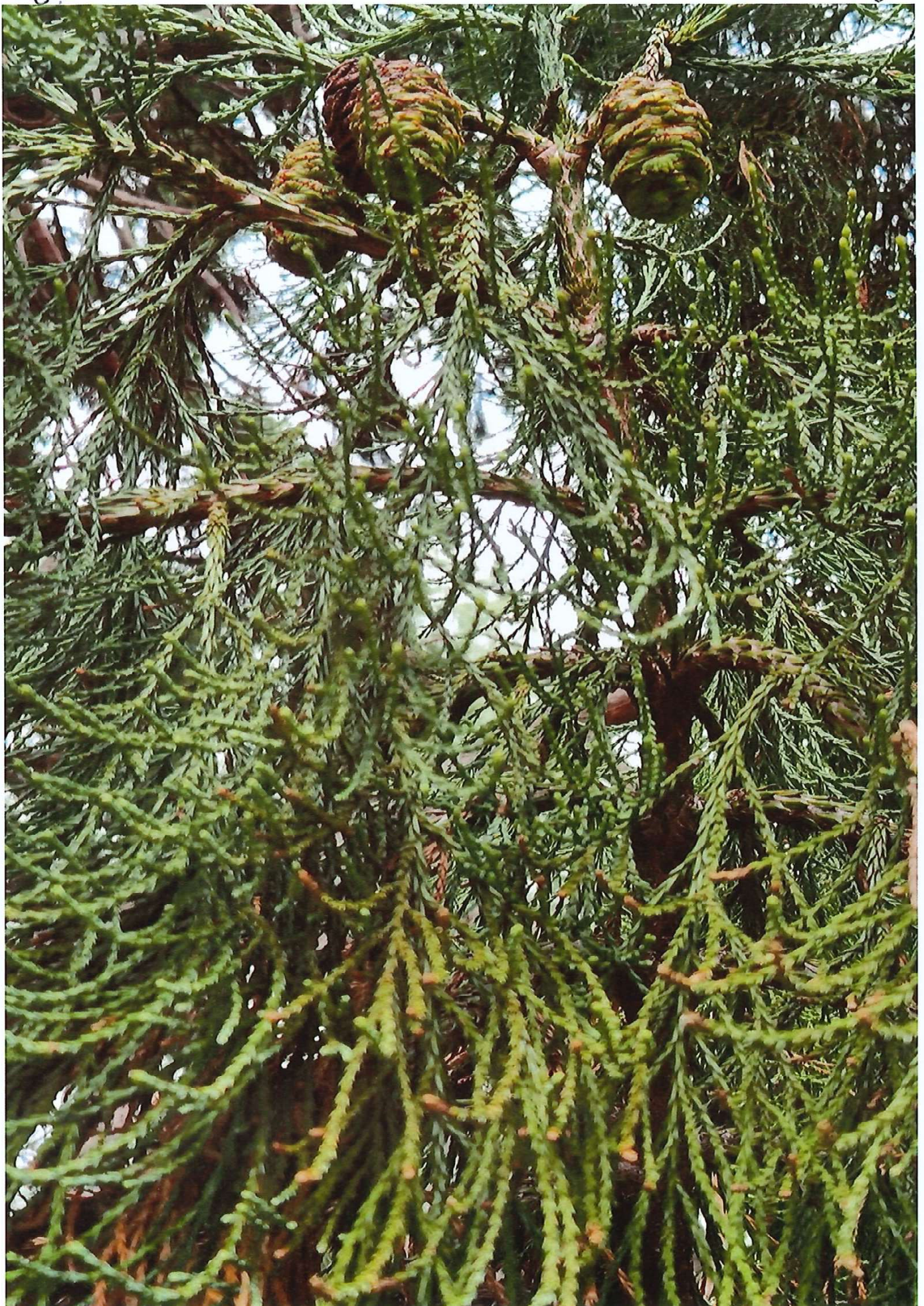
GIANT SEQUOIA
SOUTH ESK
RIVER

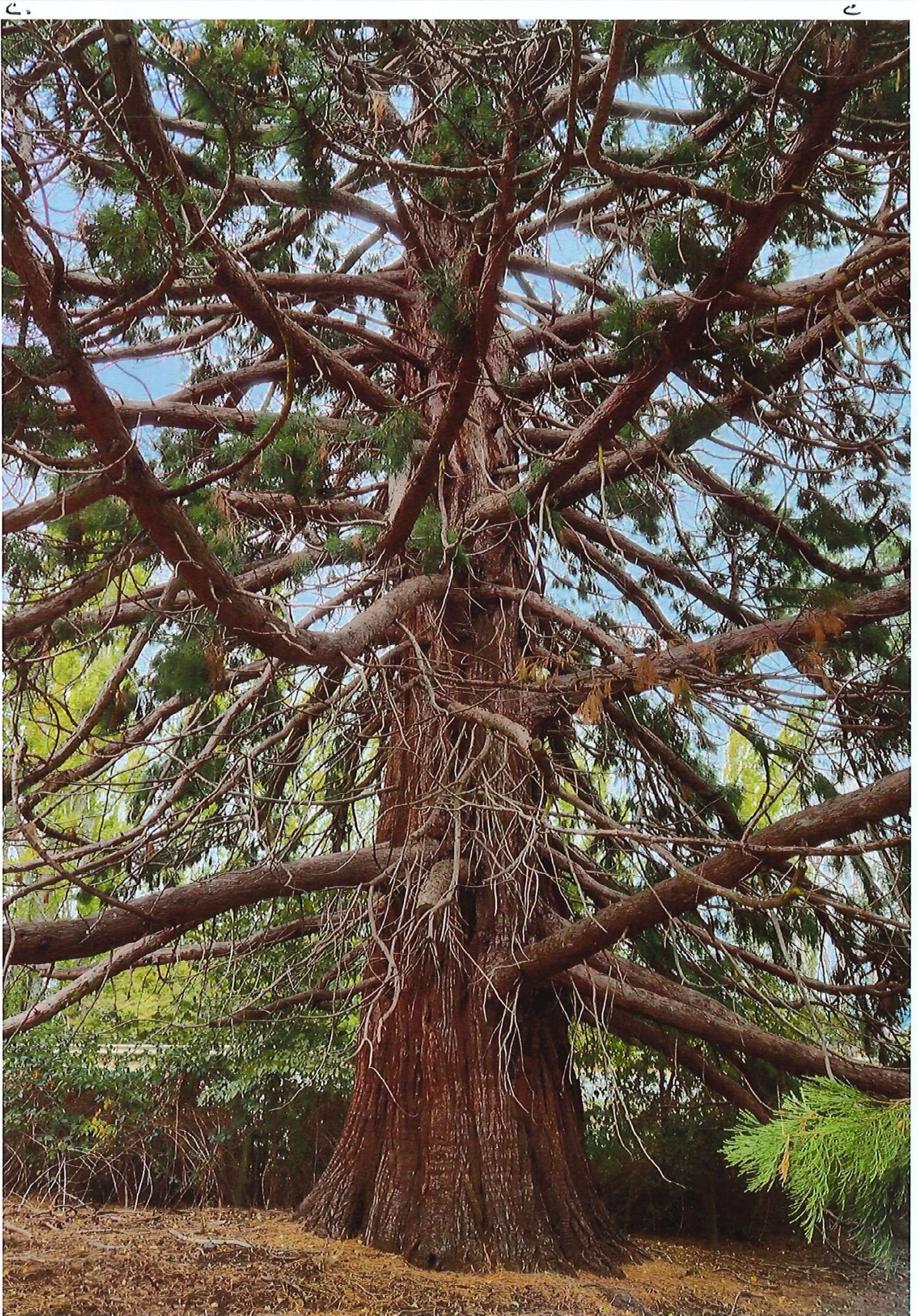
Pakeena
Road.

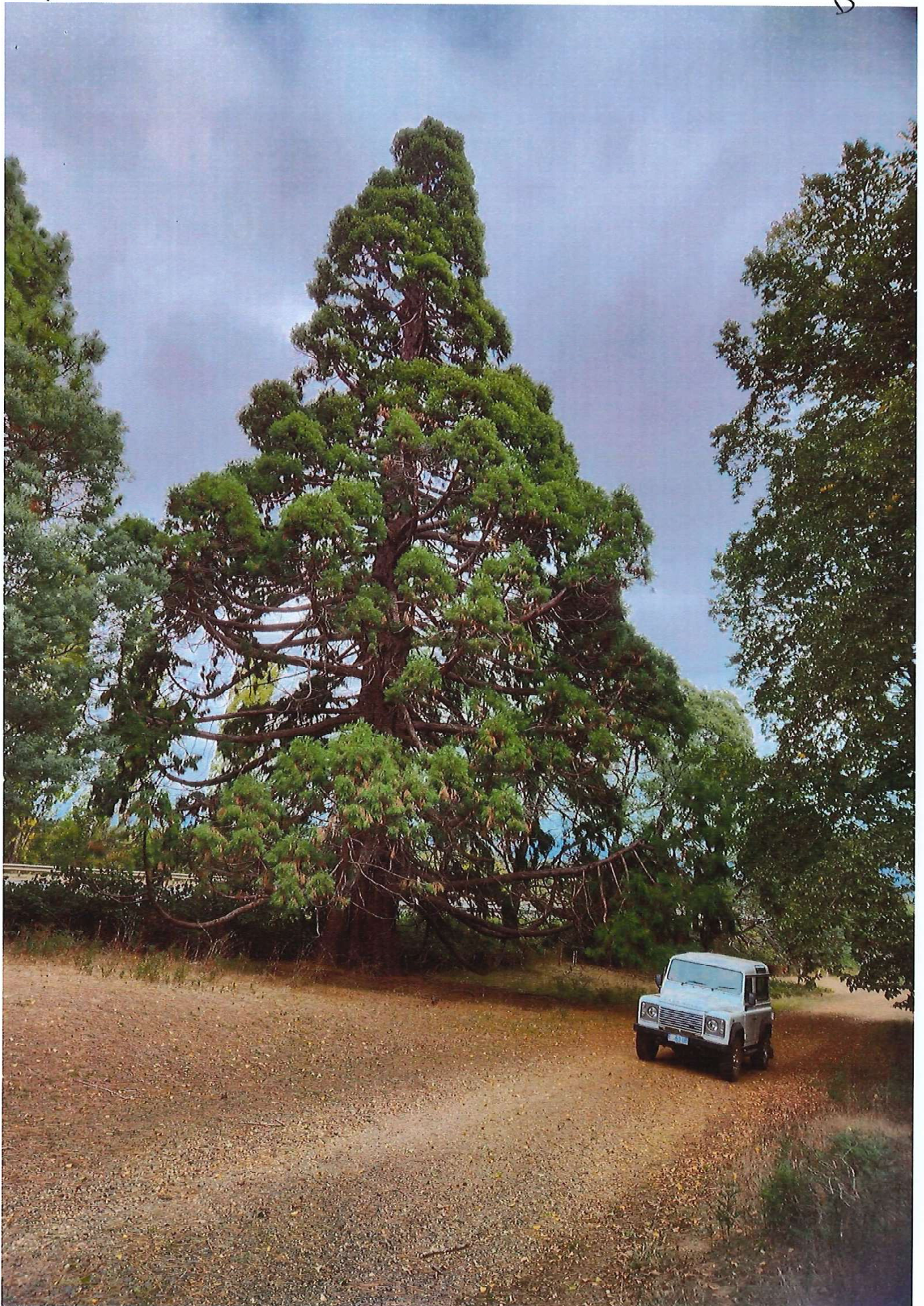


HISTORIC
RAILWAY
VIADUCT

Entrance to "Mountford"











13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Nomination reference #: L3

Council Use Only	
Date & time form received:	Property
Received by:	Attachments

NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL
File No.
REC'D 16 JUN 2025

GM	PLN
P&DM	BLD
CSM	WTH
WM	CA
HR	
HLI	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

☐ Y

On Private Property? (Y/N)

☐ N

Address/Location of Tree:

Wellington Street (south), Longford

Common Name:

English Elm (quantity 53)

Botanical Name (if known):

Ulmus Procera

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

☐

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

☐

Name:

Public Land

Postal Address:

13 Smith St Longford

Phone Number/s:

Email:

council@nmc.tas.gov.au

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| ☒ | 1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance. | Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow. |
| ☒ | 2. Trees of outstanding dimensions. | Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread. |
| ☒ | 3. Trees that are very old or venerable. | The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards. |
| ☒ | 4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people. | <p>These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions. |
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| ☒ | 6. Trees that have local significance. | These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place. |
| ☐ | 7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution | These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species |
| ☐ | 8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value. | <p>These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease |
| ☒ | 9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community. | These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge. |
| ☐ | 10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise. | <p>Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.</p> |

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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

Wellington St, Longford
Between Brickendon & High St
mainly on the western nature strip.

Total of 53 - forming an avenue of trees.
Four trees between Brickendon and Bulwer Street are in poor condition

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

None

Describe known threats to this tree:

Possible Development.
Power lines clearing.

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

- 1) A significant part of Longford's natural landscape & forms an avenue with excellent shape.
- 2) Outstanding height and broad, rounded canopy. Average height 15m, average DBH 800mm
- 3) Planted during July 1894 (see attached article). Age 131 years old
- 4) Planted by W.H.D. Archer (Longford Warden) 1894.
- 5) The avenue of trees forms a significant part of the streetscape of Longford.
- 6) Forms a significant part of the parks, gardens and streetscape of Longford.
- 9) Significant habitat for various nesting birds and native animals.

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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

A beautiful avenue of trees "that are picturesque and pleasant for pedestrians" (1894)

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

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Version: 3.0



trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/153448795?searchTerm=tree%20planting%20longford

YouTube News Translate Gmail AC internet Moodle enise

tree planting longford Filter Advanced Search

ne / Newspapers & Gazettes / Browse / Daily Telegraph (Launceston, Tas. : 1863-1928) / Sat 21 Jul 1894 / Page 1 / LONGFORD.

Match text

and E. Hill was one of best numbers of the evening. Miss Hill's rich contralto voice being especially pleasing. One noticeable gratifying feature of the concert was the clear enunciation of some of the singers, which could be copied with advantage by more pretentious vocalists. Messrs. B. Bennell and Buihlfirth filled the duties of pianists. Mr A. Archer, vice patron of the local cycling club, thanked the society for their kindness in thus assisting the club in their financial need, and the vote was carried by acclamation. Mr Bushforth responded, saying it was a pleasure for the society to take a run in the country occasionally, and they would be glad to assist the club again at some future date. The concert over, the room was cleared and dancing commenced. Some 60 couples were engaged in the dance, Mr F. Webster supplying the music. The Warden has just completed planting a number of ornamental trees along Wellington St., leading from Brickendon, which will add to the picturesque scenery in that vicinity, besides being a pleasant shade in summer for pedestrians. July 10.

LONGFORD.

The Launceston Music Society gave a concert under the auspices of the local Cycling Club last evening (Wednesday) when there was only a moderate attendance. The society was under the conductorship of Mr H. J. Bushforth, and the first part of the concert was the rendition of Fattison's cantata "May Day." Miss Wilkinson took the solo, "May, lovely, smiling May," with good effect, and Mr B. Liddell sang, "Lead me welcome pleasure" very well. The quartette (unaccompanied), "As down in yonder vale I went" by Misses Jackson and Trist, and Messrs. Payne and A. Tovele, was a very nice piece of vocalisation. The second part of the programme consisted of solos and part songs. Mr B. Liddell was deservedly encored for "Lithers." The duet, "O'er the hill, o'er the dale," by Misses Wilkinson and Trist was very good. Miss Jackson and Mr A. Tovele were encored for the humorous duet, "A.B.C." Miss Wilkinson was heard to great advantage in her solo, "Come to my heart," and received a well-deserved encore, to which she bowed her acknowledgments. Mr A. Tovele was recalled for his auto-harp variations. The duet "In the woods" by Misses Jackson and E. Hill was one of the best numbers of the evening. Miss Hill's rich contralto voice being especially pleasing. One noticeable gratifying feature of the concert was the clear enunciation of some of the singers, which could be copied with advantage by more pretentious vocalists. Messrs. B. Bennell and Bushforth filled the duties of pianists. Mr A. Archer, vice patron of the local cycling club, thanked the society for their kindness in thus assisting the club in their financial need, and the vote was carried by acclamation. Mr Bushforth responded, saying it was a pleasure for the society to take a run in the country occasionally, and they would be glad to assist the club again at some future date. The concert over, the room was cleared and dancing commenced. Some 60 couples were engaged in the dance, Mr F. Webster supplying the music. The Warden has just completed planting a number of ornamental trees along Wellington St., leading from Brickendon, which will add to the picturesque scenery in that vicinity, besides being a pleasant shade in summer for pedestrians. July 10.

IN TEN YEARS YOUR OWN PRO-
PRTY—\$3 63 per week to pay. Nice
large, quiet house, and large piece of land.
Here is a new firm anxious to get a
house. W. L. TROWER, Cameron-street.

"The Warden has just completed planting a number of ornamental trees along Wellington St, leading from Brickendon, which will add to the picturesque scenery in the vicinity, besides being a pleasant for shade in the summer for pedestrians."

July 10 1894



13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: L6	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL	
File No.	
Property	
Attachments	
REC'D 16 JUN 2025	
GM	I A
P&DM	PLN
CSM	BLC
WM	MYR
HR	FA
HLT	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

☒ Y

On Private Property? (Y/N)

☐ N

Address/Location of Tree:

Village Green at rear of Memorial Hall Longford

Common Name:

Eucalyptus (20) copse

Botanical Name (if known):

Eucalyptus -viminalis (10), Eucalyptus - ovata (10)

Local Name (if applicable):

Note: Successfully nominated trees (3) formally identified as *Eucalyptus viminalis* - Manna Gum.

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

☐

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

☐

Name:

Public Land

Postal Address:

13 Smith St Longford

Phone Number/s:

Email:

council@nmc.tas.gov.au

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| ☒ | 1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance. | Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow. |
| ☒ | 2. Trees of outstanding dimensions. | Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread. |
| ☒ | 3. Trees that are very old or venerable. | The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards. |
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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

Village Green Longford

53 Wellington St, Longford
between Memorial Hall and Latour St Longford
Copse of 20 trees

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

None

Describe known threats to this tree:

Possible Development

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

- 1) A significant part of Longford's natural landscape, providing shade for picnics etc.
- 2) Sample heights of the trees are shown in the photos attached
- 3) Planted before 1960, they existed before the demolition of the swimming pool
- 5) Forms a significant part of the historic site that is the Village Green.
- 6) Forms a significant part of the parks, gardens and streetscape of Longford.
- 9) Significant habitat for various nesting birds and native animals. Habitat for plovers and magpies



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Remains of natural vegetation that existed on Village Green (Victoria Park)

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

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- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement

As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004

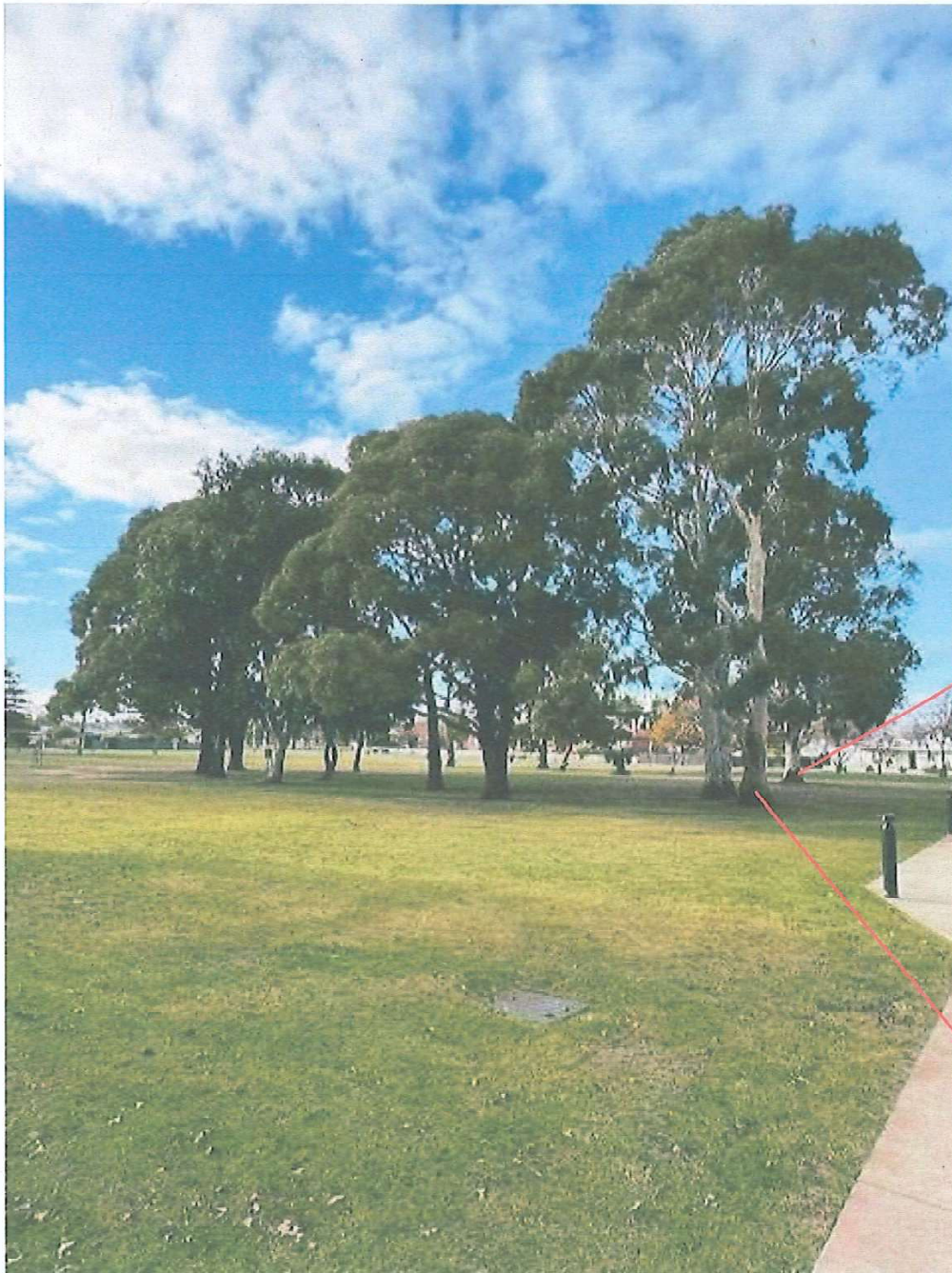
Personal information is managed in accordance with the Personal Information Protection Act 2004 and may be accessed by the individual to whom it relates, on request to Council.

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Version: 3.0



A copse of eucalyptus trees at the Village Green, Longford : At the rear of the Memorial Hall

General photo 1

Tree 1 – higher in the photo 28m high DBH 750mm. Tree 2 - 26 m high DBH 720mm

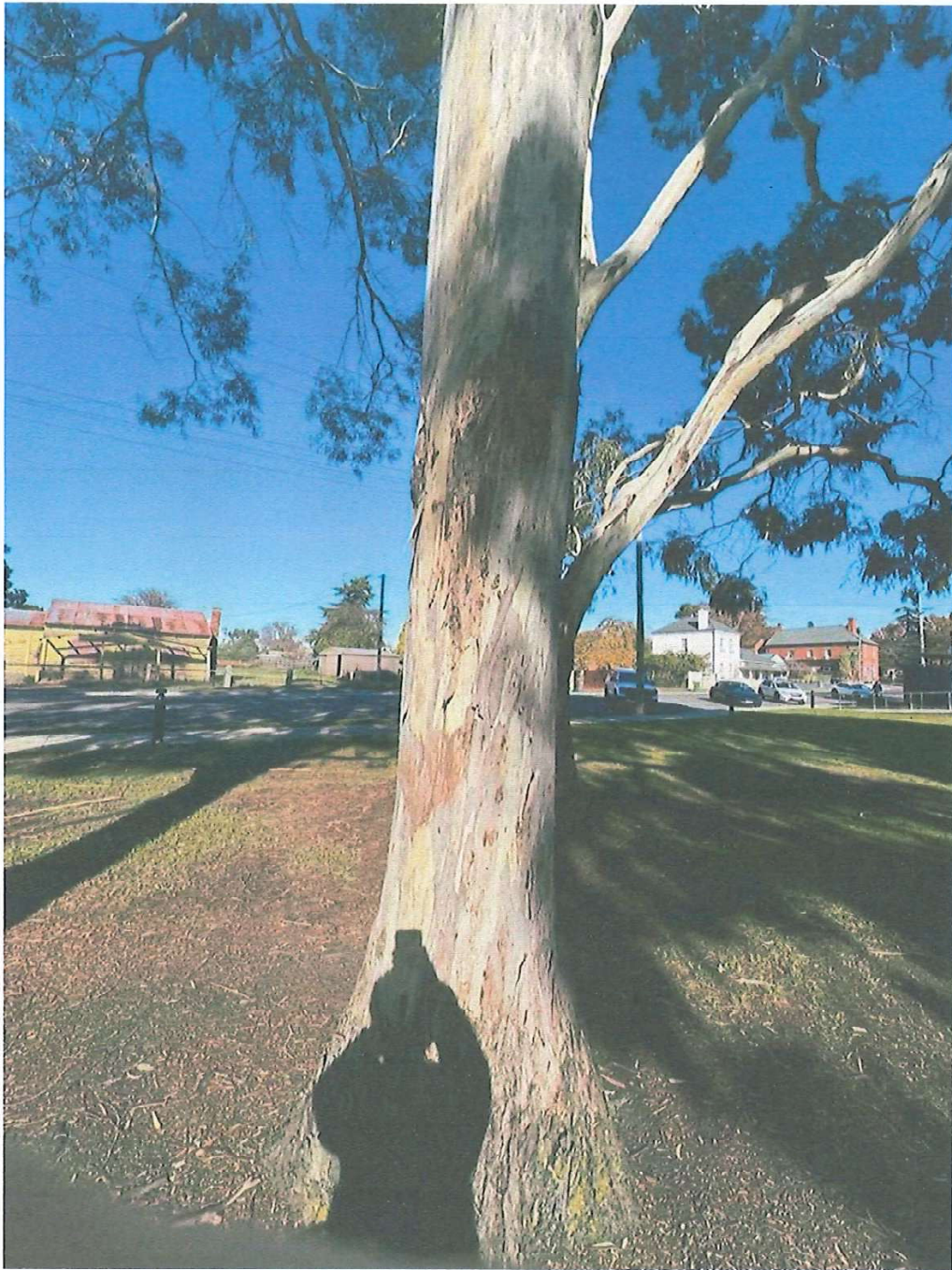


General photo 2

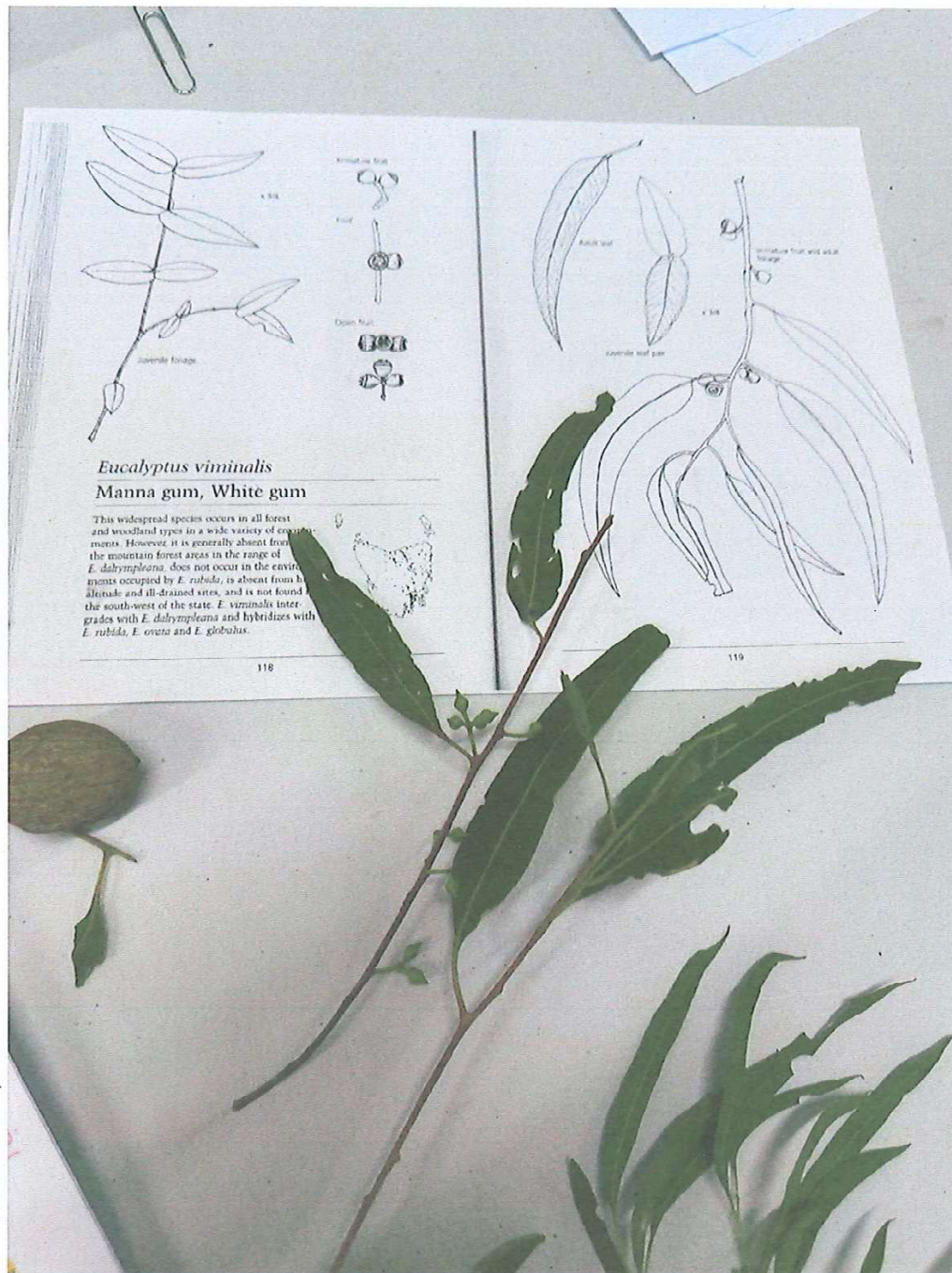


General photo 3

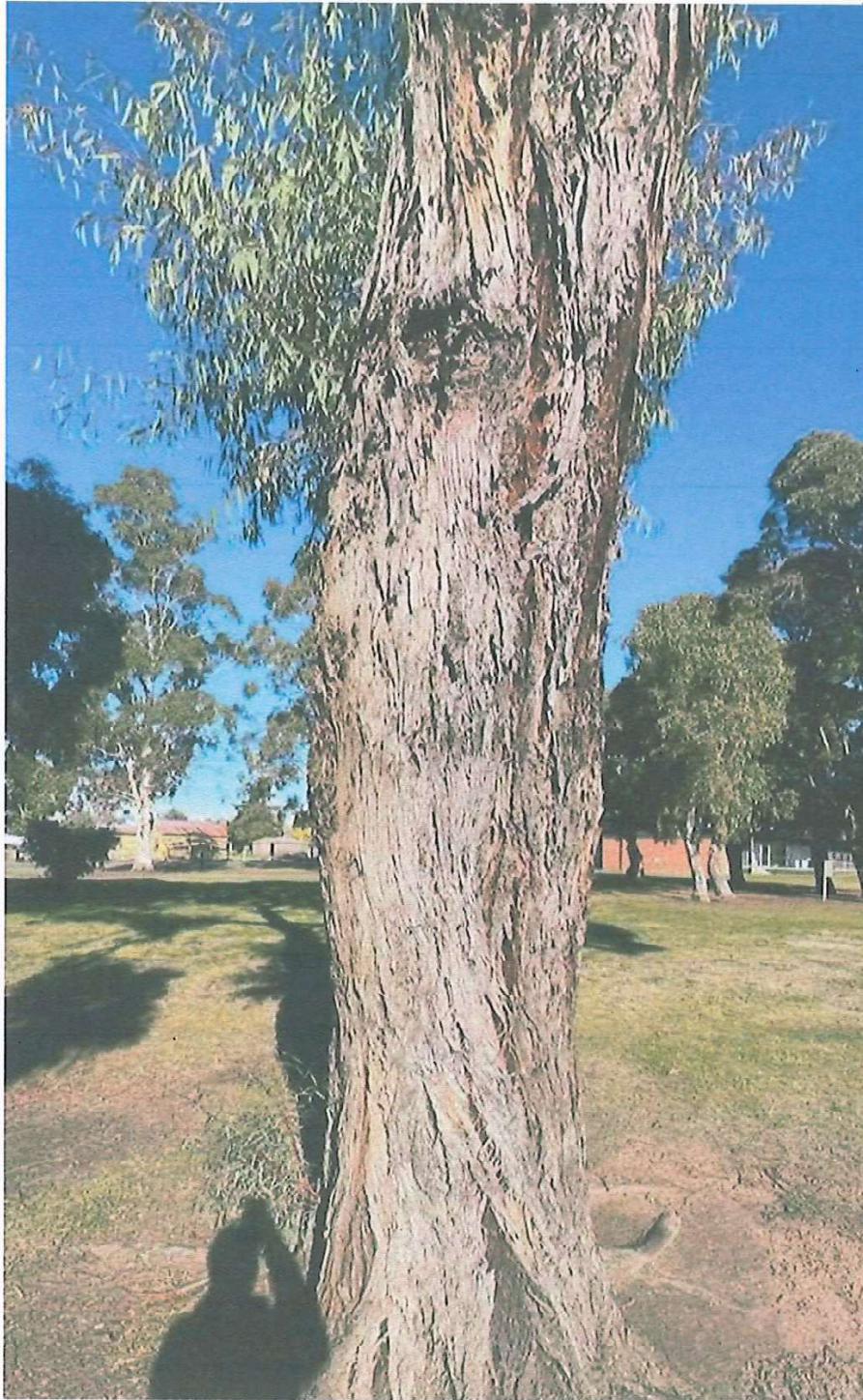
High lighted tree 21 m high and DBH 955 mm



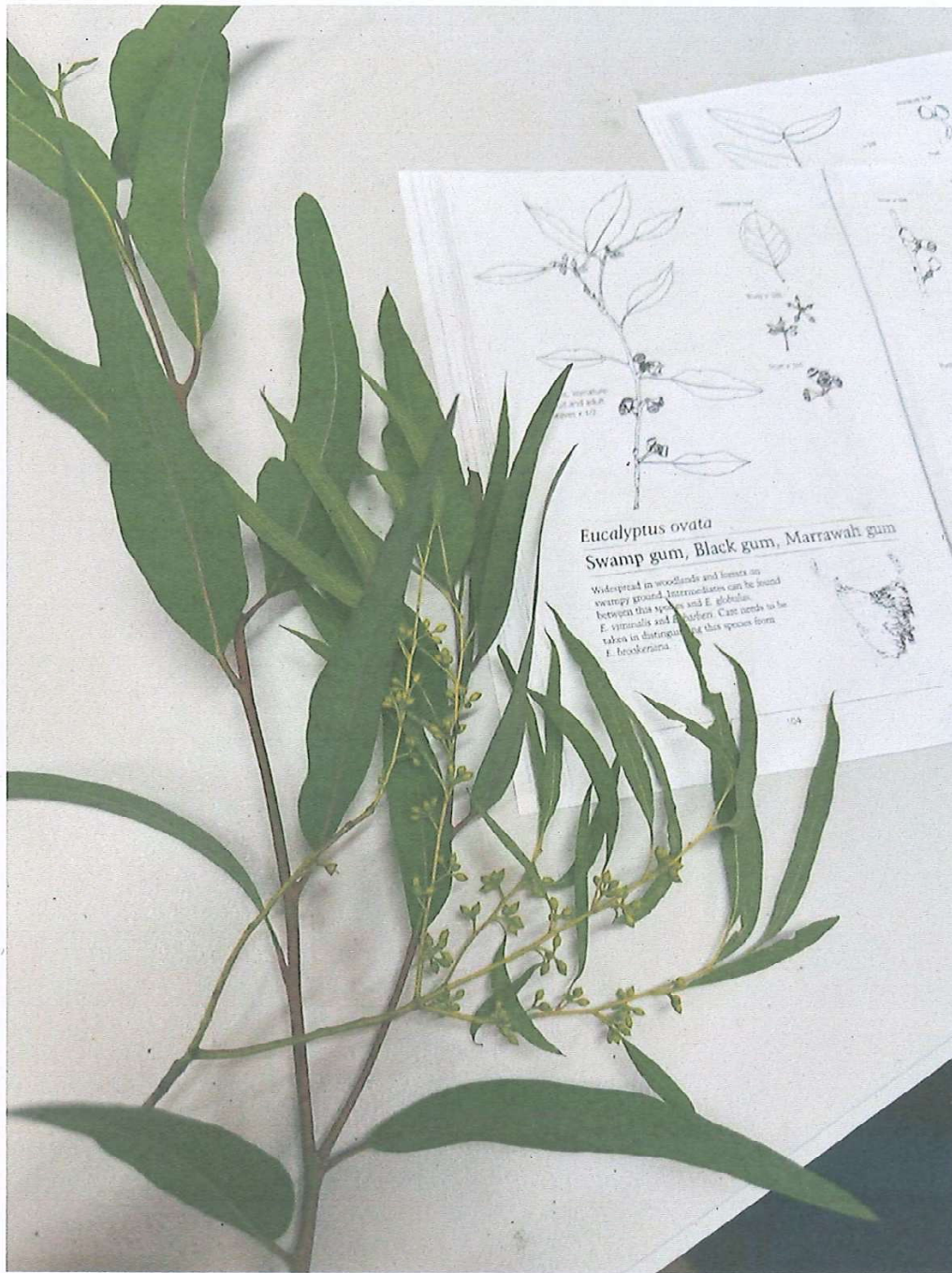
A typical eucalyptus viminalis – quantity 10



Identification by leaf sample eucalyptus viminalis



A typical eucalyptus ovata – quantity 10



Identification by leaf sample of eucalyptus ovata



13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: L8

Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL					
File No.					
Property					
Attachments					
REC'D 16 JUN 2025					
GM			PLN		
P&DM			BLD		
CSM			MYR		
WM			TA		
HR					
HLT					

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

☐ Y

On Private Property? (Y/N)

☐ N

Address/Location of Tree:

Village Green Lyttleton St, Longford

Common Name:

Chinese Elm

Botanical Name (if known):

Ulmus Paruifolia

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

☐

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

☐

Name:

Public Land

Postal Address:

13 Smith St Longford

Phone Number/s:

Email:

council@nmc.tas.gov.au

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Page 1 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| ☒ | <p>1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.</p> | <p>Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.</p> | <p>Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.</p> |
| ☐ | <p>3. Trees that are very old or venerable.</p> | <p>The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.</p> | <p>These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions. |
| ☒ | <p>5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.</p> | <p>These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>6. Trees that have local significance.</p> | <p>These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.</p> |
| ☐ | <p>7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution</p> | <p>These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species</p> |
| ☐ | <p>8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.</p> | <p>These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease |
| ☒ | <p>9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.</p> | <p>These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.</p> |
| ☐ | <p>10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.</p> | <p>Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.</p> |

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

Village Green Longford
Lyttleton St, Longford
at the entrance of the Longford War Memeorial Hall

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

None

Describe known threats to this tree:

Possible stress from the recently completed redevelopment of the War Memorial Hall, which has encroached on the elm tree. (Critical Root Zone - CRZ)

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

- 1) Prominent location & feature of Longford Landscape.
- 2) Significant height 13m DBH 800mm.
- 4) Strongly associated with the Longford War Memorial Hall.
- 5) Forms a significant part of the historic site that is the Village Green and War Memorial Hall.
- 6) Forms a significant part of the streetscape of Longford.
- 9) Significant habitat for various nesting birds and native animals

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

The significance of this elm to the Longford community was also confirmed when the residents successfully lobbied for changes to the re-development plans for the Hall in 2021/2022 to save the tree from removal.

See attached Northern Midlands Council Minutes (18/07/2022)

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement

As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004

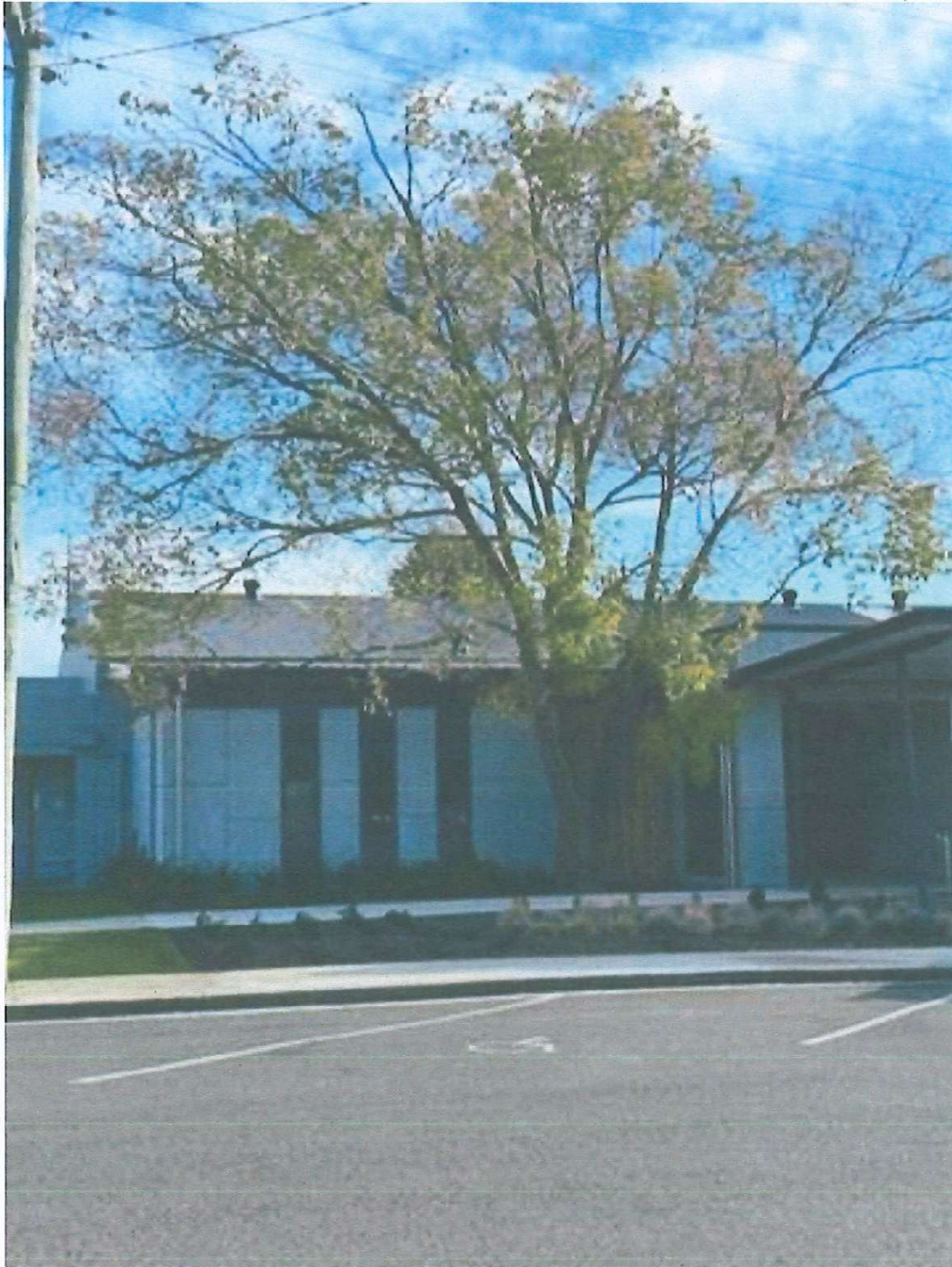
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General view of the Elm tree at the entrance of War Memorial Hall



View of Elm tree while Hall was being redeveloped 2023/4

[Home](#) » [Search](#)

[Print Page](#) 

Memorial Hall

The hall commemorates those who have served in the various conflicts in which Australia has been involved.

A tender of £4500 has been accepted for the building of the Longford War Memorial Hall. A meeting of the hall and community centre committee on Thursday accepted the tender, which was made by A. E. Henry and G. E. Hugo, Launceston. The hall will be 43ft x 40ft. with a foyer 33ft. x 12ft. Construction will be of reinforced concrete.

Examiner (Launceston), 6th February 1954.

Location

Address:	Lytleton & Wellington Streets, Village Green, Longford, 7301
State:	TAS
Area:	AUS
GPS Coordinates:	Lat -41.593192 Long 147.122265 Note: GPS Coordinates are approximate.

[View Google Map](#)

Details

Monument Type:	Structure
Monument Theme:	Conflict
Sub-Theme:	Multiple
Monument Manufacturer:	A. E. Henry & G. E. Hugo (Launceston, TAS)

Dedication

Front Inscription
Memorial Hall

Source: MA

Monument details supplied by Monument Australia - www.monumentaustralia.org.au

Contact Monument Australia



23-October-2007



Photographs supplied by Kent Watson / John Huth

Article on Monument Australia showing the tender being accepted to build the hall 6th February 1954.

The picture taken in 2007 clearly shows the elm tree (although partially hidden) as a mature tree.



NORTHERN
MIDLANDS
COUNCIL

2022-07-18 Ordinary Meeting of Council - Open Council - Agenda

Issue 12

- Objects to the harsh, flat 'reddish brown' solid brick walls in their current form. The walls will be hard and brutalist in appearance. Consideration should be given to the brick walls having some form of feature brickwork.

Planner's comment:

The existing hall exterior walls are painted render in a smooth finish. The new external wall lining will be harmonious with the existing wall exterior wall finish.

Issue 13

- Objects to the use of Cemintel 'Barestone' cladding. This does not meet the Planning Scheme objective 'to ensure that wall materials used are compatible with the streetscape.'.

Planner's comment:

The existing hall exterior walls are painted render in a smooth finish. The new external wall lining will be harmonious with the existing wall exterior wall finish. The brickwork facing Lyttleton Street will be sympathetic with the existing historic buildings in the street.

4.6 Referrals

Council's Works and Infrastructure Department Council's Engineering Officer provided the attached response recommending conditions regarding vehicle access.
TasWater TasWater issued a Submission to Planning Authority Notice (Taswater Ref: TWDA 2022/00790-NMC).
Council's Heritage Adviser The Hall additions proposal is contextual with the existing architectural style of the building and will therefore have an acceptable impact on the historic heritage significance of the place and precinct. The proposal has been amended from an earlier design where I had concerns about the horizontal external cladding facing Lyttleton Street. This proposal has addressed those concerns and replaces the horizontal cladding with traditional brickwork. This will make the interface with Lyttleton Street sympathetic with the existing historic buildings in the street. The new BBQ Shelter will have an acceptable impact on the streetscape and Heritage Listed Place.
Tasmanian Heritage Council The Tasmanian Heritage Council issued a Notice of Heritage Decision 27 June 2022. (Ref: 09-70-18 THC) which states: <i>Condition</i> <i>The work involving installation or connection of utilities to the new building additions, including air-conditioning plant, external devices for electronic communications, electrical meter box, gas meter, and hot water storage cylinders, must be designed to have minimal impact on the presentation of the place.</i> <i>Advice</i> <i>It is recommended that arboriculturist advice be obtained to ensure that the southern elm tree is sufficiently protected from damage during the course of the works, and that any new landscaping treatment proposed within the drip line or Tree Protection Zone (TPZ), as defined by AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites] be designed and constructed in a manner that promotes the tree's continued health and vigour.</i> The Planning Permit will condition the development to be in accordance with the Notice of Heritage Decision.

4.7 Planning Scheme Assessment

Open Space Zone

Zone Purpose

Zone Purpose Statements

- To provide land for open space purposes including for passive recreation and natural or landscape amenity.

Local Area Objectives

- There are no desired local area objectives

Desired Future Character Statements

- There are no desired future character statements



13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: L9	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

☒ Y

On Private Property? (Y/N)

☐ N

Address/Location of Tree:

Village Green near Cenotaph, Archer St Longford

Common Name:

Pine tree

Botanical Name (if known):

Pinus Halepensis

Local Name (if applicable):

Lone Pine

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

☐

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

☐

Name:

Public Land

Postal Address:

13 Smith St Longford

Phone Number/s:

Email:

council@nmc.tas.gov.au

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Page 1 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☐	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☐	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☐	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

Village Green Longford

Archer St, Longford
adjacent to Cenotaph.

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

Height 4m, DBH 150mm

Describe known threats to this tree:

None

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

Refer to the attached photo of the memorial plaque and the planting of the tree by Guy Barnett

- 4) Memorial to commemorate the centenary of ANZAC 2015.
- 5) Forms a significant part of the landscape of Longford.
- 6) Forms a significant part of the streetscape of Longford, and has an association with the Cenotaph.
- 8) Propagated from the Lone Pine at Anzac Cove, Gallipoli, Turkey



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Northern Midlands Council have seasonal lights attached to this tree.

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

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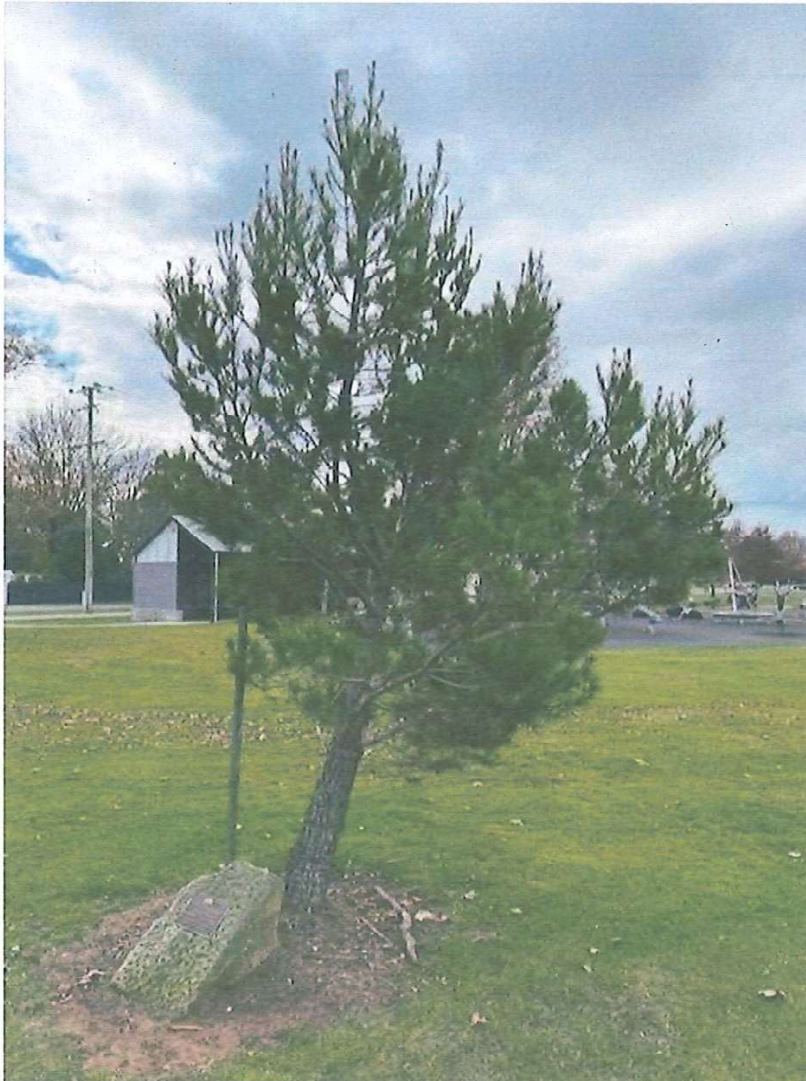
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Pinus Halepensis – Village Green – adjacent to the Cenotaph. Archer St Longford.
Planted by State Veterans Affairs Minister Guy Barnett April 2016.



ABC News

RSL angry over theft of Lone Pine tree from 'vandal-proof' casing at Longford

By Sallese Gibson

Thursday 21 Apr 2016



Police are investigating the theft of the tree which was only planted last week. *(Supplied)*

abc.net.au/news/lone-pine-tree-stolen-from-vandal-proof-guard-at-longford/7345022

The theft of a Lone Pine tree less than a week after it was planted in northern Tasmania has angered the local community.

The tree was planted last Friday at the Longford Cenotaph ahead of Anzac Day celebrations.

The seedling is descended from the Lone Pine at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra, which was propagated from the original Lone Pine tree on a Gallipoli battleground.

Northern Midlands Mayor David Downie said the council had built a metal guard for the tree, which it thought would protect it.

"If you look at the guard, it's very secure, there's no way someone could rip the guard up," he said.

"They've actually put their hand down inside it and pulled the tree out, we thought it was vandal-proof but obviously not."

High school students in the state's south had been growing seedlings at the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Garden to mark Anzac Day.

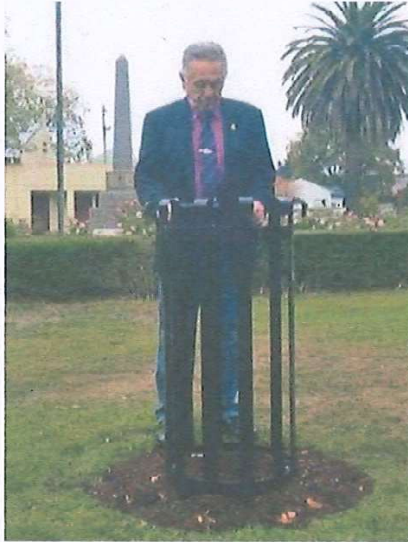
Councillor Downie said the timing was disappointing.

"There's been a lot of work gone into growing these seedlings," he said.

"It was a very significant battle in the Gallipoli campaign, it was a very intense, fierce fight and the Australian soldiers put up a really good show and it's symbolic of that campaign."

MP hopes tree will be returned

Brian Watson from the Northern Midlands RSL was shocked and angry.



The RSL's Brian Watson inspects the empty tree guard. *(ABC News: Sallèse Gibson)*

"Most of the people around here have got the greatest respect for Australian soldiers and servicemen and everything else so I have no idea what the motive is."

"To do this, just on the eve of ANZAC Day virtually, it's just devastating."

"The RSL is upset, they were involved in the planting of that seedling. I would hope that the person who would have done it wouldn't have known the significance of it."

Mr Downie hoped the tree would be returned before Anzac Day, but efforts were underway to find another one.

Parliamentary secretary Guy Barnett oversaw the project and gifted the seedling to the Northern Midlands Council.

He said he was shocked and saddened by the theft.

"This special project was designed to disseminate the Lone Pines ahead of ANZAC Day this year around Tasmania," he said.



13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only	Nomination reference #: L10
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

Village Green Cnr Wellington & Lyttleton Sts Longford

Common Name:

Holm Oak

Botanical Name (if known):

Quercus ILEX

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Public Land

Postal Address:

13 Smith St Longford

Phone Number/s:

Email:

council@nmc.tas.gov.au

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

Village Green Longford

53 Wellington St, Longford

cnr Wellington & Lyttleton Streets, Longford
(Wellington St side of Memorial Hall)

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

N/A

Describe known threats to this tree:

Future Development

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

- 1) Prominent location & feature of Longford Landscape
- 2) Significant height 20m DBH 1800mm
- 3) Well over 100 years c.1893 as per attached article
- 4) The Village Green was the site of the original settlement of Longford, and the town grew around it.
- 5) Forms a part of the historic site that is the Village Green
- 6) Forms a significant part of the streetscape of Longford.
- 9) Significant habitat for various nesting birds and native animals

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Page 3 of 4
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N/A

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Version: 3.0



Quercus Ilex – Village Green corner of Wellington and Lyttleton Streets, Longford

CONCENTRATION OF SINGLE-STRAND BOND
IN THE POLYMERIZATION OF A MONOMER
WITH A CATALYST
BY J. H. KIM AND J. H. KIM, AND J. H. KIM,
Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology,
P.O. Box 107, Yusong, Taejeon 305-380, Korea

The chairman was authorized to get about \$100,000. It is again expected to be, and to count on the same, a success.

Page 611

trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/153369905?searchTerm=longford%20trees

YouTube News Translate Gmail AC internet Moodle erise

longford trees Filter Advanced Search

me / Newspapers & Gazettes / Browse / Daily Telegraph (Launceston, Tas.: 1883 - 1928) / Wed 16 Aug 1893 / Page 3 / LONGFORD.

Match text

LONGFORD.

With a view of beautifying and to increase the comfort in attending our public reserves, tree planting has been carried on during the season. Councillor Gould, who has charge of Victoria Square, has had a number of blue gums and *pinus insignis* planted round, the cost of which has been defrayed from money received for depasturing cattle in the square. This has been supplemented by a generous donation from Mr John Owen of a number of choice and ornamental trees planted fronting Wellington street. The recreation ground, though out of sight, has not been forgotten, The £8 donated by the Council has been spent in fencing as guards to the *pinus insignis*, blue gums, and Wellingtonias, which have been planted, the cost of the same being provided for by the subscription. This latter work will be duly appreciated by habitués of the ground when the trees are grown, by affording shelter from the sun in summer, and also shelter from the wind in winter.

August 16.

TRADING RETURNS

—August 8.—For the week ending August 8th, the following returns have been running: 300 tons crude oil concentrates. We have a parcel of 107 tons 15 tons firsts making in all as follows, viz.: 29½z silver, 65 on; 35 tons 2nd, 3rd, and 27½z silver, 65 per cent. 15 vanners, averaging 26oz 6. lead per ton; 15 tons averaging 36oz silver, 75 per

ITALIAN GOLDFIELDS.

(MARINE CABLE.)

ASSOCIATION. — DEPT. NIGHT.]

PERTH, AUGUST 15.

party arrived at Southern on Sunday night. He is a camel train between Coolgardie, and he has condition.

BOURNE, AUGUST 15.

on Victoria to the gold-ustralia continues. The left to-day with 40 saloon passengers for Fremantle

district with their distinguished presence. In conclusion, allow me to tell "Remarkable Bob" that as the local representative of the leading daily of the colony, I will at all times write fearlessly and freely of all matters of public interest, and as I do not happen to be a hungry grab-all I will leave the stack of hay for the use of remarkably long-eared animals and "straw-eaters" to be found along country roads.

LONGFORD.

With a view of beautifying and to increase the comfort in attending our public reserves, tree planting has been carried on during the season. Councillor Gould, who has charge of Victoria Square, has had a number of blue gums and *pinus insignis* planted round, the cost of which has been defrayed from money received for depasturing cattle in the square. This has been supplemented by a generous donation from Mr John Owen of a number of choice and ornamental trees planted fronting Wellington street. The recreation ground, though out of sight, has not been forgotten. The £8 donated by the Council has been spent in fencing as guards to the *pinus insignis*, blue gums, and Wellingtonias, which have been planted, the cost of the same being provided for by the subscription. This latter work will be duly appreciated by habitués of the ground when the trees are grown, by affording shelter from the sun in summer, and also shelter from the wind in winter.

August 15.

BURNIE.

A relief concert in aid of a distressed

Larger copy of the article



13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only	Nomination reference #: L11
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

Village Green Cnr Wellington & Lyttleton Sts Longford

Common Name:

Canary Island Date Palm

Botanical Name (if known):

Phoenix Canariensis

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Public Land

Postal Address:

13 Smith St Longford

Phone Number/s:

Email:

council@nmc.tas.gov.au

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Note: If this document is a printed copy always check the electronic version to ensure it is up-to-date.

Page 1 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| ☒ | 1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance. | Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow. |
| ☒ | 2. Trees of outstanding dimensions. | Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread. |
| ☒ | 3. Trees that are very old or venerable. | The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards. |
| ☒ | 4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people. | <p>These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions. |
| ☒ | 5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden. | These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate. |
| ☒ | 6. Trees that have local significance. | These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place. |
| ☒ | 7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution | These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species |
| ☐ | 8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value. | <p>These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease |
| ☒ | 9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community. | These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge. |
| ☐ | 10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise. | Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning. |

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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

Village Green Longford

53 Wellington St, Longford
cnr Wellington & Lyttleton Streets, Longford
(Wellington St side of Memorial Hall)
Directly in front of the old doors to the Memorial Hall

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

Only a small number in Longford

Describe known threats to this tree:

None

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

- 1) Prominent location & feature of Longford Landscape.
- 2) Significant height 16m DBH 800mm.
- 3) Well over 70 years - planted c.1954 in association with the Memorial Hall construction.
- 4) The Village Green was the site of the original settlement of Longford, and the town grew around the square.
- 5) Forms a significant part of the historic site that is the Village Green
- 6) Forms a significant part of the streetscape of Longford.
- 7) Only a small number of this species exist in Longford.
- 9) Significant habitat for various nesting birds and native animals

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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

see attached paper

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement

As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004

Personal information is managed in accordance with the Personal Information Protection Act 2004 and may be accessed by the individual to whom it relates, on request to Council.

Information can be used for other purposes permitted by the Local Government Act 1993 and regulations made by or under that Act, and if necessary, may be disclosed to other public sector bodies, agents, or contractors of Council, in accordance with Council's personal information protection policies.

Failure to provide all required information may result in your application not being able to be accepted or processed.

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Page 4 of 4
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Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond Doubt:

Charles Sturt University researcher and Palm specialist Dirk Spennemann asserts, "The first properly documented presence of *P. canariensis* in Australia dates to 1877 when the Royal Society of Tasmania acquired an unspecified number of *P. tenuis* for its gardens in Hobart (Abbott 1878, p. 30)..... Today, the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens possesses two *P. canariensis*, which are deemed to date back to the late nineteenth century (Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens 2018)"¹

Spennemann also notes that there is a strong emotional connection to Australian War Memorials since WWI

Therefore, there is a strong connection to Longford, Tasmania and indeed to Australia

¹ Spennemann, D. (2018). Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) in Australia: Introduction and early dispersal. *Palms*, 62(4), 186..

<https://palms.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Spennemann-Phoenix-canariensis.pdf>

accessed 30/05/25



Phoenix Canariensis – Village Green - outside the Memorial Hall, off Wellington St, Longford.

Memorial Hall

[Print Page](#)

The hall commemorates those who have served in the various conflicts in which Australia has been involved.

A tender of £4500 has been accepted for the building of the Longford War Memorial Hall. A meeting of the hall and community centre committee on Thursday accepted the tender, which was made by A. E. Henry and G. E. Hugo, Launceston. The hall will be 43ft x 40ft. with a foyer 33ft. x 12ft. Construction will be of reinforced concrete.

Examiner (Launceston), 6th February 1954.



23-October-2007

Location

Address: Lyttleton & Wellington Streets, Village Green, Longford, 7301

State: TAS

Area: AUS

GPS Coordinates: Lat: -41.593192
Long: 147.122265

Note: GPS Coordinates are approximate.

[View Google Map](#)



Photographs supplied by Kent Watson / John Huth

Details

Monument Type:	Structure
Monument Theme:	Conflict
Sub-Theme:	Multiple
Monument Manufacturer:	A. E. Henry & G. E. Hugo (Launceston, TAS)

Dedication

Front Inscription
Memorial Hall

Source: MA

Monument details supplied by Monument Australia - www.monumentaustralia.org.au

<https://monumentaustralia.org.au/display/101277-memorial-hall->

accessed 11/06/2025

Article cited: Examiner (Launceston), 6th February 1954, regarding a tender for the construction of the Memorial Hall and accompanying photo from 23rd October 2007



13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only	Nomination reference #: L12
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

☐ Y

On Private Property? (Y/N)

☐ N

Address/Location of Tree:

Village Green Cnr Wellington & Archer Sts Longford.

Common Name:

Pine tree

Botanical Name (if known):

Sequoiadendron Giganteum - Wellingtonia

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

☐

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

☐

Name:

Public Land

Postal Address:

13 Smith St Longford

Phone Number/s:

Email:

council@nmc.tas.gov.au

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Page 1 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| ☒ | <p>1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.</p> | <p>Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.</p> | <p>Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>3. Trees that are very old or venerable.</p> | <p>The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.</p> | <p>These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions. |
| ☒ | <p>5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.</p> | <p>These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>6. Trees that have local significance.</p> | <p>These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.</p> |
| ☐ | <p>7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution</p> | <p>These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species</p> |
| ☐ | <p>8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.</p> | <p>These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease |
| ☒ | <p>9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.</p> | <p>These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.</p> |
| ☐ | <p>10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.</p> | <p>Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.</p> |

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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

Village Green Longford (North-west corner)

53 Wellington St, Longford
cnr Wellington & Archer Streets, Longford

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

Similar trees in Christ Church yard

Describe known threats to this tree:

None

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

- 1) Prominent location & critical element of the streetscape of Longford Landscape.
- 2) Significant height 32m DBH 1600 mm.
- 3) Well over 100 years - planted c.1893 based on attached article.
- 4) The Village Green was the site of the original settlement of Longford, and the town grew around the square.
- 5) Forms a significant part of the historic site that is the Village Green
- 6) Forms a significant part of the streetscape of Longford. Same name as street name.
- 9) Significant habitat for various nesting birds and native animals

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Page 3 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Northern Midlands Council have seasonal lights attached to this tree.

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement

As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004

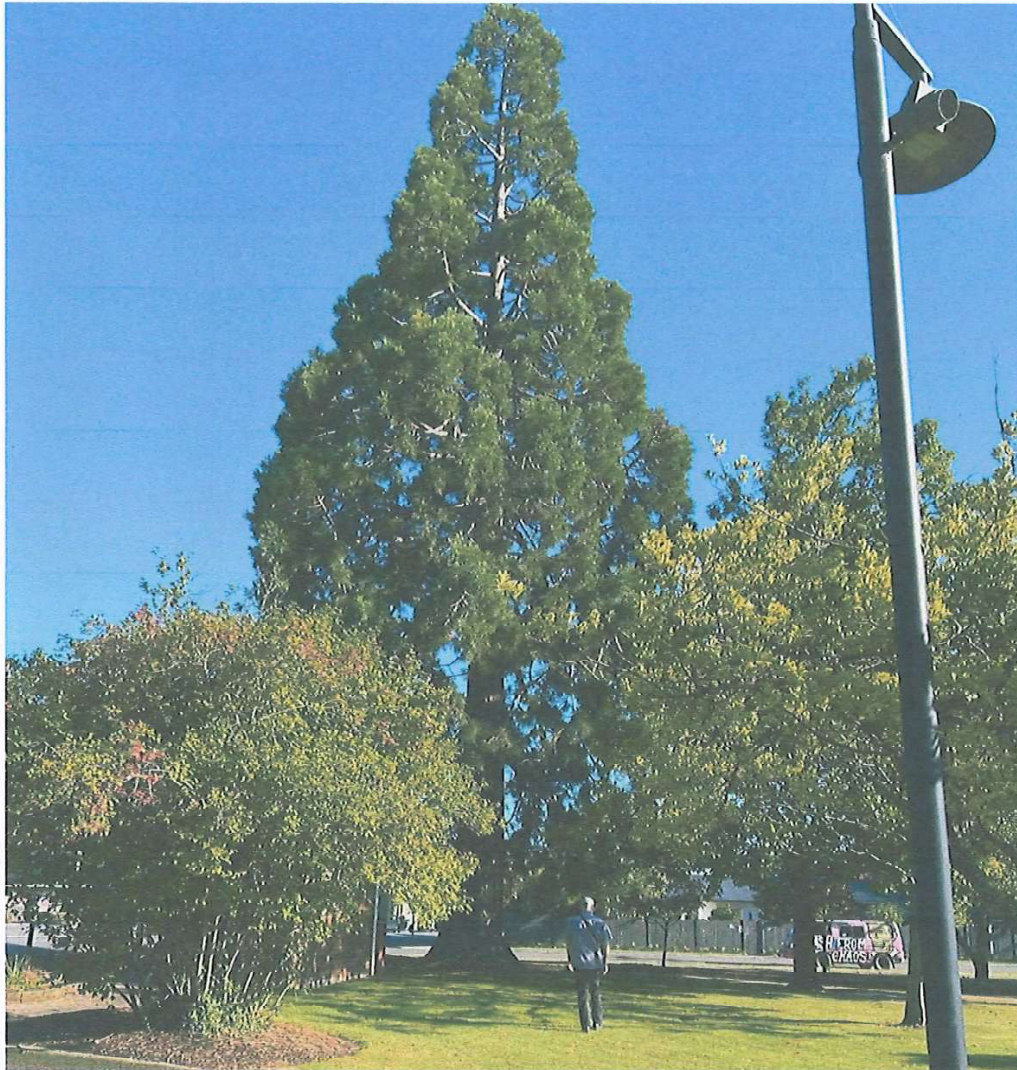
Personal information is managed in accordance with the Personal Information Protection Act 2004 and may be accessed by the individual to whom it relates, on request to Council.

Information can be used for other purposes permitted by the Local Government Act 1993 and regulations made by or under that Act, and if necessary, may be disclosed to other public sector bodies, agents, or contractors of Council, in accordance with Council's personal information protection policies.

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Version: 3.0



Sequoiadendron Giganteum - Wellingtonia – Village Green corner of Wellington and Archer Streets, Longford

LONGFORD.

With a view of beautifying and to increase the comfort in attending our public

rr: nerves., tree, planting has been, carried oik

daring the season. Councillor Gould, who

hazs charge of Victoria Square, has had n number df blue gnms and pinus insignis planted round, the cost of which has been

defrayed from money received for depastur

ing cattle in the square. This has been sup

plemented by a generous donation from Ur

JoUn Owen of a number of choice and orna

mental **trees** planted fronting Wellington

street. The recreation ground, though ont

of eight, has not been forgotten, l'he £& donated by the Council has been spent in

feBciae as guards to the pirns insignis, blue

gums, and Weltfngtonias, which have been

planted, the ecst of the B&me being provided

forbytheBBubBcription- Hub latter work

will be duly appreciated by Uiiituet of the ground when the **trees** are grown, by afford

ing shelter from the sun in summer, and alto

shelter from the wind in winter.

Angact 16.

ROTATING RETURNS

... ..

ALAN GOLDFIELD.

... ..

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15.

... ..

WATER-BASE.

... ..

MODES OF EXERCISE.

... ..

LONGFORD.

With a view of beautifying and to increase the comfort in attending our public

rr: nerves., tree, planting has been, carried oik

daring the season. Councillor Gould, who

hazs charge of Victoria Square, has had n number df blue gnms and pinus insignis planted round, the cost of which has been

defrayed from money received for depastur

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street. The recreation ground, though ont

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gums, and Weltfngtonias, which have been

planted, the ecst of the B&me being provided

forbytheBBubBcription- Hub latter work

will be duly appreciated by Uiiituet of the ground when the **trees** are grown, by afford

ing shelter from the sun in summer, and alto

shelter from the wind in winter.

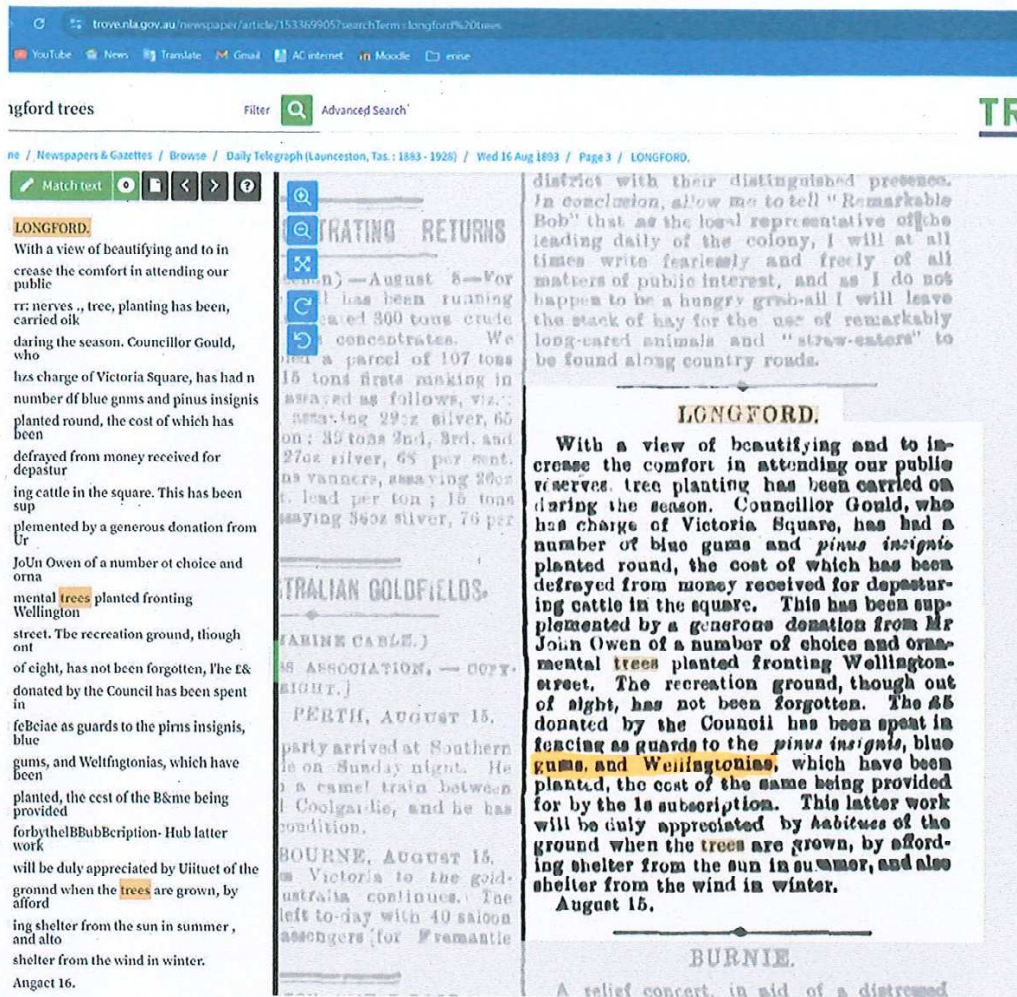
Angact 16.

Access <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/153369905?searchTerm=longford%20trees>

Access 29th May 2025

Daily Telegraph (Launceston, Tas.) For Wed 16 August 1893

"...the £5 donated by the Council has been spent in fencing as guards to the pinus isignia, blue gums, and Wellingtonia ..."



Larger copy of the article



A photo of a typical *Sequoiadendron giganteum*- Wellingtonia



13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: L13	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL	
File No	
Property	
Attachments	
REC'D 19 JUN 2025	
GM	PLN
PRDM	BLD
CSM	MYR
WMT	CA
HR	
HLT	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

Rear of Village Green off Latour St, Longford

Common Name:

English Oak

Botanical Name (if known):

Quercus Robur

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Public Land

Postal Address:

13 Smith St Longford

Phone Number/s:

Email:

council@nmc.tas.gov.au

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| ☒ | <p>1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.</p> | <p>Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.</p> | <p>Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>3. Trees that are very old or venerable.</p> | <p>The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.</p> | <p>These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions. |
| ☒ | <p>5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.</p> | <p>These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>6. Trees that have local significance.</p> | <p>These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.</p> |
| ☐ | <p>7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution</p> | <p>These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species</p> |
| ☐ | <p>8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.</p> | <p>These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease |
| ☒ | <p>9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.</p> | <p>These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.</p> |
| ☐ | <p>10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.</p> | <p>Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.</p> |

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Page 2 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

at the rear of the Village Green, Longford
Latour Street, Longford

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

None

Describe known threats to this tree:

Possible Development

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

- 1) A significant part of Longford's natural landscape, providing shade for picnics etc.
- 2) significant height 16.3m DBH 670mm
- 3) Planted before 1960, this tree existed before the demolition of the swimming pool
- 4) The tree forms a significant part of the Village Green as part of the cultural heritage of Longford
- 5) Forms a significant part of the historic site that is the Village Green.
- 6) Forms a significant part of the parks, gardens and streetscape of Longford.
- 9) Significant habitat for various nesting birds and native animals.

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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Remains of natural vegetation that existed on Village Green (Victoria Park)

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

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- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement

As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004

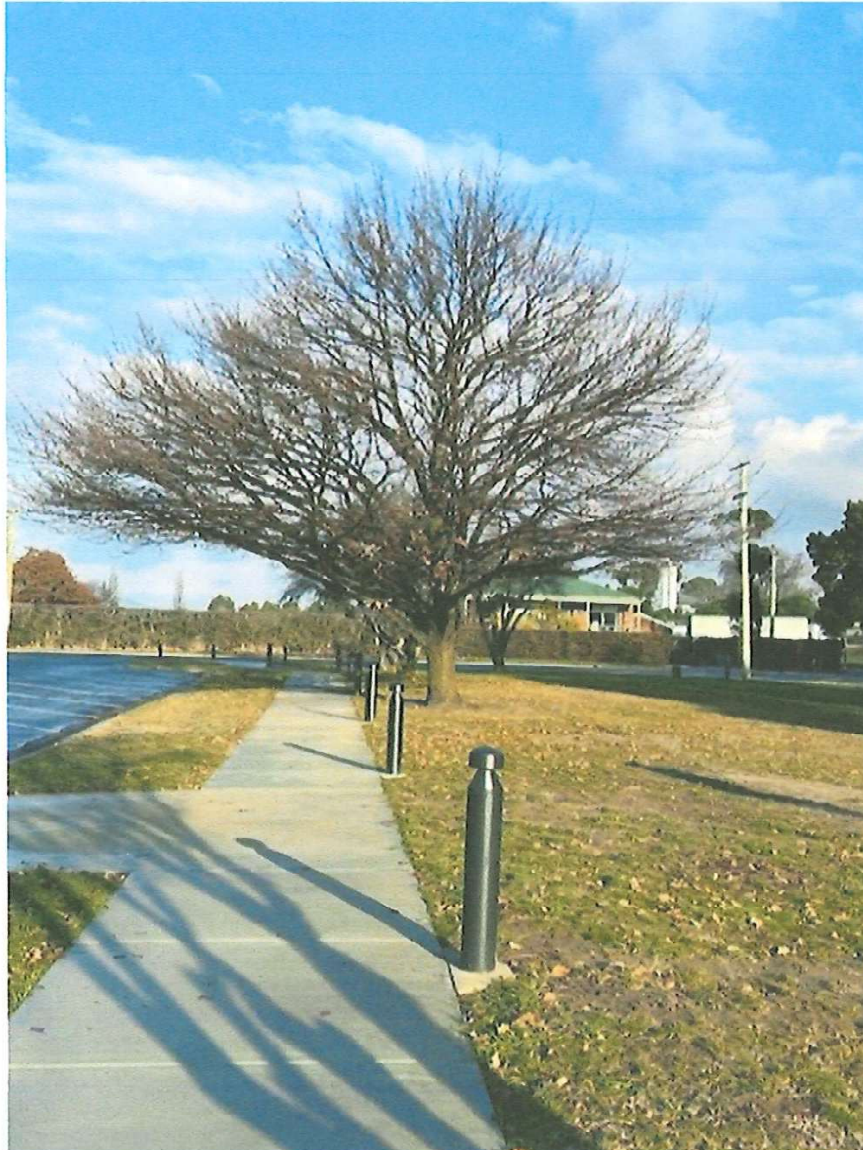
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Version: 3.0





13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: L14	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

65 Wellington Street, Longford, TAS 7275

Common Name:

Cedar of Lebanon

Botanical Name (if known):

cedrus libani

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Note: If this document is a printed copy always check the electronic version to ensure it is up-to-date.

Page 1 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☐	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☐	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☐	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
☐	4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.	These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include: • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions.
☐	5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.	These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.
☐	6. Trees that have local significance.	These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.
☐	7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution	These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species
☐	8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.	These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that: • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease
☐	9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.	These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.
☐	10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.	Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.

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Page 2 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

Tree is located in the back yard of the residence. Adjacent to the fenceline between the property and the Longford Town Hall which is next door.

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

There are similar trees in the Christ Church grounds opposite the residence on the other side of Wellington Street, Longford.

Describe known threats to this tree:

Wind seems to cause problems, loosening limbs and creating trunk scarring. The tree is inspected by an arborist regularly and some pruning/trimming of dead or overhanging branches takes place. We feel it needs nurturing because of its age. The arborist agrees that it is a Cedar of Lebanon.

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

The tree would be more than 120 years old.
Every April the male catkins shed a dense yellow pollen which lasts for about a month. It covers everything in the surrounding area.
There are a small number of female cones which form each year which do not retain their form when they drop to the ground.
We used to collect young cedar tree plants which sprouted underneath. We do not see many now because of lawn mowing. The tree has a bed of dried needles underneath which inhibits any growth of other plants or grass.
It is a very tall tree and must be at least 15 metres in height.



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

We feel it deserves a nomination because it is probably rare in Tasmania and was not commonly used in gardens and landscaping compared to other exotic conifers. Research indicates that the tree is very slow growing so this would have discouraged widespread planting. Some Cedars are located in Hobart's Royal Botanic Gardens. We probably need a second opinion confirming that our tree is a Cedar of Lebanon.

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

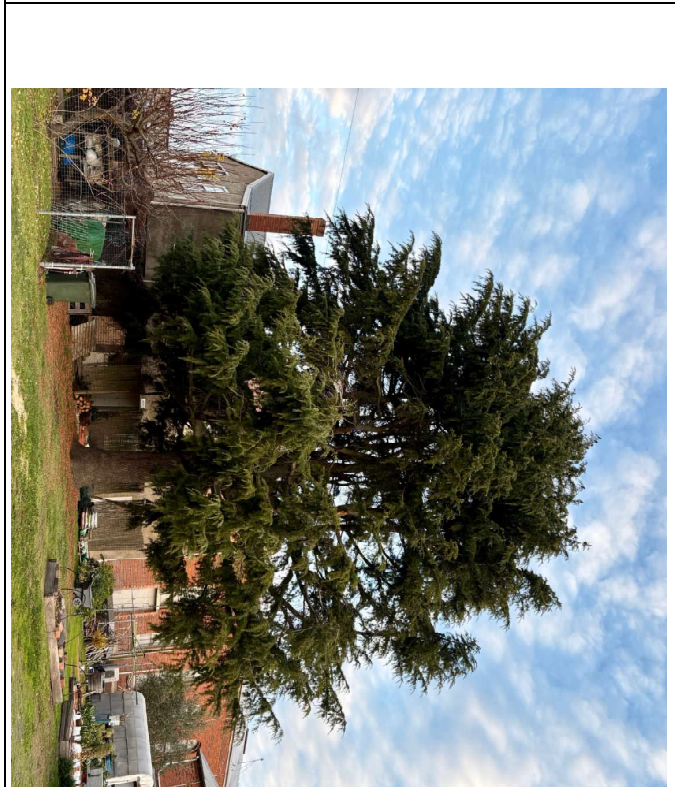
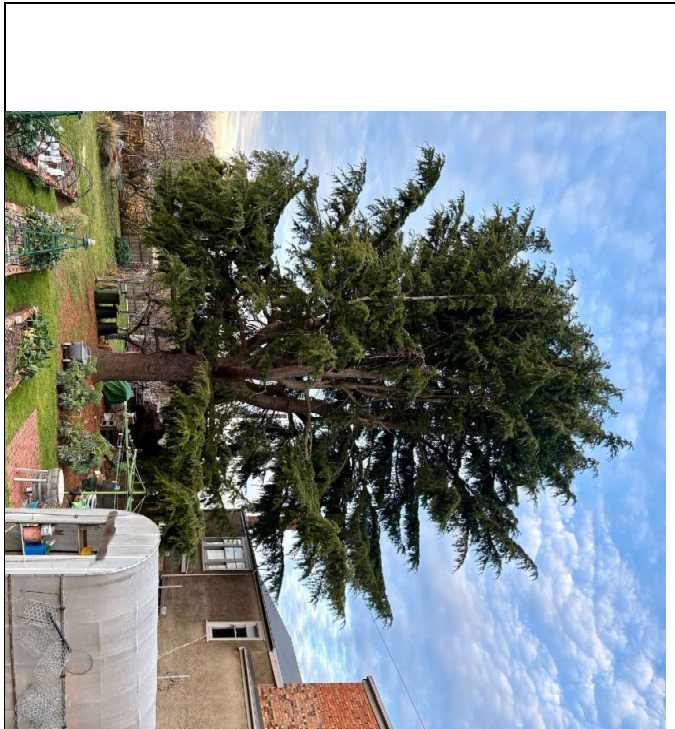
Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement
As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004
Personal information is managed in accordance with the Personal Information Protection Act 2004 and may be accessed by the individual to whom it relates, on request to Council.
Information can be used for other purposes permitted by the Local Government Act 1993 and regulations made by or under that Act, and if necessary, may be disclosed to other public sector bodies, agents, or contractors of Council, in accordance with Council's personal information protection policies.
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Version: 3.0







13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: L16	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ Open to public
by Appointment

On Private Property? (Y/N)



Address/Location of Trees

873 ILLAWARRA ROAD, LONGFORD 7301

Common Name:

ENGLISH OAK

Botanical Name (if known):

QUERCUS ROBUR

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:



Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):



Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Page 1 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☒	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☒	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☒	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
☒	4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.	These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include: - Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. - Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. - Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions. <i>Cultural Practice of planting English Oaks & Settlement. Associated with Henry Clayton, Early Settlement @ Wickford</i>
☒	5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.	These trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate. <i>Add to history of Illawarra Road.</i>
☒	6. Trees that have local significance.	These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place. <i>These trees add to the natural Heritage Corridor of Illawarra Road.</i>
☐	7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution	These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species
☐	8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.	These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that: - Are a source of seed from a local gene pool - Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes - Have a particular growth form - Have tolerance to pests or disease
☒	9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.	These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge. <i>Provide shelter / habitat / food for native species such as cockatoos & other birds, animals that eat acorns, nesting sites.</i>
☐	10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.	Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.

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Page 2 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

The Avenue of oak trees borders the driveway into "Valleyfield" at 873 Illawarra Road, Longford. The Avenue consists of 23 Oak Trees, of which 6 are of significant age, (200 years) and the remainder are of varying younger age, naturally seeded in the avenue and are growing as eventual replacements.

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

The Avenue of oak trees provides a significant example of multiple Oak Tree Planting.
The average girth of the 6 oldest trees is 3.4m (1.05m diameter).
We estimate their height to be over 20m.
The average circumference and age of the youngest tree at risk is 45cm and 25 years.

Describe known threats to this tree:

Trees close to Illawarra Road are potentially at risk of removal as part of the Illawarra Road Upgrade - for which plans are not finalised.

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

* Notes have been made on Page 2.



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

When Henry Claydon settled at "Wickford," "Valleyfield" was part of his original land grant. The "Valleyfield" homestead and vista are depicted in 2 sketches by John Glover Jr., circa 1850 and show the trees along the drive. The originals are in the National Library of Australia, Canberra. The established garden indicates the house and gardens and oak trees date prior to 1830, judging by the sketch.

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement

As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004

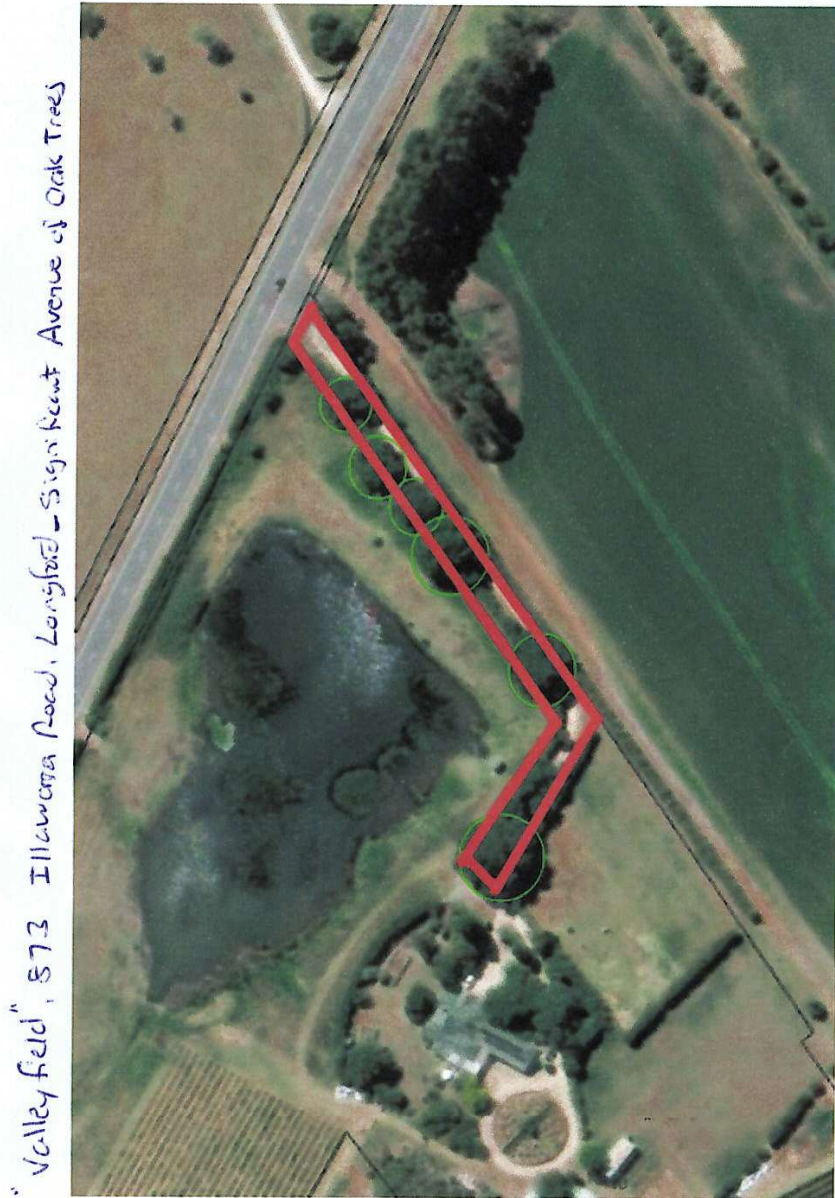
Personal information is managed in accordance with the Personal Information Protection Act 2004 and may be accessed by the individual to whom it relates, on request to Council.

Information can be used for other purposes permitted by the Local Government Act 1993 and regulations made by or under that Act, and if necessary, may be disclosed to other public sector bodies, agents, or contractors of Council, in accordance with Council's personal information protection policies.

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Version: 3.0



"Valleyfield", 873 Illawarra Road, Longford - Significant Avenue of Oak Trees

Google Maps



Imagery ©2025 Airbus, CNES / Airbus, Maxar Technologies, Map data ©2025 20 m

L16 – 873 Illawarra Road, Longford



L16 – 873 Illawarra Road, Longford



L16 – 873 Illawarra Road, Longford



L16 – 873 Illawarra Road, Longford



L16 – 873 Illawarra Road, Longford



L16 – 873 Illawarra Road, Longford



L16 – 873 Illawarra Road, Longford



L16 – 873 Illawarra Road, Longford



L16 – 873 Illawarra Road, Longford





13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: L17

Date & time form received:	
Received by:	
NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL	
File No.	
Property	
Attachments	
REC'D 16 JUN 2025	
GM	I A P L N
P&DM	B L C
CSM	M Y B
WM	E A
HR	
HLT	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

Anstey St Longford

Common Name:

Paper Bark (quantity 14)

Botanical Name (if known):

Melaleuca Linarii Foila

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Public Land

Postal Address:

13 Smith St Longford

Phone Number/s:

Email:

council@nmc.tas.gov.au

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Page 1 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| ☒ | <p>1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.</p> | <p>Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.</p> | <p>Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>3. Trees that are very old or venerable.</p> | <p>The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.</p> |
| ☐ | <p>4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.</p> | <p>These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions. |
| ☒ | <p>5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.</p> | <p>These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>6. Trees that have local significance.</p> | <p>These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.</p> |
| ☐ | <p>7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution</p> | <p>These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species</p> |
| ☐ | <p>8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.</p> | <p>These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease |
| ☒ | <p>9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.</p> | <p>These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.</p> |
| ☐ | <p>10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.</p> | <p>Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.</p> |

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Page 2 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

Anstey St, Longford
Between Cracroft and Lewis Sts, Longford

An Avenue of 14 trees

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

Describe known threats to this tree:

Potential development including road improvements.

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

- 1) A significant part of Longford's natural landscape. collectively form an avenue of trees
- 2) Height varies between 5 & 7 m. DBH varies between 350 mm & 670mm
- 3) The road was constructed in 1898. (See attached article.)
The trees were planted sometime later.
- 5) Forms a significant part of the natural landscape of Longford. Forms an avenue of trees
- 6) Forms a significant part of the parks, gardens and streetscape of Longford.
- 7) The condition of the trees is excellent, which is rare considering the age and species.
- 9) Significant habitat for various nesting birds and native animals. Particularly bees in Spring.
Significant contribution to the ecology of the area.

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Page 3 of 4
Version: 3.0



NORTHERN
MIDLANDS
COUNCIL

Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Australian native that is not usually found in Tasmania.

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

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An avenue of paperbark trees in Anstey St, Longford.



An avenue of paperbark trees in Anstey St, Longford. Reverse view



An individual paperbark tree in Anstey St, Longford.



View of bark of paperbark trees in Anstey St, Longford.



Closer view of the bark of paperbark trees in Anstey St, Longford.



Leaves of paperbark trees in Anstey St, Longford.

ome / Newspapers & Gazettes / Browse / Launceston Examiner (Tas. : 1842 - 1899) / Sat 21 May 1898 / Page 7 / LONGFORD ROAD TRUST.

Match text

LONGFORD ROAD TRUST.

The meeting of this Trust was held yesterday at the Council Chambers, Longford. Present—Mr. E. Newton (chairman), Messrs. R. Gould, W. Armstrong, C. Titmus, F. Paulden, W. Dedeiy, and L. Archer.

Tenders were opened and accepted for the following works:—Lots 1 and 2, making road in Anstey-street, C. Strickland, 3s 6d and 3s 9d respectively; Iveridge road, grubbing, Thos. Frankcombe, 9s 6d chain; main road work, William Waddington, 12s a chain.

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now about 40 de-
showing that the
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nciding with the
the outcrop. In
manager is push-

New Golden Gate, Mathinna, May 20—
Crushed 400 tons of quartz, and obtained
858oz. of amalgam from plates and ripples.

LONGFORD ROAD TRUST.

The meeting of this Trust was held yesterday at the Council Chambers, Longford. Present—Mr. E. Newton (chairman), Messrs. R. Gould, W. Armstrong, C. Titmus, F. Paulden, W. Dedeiy, and L. Archer.

Tenders were opened and accepted for the following works:—Lots 1 and 2, making road in Anstey-street, C. Strickland, 3s 6d and 3s 9d respectively; Iveridge road, grubbing, Thos. Frankcombe, 9s 6d chain; main road work, William Waddington, 12s a chain.

This article supports the timing of the development of the road system of Anstey St, Longford reported on 21st May 1898.



13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Nomination reference #: L18

NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL	
File No.	
Property	
Attachments	
Council Use Only	
Date & time form received:	REC'D 19 JUN 2025
Received by:	
GM	PLN
IP&DM	BLD
GSM	MYR
WM	EA
HR	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

10 Union Street, Longford

Common Name:

London Plane (quantity 2)

Botanical Name (if known):

Plantus species

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Public Land

Postal Address:

13 Smith St Longford

Phone Number/s:

Email:

council@nmc.tas.gov.au

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Page 1 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| ☒ | <p>1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.</p> | <p>Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.</p> | <p>Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>3. Trees that are very old or venerable.</p> | <p>The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.</p> |
| ☐ | <p>4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.</p> | <p>These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions. |
| ☒ | <p>5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.</p> | <p>These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>6. Trees that have local significance.</p> | <p>These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.</p> |
| ☐ | <p>7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution</p> | <p>These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species</p> |
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| ☒ | <p>9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.</p> | <p>These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.</p> |
| ☐ | <p>10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.</p> | <p>Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.</p> |

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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

at the rear of the Country Club Hotel
Union Street, Longford
on the nature strip

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

None

Describe known threats to this tree:

Roadworks

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

- 1) A significant part of Longford's natural landscape provides shade.
- 2) Significant height - Tree A 21.6m high DBH 700mm, Tree B 21.3 m high DBH 720mm.
- 3) The last two remaining of the original plane trees planted along the historic entrance to Longford. Planted in 1915 as part of the Longford Improvement Society (see article)
- 5) The trees form a significant part of the natural landscape and are historic markers of Longford.
- 6) Landmark trees that form a significant part of the parks, gardens and streetscape of Longford.
- 9) Significant habitat for various nesting birds and native animals.

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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Last two remaining of 60 trees that were planted as part of an avenue leading into Longford

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement

As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004

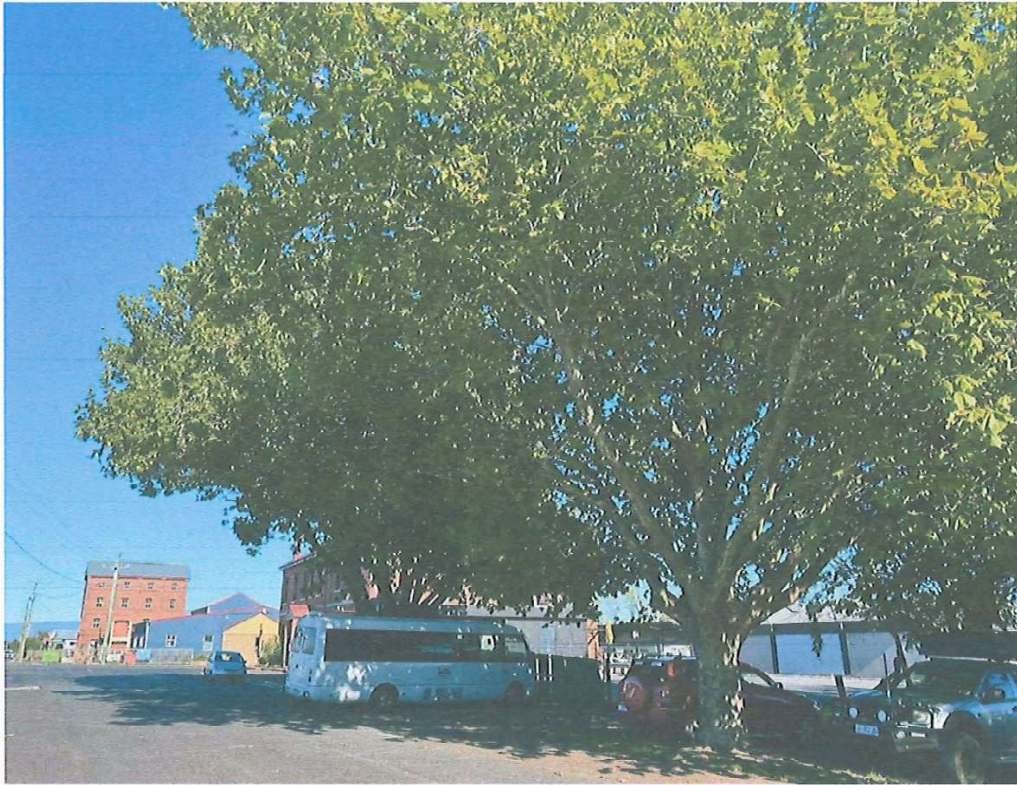
Personal information is managed in accordance with the Personal Information Protection Act 2004 and may be accessed by the individual to whom it relates, on request to Council.

Information can be used for other purposes permitted by the Local Government Act 1993 and regulations made by or under that Act, and if necessary, may be disclosed to other public sector bodies, agents, or contractors of Council, in accordance with Council's personal information protection policies.

Failure to provide all required information may result in your application not being able to be accepted or processed.

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10 Union Street, Longford.

Outside the Country Club Hotel.

These two trees are the last of 60 trees that formed an avenue along the old road into Longford.

Planted in 1915

trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/152956876?searchTerm=plane%20trees%20in%20Longford

YouTube News Translate Gmail AC internet Moodle enise

plane trees in Longford Filter  Advanced Search

ome / Newspapers & Gazettes / Browse / Daily Telegraph (Launceston, Tas. : 1883 - 1928) / Sat 16 Jun 1917 / Page 12 / LONGFORD

Match text    

purposes.

The annual meeting of the Longford Tourist and Improvement Association was held in the Cliritt Church Schoolroom on Wednesday night, when there was a fair number present. Mr A. Wuitld occupied the chair. The secretary's report was read, showing the progress of the association.

rect, were planted in the approaches to Longford. The trees were mostly elms and planes, and on the whole the trees were doing very well. Some of those planted two years ago have done wonderfully well. A number of trees in Bridge-street died owing to the floods. Two splendid views of Longford, size 30 x 22, were forwarded to the Sydney Bureau. The Meeting of the Waters' and 'The Mill Dam' were selected, and they were executed by Messrs Spurling and Son, of Launceston. Since the last annual meeting the association had lost two valuable members in Rev. J. A. Fisher and Mr R. A. Craw (the late secretary), two of whom did splendid work

LONGFORD

A meeting of the old members of the Longford Orchestra was convened by Mr P. Gray for the purpose of reorganising the Longford Orchestra. A good number of the old members were present. The convenor outlined the orchestra and method of working same, and after some discussion on the matter, it was decided that practice should start as soon as possible. It was proposed by Mr Gray, and seconded by Mr Wright, "That their old conductor be asked to again fill that position, which was agreed to and carried unanimously. It was proposed and seconded that Mr Gray be asked to act as hon. secretary. This was carried. It was also moved that the orchestra hold weekly practices, and that its objects be to assist patriotic or charitable purposes.

The annual meeting of the Longford Tourist and Improvement Association was held in the Cliritt Church Schoolroom on Wednesday night, when there was a fair number present. Mr A. Wuitld occupied the chair. The secretary's report was read, showing the progress of the association. During last season over 50 new trees were planted in the approaches to Longford. The trees were mostly elms and planes, and on the whole the trees were doing very well. Some of those planted two years ago have done wonderfully well. A number of trees in Bridge-street died owing to the floods. Two splendid views of Longford, size 30 x 22, were forwarded to the Sydney Bureau. The Meeting of the Waters' and 'The Mill Dam' were selected, and they were executed by Messrs Spurling and Son, of Launceston. Since the last annual meeting the association had lost two valuable members in Rev. J. A. Fisher and Mr R. A. Craw (the late secretary), both of whom did splendid work on behalf of the Association. The treasurer's balance-sheet showed a credit balance of £25 15s 10d. The following officers were appointed: President, The Warden (Councillor T. C. Archer); vice-president, Mr W. H. Lee, M.H.A.; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr G. W. Hudson; committee: Dr. Hoskins, Messrs. A. Whitfield, A. F. Lovett, T. C. Archer, W. F. Archer, A. Archer, E. E. Solomon, W. F. Brumby, G. A. Tanks, J. Owen, D. Campbell, P. A. Harrison, T. G. Hobson, W. C. Wright, Rev. L. T. Tuckson, P. C. Wagh, W. H. Lee, C. J. Fox, C. R. Stewart, P. G. Gray, C. E. Smith. It was resolved that the committee try to get the public to take more interest in the association by enrolling as many members as possible. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs Whitfield, Solomon, Owen, Tanks, Lovett, Dr. Hoskins, and the secretary was formed to attend to matters on St. George's Square, and to meet there on Saturdays (today).

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/152956876?searchTerm=plane%20trees%20in%20Longford>

accessed 19/06/2025

transcript of part of the article

"The annual meeting of the Longford Tourist and Improvement Association was held in the Christ Church Schoolroom on Wednesday night, when there was a fair number present. Mr A Whitfield occupied the chair. The secretary's report was read, showing the progress of the association.

During last season, over 60 new trees were planted in the approaches to Longford

The trees were mostly elms and planes, and on the whole, the trees were doing very well. Some of those planted two years ago have done wonderfully well.

A number of trees in Bridge Street died owing to the floods. "

Nomination reference #: L19-20



13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only	File No.
Date & time form received:	Property
Received by:	Attachments

NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL	
19 JUN 2025	
GM	PLN
PRDM	BLD
CSM	MYR
WM	EA
HB	
HA	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

☐ Y

On Private Property? (Y/N)

☐ N

Address/Location of Tree:

Latour St extension (between Smith & Union Sts) Longford

Common Name:

Elm (quantity 14) & oak (quantity 3)

Botanical Name (if known):

Ulmus Procera (14) & Quercus Robur (3)

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

☐

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

☐

Name:

Public Land

Postal Address:

13 Smith St Longford

Phone Number/s:

Email:

council@nmc.tas.gov.au

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Page 1 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| ☒ | <p>1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.</p> | <p>Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.</p> | <p>Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>3. Trees that are very old or venerable.</p> | <p>The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.</p> |
| ☐ | <p>4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.</p> | <p>These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions. |
| ☒ | <p>5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.</p> | <p>These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>6. Trees that have local significance.</p> | <p>These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.</p> |
| ☐ | <p>7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution</p> | <p>These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species</p> |
| ☒ | <p>8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.</p> | <p>These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease |
| ☒ | <p>9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.</p> | <p>These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.</p> |
| ☐ | <p>10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.</p> | <p>Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.</p> |

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

Old levee bank on Latour Street extension.
between Smith and Union Streets, Longford

An avenue of 14 elm trees & 3 oaks

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

These trees form an avenue of trees that are older than 1929, as evidenced by the mature trees highlighted in the attached flood photo of Longford.

Describe known threats to this tree:

Elm disease has almost decimated elm trees in the Northern Hemisphere.

Tasmania is a haven for elm species. Therefore, all Australian elms have become significant

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

- 1) A significant part of Longford's natural landscape & has significant seasonal beauty.
The trees form an avenue of trees along the much-used & admired walk along the historic levee bank.
- 2) Outstanding height & canopy - largest elm 27m high, DBH 1200mm, canopy diameter 22m.
oak average height 13.4m DBH 350mm
- 3) Planted before 1929, photo attached - show as mature trees.
- 5) Forms a significant part of the natural landscape of Longford.
- 6) Forms a significant part of the parks, gardens and streetscape of Longford.
- 8) Refer to the note about Elm disease above.
- 9) Significant habitat for various nesting birds and native animals. Significant contribution to the ecology of the area.



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

In 2024, the community successfully lobbied to retain the character & natural environment of the old levee walk, which includes these elms.

See attached Northern Midlands Council minutes 22/07/2024

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

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Failure to provide all required information may result in your application not being able to be accepted or processed.

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Avenue of trees along Latour St, lining the old levee bank.

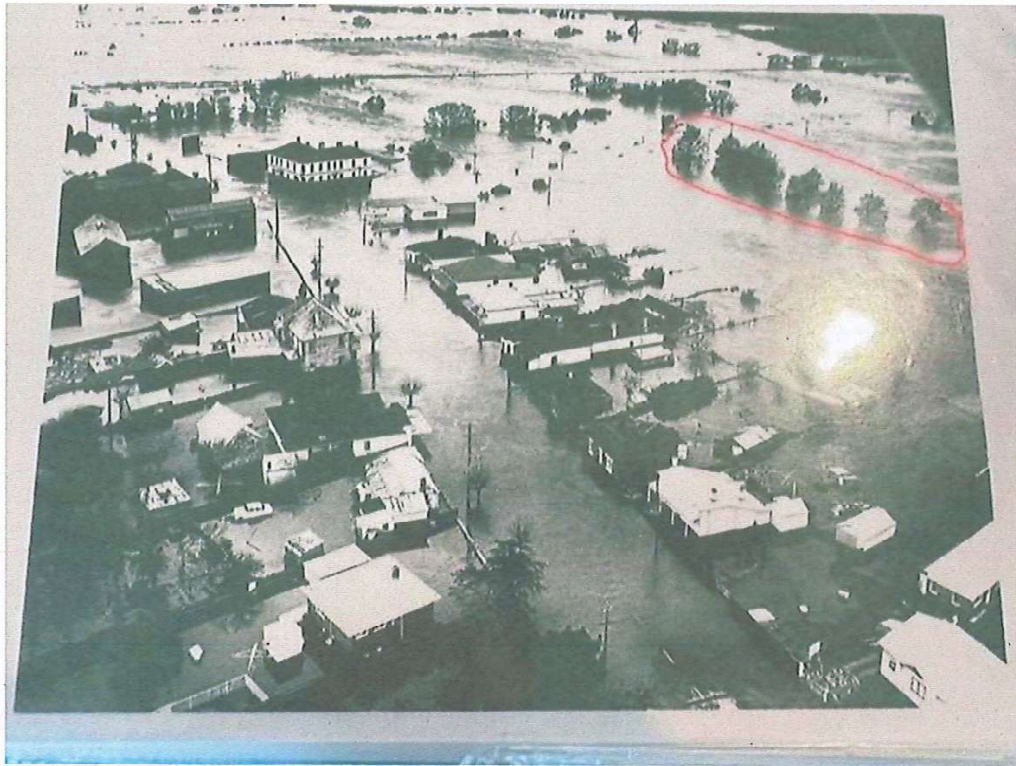


Photo of the 1929 Longford Flood. Highlighted in red pen is the avenue of trees.

Photo held in Longford – Norfolk Plains History Society collection



Three oaks that form part of the avenue of trees along Latour St at the old levee bank



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2024-07-22 Open Council - Ordinary Meeting - Minutes

16 WORKS REPORTS

16.1 OLD LEVEE BANK PATHWAY AT LONGFORD: SEALING HALTED

Responsible Officer: Leigh McCullagh, Works Manager
Report prepared by: Jonathan Galbraith, Engineering Officer

MINUTE NO. 24/0245

DECISION

Cr Adams/Cr Terrett
That Council

- a) note that should Council endorse this decision, section B)ii) of the 22 April 2024 decision of Council, Minute Reference 24/0122 would be overturned; and
- b) rescind part of the 22 April 2024 decision of Council, Minute Reference 24/0122, namely item B)ii) *Footpath along the old levee bank, from intersection with Latour Street to Union Street, Longford; of B); and*
- c) note that installation works relating to item B)ii) have not yet commenced.

Carried Unanimously

Voting for the Motion:

Mayor Knowles, Deputy Mayor Lambert, Cr Adams, Cr Andrews, Cr Archer, Cr Brooks, Cr Goss, Cr McCullagh and Cr Terrett

Voting Against the Motion:

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That Council

- a) note that should Council endorse this decision, section B)ii) of the 22 April 2024 decision of Council, Minute Reference 24/0122 would be overturned; and
- b) rescind part of the 22 April 2024 decision of Council, Minute Reference 24/0122, namely item B)ii) *Footpath along the old levee bank, from intersection with Latour Street to Union Street, Longford; of B); and*
- c) note that installation works relating to item B)ii) have not yet commenced.

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to for Council to review the decision to seal the existing gravel walkway along the old flood levee.

2 INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

At the Council meeting on the 22 April 2024 a Notice of Motion was put to the meeting by Mayor Knowles and Cr Adams regarding the Longford Urban Design Project Community Development Grant funding. It was noted that the money must be spent in its entirety by 30 June 2025, or the unexpended portion of the funds will be required to be returned to the funding body. It was proposed:

That Council endorse the allocation of \$1,393,628 of the Longford Urban Design Project Community Development Grant to the development of a shared pathway from Longford Village Green to the Mill Dam boundary only on Council land and other works identified below:

- i) *Footpath along Village Green on Lyttleton Street, from Wellington Street to Latour Street, Longford;*
- ii) *Footpath along the old levee bank, from intersection with Latour Street to Union Street, Longford;*
- iii) *Footpath along Union Street from old levee along Union Street to the Railway Bridge, inclusive of a ramp;*
- iv) *Improvements to the dog park, inclusive of tables/benches and shelter;*
- v) *Installation of the Longford Bridge pillars along with interpretive signage;*



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MIDLANDS
COUNCIL

2024-07-22 Open Council - Ordinary Meeting - Minutes

vi) Installation of security fencing along the northern boundary of the dog park and railway line to the rivers edge.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Following concerns from the Longford District Committee regarding the proposed sealing of the footpath along the old flood levee from Latour Street to Union Street the following decision was made at the Council meeting on 24 June 2024;

Cr Terrett/Cr McCullagh

That Council rescind the decision and a report be brought back to the next Council Meeting.

Carried

Voting for the Motion:

Cr Andrews, Cr Archer, Cr Brooks, Cr Goss, Cr McCullagh and Cr Terrett

Voting Against the Motion:

Mayor Knowles and Deputy Mayor Lambert

Section 18 of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015* relates directly to the matter of overturning a previous decision of Council:

- (1) For the purposes of this regulation, a decision may be overturned, wholly or partly, by –*
 - (a) a motion directly rescinding or otherwise overturning the decision or part of the decision; or*
 - (b) a motion that conflicts with, or is contrary to, the decision or part of the decision.*
- (2) A council or council committee may only overturn a decision passed at a previous meeting held since the last ordinary election –*
 - (a) by an absolute majority, in the case of a council; or*
 - (b) by a simple majority, in the case of a council committee.*
- (3) Any report given by the general manager to a council in respect of a proposed motion to overturn a decision of the council, or that will result in the overturning of a decision of the council, wholly or partly, is to include –*
 - (a) a statement that the proposed motion, if resolved in the affirmative, would overturn that previous decision or part of that previous decision; and*
 - (b) the details of that previous decision, or the part of that previous decision, that would be overturned; and*
 - (c) advice as to whether or not that previous decision, or that part of that previous decision, directed that certain action be taken; and*
 - (d) if that previous decision, or that part of that previous decision, directed that certain action be taken, advice as to whether or not that action has been wholly or substantially carried out.*

2.1 Proposed design changes

A number of changes have also been made to the design for the path along Union Street, including kerb and channel. The changes incorporated into the design will improve pedestrian safety.

3 STRATEGIC PLAN & INTEGRATED PRIORITY PROJECTS PLAN

3.1 Strategic Plan 2021-2027

The Strategic Plan 2021-2027 provides the guidelines within which Council operates.

Lead: Serve with honesty, integrity, innovation and pride

Leaders with Impact

Strategic outcomes:

1.3 Management is efficient, proactive and responsible

1.4 Improve community assets responsibly and sustainably

Progress: Economic health and wealth - grow and prosper

Strategic Project Delivery - Build Capacity for a Healthy Wealthy Future

Strategic outcomes:

2.1 Strategic, sustainable, infrastructure is progressive

People: Culture and society - a vibrant future that respects the past

Sense of Place - Sustain, Protect, Progress

Strategic outcomes:



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3.3 Public assets meet future lifestyle challenges

3.4 Towns are enviable places to visit, live and work

Place: Nurture our heritage environment

Environment - Cherish, Sustain our Landscapes and Preserve, Protect Our Built Heritage for Tomorrow

Strategic outcomes:

4.1 Cherish and sustain our landscape

4.2 Meet environmental challenges

3.2 Integrated Priority Projects Plan 2021

This plan has been developed with a coordinated perspective to align with local, regional, state and federal plans. Rather than grouping projects by town or assembling a long list of 'nice to have' projects, this plan takes a Council-wide view of needs and opportunities in relation to the strategic investment drivers in the region. This matter has relevance to:

Foundation Project/s:

Projects which are expected to have a transformational impact on the community. Council considers these projects to be a focal point for investment in the Northern Midlands region.

4.1 Main Street Upgrades - Campbell Town, Longford & Perth:

These projects will improve visual amenity, enhance connectivity and help to capitalise on each town's existing attractions, historical features and natural assets.

4 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

N/A

5 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015, Section 18:

(1) For the purposes of this regulation, a decision may be overturned, wholly or partly, by –

(a) a motion directly rescinding or otherwise overturning the decision or part of the decision; or

(b) a motion that conflicts with, or is contrary to, the decision or part of the decision.

(2) A council or council committee may only overturn a decision passed at a previous meeting held since the last ordinary election –

(a) by an absolute majority, in the case of a council; or

(b) by a simple majority, in the case of a council committee.

(3) Any report given by the general manager to a council in respect of a proposed motion to overturn a decision of the council, or that will result in the overturning of a decision of the council, wholly or partly, is to include –

(a) a statement that the proposed motion, if resolved in the affirmative, would overturn that previous decision or part of that previous decision; and

(b) the details of that previous decision, or the part of that previous decision, that would be overturned; and

(c) advice as to whether or not that previous decision, or that part of that previous decision, directed that certain action be taken; and

(d) if that previous decision, or that part of that previous decision, directed that certain action be taken, advice as to whether or not that action has been wholly or substantially carried out.

6 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The proposed changes to the design in Union Street are expected to be similar in cost to implement when compared with the previous plan to seal the path along the old flood levee.

7 RISK ISSUES

N/A



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2024-07-22 Open Council - Ordinary Meeting - Minutes

8 CONSULTATION WITH STATE GOVERNMENT

N/A

9 COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

N/A

10 OPTIONS FOR COUNCIL TO CONSIDER

Council can choose to either:

1. Accept the proposed design changes and do not continue with the proposed sealing works on the old flood levee.
2. Complete works including the sealing of the path along the old flood levee accordance with the motion put to Council at the meeting on 22 April 2024.

11 OFFICER'S COMMENTS/CONCLUSION

The proposed new works will address safety concerns in Union and Lyttleton Streets connecting to the Longford Main Street. The existing gravel path along the old flood levee will remain open.

Project works commenced/completed to date include:

- Lyttleton Street: footpath and preparation for bollard lighting – nearing completion;
- Latour Street: footpath – complete
- Union Street: shared pathway – tender documentation issued, closing 1 August 2024.

Works on hold:

- Old Levee Bank – concreting of footpath.

12 ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed new Union St footpath [16.1.1 - 1 page]



13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only	Nomination reference #: L21
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

Illawarra Road Longford - Pateena Road to Bridge

Common Name:

Lombardy Poplar x 31 approximately

Botanical Name (if known):

Populus nigra

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Public Land

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☒	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☒	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☐	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
☒	4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.	These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include: • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions.
☒	5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.	These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.
☒	6. Trees that have local significance.	These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.
☐	7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution	These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species
☐	8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.	These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that: • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease
☒	9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.	These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.
☐	10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.	Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

31 approximately Poplars in total on Illawarra Road, "Mountford Hill" between Pateena Road and first bridge driving towards Longford.

29 x approximately on south side, noting that the clusters of poplars marked as #18 are mapped spatially to ensure all are included.

2 x Poplars on north side.

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

These Poplars are an excellent example of a group planting.

Describe known threats to this tree:

There is a serious threat of the removal of these trees due to road works.

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

1. This grouping of Poplars are a significant element of the streetscape on Illawarra Road, creating the entrance towards Longford and are a major element of the vista of the view over the town.
2. Significant in size - averaging 25m - 28m in height x 1m - 1.6m DBH (diameter at breast height).
4. Some of the Poplars have been in this location for over 75 years (see attached 1949 historical aerial imagery), and clearly well established in the 24th March 1961 image, and image of the Longford Motor racing circuit 1953 - 1968 (also attached). Further poplars were planted 1984 - 1988 as part of the Longford heritage Avenue for the Australian Bicentenary - see attached plan sketch by the Heritage Avenue Committee and supporting documents.
5. The group of Poplars as a whole are a major component in the landscape of the drive towards Longford and the view over the town. The removal of these trees would significantly alter the streetscape and would fundamentally alter the character of the area.
6. The Poplars are extremely important to the Longford community and are immediately recognised as an important element of the town's landscape. The Poplars provide a sense of place confirmed by their inclusion in the Longford Logo for the town (see attached town tourist map).
9. Though not a native species, as a group the poplars provide refuge and roosting for birds and wildlife.



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

The significance of the Poplars is proved beyond doubt by their age, the significance as part of the Longford Bicentennial Heritage Avenue, and their inclusion on the Longford logo - see documentation

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

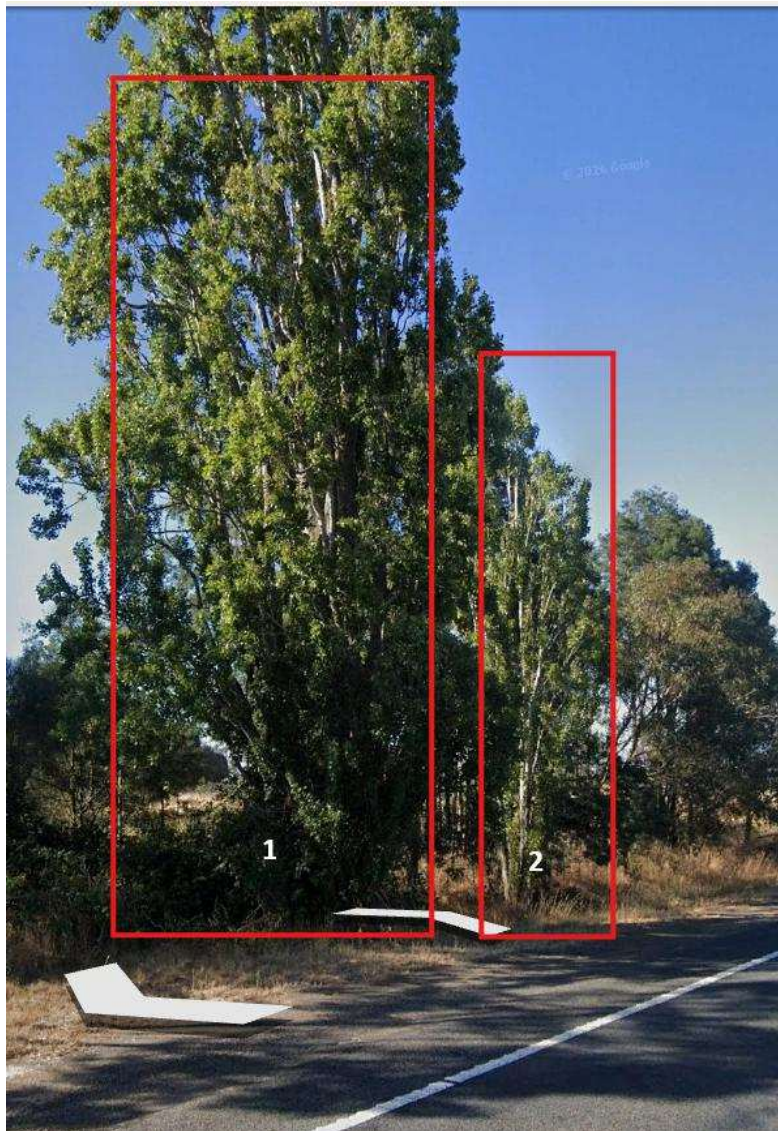
- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

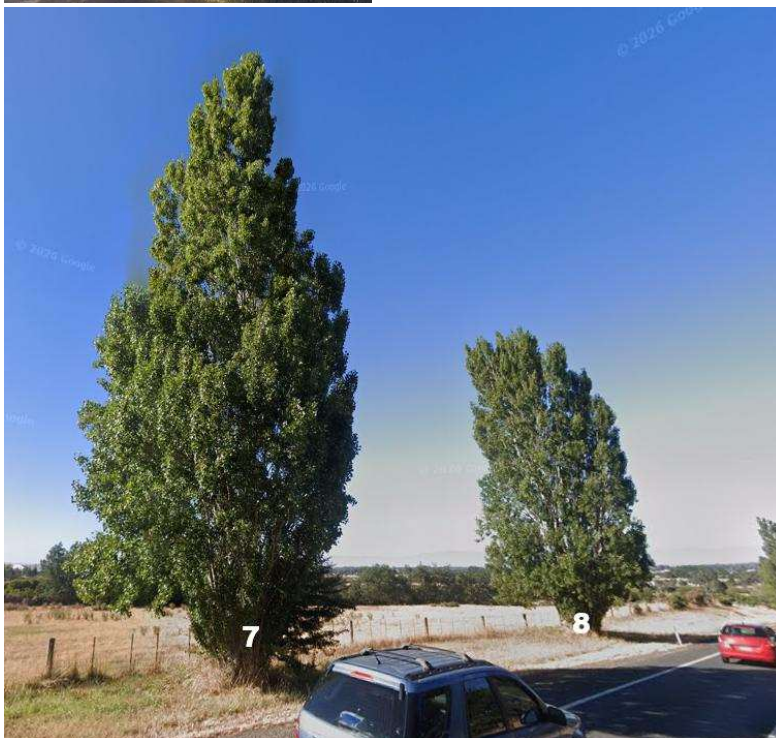
- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement
As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004
Personal information is managed in accordance with the Personal Information Protection Act 2004 and may be accessed by the individual to whom it relates, on request to Council.
Information can be used for other purposes permitted by the Local Government Act 1993 and regulations made by or under that Act, and if necessary, may be disclosed to other public sector bodies, agents, or contractors of Council, in accordance with Council's personal information protection policies.
Failure to provide all required information may result in your application not being able to be accepted or processed.



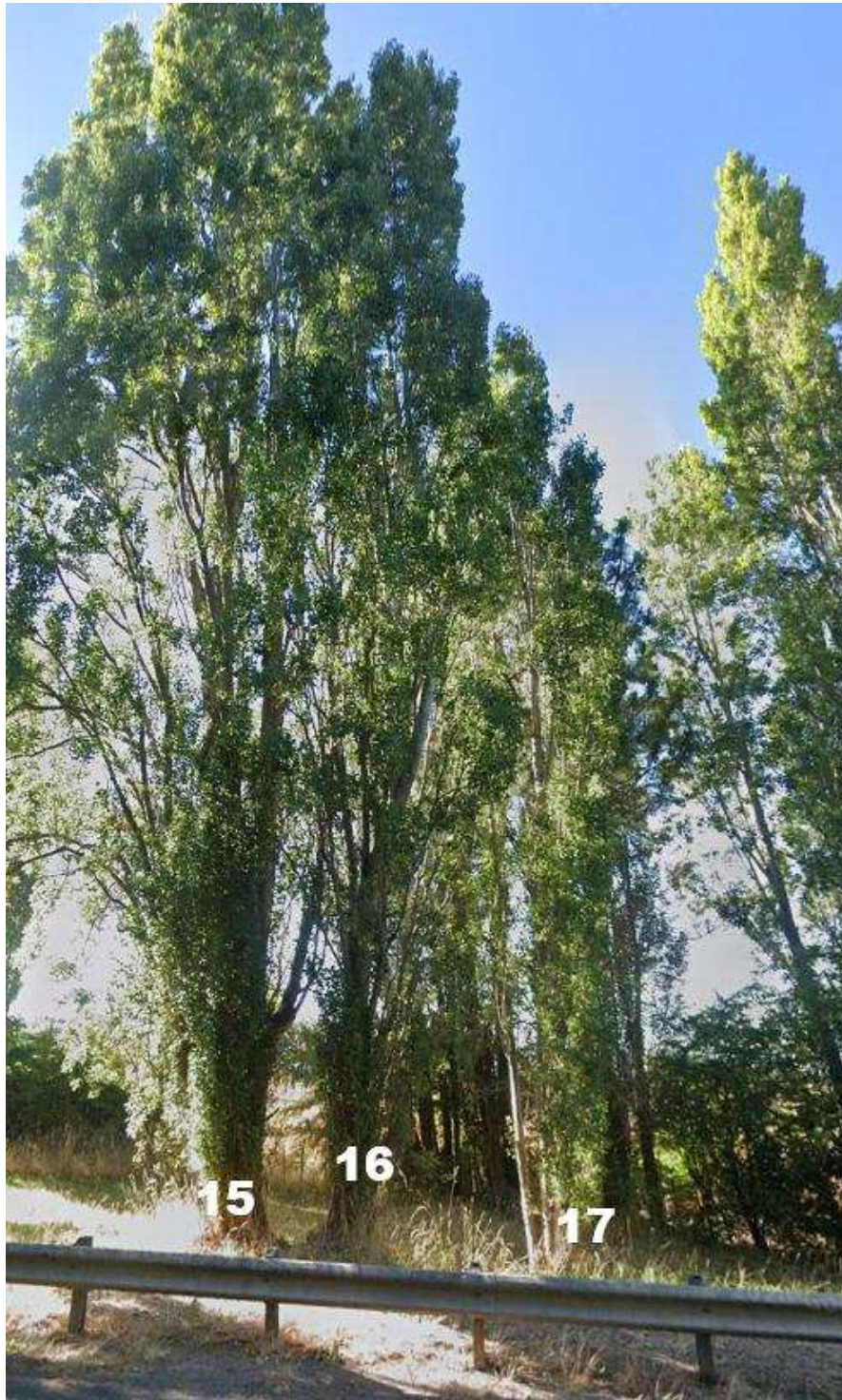






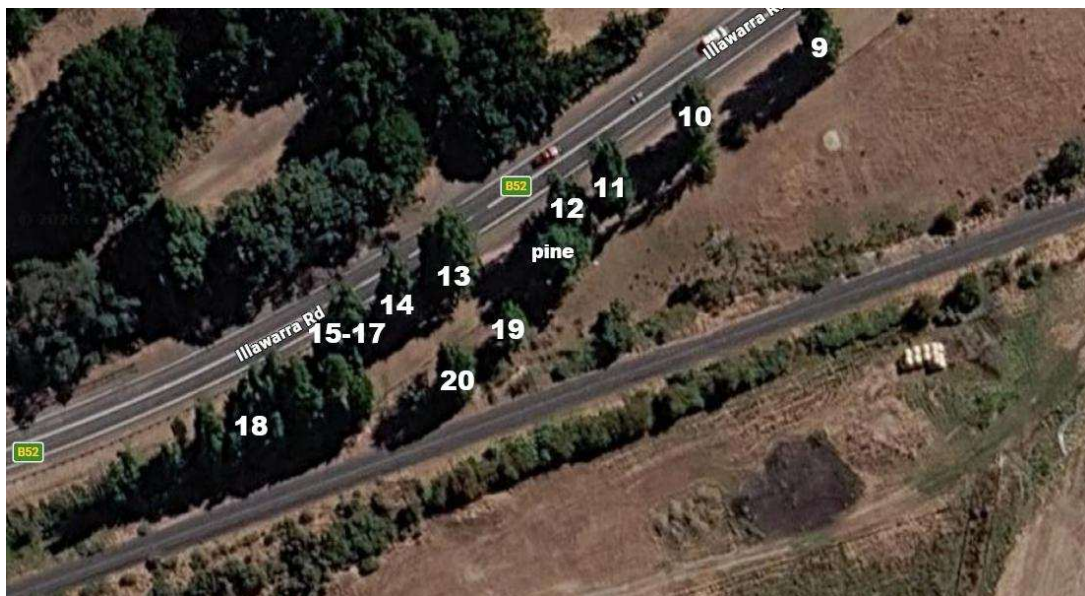














Illawarra Road - 1961



Illawarra Road - 1949

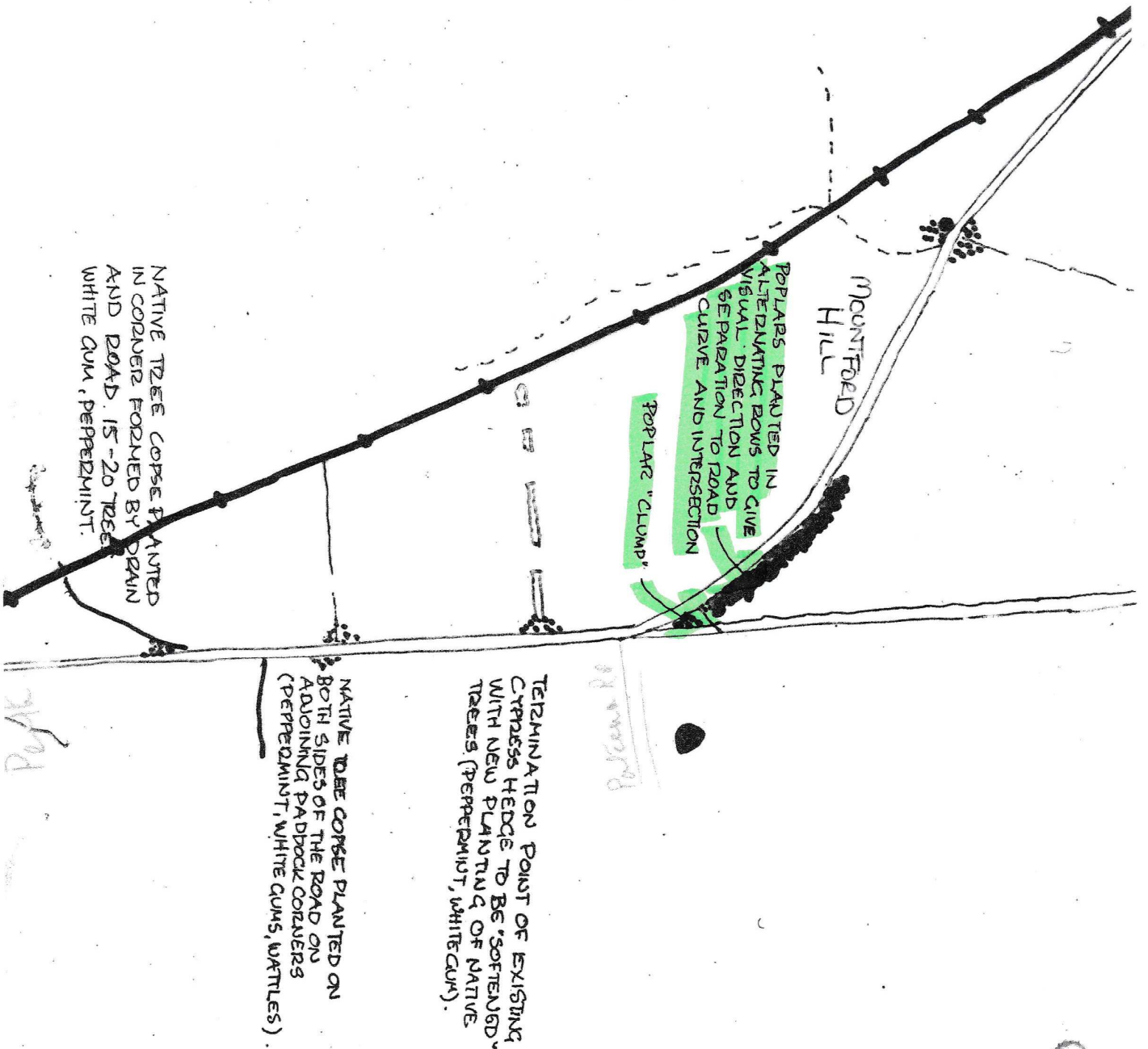


Image from Longford motor racing circuit – 1953-1968 - Mountford Hill.

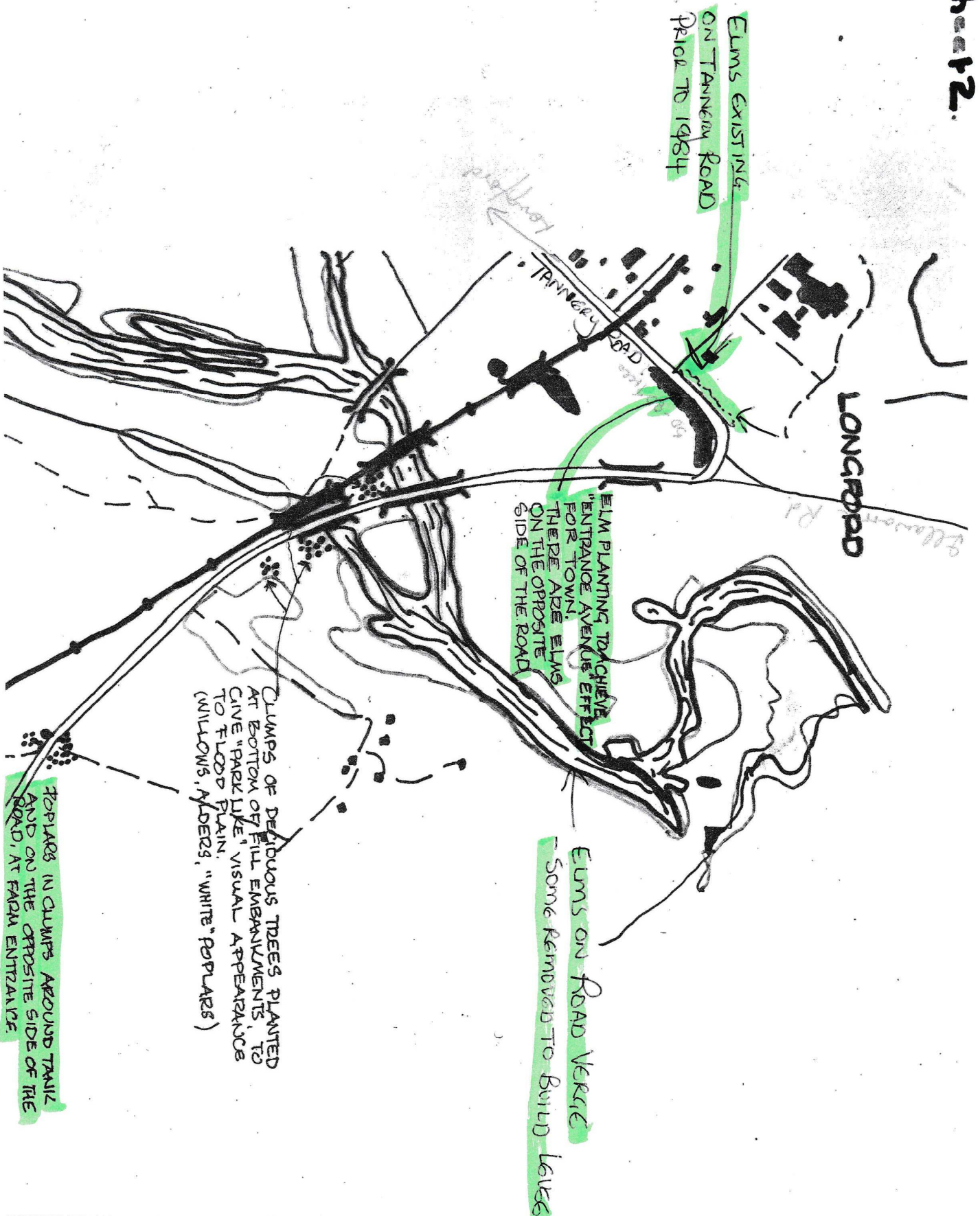


Images from Longford motor racing circuit – 1953-1968.

Sheet 1.



Sheet 2.



Sheet 3



THE LONGFORD HERITAGE AVENUE

At a meeting of the Norfolk Plains Group of the National Trust, early in 1984, the idea of planting an Avenue of Trees between the main town of the Municipality, Perth, Longford and Cressy was proposed. This Avenue to be known as "The Heritage Avenue", would be a token of recognition and appreciation to the Foresters of the District. It was also considered, that this proposal would complement other schemes embarked upon by the Municipality, for the planned 1985 Australia wide Bicentennial celebrations. The suggestion was fully approved and the meeting decided to proceed with the project.

Approval of the Avenue concept was sought and obtained from the North Regional Committee of the National Trust. A delegation from the Norfolk Plains Group attended a Longford Council meeting and received support in principle, subject to the presentation of a plan, which would comply with Municipal requirements. All landowners who occupied land upon which the proposed plantings were to be made, were visited, and without exception offered their cooperation and support, pending of course, the production of a plan showing the actual planting sites upon their properties.

The scene was now set, to compile and produce a plan for the entire scheme. Mr. Andreas Kelly, a Lecturer in Environmental Design and Landscaping at the Launceston T.C.A.E. was approached for advice, and he kindly consented to help us. He drew up a complete detailed plan of the proposed Avenue. He estimated the cost to be in the vicinity of \$20,000. This cost would include, fencing, ground preparation, purchase and protection of trees, weed control and general maintenance.

A Public meeting was held at the Longford Council Chambers, on Tuesday 6th March, 1984. Mr. Kelly's plan was presented to the well attended meeting and received approval and support. From those present at the meeting a committee was elected to proceed with the creation of the Avenue. Mr. Frank Riphey was elected Chairman, Mr. Dennis Mann is Secretary, with Committee members:- Mrs. Peter Mann, Misses, Andrew Kelly, Colin Fleming, Hugh MacKinnon and Gary Foster. Later Mr. Geoff Hudson accepted the position as Treasurer, and Mrs. Charles Wallace joined the committee.

Within six months of the Public Meeting, the Committee had raised \$2,000, due entirely to the magnificent support of the Local Business Houses and the General Public. This Public approval of the Project, was most encouraging, as the Committee had no funds when formed.

Because of our financial position and the support shown by the Public, it was decided that the first plantings of the Avenue be made on 16th September, 1984 on the Northern approach to Longford, opposite the Abattoirs. Guests were invited and those who accepted were: Parliamentarians, members of the Bicentennial Authority, members of the Midland Corridor Committee, organisations like Guides, Brownies, Cubs, Rural Youth and Garden Club, as well as many members of the Public, made up a large gathering. The League of Remembrance provided a much appreciated morning tea. An interesting display was provided by the Forestry Resources Group Caravan, their officers gave information on tree culture and donated seedling trees to any who were interested.

After a simple opening ceremony, the first tree was planted by a pupil of the Longford Primary School. The Longford Council provided water and tools to those who wished to plant trees. About 100 trees of assorted varieties, chosen for foliage contrast and size of growth were planted.

The Longford Abattoir Co. - Gilbertsons, and Koppes Trepan Post, between them, donated all the materials for, and erected the



Heritage Avenue Committee Members, Mrs. Charles Wallace and Mr. Colin Fleming, examine trees planted at Coronation Park, Longford.

fencing, for the protection of the first planting. This was a splendid gesture and very greatly appreciated by the committee. It is more than pleasing to report that these trees have received drip irrigation, when required, and are now growing very well. They should in time make a very attractive entrance to Longford.

The committee has held regular monthly meetings, mostly at the Longford Primary School; we are very appreciative of this privilege. Other meetings have been held at Committee members' homes, also of late we have met at the Leather Bottle Inn at Perth.

On the 14th September, 1985, the Greening of Australia Organisation arranged a workshop at the Longford R.S.4. Clubrooms, catered for by the League of Remembrance. This interesting and educational function was well attended. After an excellent free lunch, delegates were taken by bus and shown our 1984 plantings, as well as the proposed sites for the 1985 plantings. While on the bus a member of the Norfolk Plains Group gave an outline of the early history of the area through which they were travelling.

The bus returned to Coronation Park (on the southern end of Longford, on the Cressy Road), and dropped the passengers, who then helped plant about 400 trees and shrubs. Further plantings between Longford and Cressy were made on the 28th September with the assistance of members of the Cressy Progress Association. Altogether about 700 trees were planted in 1985.

In practice, by consultation with the farmers concerned, the overall plantings have varied slightly from the plan. These variations have made it more convenient and economical for the farmers to work their paddocks and should not in any way affect the overall concept of the Avenue.

In May of 1986, our very able Secretary Dennis Mann, notified the committee that he had accepted a teaching position in Brunel, North Borneo. He gave a great input to our committee, with his flair for publicity, posters as well as the numerous items of work a good secretary manages to accomplish. We sincerely thank him and wish him well in his new position. At the moment we do not have a secretary -

minutes are taken by a member of committee and Mrs. Murray Cox of Cressy very kindly types them for us.

In 1986, areas on Mr. Mackinnon's property "Moonford", along what is known as "The Flying Mile", were fenced off, ripped and prepared for planting. On 6th September about 40 members of the Public helped with the planting of about 500 trees and shrubs. On the same day a group from Cressy completed two further plantings on the Cressy Road of some 50 trees. The wet conditions in the late winter prevented two further sites on "Moonford" being prepared and planted, these shall be dealt with next year.

It is proposed that in the vicinity of what used to be the "Pit area" on the old Longford Grand Prix Motor Racing Circuit, that the National Tree of each International driver who competed in the racing, be planted. A plaque will be erected to commemorate the excitement and thrill of those days, on a circuit that was considered by the drivers, as one of the World's best Grand Prix Venues.

It is also proposed that on the Perth or Eastern end of the new high level bridge at Longford, that a bank facing the road be planted with 14 hectares of Daffodils. Approaches have been made to the Daffodil Society of Tasmania, and it is hoped that they will help us with this project.

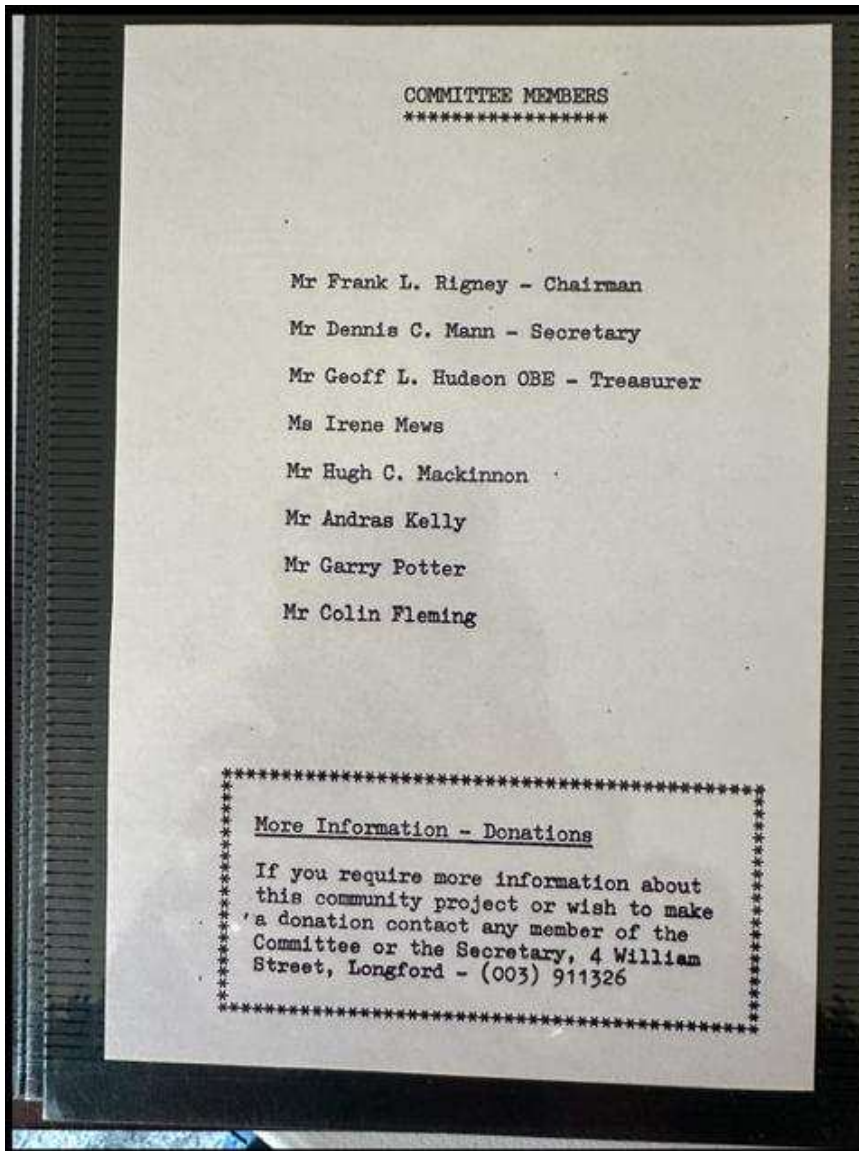
The achievements of the Committee to date have been made possible by the generous support given by the General Public, Business Houses and other Organizations. This help has been in the form of money, merchandise and labour. Very considerable financial help has also been provided by the Greening of Australia Organisation.

This year with the necessity of further funds being required, small active committees were formed in Longford and Cressy.

Representatives of these Committees, Mr. Peter Cook of Longford and Mr. Murray Cox of Cressy now attend our meetings. We still require further funds to complete the final plantings of the whole avenue concept by the Spring of 1987.

Donations may be sent to our Treasurer, Mr. Geoff Hudson, 2 Anstey Street, Longford.

Newsletter No. 104



Longford Heritage Avenue Committee 1984



National Tree Care Award 1986

LONGFORD HERITAGE AVENUE COMMITTEE

Commended for their Tree Project
in the

AREA
IMPROVEMENT (COMMUNITY)



ABC-TV Countrywide

Category



National Tree Program



Longford Heritage Avenue Committee

Longford

2 Anstey Street
LONGFORD
Tas 7301

27 June 1986

The Director
National Tree Program
G.P.O.Box 1252
CANBERRA
ACT 2601

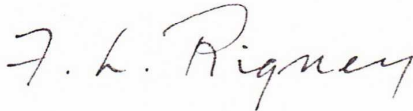
Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find our entry for the ABC Countrywide National Tree Care Award 1986 - Group Tree Project.

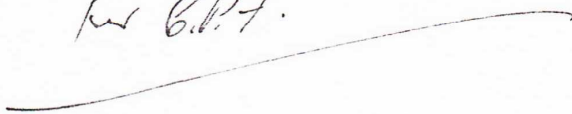
In the event that you may need to make contact and cannot reach either of those listed in our application, the following two phone numbers are included

Mr Frank L. Rigney - 003-445923
Mr Colin P. Fleming - 003-911719

Yours faithfully,



(F.L. Rigney)
CHAIRMAN

APPENDIX 1

- District Map - PROJECT LOCATION
- Sheet One - see district map
- Sheet Two - see district map
- Sheet Three - see district map
- Sheet Four - see district map

APPENDIX 2

PUBLICITY

- The Heritage Avenue Project - 'A Public Field Day'
- Heritage Avenue - Aim - Where - History - Donations - Committee
- The Heritage Avenue Committee - Invitation
- Longford Municipality - Collection Authority
- Heritage Avenue
- Heritage Avenue Project - 'A Public Field Day'
- Heritage Avenue - Perth, Longford, Cressy
- All Ages Help in tree Project - 'The Examiner' Newspaper June 12, 1986

Longford Heritage Avenue Committee

Longford

PERTH - LONGFORD - CRESSY

TASMANIA

HERITAGE AVENUE PROJECT

AWARD APPLICATION

PREPARED FOR:

- A.B.C. COUNTRYWIDE
- NATIONAL TREE CARE
- AWARD 1986

PREPARED BY:

- LONGFORD HERITAGE AVENUE COMMITTEE

1. NAME OF GROUP

Longford Heritage Avenue Committee

2. POSTAL ADDRESS

2 Anstey Street, Longford, Tasmania, 7301

3. CONTACT NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER

Either: G.L. Hudson (003) 911454
H.C. Mackinnon (003) 911832

4. PROJECT TITLE

Longford Heritage Avenue Committee

5. LONGFORD GOVERNMENT AREA AND PROJECT LOCATION

Longford Municipality (see map attached)

The project starts at the eastern end of Illawarra Road (B52) at Perth and turns off that road to the northern town boundary of Longford township (a distance of 5 km). It recommences at the southern town boundary of Longford along Cressy Road (B51) to the northern boundary of Cressy township (a distance of 11 km).

The town at the centre of the project is Longford from which the project radiates.

6. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The idea was first put forward by the local branch of the National Trust. It was taken up by private citizens who formed themselves into a Committee. Members of the Committee approached members of the community and business and service organisations for donations to fund the project and request their participation.

Participants are and were apart from a central committee of seven:-

Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Brownies who planted trees and mulched them.

..2/-

.. 2 ..

Gilbertsons Pty. Ltd. & Koppers Pty. Ltd. provided fencing materials and labour and erected fences.
Longford Garden Club - planting of trees.
Rural Youth - provision of mulching.
Perth, Longford and Cressy sub-committees - fund raising and tree maintenance.
Longford school children - planting of trees.
Longford Municipal Council - collection and distribution of mulching, watering facilities and drainage.
Greening Australia (Tas) - funds and conducting a statewide workshop on the project site.
J.R. Stephenson Pty. Ltd. - donation of irrigation equipment.
Others involved - Womens League of Remembrance and Maree Barnes - providing refreshments for working parties; James Cox, labour and equipment for deep ripping and many others in small ways.

7. PROJECT OUTLINE

The aims of the project are:-

- (i) To help arrest tree decline in rural areas.
- (ii) To beautify the landscape by providing scenic vistas in natural surroundings.
- (iii) To make the community aware of the value of trees in our landscape.
- (iv) To provide an identity within the community and in which everyone may participate.
- (v) To complete the project for our bi-centennial year in 1988 as a reminder to all of our heritage. A commemorative roll is to be established.
- (vii) To preserve and regenerate a portion of the only remaining indigenous bushland. The species concerned is Eucalyptus pauciflora.

The procedures used:-

- (i) Preparation of overall plan by a landscape architect.
- (ii) To approach landowners seeking approval and co-operation for planting trees in their property.
- (iii) Gaining the backing of the Longford Council for implementation of the project.

.. 3 ..

- (iv) Raising the necessary funds.
- (v) Fencing the designated areas.
- (vi) Ground preparation.
- (vii) Planting of trees by individuals and community groups and organisations.
- (viii) Irrigation, mulching and maintenance.

Specie selections, in rural areas we have selected predominantly native species.

At the approaches to the townships we have planted selected exotic deciduous and evergreens to complement the existing townships landscape.

8. SITE DESCRIPTION

Roadside planting between Perth, Longford and Cressy. Visual appearance of project prior to commencement was one of ageing and receding rural vegetation and the ageing of exotic trees planted by the early pioneer.

The problems to be overcome were an imbalance of present plantings in rural areas and the existing stark and unsightly entrances to the three townships concerned.

The possibilities were to the aesthetics of the project site with the object of improving the visual effect in the countryside and the old world township entrances for both residents and tourists.

The climate has a mean winter temperature of 10°C and a mean summer temperature of 23°C. The annual rainfall of 960 mm with a winter incidence, heaviest average rainfall occurs in October.

9. PROJECT PLANNING (see sheets, 1,2,3 and 4)

The project was put to Andras Kelly, a lecturer in landscaping at the Tasmanian School and Institute of Technology. Under his direction, he and his class drew up the initial plan which called for an estimated cost of \$20,000, and the planting of between 4000-5000 trees.

This plan was referred to Mr Neil Parker for advice as to its practicality. Mr Parker is a trained silviculturist with the Tasmanian Forestry Commission (Private Forestry Division). He endorsed the plan as practical and also the species selected.

.. 4 ..

10. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The tasks were performed by joint effort of the landowner on whose land the trees have been planted, the local Council, interested community groups and individual people. Supervision was carried out by the central committee in liaison with the local sub-committee.

11. PUBLICITY

Publicity has been maintained throughout the project. Forms of publicity have been:-

Press reports.

Notice boards in the three township libraries.

Radio interview conducted by the A.B.C. rural radio department.

Exhibition of posters.

Plastic board notices in each planted area carrying the words, "This is a Heritage Avenue Project."

Display at the local Longford Agricultural Show.

Workshop conducted by Greening Australia (Tas) at Coronation Park in our project area.

Invitation to local prominent people to attend the opening of our initial planting.

12. MAINTENANCE

Maintenance has been continuous:-

Fencing against stock.

Watering by irrigation.

Weed control by mulching (pea straw and woodchips)

Weed control by weedkiller spray.

Mowing where necessary for fire and weed control.

Bagging of tree guards against wind and frost during establishment phase.

Replacement of trees.

13. BENEFITS TO WIDER COMMUNITY

(i) A better living environment.

(ii) A more attractive landscape.

(iii) An economic benefit by saving the soil from loss by rain and wind and the giving of richness and life to the soil for the benefit of all.

(iv) A sense of community by working on a common project for the benefit of all.

(v) A barbecue area being made available for residents and tourists.

.. 5 ..

14. BENEFITS TO THE PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

- (i) Participants have worked with and become acquainted with all stratas of socieity.
- (ii) The pleasure of working with people who have a common purpose which is not material gain.
- (iii) The warmth of giving back something to the community in return for the benefits the community have given the participants as individuals.
- (iv) The friendship generated within a close-knit committee of men and women who have diverse characters and all of whom have a sense of humour.

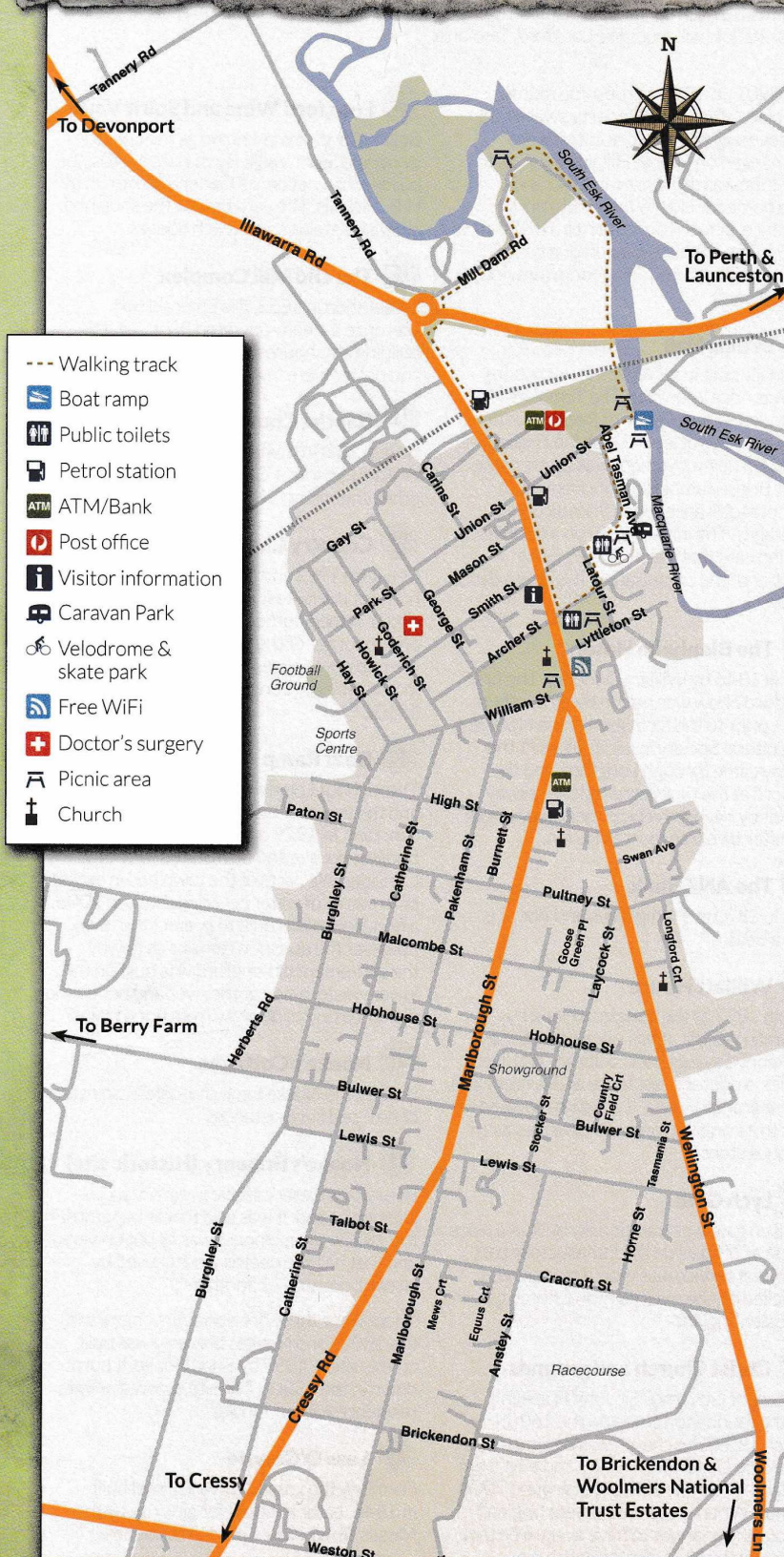
15. MAIN LESSONS

- (i) The value of community participation in any enterprise.
- (ii) A community given an objective and leadership will work together to achieve a goal.
- (iii) Small groups are capable of big things.
- (iv) Ideas can be translated into action with applied determinations.
- (v) There are people within any community who have imagination and/or leadership capacity.
- (vi) People are becoming more aware of their living environment.
- (vii) That discipline, commitment and responsibility bring out the best in people and their environment.



Longford Town Map

HISTORY • GARDENS • ART • FOOD • STORIES • CULTURE



Experience Longford

- The Anglican **Christ Church** is one of the oldest churches in Tasmania. The adjoining cemetery is the last resting place for many of the earliest European occupants of Van Diemen's Land. Hear their stories from the Voices from the Grave collection, which can be purchased from the Council Offices in Smith Street.
- Discover works from local artists or a treasure from the past in an **antique shop or gallery**.
- In season, **pick your own berries** at Longford Berries and delight in fresh farm produce.
- Trout are in abundance and **fly fishing** is a very popular pastime in the region. The South Esk and Macquarie Rivers meet at the eastern side of Longford which is a beautiful spot to drop a line.
- Discover some of the fabulous **places to eat**; bakeries, cafés, restaurants and pubs offer a diverse array of cuisine, with many of our eateries housed in lovingly restored Georgian buildings.
- The **Australian Grand Prix** was staged in Longford in 1959 and 1965. At the Country Club Hotel, you will find a nostalgic collection of memorabilia that will take you back to an internationally acclaimed time in Longford's past.
- Take a picnic to the Mill Dam or take a leisurely stroll along the river on the **Mill Dam walking circuit**.
- Situated in the town is a competition-standard outdoor velodrome, fully-equipped gym and sports centre, skate park, playground, bowls and golf clubs. All facilities welcome visitors.
- Situated alongside a country lane lined with hawthorn hedges are convict built Woolmers and Brickendon Estates. Take the **walking track** between the two properties through spectacular farm land alongside the Macquarie River.
- The skills and labours of assigned convict women and men were the key to the prosperity of **World Heritage Listed** estates **Woolmers** and **Brickendon**. Explore these two estates, their impressive gardens and marvel at the results of these convicts' labour.



13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: L22	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

Coronation Park Cnr Cressy Rd, Brickendon & Catherine Sts.

Common Name:

Tasmanian Blackwood

Botanical Name (if known):

Acacia Melanoxylon

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Public Land

Postal Address:

13 Smith Street Longford 7301

Phone Number/s:

Email:

council@nmc.tas.gov.au

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Note: If this document is a printed copy always check the electronic version to ensure it is up-to-date.

Page 1 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☒	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☐	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☐	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
☒	4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.	These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include: • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions.
☒	5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.	These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.
☐	6. Trees that have local significance.	These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.
☐	7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution	These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species
☐	8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.	These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that: • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease
☒	9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.	These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.
☐	10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.	Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.

Note: If this document is a printed copy always check the electronic version to ensure it is up-to-date.

Page 2 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

Coronation Park along Catherine Street fence line.
Blackwood No: 1 is on the corner of Catherine and Brickendon Streets.
Blackwood No: 6 is at the Cressy Road intersection end of the park on Catherine Street.
No's 2 to 5 run along the fence line in between No:1 and No: 6.

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

Trees are over 40 years old, commemorative planting.

Describe known threats to this tree:

none known.

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

List attached - why the Blackwood's are significant



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

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Information can be used for other purposes permitted by the Local Government Act 1993 and regulations made by or under that Act, and if necessary, may be disclosed to other public sector bodies, agents, or contractors of Council, in accordance with Council's personal information protection policies.
Failure to provide all required information may result in your application not being able to be accepted or processed.

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Page 4 of 4
Version: 3.0

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

1. As a row of good-sized Blackwood's they are a significant aesthetic component of the park.

2. are of a good size for the species.

No: 1 – 10.8m height – 450mm DBH

No: 2 – 12.8m height – 1000mm @300mm high (multi trunked)

No: 3 – 13.3m height – 500mm DBH

No: 4 – 13.3m height – 500mm DBH

No: 5 – 9.8m height - 600mm DBH @600mm high (multi trunked)

No: 6 – 16.7m height – 700mm DBH

4. These Blackwood's are a good remaining row of those planted as part of the Longford Heritage Avenue planting for the Australian Bicentenary - see attached plan sketch by the Heritage Avenue Committee and supporting documents.

5. These Blackwood's as a row of trees a prominent play a major role in enhancing the natural landscape and park, enhancing the Cressy end entrance to Longford, also providing shade for dog walkers etc.

9. As a group of native species, they provide significant habitat for nesting and foraging for birds, native animals, insects.



Coronation Park Blackwood No:1 – Corner Catherine and Brickendon Streets



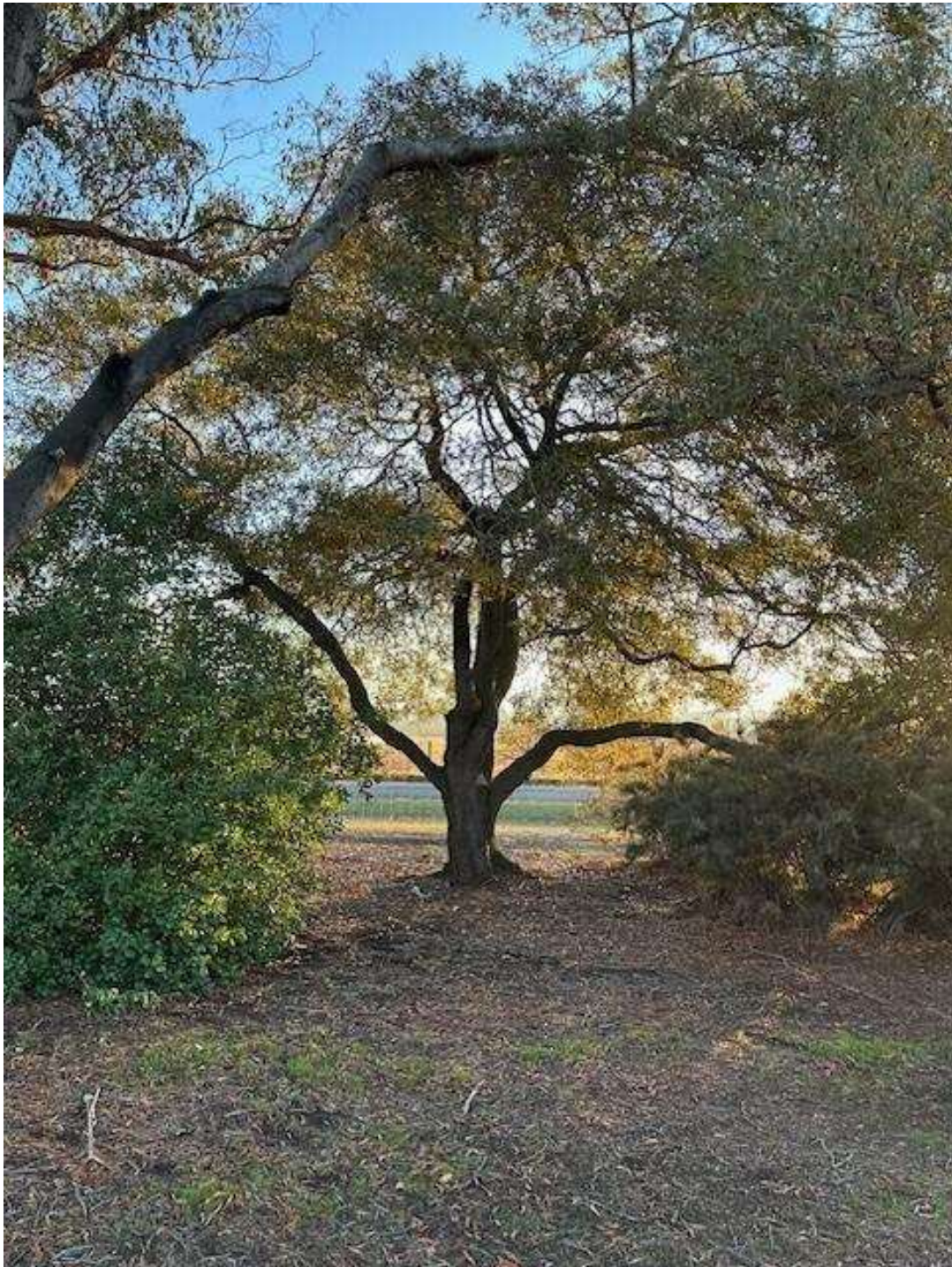
Coronation Park Blackwood #2 – Catherine Street



Coronation Park Blackwood No: 3 (No: 2 in background) – Catherine Street



Coronation Park Blackwood #4 (#3 in foreground) Catherine Street



Coronation Park Blackwood #5 – Catherine Street fence line (towards intersection with Cressy Road).

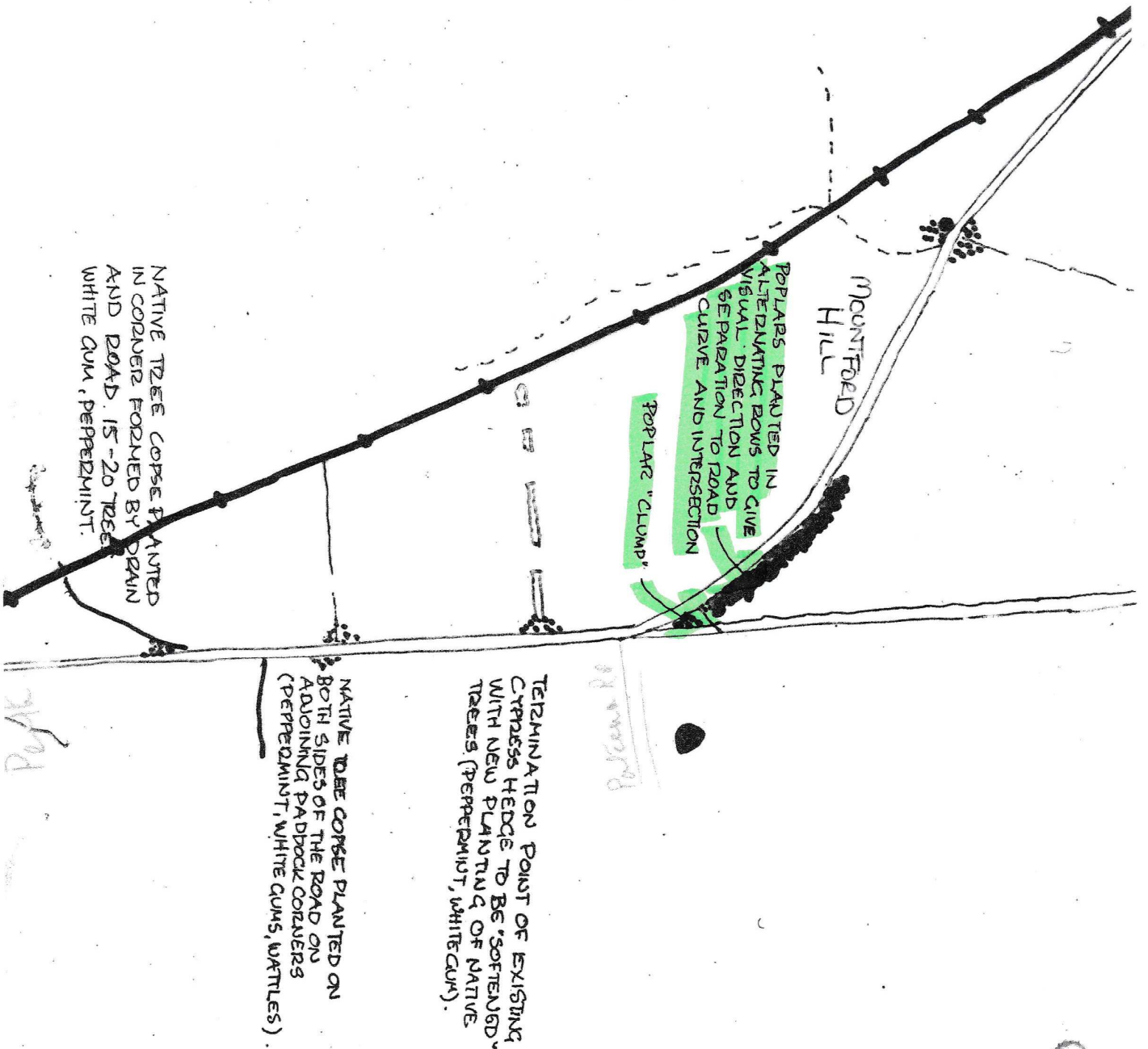


Coronation Park Blackwood #6 – Catherine Street fence line (Cressy intersection end).

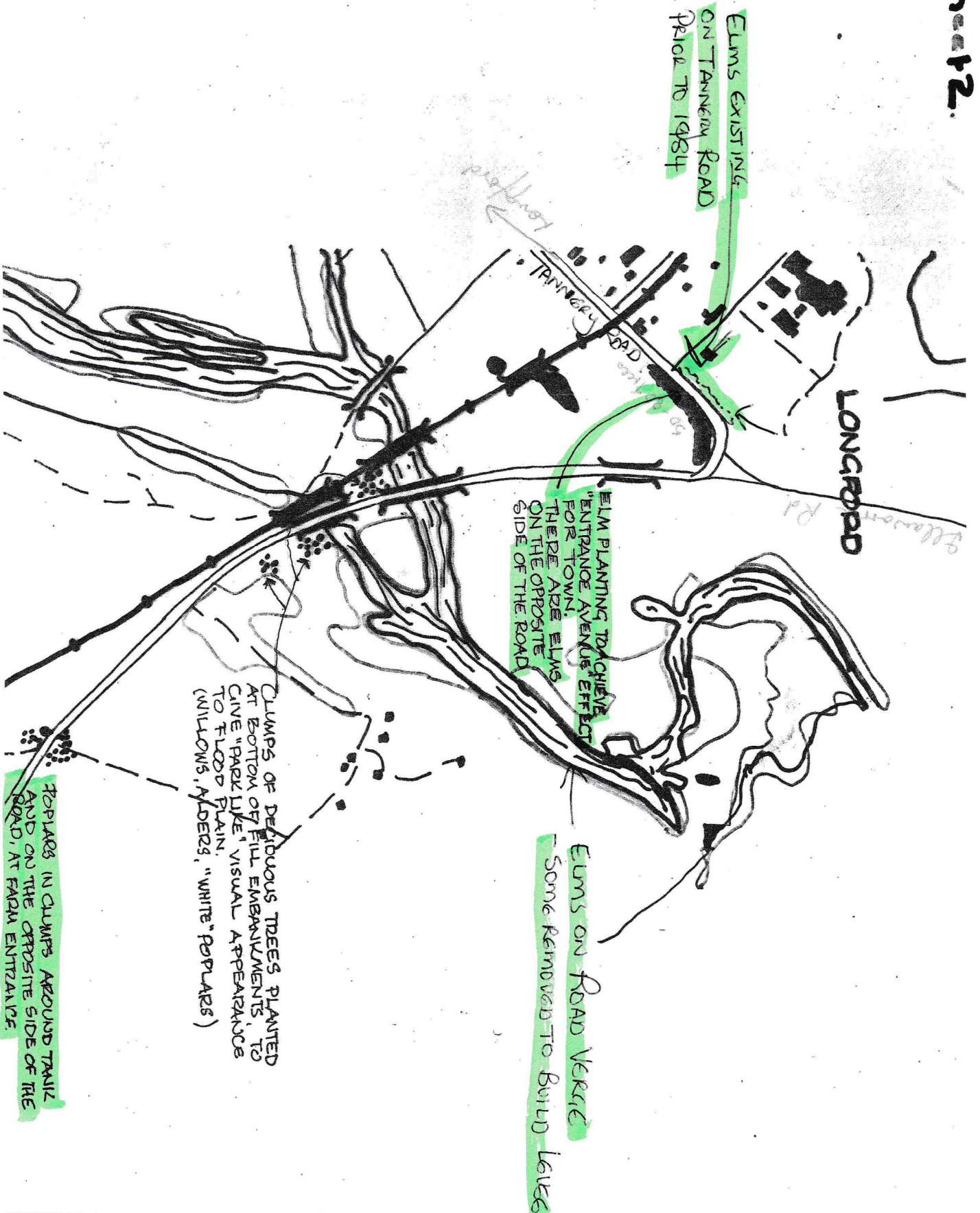


Coronation Park Blackwood's Bark.

Sheet 1.



Sheet 2.



Sheet 3



THE LONGFORD HERITAGE AVENUE

At a meeting of the Norfolk Plains Group of the National Trust, early in 1984, the idea of planting an Avenue of Trees between the main town of the Municipality, Perth, Longford and Cressy was proposed. This Avenue to be known as "The Heritage Avenue", would be a token of recognition and appreciation to the Heritage passed to this generation by the Forefathers of the District. It was also considered, that this proposal, would complement other schemes embarked upon by the Municipality, for the planned 1985 Australia wide Bicentennial celebrations. The suggestion was fully approved and the meeting decided to proceed with the project.

Approval of the Avenue concept was sought and obtained from the North Regional Committee of the National Trust. A delegation from the Norfolk Plains Group attended a Longford Council meeting, and received support in principle, subject to the presentation of a plan, which would comply with Municipal requirements. All landowners who occupied land upon which the proposed plantings were to be made, were visited, and without exception offered their co-operation and support, pending of course, the production of a plan showing the actual planting sites upon their properties.

The scene was now set, to compile and produce a plan for the entire scheme. Mr. Andrew Kelly, a Lecturer in Environmental Design and Landscaping at the Launceston T.C.A.E. was approached for advice, and he kindly consented to help us. He drew up a complete detailed plan of the proposed Avenue. He estimated the cost to be in the vicinity of 120,000. This cost would include, fencing, ground preparation, purchase and protection of trees, weed control and general maintenance.

A Public meeting was held at the Longford Council Chambers, on Tuesday 6th March, 1984. Mr. Kelly's plan was presented to the well attended meeting and received approval and support. From those present at the meeting a committee was elected to proceed with the creation of the Avenue. Mr. Frank Rigney was elected Chairman, Mr. Dennis Mann as Secretary, with Committee members:- Mrs. Irene Miles, Mr. John Kelly, Colin Fleming, Hugh MacKinnon and Gary Potter. Later Mr. Geoff Hudson assumed the position as Treasurer, and Mrs. Charles Wallace joined the committee.

Within six months of the Public Meeting, the Committee had raised \$2,000, due entirely to the magnificent support of the Local Business Houses and the General Public. This Public approval of the Project, was most encouraging, as the Committee had no funds when formed.

Because of our financial position and the support shown by the Public, it was decided that the first plantings of the Avenue be made on 10th September, 1984 on the Northern approach to Longford, opposite the Abattoirs. Grounds were invited and those who accepted were Parliamentarians, members of the Bicentennial Authority, members of the Midland Corridor Committee, organisations like Guides, Brownies, Cubs, Rural Youth and Garden Club, as well as many members of the Public, made up a large gathering. The League of Remembrance provided a much appreciated morning tea. An interesting display was provided by the Forestry Resources Group Caravan, their officers gave information on tree culture and donated seedling trees to any who were interested.

After a simple opening ceremony, the first tree was planted by a pupil of the Longford Primary School. The Longford Council provided water and tools to those who wished to plant trees. About 180 trees of assorted varieties, chosen for foliage contrast and size of growth were planted.

The Longford Abattoir Co. - Gilbertson, and Koppers, Treas. Potin, between them, donated all the materials for, and erected the

Page 2



Heritage Avenue Committee Members, Mrs. Charles Wallace and Mr. Colin Fleming, examine trees planted at Coronation Park, Longford.

fencing, for the protection of the first planting. This was a splendid gesture and very greatly appreciated by the committee. It is more than pleasing to report that these trees have received drip irrigation, when required, and are now growing very well. They should in time make a very attractive entrance to Longford.

The committee has held regular monthly meetings, mostly at the Longford Primary School; we are very appreciative of this privilege. Other meetings have been held at Committee members' homes, also of late we have met at the Leather Bottle Inn at Perth.

On the 14th September, 1985, the Greening of Australia Organisation arranged a workshop at the Longford R.S.L. Clubrooms, catered for by the League of Remembrance. This interesting and educational function was well attended. After an excellent free lunch, delegates were taken by bus and shown our 1984 plantings, as well as the proposed sites for the 1985 plantings. While on the bus a member of the Norfolk Plains Group gave an outline of the early history of the area through which they were travelling.

The bus returned to Coronation Park (on the southern end of Longford on the Cressy Road), and dropped the passengers, who then walked past about 400 trees and shrubs. Further plantings between Longford and Cressy were made on the 28th September with the assistance of members of the Cressy Progress Association. Altogether about 700 trees were planted in 1985.

In practice, by consultation with the farmers concerned, the overall plantings have varied slightly from the plan. These variations have made it more convenient and economical for the farmers to work their paddocks and should not in any way affect the overall concept of the Avenue.

In May of 1986, our very able Secretary Dennis Mann, notified the committee that he had accepted a teaching position in Brunel, North Borneo. He gave a great input to our committee, with his flair for publicity, posters as well as the numerous items of work a good secretary manages to accomplish. We sincerely thank him and wish him well in his new position. At the moment we do not have a secretary -

minutes are taken by a member of committee and Mrs. Murray Cox of Cressy very kindly types them for us.

In 1986, areas on Mr. MacKinnon's property "Mountford", along what is known as "The Flying Mile", were fenced off, ripped and prepared for planting. On 6th September about 40 members of the Public helped with the planting of about 500 trees and shrubs. On the same day a group from Cressy completed two further plantings on the Cressy Road of some 50 trees. The wet conditions in the late winter prevented two further sites on "Mountford" being prepared and planted, these shall be dealt with next year.

It is also proposed that in the vicinity of what used to be the "Pit area" on the old Longford Grand Prix Motor Racing Circuit, that the National Tree of each International driver who competed in the racing, be planted. A plaque will be erected to commemorate the excitement and thrill of those days, on a circuit that was considered by the drivers, as one of the World's best Grand Prix Venues.

It is also proposed that on the Perth or Eastern end of the new high level bridge at Longford, that a bank facing the road be planted with 14 hectares of Daffodils. Approaches have been made to the Daffodil Society of Tasmania, and it is hoped that they will help us with this project.

The achievements of the Committee to date have been made possible by the generous support given by the General Public, Business Houses and other Organizations. This help has been in the form of money, merchandise and labour. Very considerable financial help has also been provided by the Greening of Australia Organisation.

This year with the necessity of further funds being required, small active committees were formed in Longford and Cressy.

Representatives of these Committees, Mr. Peter Cook of Longford and Mr. Murray Cox of Cressy now attend our meetings. We still require further funds to complete the final plantings of the whole avenue concept by the Spring of 1987.

Donations may be sent to our Treasurer, Mr. Geoff Hudson, 2 Anstey Street, Longford.

Newsletter No. 104

14th September 1985 - 400 trees planted at Coronation Park.

Longford Heritage Avenue Newsletter.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Mr Frank L. Rigney - Chairman

Mr Dennis C. Mann - Secretary

Mr Geoff L. Hudson OBE - Treasurer

Ms Irene Mews

Mr Hugh C. Mackinnon

Mr Andras Kelly

Mr Garry Potter

Mr Colin Fleming

*
* More Information - Donations *
*

If you require more information about
this community project or wish to make
a donation contact any member of the
Committee or the Secretary, 4 William
Street, Longford - (003) 911326



National Tree Care Award 1986

LONGFORD HERITAGE AVENUE COMMITTEE

Commended for their Tree Project
in the

AREA
IMPROVEMENT (COMMUNITY)



ABC-TV Countrywide

Category



National Tree Program



Longford Heritage Avenue Committee

Longford

2 Anstey Street
LONGFORD
Tas 7301

27 June 1986

The Director
National Tree Program
G.P.O.Box 1252
CANBERRA
ACT 2601

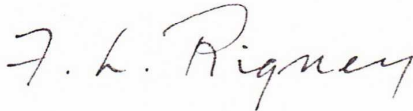
Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find our entry for the ABC Countrywide National Tree Care Award 1986 - Group Tree Project.

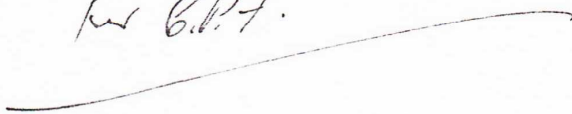
In the event that you may need to make contact and cannot reach either of those listed in our application, the following two phone numbers are included

Mr Frank L. Rigney - 003-445923
Mr Colin P. Fleming - 003-911719

Yours faithfully,



(F.L. Rigney)
CHAIRMAN

APPENDIX 1

- District Map - PROJECT LOCATION
- Sheet One - see district map
- Sheet Two - see district map
- Sheet Three - see district map
- Sheet Four - see district map

APPENDIX 2

PUBLICITY

- The Heritage Avenue Project - 'A Public Field Day'
- Heritage Avenue - Aim - Where - History - Donations - Committee
- The Heritage Avenue Committee - Invitation
- Longford Municipality - Collection Authority
- Heritage Avenue
- Heritage Avenue Project - 'A Public Field Day'
- Heritage Avenue - Perth, Longford, Cressy
- All Ages Help in tree Project - 'The Examiner' Newspaper June 12, 1986

Longford Heritage Avenue Committee

Longford

PERTH - LONGFORD - CRESSY

TASMANIA

HERITAGE AVENUE PROJECT

AWARD APPLICATION

PREPARED FOR:

- A.B.C. COUNTRYWIDE
- NATIONAL TREE CARE
- AWARD 1986

PREPARED BY:

- LONGFORD HERITAGE AVENUE COMMITTEE

1. NAME OF GROUP

Longford Heritage Avenue Committee

2. POSTAL ADDRESS

2 Anstey Street, Longford, Tasmania, 7301

3. CONTACT NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER

Either: G.L. Hudson (003) 911454
H.C. Mackinnon (003) 911832

4. PROJECT TITLE

Longford Heritage Avenue Committee

5. LONGFORD GOVERNMENT AREA AND PROJECT LOCATION

Longford Municipality (see map attached)

The project starts at the eastern end of Illawarra Road (B52) at Perth and turns off that road to the northern town boundary of Longford township (a distance of 5 km). It recommences at the southern town boundary of Longford along Cressy Road (B51) to the northern boundary of Cressy township (a distance of 11 km).

The town at the centre of the project is Longford from which the project radiates.

6. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The idea was first put forward by the local branch of the National Trust. It was taken up by private citizens who formed themselves into a Committee. Members of the Committee approached members of the community and business and service organisations for donations to fund the project and request their participation.

Participants are and were apart from a central committee of seven:-

Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Brownies who planted trees and mulched them.

..2/-

.. 2 ..

Gilbertsons Pty. Ltd. & Koppers Pty. Ltd. provided fencing materials and labour and erected fences.
Longford Garden Club - planting of trees.
Rural Youth - provision of mulching.
Perth, Longford and Cressy sub-committees - fund raising and tree maintenance.
Longford school children - planting of trees.
Longford Municipal Council - collection and distribution of mulching, watering facilities and drainage.
Greening Australia (Tas) - funds and conducting a statewide workshop on the project site.
J.R. Stephenson Pty. Ltd. - donation of irrigation equipment.
Others involved - Womens League of Remembrance and Maree Barnes - providing refreshments for working parties; James Cox, labour and equipment for deep ripping and many others in small ways.

7. PROJECT OUTLINE

The aims of the project are:-

- (i) To help arrest tree decline in rural areas.
- (ii) To beautify the landscape by providing scenic vistas in natural surroundings.
- (iii) To make the community aware of the value of trees in our landscape.
- (iv) To provide an identity within the community and in which everyone may participate.
- (v) To complete the project for our bi-centennial year in 1988 as a reminder to all of our heritage. A commemorative roll is to be established.
- (vii) To preserve and regenerate a portion of the only remaining indigenous bushland. The species concerned is Eucalyptus pauciflora.

The procedures used:-

- (i) Preparation of overall plan by a landscape architect.
- (ii) To approach landowners seeking approval and co-operation for planting trees in their property.
- (iii) Gaining the backing of the Longford Council for implementation of the project.

.. 3 ..

- (iv) Raising the necessary funds.
- (v) Fencing the designated areas.
- (vi) Ground preparation.
- (vii) Planting of trees by individuals and community groups and organisations.
- (viii) Irrigation, mulching and maintenance.

Specie selections, in rural areas we have selected predominantly native species.

At the approaches to the townships we have planted selected exotic deciduous and evergreens to complement the existing townships landscape.

8. SITE DESCRIPTION

Roadside planting between Perth, Longford and Cressy. Visual appearance of project prior to commencement was one of ageing and receding rural vegetation and the ageing of exotic trees planted by the early pioneer.

The problems to be overcome were an imbalance of present plantings in rural areas and the existing stark and unsightly entrances to the three townships concerned.

The possibilities were to the aesthetics of the project site with the object of improving the visual effect in the countryside and the old world township entrances for both residents and tourists.

The climate has a mean winter temperature of 10°C and a mean summer temperature of 23°C. The annual rainfall of 960 mm with a winter incidence, heaviest average rainfall occurs in October.

9. PROJECT PLANNING (see sheets, 1,2,3 and 4)

The project was put to Andras Kelly, a lecturer in landscaping at the Tasmanian School and Institute of Technology. Under his direction, he and his class drew up the initial plan which called for an estimated cost of \$20,000, and the planting of between 4000-5000 trees.

This plan was referred to Mr Neil Parker for advice as to its practicality. Mr Parker is a trained silviculturist with the Tasmanian Forestry Commission (Private Forestry Division). He endorsed the plan as practical and also the species selected.

.. 4 ..

10. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The tasks were performed by joint effort of the landowner on whose land the trees have been planted, the local Council, interested community groups and individual people. Supervision was carried out by the central committee in liaison with the local sub-committee.

11. PUBLICITY

Publicity has been maintained throughout the project. Forms of publicity have been:-

Press reports.

Notice boards in the three township libraries.

Radio interview conducted by the A.B.C. rural radio department.

Exhibition of posters.

Plastic board notices in each planted area carrying the words, "This is a Heritage Avenue Project."

Display at the local Longford Agricultural Show.

Workshop conducted by Greening Australia (Tas) at Coronation Park in our project area.

Invitation to local prominent people to attend the opening of our initial planting.

12. MAINTENANCE

Maintenance has been continuous:-

Fencing against stock.

Watering by irrigation.

Weed control by mulching (pea straw and woodchips)

Weed control by weedkiller spray.

Mowing where necessary for fire and weed control.

Bagging of tree guards against wind and frost during establishment phase.

Replacement of trees.

13. BENEFITS TO WIDER COMMUNITY

(i) A better living environment.

(ii) A more attractive landscape.

(iii) An economic benefit by saving the soil from loss by rain and wind and the giving of richness and life to the soil for the benefit of all.

(iv) A sense of community by working on a common project for the benefit of all.

(v) A barbecue area being made available for residents and tourists.

.. 5 ..

14. BENEFITS TO THE PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

- (i) Participants have worked with and become acquainted with all stratas of socieity.
- (ii) The pleasure of working with people who have a common purpose which is not material gain.
- (iii) The warmth of giving back something to the community in return for the benefits the community have given the participants as individuals.
- (iv) The friendship generated within a close-knit committee of men and women who have diverse characters and all of whom have a sense of humour.

15. MAIN LESSONS

- (i) The value of community participation in any enterprise.
- (ii) A community given an objective and leadership will work together to achieve a goal.
- (iii) Small groups are capable of big things.
- (iv) Ideas can be translated into action with applied determinations.
- (v) There are people within any community who have imagination and/or leadership capacity.
- (vi) People are becoming more aware of their living environment.
- (vii) That discipline, commitment and responsibility bring out the best in people and their environment.



Longford Heritage Avenue Plaque Coronation Park.



www.monumentaustralia.org.au

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Print Page

Longford Heritage Avenue

An avenue of trees, which was a community project in 1988, commemorates the pioneers of the Longford District.

In 1806 the first Europeans, Jacob Mountgarrett and Ensign Hugh Piper, passed through the area, and in the following year Lieutenant Thomas Laycock camped near the current site of the town during his overland journey from Launceston to Hobart.

Settlers started to arrive in 1807 as farmers were moved from Norfolk Island to Van Diemen's Land (the original name used by Europeans for Tasmania). Governor Macquarie granted land rights to the settlers, who originally called the area *Norfolk Plains*. The town, originally called Latour, grew up around the hotel (later known as the Longford Hotel) which was built in 1827 by Newman Williatt. In 1833 the town was renamed Longford. Settlers used free convict labour to build some fine houses and estates. Prominent among the early settlers, the Archer family built a number of grand houses and estates in the area.

Location

Address:	Cressy Road & Catherine Street, Coronation Park, Longford, 7301
State:	TAS
Area:	AUS
GPS Coordinates:	Lat: -41.614737 Long: 147.111578 Note: GPS Coordinates are approximate.

[View Google Map](#)

Details

Monument Type:	Trees
Monument Theme:	Landscape
Sub-Theme:	Settlement

Dedication

Actual Monument Dedication Date:	Saturday 23rd January, 1988
----------------------------------	-----------------------------

Front Inscription

THE LONGFORD HERITAGE AVENUE
A Community Project To Honour
The Pioneers Of This District
23rd January, 1988.

Source: MA



17-February-2015



Photographs supplied by Arthur Garland

Monument details supplied by Microsoft Store www.monumentaustralia.org.au



13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: L23	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

☐ Y

On Private Property? (Y/N)

☐ N

Address/Location of Tree:

Coronation Park - Cnr Cressy Rd & Catherine St Longford

Common Name:

Tasmanian Blue Gum

Note: Species formally identified as
Manna Gum - *Eucalyptus viminalis*

Botanical Name (if known):

Eucalyptus Globulus

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

☐

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

☐

Name:

Public Land

Postal Address:

13 Smith Street Longford

Phone Number/s:

Email:

council@nmc.tas.gov.au

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Note: If this document is a printed copy always check the electronic version to ensure it is up-to-date.

Page 1 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☒	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☒	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☐	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
☒	4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.	These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include: • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions.
☒	5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.	These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.
☐	6. Trees that have local significance.	These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.
☐	7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution	These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species
☐	8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.	These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that: • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease
☒	9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.	These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.
☐	10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.	Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.

Note: If this document is a printed copy always check the electronic version to ensure it is up-to-date.

Page 2 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

Coronation Park (Longford Dog Park) - first large gum in eye line from Brickendon Street Gate entrance - slightly towards Cressy Road side.

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

Large significant example of the species.

Describe known threats to this tree:

No known threats.

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

See list attached for responses to why the tree is significant.

Note: If this document is a printed copy always check the electronic version to ensure it is up-to-date.

Page 3 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement
As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004
Personal information is managed in accordance with the Personal Information Protection Act 2004 and may be accessed by the individual to whom it relates, on request to Council.
Information can be used for other purposes permitted by the Local Government Act 1993 and regulations made by or under that Act, and if necessary, may be disclosed to other public sector bodies, agents, or contractors of Council, in accordance with Council's personal information protection policies.
Failure to provide all required information may result in your application not being able to be accepted or processed.

Note: If this document is a printed copy always check the electronic version to ensure it is up-to-date.

Page 4 of 4
Version: 3.0

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

1. Most predominant tree in Coronation Park.
2. Large dimensions - 23m height, 1250mm DBH
4. This Eucalyptus is part of the Longford Heritage Avenue planting for the Australian Bicentenary - see attached plan sketch by the Heritage Avenue Committee and supporting documents.
5. This tree is a prominent part of a group that enhance the Cressy end entrance to Longford. It provides shade for dog walkers etc.
9. As a native species, it provides significant habitat for nesting and foraging for birds, native animals, insects.



Blue Gum Location Coronation Park Longford

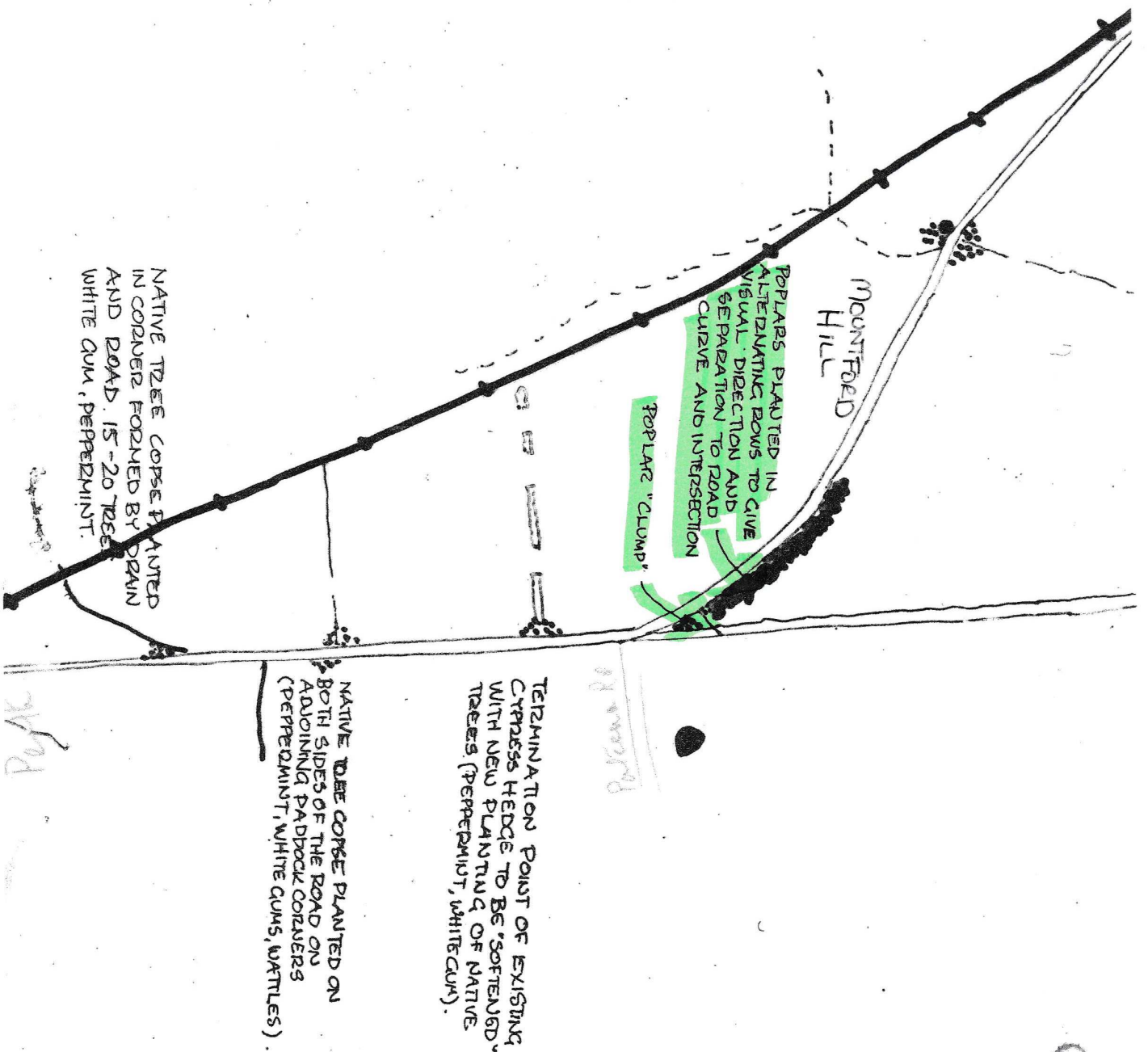


Blue Gum Coronation Park trunk Photo #3

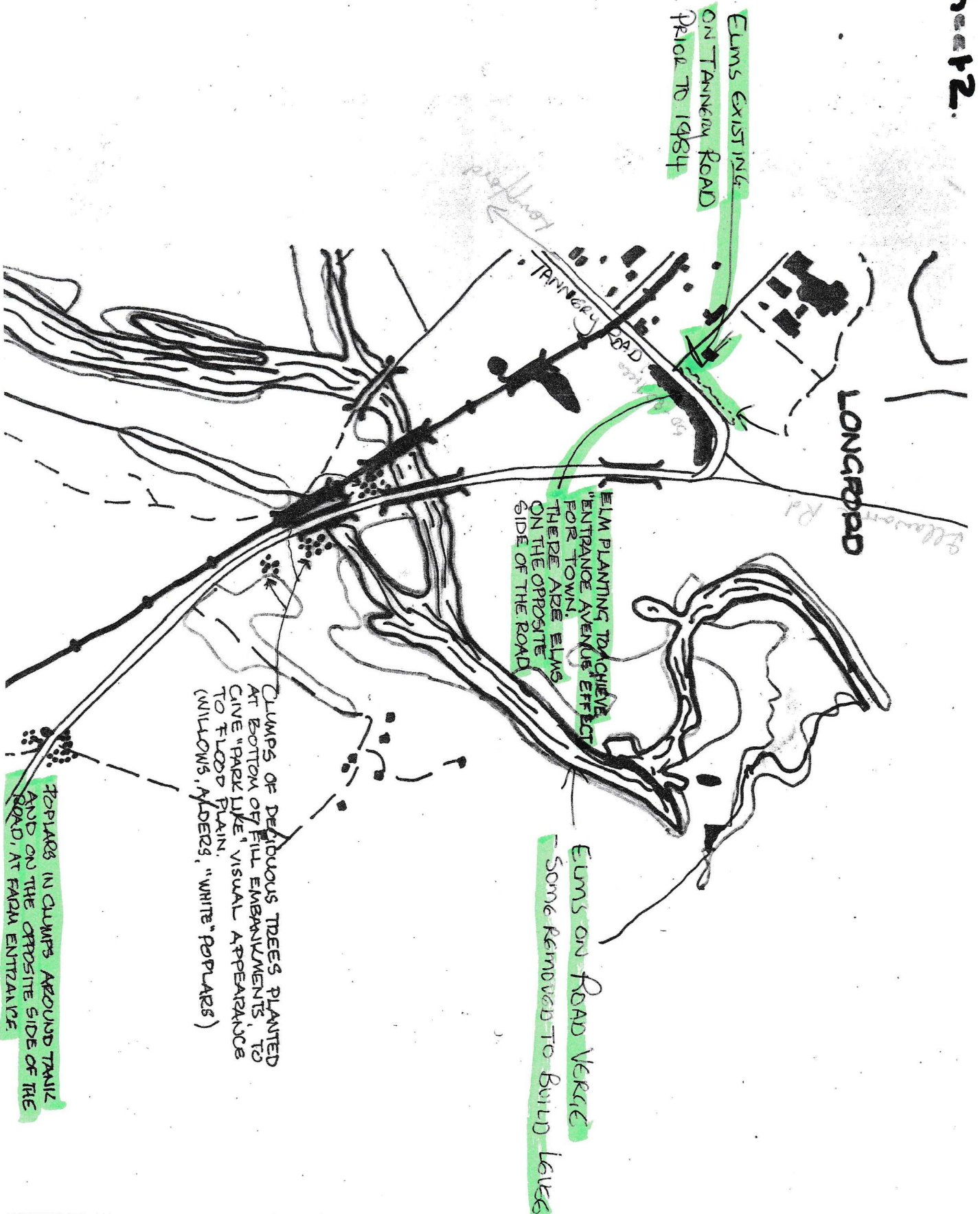


Blue Gum Coronation Park – Photo #2

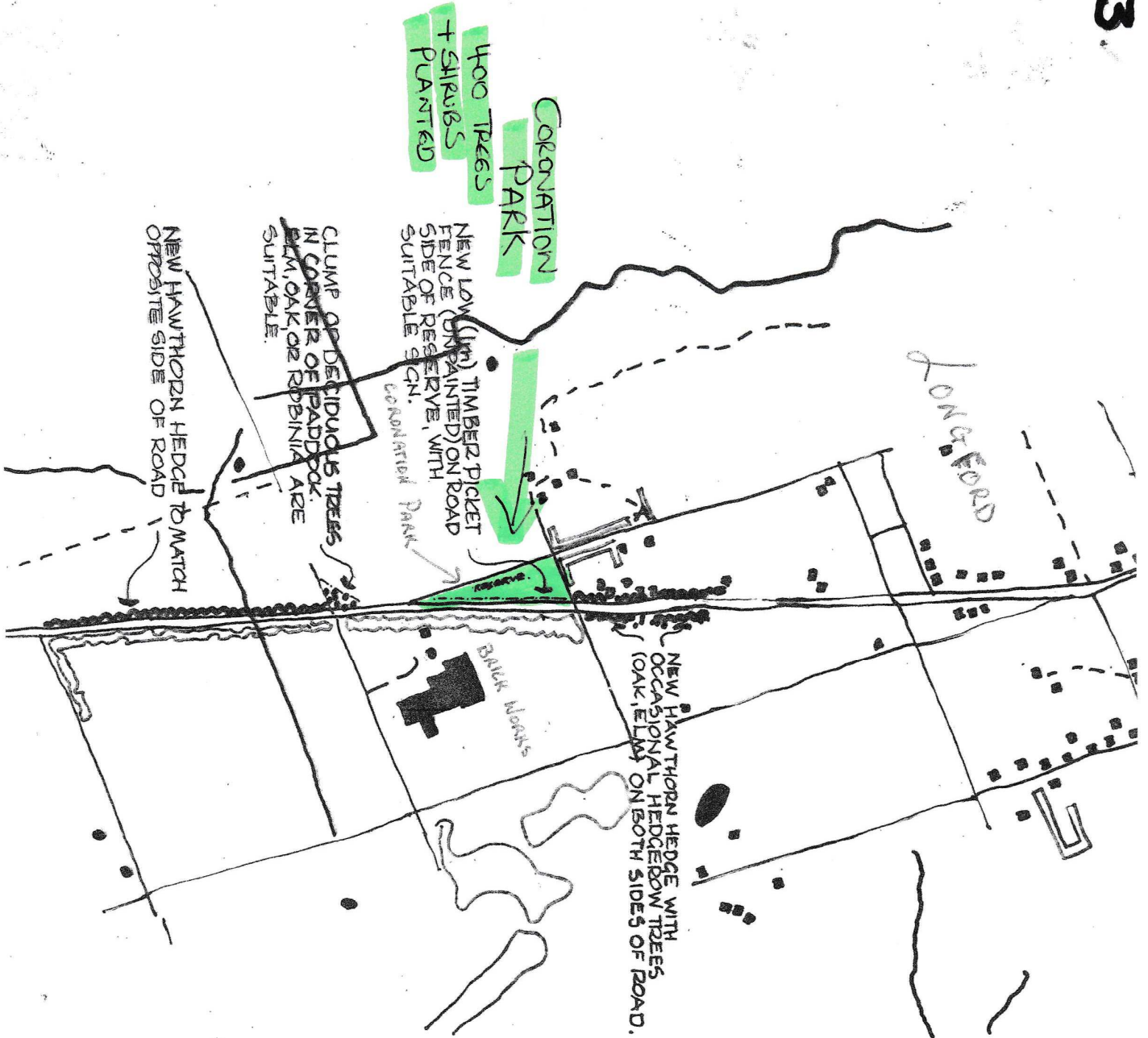
Sheet 1.



Sheet 2.



Sheet 3



THE LONGFORD HERITAGE AVENUE

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A Public meeting was held at the Longford Council Chambers, on Tuesday 6th March, 1984. Mr. Kelly's plan was presented to the well attended meeting and received approval and support. From those present at the meeting a committee was elected to proceed with the creation of the Avenue. Mr. Frank Ripney was elected Chairman, Mr. Dennis Mann as Secretary, with Committee members:- Mrs. Irene Miles, Mr. John, Andrew Kelly, Colin Fleming, Hugh Mackinnon and Gary Potter. Later Mr. Geoff Hudson assumed the position as Treasurer, and Mrs. Charles Wallace joined the committee.

Within six months of the Public Meeting, the Committee had raised \$2,000, due entirely to the magnificent support of the Local Business Houses and the General Public. This Public approval of the Project, was most encouraging as the Committee had no funds when formed.

Because of our financial position and the support shown by the Public, it was decided that the first plantings of the Avenue be made on 10th September, 1984 on the Northern approach to Longford, opposite the Abattoirs. Guests were invited and those who accepted were Parliamentarians, members of the Bicentennial Authority, members of the Midland Corridor Committee, organisations like Guides, Brownies, Cubs, Rural Youth and Garden Clubs, as well as many members of the Public, made up a large gathering. The League of Remembrance provided a much appreciated morning tea. An interesting display was provided by the Forestry Resources Group Caravan, their officers gave information on tree culture and donated seedling trees to any who were interested.

After a simple opening ceremony, the first tree was planted by a pupil of the Longford Primary School. The Longford Council provided water and tools to those who wished to plant trees. About 180 trees of assorted varieties, chosen for foliage contrast and size of growth were planted.

The Longford Abattoir Co. - Gilbertson, and Koppers, Treas. Perth, between them, donated all the materials for, and erected the

Page 2



Heritage Avenue Committee Members, Mrs. Charles Wallace and Mr. Colin Fleming, examine trees planted at Coronation Park, Longford.

fencing, for the protection of the first planting. This was a splendid gesture and very greatly appreciated by the committee. It is more than pleasing to report that these trees have received drip irrigation, when required, and are now growing very well. They should in time make a very attractive entrance to Longford.

The committee has held regular monthly meetings, mostly at the Longford Primary School; we are very appreciative of this privilege. Other meetings have been held at Committee members' homes, also of late we have met at the Leather Bottle Inn at Perth.

On the 14th September, 1985, the Greening of Australia Organisation arranged a workshop at the Longford R.S.L. Clubrooms, catered for by the League of Remembrance. This interesting and educational function was well attended. After an excellent free lunch, delegates were taken by bus and shown our 1984 plantings, as well as the proposed sites for the 1985 plantings. While on the bus a member of the Norfolk Plains Group gave an outline of the early history of the area through which they were travelling.

The bus returned to Coronation Park (on the southern end of Longford on the Cressy Road), and dropped the passengers, who then helped plant about 400 trees and shrubs. Further plantings between Longford and Cressy were made on the 28th September with the assistance of members of the Cressy Progress Association. Altogether about 700 trees were planted in 1985.

In practice, by consultation with the farmers concerned, the overall plantings have varied slightly from the plan. These variations have made it more convenient and economical for the farmers to work their paddocks and should not in any way affect the overall concept of the Avenue.

In May of 1986, our very able Secretary Dennis Mann, notified the committee that he had accepted a teaching position in Brunel, North Borneo. He gave a great input to our committee, with his flair for publicity, posters as well as the numerous items of work a good secretary manages to accomplish. We sincerely thank him and wish him well in his new position. At the moment we do not have a secretary -

minutes are taken by a member of committee and Mrs. Murray Cox of Cressy very kindly types them for us.

In 1986, areas on Mr. Mackinnon's property "Mountford", along what is known as "The Flying Mile", were fenced off, ripped and prepared for planting. On 6th September about 40 members of the Public helped with the planting of about 500 trees and shrubs. On the same day a group from Cressy completed two further plantings on the Cressy Road of some 50 trees. The wet conditions in the late winter prevented two further sites on "Mountford" being prepared and planted, these shall be dealt with next year.

It is proposed that in the vicinity of what used to be the "Pit area" on the old Longford Grand Prix Motor Racing Circuit, that the National Tree of each International driver who competed in the racing, be planted. A plaque will be erected to commemorate the excitement and thrill of those days, on a circuit that was considered by the drivers, as one of the World's best Grand Prix Venues.

It is also proposed that on the Perth or Eastern end of the new high level bridge at Longford, that a bank facing the road be planted with 14 hectares of Daffodils. Approaches have been made to the Daffodil Society of Tasmania, and it is hoped that they will help us with this project.

The achievements of the Committee to date have been made possible by the generous support given by the General Public, Business Houses and other Organizations. This help has been in the form of money, merchandise and labour. Very considerable financial help has also been provided by the Greening of Australia Organisation.

This year with the necessity of further funds being required, small active committees were formed in Longford and Cressy.

Representatives of these Committees, Mr. Peter Cook of Longford and Mr. Murray Cox of Cressy now attend our meetings. We still require further funds to complete the final plantings of the whole avenue concept by the Spring of 1987.

Donations may be sent to our Treasurer, Mr. Geoff Hudson, 2 Anstey Street, Longford.

Newsletter No. 104

14th September 1985 - 400 trees planted at Coronation Park.

Longford Heritage Avenue Newsletter.



National Tree Care Award 1986

LONGFORD HERITAGE AVENUE COMMITTEE

Commended for their Tree Project
in the

AREA
IMPROVEMENT (COMMUNITY)



ABC-TV Countrywide

Category



National Tree Program



Longford Heritage Avenue Committee

Longford

2 Anstey Street
LONGFORD
Tas 7301

27 June 1986

The Director
National Tree Program
G.P.O.Box 1252
CANBERRA
ACT 2601

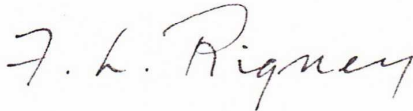
Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find our entry for the ABC Countrywide National Tree Care Award 1986 - Group Tree Project.

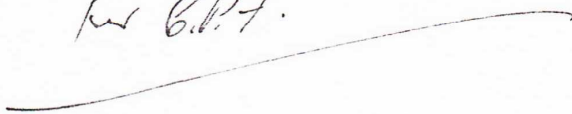
In the event that you may need to make contact and cannot reach either of those listed in our application, the following two phone numbers are included

Mr Frank L. Rigney - 003-445923
Mr Colin P. Fleming - 003-911719

Yours faithfully,



(F.L. Rigney)
CHAIRMAN

APPENDIX 1

- District Map - PROJECT LOCATION
- Sheet One - see district map
- Sheet Two - see district map
- Sheet Three - see district map
- Sheet Four - see district map

APPENDIX 2

PUBLICITY

- The Heritage Avenue Project - 'A Public Field Day'
- Heritage Avenue - Aim - Where - History - Donations - Committee
- The Heritage Avenue Committee - Invitation
- Longford Municipality - Collection Authority
- Heritage Avenue
- Heritage Avenue Project - 'A Public Field Day'
- Heritage Avenue - Perth, Longford, Cressy
- All Ages Help in tree Project - 'The Examiner' Newspaper June 12, 1986

Longford Heritage Avenue Committee

Longford

PERTH - LONGFORD - CRESSY

TASMANIA

HERITAGE AVENUE PROJECT

AWARD APPLICATION

PREPARED FOR:

- A.B.C. COUNTRYWIDE
- NATIONAL TREE CARE
- AWARD 1986

PREPARED BY:

- LONGFORD HERITAGE AVENUE COMMITTEE

1. NAME OF GROUP

Longford Heritage Avenue Committee

2. POSTAL ADDRESS

2 Anstey Street, Longford, Tasmania, 7301

3. CONTACT NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER

Either: G.L. Hudson (003) 911454
H.C. Mackinnon (003) 911832

4. PROJECT TITLE

Longford Heritage Avenue Committee

5. LONGFORD GOVERNMENT AREA AND PROJECT LOCATION

Longford Municipality (see map attached)

The project starts at the eastern end of Illawarra Road (B52) at Perth and turns off that road to the northern town boundary of Longford township (a distance of 5 km). It recommences at the southern town boundary of Longford along Cressy Road (B51) to the northern boundary of Cressy township (a distance of 11 km).

The town at the centre of the project is Longford from which the project radiates.

6. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The idea was first put forward by the local branch of the National Trust. It was taken up by private citizens who formed themselves into a Committee. Members of the Committee approached members of the community and business and service organisations for donations to fund the project and request their participation.

Participants are and were apart from a central committee of seven:-

Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Brownies who planted trees and mulched them.

..2/-

.. 2 ..

Gilbertsons Pty. Ltd. & Koppers Pty. Ltd. provided fencing materials and labour and erected fences.
 Longford Garden Club - planting of trees.
 Rural Youth - provision of mulching.
 Perth, Longford and Cressy sub-committees - fund raising and tree maintenance.
 Longford school children - planting of trees.
 Longford Municipal Council - collection and distribution of mulching, watering facilities and drainage.
 Greening Australia (Tas) - funds and conducting a statewide workshop on the project site.
 J.R. Stephenson Pty. Ltd. - donation of irrigation equipment.
 Others involved - Womens League of Remembrance and Maree Barnes - providing refreshments for working parties; James Cox, labour and equipment for deep ripping and many others in small ways.

7. PROJECT OUTLINE

The aims of the project are:-

- (i) To help arrest tree decline in rural areas.
- (ii) To beautify the landscape by providing scenic vistas in natural surroundings.
- (iii) To make the community aware of the value of trees in our landscape.
- (iv) To provide an identity within the community and in which everyone may participate.
- (v) To complete the project for our bi-centennial year in 1988 as a reminder to all of our heritage. A commemorative roll is to be established.
- (vii) To preserve and regenerate a portion of the only remaining indigenous bushland. The species concerned is Eucalyptus pauciflora.

The procedures used:-

- (i) Preparation of overall plan by a landscape architect.
- (ii) To approach landowners seeking approval and co-operation for planting trees in their property.
- (iii) Gaining the backing of the Longford Council for implementation of the project.

.. 3 ..

- (iv) Raising the necessary funds.
- (v) Fencing the designated areas.
- (vi) Ground preparation.
- (vii) Planting of trees by individuals and community groups and organisations.
- (viii) Irrigation, mulching and maintenance.

Specie selections, in rural areas we have selected predominantly native species.

At the approaches to the townships we have planted selected exotic deciduous and evergreens to complement the existing townships landscape.

8. SITE DESCRIPTION

Roadside planting between Perth, Longford and Cressy. Visual appearance of project prior to commencement was one of ageing and receding rural vegetation and the ageing of exotic trees planted by the early pioneer.

The problems to be overcome were an imbalance of present plantings in rural areas and the existing stark and unsightly entrances to the three townships concerned.

The possibilities were to the aesthetics of the project site with the object of improving the visual effect in the countryside and the old world township entrances for both residents and tourists.

The climate has a mean winter temperature of 10°C and a mean summer temperature of 23°C. The annual rainfall of 960 mm with a winter incidence, heaviest average rainfall occurs in October.

9. PROJECT PLANNING (see sheets, 1,2,3 and 4)

The project was put to Andras Kelly, a lecturer in landscaping at the Tasmanian School and Institute of Technology. Under his direction, he and his class drew up the initial plan which called for an estimated cost of \$20,000, and the planting of between 4000-5000 trees.

This plan was referred to Mr Neil Parker for advice as to its practicality. Mr Parker is a trained silviculturist with the Tasmanian Forestry Commission (Private Forestry Division). He endorsed the plan as practical and also the species selected.

.. 4 ..

10. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The tasks were performed by joint effort of the landowner on whose land the trees have been planted, the local Council, interested community groups and individual people. Supervision was carried out by the central committee in liaison with the local sub-committee.

11. PUBLICITY

Publicity has been maintained throughout the project. Forms of publicity have been:-

Press reports.

Notice boards in the three township libraries.

Radio interview conducted by the A.B.C. rural radio department.

Exhibition of posters.

Plastic board notices in each planted area carrying the words, "This is a Heritage Avenue Project."

Display at the local Longford Agricultural Show.

Workshop conducted by Greening Australia (Tas) at Coronation Park in our project area.

Invitation to local prominent people to attend the opening of our initial planting.

12. MAINTENANCE

Maintenance has been continuous:-

Fencing against stock.

Watering by irrigation.

Weed control by mulching (pea straw and woodchips)

Weed control by weedkiller spray.

Mowing where necessary for fire and weed control.

Bagging of tree guards against wind and frost during establishment phase.

Replacement of trees.

13. BENEFITS TO WIDER COMMUNITY

(i) A better living environment.

(ii) A more attractive landscape.

(iii) An economic benefit by saving the soil from loss by rain and wind and the giving of richness and life to the soil for the benefit of all.

(iv) A sense of community by working on a common project for the benefit of all.

(v) A barbecue area being made available for residents and tourists.

.. 5 ..

14. BENEFITS TO THE PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

- (i) Participants have worked with and become acquainted with all stratas of socociety.
- (ii) The pleasure of working with people who have a common purpose which is not material gain.
- (iii) The warmth of giving back something to the community in return for the benefits the community have given the participants as individuals.
- (iv) The friendship generated within a close-knit committee of men and women who have diverse characters and all of whom have a sense of humour.

15. MAIN LESSONS

- (i) The value of community participation in any enterprise.
- (ii) A community given an objective and leadership will work together to achieve a goal.
- (iii) Small groups are capable of big things.
- (iv) Ideas can be translated into action with applied determinations.
- (v) There are people within any community who have imagination and/or leadership capacity.
- (vi) People are becoming more aware of their living environment.
- (vii) That discipline, commitment and responsibility bring out the best in people and their environment.



Longford Heritage Avenue Plaque Coronation Park.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Mr Frank L. Rigney - Chairman

Mr Dennis C. Mann - Secretary

Mr Geoff L. Hudson OBE - Treasurer

Ms Irene Mews

Mr Hugh C. Mackinnon

Mr Andras Kelly

Mr Garry Potter

Mr Colin Fleming

*
* More Information - Donations *
*

If you require more information about
this community project or wish to make
a donation contact any member of the
Committee or the Secretary, 4 William
Street, Longford - (003) 911326



13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: L24	
Date & time form received:	NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL
Received by:	File No

Property	
Attachments	
REC'D 26 JUN 2025	
GM	PLN
P&OM	BLD
CSM	MYR
WM	EA
HR	
HLT	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

☒ Y

On Private Property? (Y/N)

☐

Address/Location of Tree:

Christ Church Grounds Archer Street Longford 7301

Common Name:

Recommend Entire Church Grounds be listed.

Botanical Name (if known):

98 trees, 31 species approximately

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

☐

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

☒ N

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Note: If this document is a printed copy always check the electronic version to ensure it is up-to-date.

Page 1 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| ☒ | 1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance. | Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow. |
| ☒ | 2. Trees of outstanding dimensions. | Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread. |
| ☒ | 3. Trees that are very old or venerable. | The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards. |
| ☒ | 4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people. | <p>These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions. |
| ☒ | 5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden. | These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate. |
| ☒ | 6. Trees that have local significance. | These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place. |
| ☒ | 7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare of very localized distribution | These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species |
| ☒ | 8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value. | <p>These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease |
| ☒ | 9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community. | These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge. |
| ☐ | 10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise. | Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning. |

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

Refer to the aerial photographs attached of the Christ Church grounds which are bound by Archer, Wellington, William and George Streets Longford which has each of the trees on the grounds numbered.

We believe this numbering system was completed by Northern Midlands Council while completing an Elm tree survey list to identify Elm trees to be vaccinated against the threat of Elm Beetle. Council should have a copy of the numbered trees.

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

Some are of outstanding size and age.

Describe known threats to this tree:

Some trees are vulnerable due to age.

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

See attached sheet

Note: If this document is a printed copy always check the electronic version to ensure it is up-to-date.

Page 3 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Also attached are a 1983 photo and list of the trees and 2024 list when new name plates were installed.

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement

As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004

Personal information is managed in accordance with the Personal Information Protection Act 2004 and may be accessed by the individual to whom it relates, on request to Council.

Information can be used for other purposes permitted by the Local Government Act 1993 and regulations made by or under that Act, and if necessary, may be disclosed to other public sector bodies, agents, or contractors of Council, in accordance with Council's personal information protection policies.

Failure to provide all required information may result in your application not being able to be accepted or processed.

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Version: 3.0



Aerial photo 1 of Christ Church grounds, Longford – NMC numbering 2022



Aerial photo 2 of Christ Church grounds, Longford – NMC numbering 2022 – boundary detail

Describe why the tree is significant:

1. The variety, size and age of the trees in the church grounds are a major component of the Longford streetscape. The range of varieties provides year-round interest and colour. Some are almost 200 years old, their size and structure highly significant, some are rare in Tasmania.
2. Many of the trees are of outstanding dimensions. It has not been possible in the time frame allocated for nomination, and given the number of trees, to measure them individually. We are happy to do so if required, with an extension of time.
3. Many of the trees are old, with major links to the past, as the church grounds were established in the 1820s. Several are vulnerable due to age.
4. The grounds of Christ Church were originally laid out by Dr. James Appleyard in the late 1820s. Dr Appleyard endeavoured to plant every tree listed in the bible, hence the large variety of trees on the site.
5. All trees planted within the historic Christ Church grounds contribute to what is the most significant landscaped area of Longford's Heritage Precinct and make a major contribution to the streetscape. They form a major part of the historic Christ Church site.
6. Due to size, age and quantity of the trees, the church grounds are instantly recognisable as you enter Longford via Illawarra Road, down Mountford Hill and also from the air. These trees provide a sense of place for the town.
7. Some varieties are rare.
8. Several varieties may be of horticultural or genetic value, such as the Elm trees due to the Elm Beetle wiping out Elms in the Northern Hemisphere.
9. This group of trees as a whole provides significant shelter, food and breeding habitat despite not being natives.



General photo 1 of Christ Church grounds, Longford



General photo 2 of Christ Church grounds, Longford



General photo 3 of Christ Church grounds, Longford



General photo 4 of Christ Church grounds, Longford



General photo 5 of Christ Church grounds, Longford



General photo 6 of Christ Church grounds, Longford



Numbers related to 1983 list and aerial photo

1983	Common Name	Latin name	Alternate name	Enspec Number		
1	Common Elm	Ulmus Procera	U. Hollandica			
2	Common Elm	Ulmus Procera	U. Hollandica			
3	Common Elm	Ulmus Procera	U. Hollandica			
4	Common Elm	Ulmus Procera	U. Hollandica			
5	Common Elm	Ulmus Procera	U. Hollandica			
6	Monterey Pine	Pinus Radiata				
7	Monterey Pine	Pinus Radiata	InsigniasPine			
8	Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster secotinum		X		
9	Maritime Pine	Pinus Pinaster	Cluster Pine			
10	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
11	Roman Cypress	Cypressus Sempervirens	Mournful Tree	X		
12	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate oak			
13	Silver Birch	Betula Alba	Betula Pendula			
14	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
15	Laurestinus	Virburum				
16	Common Ash	Fraxinus Excelsior	European Ash			
17	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate oak			
18	Monterey Pine	Pinus Radiata	Insignias Pine			
19	Monterey Pine	Pinus Radiata	Insignias Pine			
20	Macrocarpa Cyprus	Cupressus Macrocarpa	Monterey Cyprus			
21	Common Elm	Ulmus Procera	U. Hollandica			
22	Western Yellow Pine	Pinus Ponderosa	Bull Pine			
23	Indian Cedar	Cedrus Deodar	Himalayan Cedar			
24	Macrocarpa	Cupressus Macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress			
25	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
25a	Common elm	Ulmus procure				
26	Bhutan Cypress	Cupressus Torulosa	Kashmir Cypress			
27	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
28	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
29	Common Ash	Fraxinus Excelsior	European Ash			
30	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
31	Roman Cyprus	Cupressus Sempervirens	Mournful Tree			
32	Holm Oak	Quercus Ilex	Evergreen Oak			
33	Macrocarpa	Cupressus Macrocarpa	Monterey Pine			
33a	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
34	Bhutan Cypress	Cupressus Torulosa	Kashmir Cypress			
35	Pin Oak	Quercus Palustris	Spanish Oak			
36	Macrocarpa	Cupressus Macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress			
37	Weeping Ash	Fraxinus Excelsior	F. E. Pendula	X		
38	Portuguese Laurel	Prunus Lusitanica		X		
39						
40	Weeping Elm	Ulmus Glabra Pendular				
41						
42	Bhutan Cypress	Cupressus Torulosa	Kashmir Cypress			

1983	Common Name	Latin name	Alternate name	Enspec Number		
42a	Roman Cypress	Cupressus Sempervirens	Mournful Tree	X		
43	Cootramundra Wattle	Acacia Baileyana		X		
44	Silver Birch	Betula Alba	Warty Birch			
45	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
46	Bunya Bunya	Auracaria Bidwillii				
47	Common Lime	Tilia Europaea	Linden			
48	Bhutan Cypress	Cupressus Torulosa	Kashmir Cypress			
49	Photina	Photinia Robusta				
50	Common Ash	Fraxinus Excelsior	European Ash			
51	Western Yellow Pine	Pinus Ponderosa	Bull Pine			
52	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
53	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
54	Western Yellow Pine	Pinus Ponderosa	Bull Pine			
55	Holm Oak	Quercus Ilex	Evergreen Oak			
56	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
57	Silver Wattle	Acacia Dealbata		X		
58	Maritime Pine	Pinus Pinaster	Cluster Pine			
59	Pin Oak	Quercus Palustris	Spanish Oak			
60	Common Beech	Fagus Sylvatica	European Beech			
61	Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster Serotinus		X		
62	Atlantic Cedar	Cedrus Atlantica	Atlas Cedar			
63	Irish Yew	Taxus Baccata	Taxus Hibernica	X		
64	Roman cypress	Cupressus Sempervirens	Mourning tree			
65	Ornamental Apple	Malus Sp.	Crab Apple	X		
66	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
67	Macrocarpa	Cupressus Macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress			
68	Macrocarpa	Cupressus Macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress			
69	Bhutan Cypress	Cupressus Torulosa	Kashmir Cypress			
70	Roman Cypress	Cupressus Sempervirens	Mournful tree	X		
71	Irish Strawberry	Arbutus Undo	Irish Strawb. Tree			
71a	Bunya Bunya	Auracia bidwillii				
72	Atlantic Cedar	Cedrus Atlantica	Atlantic Cedar			
73	Judas tree	Cercis Siliquastrum				
74	Common Elm	Ulmus Procera	U. Hollandica			
75	Judas tree	Cercis Siliquastrum				
76	Spanish Fir	Abies pinsapo				
77	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
78	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
79	Bay Laurel	Laurus nobilis				
80	Common Box	Buxus Semper virens	Boxwood			
81	Escallonia	Escallonia macrantha	Redclaw	Plant		
82	Escallonia	Escallonia macrantha	Redclaw	Plant		
83	Silver Birch	Betula Alba	Warty Birch			
84	Pyracantha	Pyracantha Augustifolia	Firethorn			

1983	Common Name	Latin name	Alternate name	Enspec Number		
84a	Laurestinis	Viburnum tinus				
85	Atlantic Cedar	Cedrus Atlantica				
86	European Olive	Oles Europaea		X		
87				Cannot identify because disease		
88	Golden Macrocarpa	Macrocarpa 'Aurea'				
89	Sequoia	Sequoiadendron Giganteum	The Big Tree	X. Small regrown		
90	Common holly	Ilex Aquifolium				
91	Arizona Cypress	Cupressus Arizona				
92	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
92a	Common Ash	Fraxinus Excelsior	European Ash			
93	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
94	Bhutan Cypress	Cuppressus Torulosa	Kashmir Cypress			
95	Western Yellow Pine	Pinus Ponderosa	Bull Pine			
95a	Corsican Pine	Pinus Nigra	Austrian/Black Pine			
96	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
97	Common Elm	Ulmus Procera	U. Hollandica			
98	Bhutan Cypress	Cuppressus Torulosa	Kashmir Cypress			
99	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
100	Common Elm	Ulmus Procera	U. Hollandica			
100a	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
101	Tree of Heaven	Ailanthus Altissima	Varnish Tree			
102	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Pedunculate Oak			
103	Pin Oak	Quercus Palustris	Spanish Oak			
104	Atlantic Cedar	Cedrus Atlantica				
105	Tree of Heaven	Ailanthus Altissima	Varnish Tree			
106	Tree of Heaven	Ailanthus Altissima	Varnish Tree			
107	Bhutan Cypress	Cuppressus Torulosa	Kashmir Cypress			
108	Caucasian Fir	Abies nordmanniana	Nordmann Fir			
109	Silver Wattle	Arcacia Dealbata		X		
110	Common Elm	Ulmus Procera	U. Hollandica			
111	Common Elm	Ulmus Procera	U. Hollandica			
112	Copper Beach	Fagus Sylvatica Purpurea				

A list prepared of Christ Church trees in 2024 for the making of tree badges

<u>Quant.</u>	<u>Common name.</u>	<u>Latin name.</u>	<u>Country / region.</u>
10	Common Elm	Ulmus procure	Europe
25	English Oak	Quercus Robur	Great Britain
3	Monterey Pine	Pinus Radiata	California
4	Golden Elm	Ulmus Glabra	Great Britain
4	Roman Cypress	Cupressus sempervirens	Mediterranean
4	Monterey Cyprus	Cupressus macrocarpa	California
9	Bhutan Cyprus	Cupressus cashmeriana	Bhutan
1	Indian Cedar	Cedrus deodara	Himalayas
2	Pin Oak	Quercus palustris	East USA
3	Common Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Europe
2	Holm Oak	Quercus ilex	Mediterranean
1	Weeping Ash.	Fraxinus excelsior (weep.)	Europe
1	Portuguese Laurel	Prunus Lusitanica	Spain
1	Weeping Elm	Ulmus Glabra	Great Britain
1	Bunya Bunya Pine	Araucaria bidwilli	Queensland
1	Photinia	Rosaceae robusta	East Asia
3	Western Yellow Pine	Pinus ponderosa	North America
4	Atlantic Cedar	Cedars alantica	Atlas Mountains
1	Irish Yew	Taxus baccata	Ireland
1	Irish Strawberry	Arbutus undo	Mediterranean
5	Northern Red Oak	Quercus rubra	North America
1	Spanish Fir	Abies pinaspo	Spain
1	Bay Laurel	Laurus nobilis	Mediterranean
2	Silver Birch	Betula pendula	Europe
1	European Olive	Olea europaea	Mediterranean

1	Common Holly	Ilex aquifolium	Great Britain
1	Arizona Cypress	Hesperocyparis arizonica	Arizona/Mexico
2	Tree of Heaven	Ailanthus altissima	China
1	Common Beech	Fagus sylvatica	Europe
1	Giant Sequoia	Sequoiadendron giganteum	California
1	Liquid Amber	Liquidambar styraciflua	North America



13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: P1	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

northern end William Street Perth (near 2A William)

Common Name:

English Oak

Botanical Name (if known):

Quercus robur

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Northern Midlands Council

Postal Address:

PO Box 156 Longford 7301

Phone Number/s:

(03) 6397 7303

Email:

council@nmc.tas.gov.au

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Note: If this document is a printed copy always check the electronic version to ensure it is up-to-date.

Page 1 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☒	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☒	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☒	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
☐	4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.	These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include: • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions.
☐	5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.	These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.
☒	6. Trees that have local significance.	These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.
☐	7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution	These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species
☐	8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.	These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that: • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease
☐	9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.	These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.
☐	10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.	Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.

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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

At the northern cul-de-sac end of William Street Perth - behind the street library, in the riverside reserve beside the walking path to the footbridge.

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

It is very old and has grown to significant size.

Describe known threats to this tree:

Works in the riverside reserve could threaten this tree.

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

1. Because of its location, it has been able to grow unhindered. It provides an aesthetic framing in its setting.
2. It is very old and very large. It has not been pruned and so has developed an expansive branching habit.
3. The tree would be c100+ years old. It would have been planted as part of the original farm property, Beulah and thus provides a link back to the past landscape.
6. This tree is an important part of the streetscape and the local area. Its size and expanse is unique in the area. It is also unusual in being on public land, and therefore visible and accessible to local residents and users of the riverside reserve.



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement
As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004
Personal information is managed in accordance with the Personal Information Protection Act 2004 and may be accessed by the individual to whom it relates, on request to Council.
Information can be used for other purposes permitted by the Local Government Act 1993 and regulations made by or under that Act, and if necessary, may be disclosed to other public sector bodies, agents, or contractors of Council, in accordance with Council's personal information protection policies.
Failure to provide all required information may result in your application not being able to be accepted or processed.

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Version: 3.0

P1 – Adjacent to 2a Willam Street, Perth





13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: P2	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

18 William St, Perth, 7300

Common Name:

Magnolia

Botanical Name (if known):

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Page 1 of 4
Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☒	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☒	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☒	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
☐	4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.	These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include: • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions.
☒	5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.	These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.
☒	6. Trees that have local significance.	These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.
☐	7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution	These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species
☐	8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.	These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that: • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease
☐	9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.	These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.
☐	10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.	Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.

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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

In the front garden - prime position in the garden.

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

Huge and very old...very much a feature of the property and front garden.

Describe known threats to this tree:

Old so quite vulnerable if not maintained.

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

It is expected that the Magnolia tree is as old as the house - circa 1825. We have maintained the tree regularly and it is quite magnificent as a feature to the garden and to the house. It has chains and bolts holding it together on some of the branches.

It is listed under the Heritage Trees Tasmania.





Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

People in the community recognise the tree as part of the heritage of such a property in Tasmania and in Perth itself. It is not necessarily our tree...it is the people's tree.

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

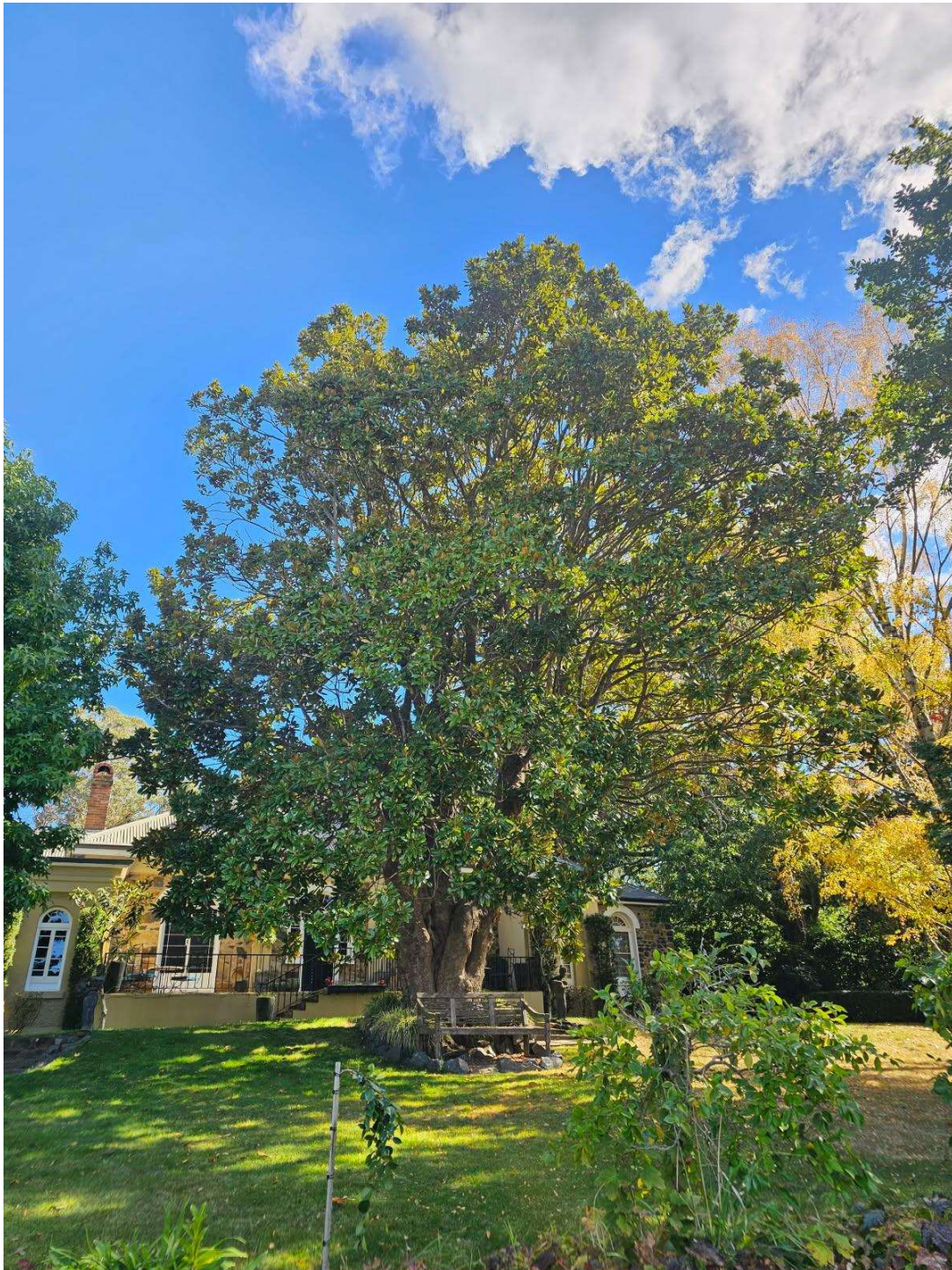
- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement
As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004
Personal information is managed in accordance with the Personal Information Protection Act 2004 and may be accessed by the individual to whom it relates, on request to Council.
Information can be used for other purposes permitted by the Local Government Act 1993 and regulations made by or under that Act, and if necessary, may be disclosed to other public sector bodies, agents, or contractors of Council, in accordance with Council's personal information protection policies.
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P2 – 18 Willam Street, Perth





13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: P3	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

18 William St, Perth, 7300

Common Name:

Scarlet Oak

Botanical Name (if known):

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☒	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☒	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☒	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
☐	4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.	These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include: • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or community leaders or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions.
☒	5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.	These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.
☐	6. Trees that have local significance.	These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.
☐	7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or very localized distribution	These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species
☐	8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.	These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that: • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease
☐	9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.	These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.
☐	10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.	Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.

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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

In the front garden - to the side of the house in the garden.

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

Huge and very old...very much a feature of the property and side front garden.

Describe known threats to this tree:

Old so quite vulnerable if not maintained.

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

It is expected that the Scarlet Oak tree is as old as the house - circa 1825. We have maintained the tree regularly and it is quite magnificent as a feature to the garden and to the house. It has some of the branches overhanging the neighbour's fence and gets pruned regularly to keep the shape.

It is listed under the Heritage Trees Tasmania.





Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

It is just a very large tree that is part of the Heritage of the house.

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement
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Version: 3.0

P3 – 18 Willam Street, Perth





13 Smith St Longford
 PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
 E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
 www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: P4	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

On Private Property? (Y/N)

Address/Location of Tree:

18 William St, Perth, 7300

Common Name:

Copper Beech

Botanical Name (if known):

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

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Page 1 of 4
 Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

☒	1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.	Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.
☒	2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.	Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.
☒	3. Trees that are very old or venerable.	The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.
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☒	5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.	These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.
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Version: 3.0



Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

In the front garden - to the side of the house in the garden, closest to Frederick Street.

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

Huge and very old...very much a feature of the property and side front garden.

Describe known threats to this tree:

Old so quite vulnerable if not maintained.

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

It is expected that the Scarlet Oak tree is as old as the house - circa 1825. We have maintained the tree regularly and it is quite magnificent as a feature to the garden and to the house. It has some of the branches overhanging the road fence and gets pruned regularly to keep the shape.





Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

It is just a very large tree that is part of the Heritage of the house.

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

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- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

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Failure to provide all required information may result in your application not being able to be accepted or processed.

P4 – 18 Willam Street, Perth





13 Smith St Longford
PO Box 156, Longford TAS 7301
E: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Council Use Only Nomination reference #: R1-R8	
Date & time form received:	
Received by:	

Significant Tree Nomination Form

Tree Details

Is the tree:

Publicly Accessible? (Y/N)

☒ Y

On Private Property? (Y/N)

☒ N

Address/Location of Tree:

Common Name:

Botanical Name (if known):

Local Name (if applicable):

Property Owner's Details

Same as above:

☐

Owner is aware of nomination (Y/N):

☐

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Nominator's Details

Name:

Postal Address:

Phone Number/s:

Email:

Note: If this document is a printed copy always check the electronic version to ensure it is up-to-date.

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Significant Tree Assessment Categories

tick all categories that apply

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| ☒ | <p>1. Trees of outstanding aesthetic significance.</p> | <p>Trees whose form, seasonal beauty and/or placement is such that are magnificent examples of their species and/or a significant aesthetic component of the streetscape, park, garden or natural landscape in which they grow.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.</p> | <p>Trees with outstanding height, width or canopy spread.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>3. Trees that are very old or venerable.</p> | <p>The age of these trees and associated links to the past makes them significant to the community. For example trees which reveal previous landscapes or land use such as estate boundaries or orchards.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.</p> | <p>These trees have cultural significance through association with a significant person or event. This can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees that have strong associations with specific community or cultural groups for spiritual, cultural, religious or other associated reasons. • Trees planted by royalty, political figures or <u>community leaders</u> or groups or to commemorate significant local or wider events. • Trees that have a recognised association with aboriginal culture or heritage or are valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions. |
| ☒ | <p>5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.</p> | <p>These are trees enhance the character of a natural landscape, streetscape, park or town and whose loss would fundamentally alter that character. These trees also contribute to the local or state significance of a historic site, private garden or estate.</p> |
| ☒ | <p>6. Trees that have local significance.</p> | <p>These trees, as a component of a streetscape, park or garden, are important to the local community and are recognised as features of the immediate landscape or provide a sense of place.</p> |
| ☐ | <p>7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare of very localized distribution</p> | <p>These trees have important scientific, ecological or horticultural significance. For example, trees that are endangered as a species or unique in distribution or position in the natural landscape. This can include remnant native vegetation that indicates the former extent of the species, rare/threatened species or those at the edge of their natural range, or locally uncommon species</p> |
| ☐ | <p>8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.</p> | <p>These trees could provide important and valuable propagating stock for scientific research, forestry or horticulture industries because their genetic characteristics differ from the type. For example, trees that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are a source of seed from a local gene pool • Are particularly resistant to disease or climate extremes • Have a particular growth form • Have tolerance to pests or disease |
| ☐ | <p>9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.</p> | <p>These trees are remnant native species which provide significant habitat for rare, threatened or locally uncommon or common native species. For example, trees that provide breeding and foraging habitat, roosting sites and refuge.</p> |
| ☐ | <p>10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.</p> | <p>Very simply, these trees are significant because they are interesting! Whether they are examples of the art of topiary or simply growing in extraordinary circumstances, they immediately catch the attention of the passer by. For example, interesting growth forms, outgrowths, branch fusion or pruning.</p> |

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Where possible, please answer the below questions.

Describe where on the property the tree is located (please provide enough details for council to find the exact location):

SEE ATTACHED MAP

Describe how this tree compares to others of the same species:

- SIGNIFICANT AGE AND HISTORY .
- PLANTED IN ~~THE~~ AVENUES TO ENHANCE THE STREET SCAPES .

Describe known threats to this tree:

POSSIBLE DAMAGE FROM THE PUBLIC

Describe why the tree is significant, including an explanation to support each category you have selected above:

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Significant Tree Nomination Form (cont.)

Provide any other reasons for your tree's nomination that may place its significance beyond doubt:

Image of Nominated Tree/s

You must include at least one photograph of the tree to be submitted with and included in the nomination. It will be helpful to also include:

- close-ups of the trunk and any fruits, flowers, leaves and interesting branches;
- an overall view of the tree;
- an overall view with a nearby structure or person for size reference; and
- photographs of the tree in different seasons.

Submission

Applications can be submitted as follows:

- Email to council@nmc.tas.gov.au and label the subject of your email "Significant Tree Nomination"; or
- Mail to PO Box 156, Longford, TAS 7301
- Delivered by hand to 13 Smith St Longford

Personal Information Protection Statement As required under the Personal Information Protection Act 2004
Personal information is managed in accordance with the Personal Information Protection Act 2004 and may be accessed by the individual to whom it relates, on request to Council.
Information can be used for other purposes permitted by the Local Government Act 1993 and regulations made by or under that Act, and if necessary, may be disclosed to other public sector bodies, agents, or contractors of Council, in accordance with Council's personal information protection policies.
Failure to provide all required information may result in your application not being able to be accepted or processed.

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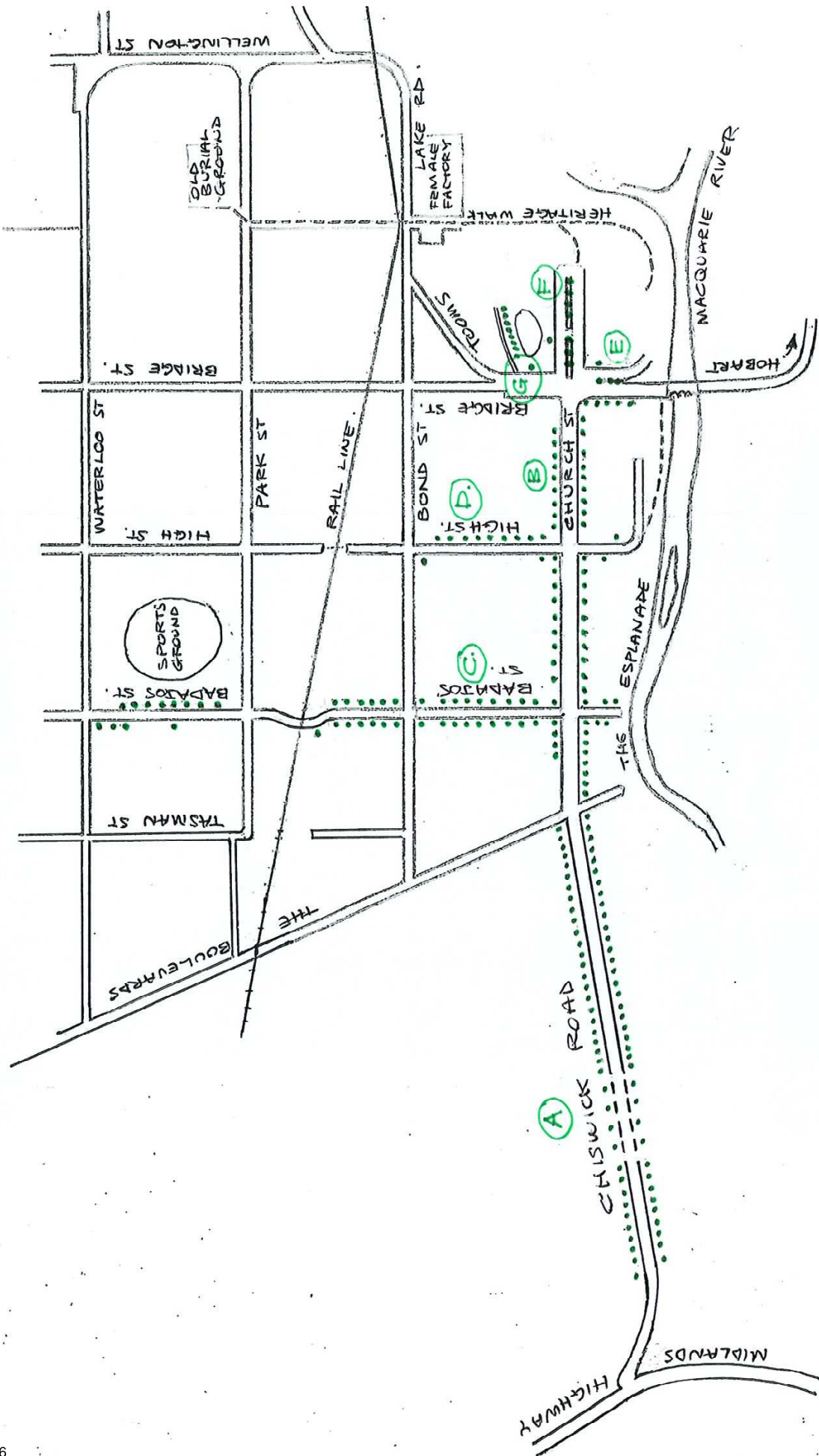
ROSS VILLAGE

SIGNIFICANT TREES NOMINATION

- (A.) Avenue of 110 ULMUS species 'Golden Elm' along Chriswick Road, from the Midlands Highway to The Boulevards.
- (B.) Avenue of 51 ULMUS species 'Elm' along Church Street, between The Boulevards and Bridge Street.
- (C.) Avenue of ULMUS species 'Elm' and QUERCUS 'Oak' along Badajos Street, between The Esplanade and Waterloo Street.
- (D.) Avenue of ULMUS species 'Elm' and QUERCUS 'Oak' along High Street, between The Esplanade and Bond Street.
- (E.) Short avenue of ULMUS species 'Elm' in Bridge Street, between Church Street and the Ross Bridge.
- (F.) Eight trees including FRAXINUS 'Ash', QUERCUS 'Oak' and ULMUS 'Elm' in Church Street between the Ross Cenotaph on Bridge Street and the Ross Uniting Church.
- (G.) Line of 8 FRAXINUS 'Ash' leading to the old Ross School, beside the old oval in Bridge Street. Also a single CHINESE ELM outside the oval on Bridge Street.

ROSS VILLAGE

SIGNIFICANT TREES



(A.)

Section of
Chiswick Road.
mid winter.



(B.)

Northern end
of church street.

Elms in
Autumn.



(B.)

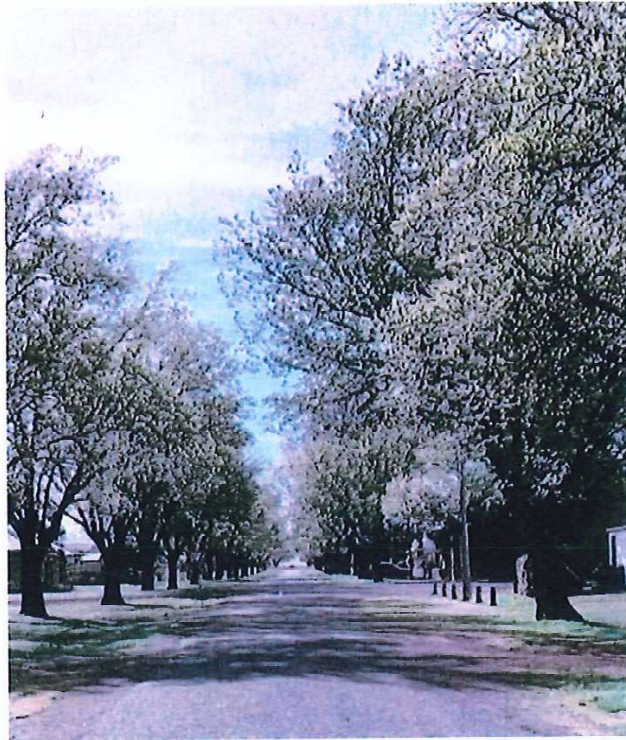
Church Street
Elms in
mid winter.



③

Elm and Oak
in Badajos
Street.

Autumn.



④

BADAJOS STREET
ELMS + OAK
WINTER.

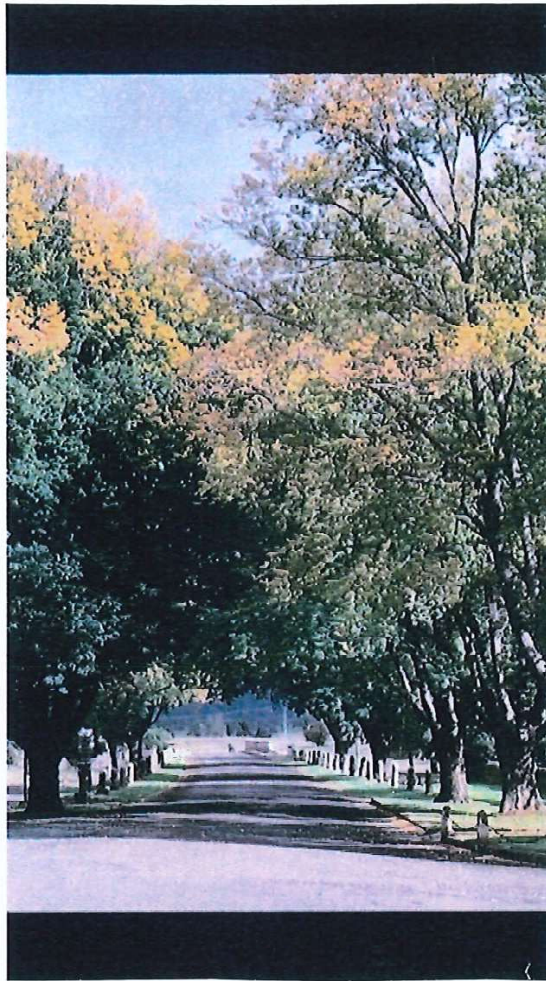


(D.)

Elm and
oak in High
Street, Ross,
Winter.



① Mature Elm
leading to the
Ross Bridge,
Bridge Street.
Autumn.



(F) Ash, Oak
and Elm in
Church Street
South of the
cenotaph.
Winter.





G. Line of Ash beside the old
Ross School oval. Bridge Street.
Winter.

'CHRIST CHURCH ANGLICAN CHURCH' - 2A WILLIAM ST LONGFORD TAS 7301**ENSPEC 2014 Tree Listings (updated with removals August 2026)**

Row #	ENSPEC Tree_ID	Genus	Species	Cultivar	Tree Label #	GIS - E	GIS - N
1	2226	Ulmus	x hollandica		Tree Label 1	510112.8	5395412.681
2	2227	Ulmus	x hollandica		Tree Label 2	510094.8	5395401.121
3	2228	Ulmus	x hollandica		Tree Label 3	510065.9	5395378.491
4	2229	Ulmus	x hollandica		Tree Label 4	510053	5395370.201
5	2230	Ulmus	x hollandica		Tree Label 5	510037	5395359.781
6	2231	Fraxinus	sp.			510037.6	5395332.251
7	2232	Cupressus	macrocarpa		Tree Label 33	510045.6	5395321.101
8	2233	Quercus	canariensis		Tree Label 33a	510055.8	5395318.501
9	2234	Cercis	siliquastrum			510065.9	5395306.521
10	2235	Quercus	palustris		Tree Label 59	510073.3	5395299.231
11	2236	Cupressus	sempervirens		Tree Label 70	510072.9	5395289.041
12	2237	Laurus	nobilis		Tree Label 79	510085.2	5395276.901
13	2238	Ilex	aquifolium		Tree Label 90	510090.8	5395263.471
14	2239	Cupressus	arizonica		Tree Label 91	510103.9	5395267.111
15	2240	Quercus	canariensis		Tree Label 78	510098.4	5395280.651
16	2241	Quercus	canariensis		Tree Label 77	510091.5	5395288.361
17	2242	Arbutus	unedo		Tree Label 71	510103.8	5395302.721
18	2243	Pinus	pinaster		Tree Label 58	510092.9	5395303.031
19	2244	Cupressus	torulosa		Tree Label 48	510083.7	5395314.801
20	2245	Ulmus	glabra	horizontalis		510067.4	5395325.011
21	2246	Quercus	rubra			510076.2	5395330.011
22	2247	Acer	sp.			510082.4	5395326.471
23	2248	Prunus	sp.			510091	5395344.681
24	2249	Photinia	serrulata		Tree Label 49	510096.9	5395328.971
25	2250	Quercus	robur		Tree Label 25	510068.5	5395344.371
26	2251	Ulmus	glabra		Tree Label 25a	510059.4	5395339.071
27	2252	Quercus	robur		Tree Label 17	510051.7	5395357.911
28	2253	Cupressus	sp.			510056.6	5395364.781
29	2256	Cupressus	arizonica		Tree Label 24	510089.7	5395378.111
30	2257	Cupressus	torulosa		Tree Label 34	510093.3	5395369.681
31	2258	Quercus	rubra			510102.1	5395359.371
32	2259	Quercus	rubra			510112.9	5395368.011
33	2260	Fraxinus	sp.			510114.1	5395363.731
34	2261	Betula	pendula		Tree Label 37	510108.3	5395365.931
35	2262	Quercus	rubra			510114.6	5395349.891
36	2263	Olea	europaea			510137.8	5395358.641
37	2264	Quercus	coccinea		Tree Label 35	510122.8	5395379.151
38	2265	Quercus	rubra			510125.8	5395393.721
39	2266	Pinus	pinaster		Tree Label 23	510113.4	5395390.711

40	2267	Cupressus	macrocarpa		Tree Label 20	510104.2	5395399.871
41	2268	Fraxinus	excelsior		Tree Label 50	510112.5	5395338.121
42	2269	Pinus	pinaster		Tree Label 51	510120.5	5395342.081
43	2270	Pinus	pinaster		Tree Label 54	510127.7	5395333.121
44	2271	Quercus	robur		Tree Label 52	510136.7	5395343.321
45	2272	Quercus	robur		Tree Label 53	510145	5395330.721
46	2273	Robinia	pseudoacacia		Tree Label 73	510146	5395321.091
47	2274	Quercus	ilex		Tree Label 55	510123.5	5395318.281
48	2275	Quercus	robur		Tree Label 56	510112.2	5395319.421
49	2276	Prunus	serrulata			510112.9	5395306.931
50	2277	Cedrus	atlantica		Tree Label 72	510125.5	5395306.821
51	2278	Abies	pinsapo		Tree Label 72	510122.7	5395286.211
52	2279	Quercus	robur		Tree Label 92	510118.5	5395270.801
53	2280	Fraxinus	excelsior		Tree Label 92a	510125	5395267.881
54	2281	Acer	sp.			510112.4	5395250.911
55	2282	Pinus	pinaster		Tree Label 95	510132.7	5395264.031
56	2284	Cercis	siliquastrum		Tree Label 106	510157.1	5395261.431
57	2285	Cercis	siliquastrum		Tree Label 105	510160.4	5395267.571
58	2286	Quercus	robur		Tree Label 93	510151.3	5395292.771
59	2287	Robinia	pseudoacacia		Tree Label 75	510146	5395301.301
60	2288	Quercus	coccinea			510137.9	5395293.491
61	2289	Ulmus	procera		Tree Label 111	510164.1	5395237.021
62	2290	Ulmus	procera		Tree Label 110	510154.9	5395234.731
63	2291	Cupressus	torulosa		Tree Label 107	510142.2	5395240.771
64	2292	Cedrus	atlantica	glauca	Tree Label 104	510132.1	5395243.481
65	2294	Fraxinus	excelsior			510121.4	5395231.871
66	2295	Cedrus	atlantica	glauca		510128.5	5395223.011
67	2296	Quercus	sp.			510118.7	5395219.371
68	2297	Melia	azedarach			510108.2	5395216.041
69	2298	Quercus	cerris		Tree Label 102	510104.7	5395229.161
70	2299	Fraxinus	excelsior			510092.5	5395228.741
71	2300	Ulmus	glabra	lutescens		510085.8	5395240.821
72	2301	Sequoiadendron	giganteum			510088.5	5395251.121
73	2302	Olea	europaea		Tree Label 86	510059.9	5395223.061
74	2303	Cupressus	torulosa		Tree Label 98	510073.9	5395218.481
75	2304	Cercis	siliquastrum		Tree Label 101	510088.8	5395210.671
76	2305	Quercus	robur		Tree Label 100	510078.2	5395208.901
77	2306	Ulmus	procera		Tree Label 100	510066.5	5395203.271
78	2307	Quercus	robur		Tree Label 99	510050.5	5395201.241
79	2308	Liquidambar	styraciflua			510033.1	5395196.031
80	2309	Cedrus	atlantica	glauca	Tree Label 85	510040	5395216.651
81	2310	Betula	pendula		Tree Label 83	510054.9	5395238.211
82	2311	Cupressus	torulosa		Tree Label 69	510046	5395255.391
83	2312	Cedrus	atlantica	glauca	Tree Label 62	510031.9	5395256.641

84	2313	Cupressus	torulosa		Tree Label 42	510002	5395261.581
85	2314	Cupressus	sempervirens		Tree Label 42A	509997.2	5395257.521
86	2315	Cupressus	sempervirens		Tree Label 31	509984.9	5395268.971
87	2316	Taxus	baccata		Tree Label 63	509990.6	5395252.101
88	2317	Quercus	robur			509997.2	5395249.081
89	2318	Quercus	robur			509991.6	5395238.471
90	2320	Quercus	robur			509999.7	5395224.311
91	2321	Crataegus	monogyna			510011.3	5395240.241
92	2322	Ulmus	glabra	lutescens		509977.6	5395195.381
93	2323	Cupressus	macrocarpa			509964.3	5395203.191
94	2324	Cupressus	macrocarpa		Tree Label 68	509961.8	5395199.611
95	2325	Cupressus	macrocarpa			509956.9	5395198.041
96	2326	Quercus	robur		Tree Label 66	509951.2	5395206.381
97	2327	Prunus	sp.			509956.5	5395215.121
98	2328	Betula	pendula			509947.8	5395222.931
99	2329	Cupressus	sempervirens		Tree Label 64	509972.2	5395221.371
100	2330	Quercus	robur		Tree Label 45	509959.3	5395231.581
101	2331	Quercus	robur			509949.6	5395257.121
102	2332	Platanus	sp.			509934.7	5395248.751
103	2333	Fraxinus	excelsior		Tree Label 29	509937	5395263.331
104	2334	Cupressus	sempervirens		Tree Label 11	509940.3	5395270.721
105	2335	Cupressus	sempervirens			509941.8	5395275.621
106	2336	Quercus	robur		Tree Label 10	509932.7	5395274.261
107	2337	Quercus	robur			509933.7	5395279.371
108	2338	Ulmus	glabra	lutescens		509936.8	5395289.571
109	2340	Quercus	robur			509948.3	5395275.411
110	2341	Quercus	robur			509950.1	5395269.681
111	2342	Quercus	robur			509953.5	5395274.991
112	2343	Quercus	robur			509976.7	5395278.641
113	2344	Quercus	robur			509985.2	5395294.461
114	2345	Quercus	robur			509972.4	5395309.011
115	2346	Cupressus	sempervirens			509979.2	5395297.351
116	2348	Quercus	robur			509992.4	5395323.801
117	2350	Cryptomeria	japonica			510002.9	5395327.241
118	2351	Quercus	robur			510003.3	5395335.461
119	2352	Pinus	radiata		Tree Label 7	510013.3	5395342.951
120	2353	Cupressus	torulosa		Tree Label 26	510031.2	5395321.641
121	2354	Quercus	ilex		Tree Label 32	510030	5395310.191
122	2355	Araucaria	bidwillii		Tree Label 46	510047.5	5395297.071
123	2356	Fagus	sylvatica		Tree Label 60	510052	5395289.991
124	2357	Araucaria	heterophylla			510028.3	5395278.231



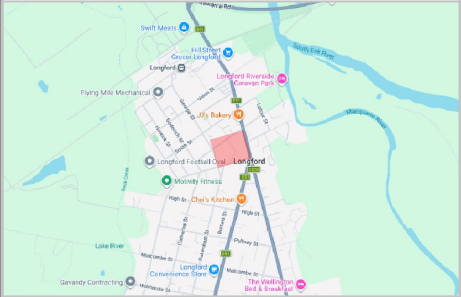
Christ Church, Longford

2014 Tree Inventory

LEGEND

- Tree
- Tree (2014 inventory)
 - + Removed
- Basemap - Google Satellite Hybrid

Please note: this inventory was undertaken in 2014 and has only been updated with known tree removals



v2.0 31/08/2026
GDA2020 Zone 55 (EPSG:7855)
1:750 at A3

ENSPEC
ENVIRONMENT
AND RISK

2/13 Viewtech Place
ROWVILLE VIC 3178
Ph: +61 417 027 152

BACKGROUND/SIGNIFICANCE DATA FOR NMC NOMINATED SIGNIFICANT TREES



September 2026

P.O. Box 156
Longford Tas 7301

Telephone (03) 6397 7303
Facsimile (03) 6397 7331

www.northernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Tasmania's Historic Heart

CATEGORIES OF SIGNIFICANCE

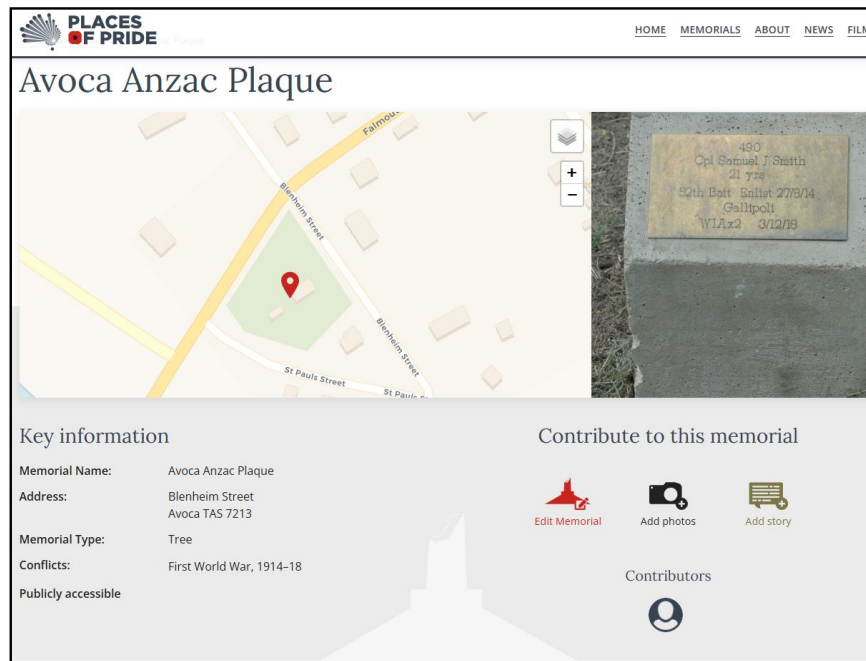
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2. Trees of outstanding dimensions.
3. Trees that are very old or vulnerable.
4. Trees that commemorate, or are reminders of, cultural practices, historic events or famous people.
5. Trees that are a significant part of a natural landscape, historic site, town, park or garden.
6. Trees that have local significance.
7. Trees of a species or variety that is rare or of very localised distribution.
8. Trees that are of horticultural or genetic value.
9. Trees that have a significant contribution to the integrity of an ecological community.
10. Trees that are significant for reasons that are difficult to categorise.

AVOCA

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
A1	16 Blenheim Street	Boucher Park	Betula pendula	Silver Birch	52	4

Comment on significance:

Memorial Planting - plaques completed ANZAC Day 2015 to commemorate those from the district that served in World War One. The plaques and trees were funded through the ANZAC Centenary Grants Program.



Source: <https://placesofpride.awm.gov.au/memorials/217706>

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
A2	16 Blenheim Street	Boucher Park	Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine	1	4

Comment on significance:

Memorial Planting adjacent to cenotaph.

Importance of the Lone Pine:

THE LONE PINE - Pinus halepensis

Origins

Lone Pine or Plateau 400 was the scene of a major diversionary offensive launched by the 1st Australian Infantry Division on 6 August 1915. The Turks had cut down all but one of the trees that clothed the ridge to cover their trenches. The ridge dominated by the single Aleppo Pine (Pinus halepensis) became known as Lonesome Pine. In three days of fighting the Australians lost more than 2000 men and the Turks losses were estimated at 7000. Seven Victoria Crosses were awarded. As far as we know three Australian soldiers souvenired pine cones from the ridge that found their way back to Australia. Lance Corporal Benjamin Smith of the 3rd Battalion, whose younger brother Mark, who enlisted under the surname Drice, was killed at the tree on the 6 th August 1915 in the battle for Lone Pine Ridge, sent a cone home to his mother, Mrs McMullen at Cardiff in New South Wales. Mrs McMullen kept the cone for 13 years before planting the seeds in 1928. She grew two seedlings, one of which she presented to the town of Inverell that was planted in January 1930 and the other to the Parks and Gardens section of the Department of the Interior in Canberra. The Duke of Gloucester planted this second tree at the Australian War Memorial in October 1934. Today it stands over 20 metres in height. SGT Thomas McDowell of the 23rd Battalion carried a pinecone in his haversack until the end of the war. Upon returning home to Australia he gave it to his aunt, Mrs Emma Gray, who lived at Grassmere near Warrnambool, Victoria. A decade or so later Mrs Gray planted the seeds and four seedlings were grown. One was planted in May 1933 in Wattle Park, Melbourne. Another at the Shrine of Remembrance in Melbourne and another at the Soldiers Memorial Hall at The Sisters. The last was planted in the Warrnambool Gardens. Lou Henley of the 9 th Light Horse, who lived at Ungarie NSW, gave cones to his mother that also germinated. Some of these trees were planted on their property 'Lone Pine' and in the town.

Source: https://www.cityservices.act.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/1320182/The-Lone-Pine-2019.pdf

BISHOPSBOURNE

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
B1	Bishopsbourne Road	Road Reserve	Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	16	1,2,3,4,5,6

Comment on significance:

War Memorial Avenue of Trees. Believed to have been planted in 1918 in presence of then premier Walter Lee (see article below). Of original 20 trees allocated (as per Council Minute dated 10/08/1918 - below), 16 remain.

Examiner 6 September 1918, p7.

Bishopsbourne

On Saturday the tree-planting in connection with the soldiers' avenue took place, in the presence of a large and representative gathering. Amongst those present were the Premier and Mrs Lee, Mr. J H Freeland (Warden) and Mrs Freeland, Councillors TC Archer, C Titmus, C Herbert, Geo McQueen, R G Stokes and Mrs Stokes. Mrs S Freeland (mother of the Warden) made a special trip from Launceston to the place of her childhood days some 70 odd years ago, and was heartily congratulated by many of her old friends on being able to be present. Trees were planted by the Premier, Mrs Lee, Warden, and Mr. T C Archer, each giving an appropriate address. The Longford state school drum and fife, under Mr. F J McCabe, head teacher, supplied a number of selections, which were much appreciated. Canon Wilmer moved a vote of thanks to the Premier and Mr. McCabe, which was carried with cheers, also for the returned men and the boys at the front.

Examiner, Saturday 10 August 1918, page 9 – Council Minute

A letter was received from the Perth association offering to take charge of the planting of trees in the streets at Perth for the soldiers' avenue. The offer was accepted.

Mr. Stokes moved, and Mr. Brumby seconded—"That 30 or 40 trees be supplied to Perth"—Carried.

The Warden said that Mr. Archer had donated 100 trees, and he suggested that they be allotted with others as follows:—Longford, 70; Perth, 40; Cressy, 50; Bishopsbourne, 20. This was resolved upon.

Mr. Titmus moved, and Mr. Stokes seconded—"That the various ward members undertake the supervision of the tree planting."—Carried.

CAMPBELL TOWN

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
CT2	151 High Street		Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Sequoia	1	1,2,3,5,6

Comment on significance:

Significant size, age and stature. Focal tree on entrance to Campbell Town from the south.

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
CT3	In front of 147 High Street	Road Reserve	Quercus robur	English Oak	3	1,2,3,5,6

Comment on significance:

Last remaining oaks in Road Reserve that soften southern entrance to Campbell Town. Created avenue with oaks/plane trees on other side of the road that have been removed by Tas Networks in recent years.

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
CT4	22 Bedford Street		Ulmus procera	English Elm	2	1,2,3,5,6

Comment on significance:

Significant trees within streetscape due to their size and age. The trees sit partially in the road reserve to the front of a heritage listed house (THR ID 4914) that the datasheet identifies as a significant element in the urban streetscape.

DEDDINGTON

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
D1	Uplands Road	Patterdale (farm)	Pinus radiata	Radiata Pine	1	4

Comment on significance:

Planted by Roy and Percy Pinner in 1917 before they left for World War 1. Percy Pinner was killed in action in Baupomme France. Only one of the two trees originally planted remains. Includes plaque affixed by Roy Pinner in 1966. Locals hold ANZAC day services at the tree site.

Source:

[https://northernmidlands.tas.gov.au/source-assets/files/War-Memorials/Percy and Roy Pinner.pdf](https://northernmidlands.tas.gov.au/source-assets/files/War-Memorials/Percy%20and%20Roy%20Pinner.pdf)

The story of "Pinner's Pine" has been told in a picture book titled *The ANZAC Tree* by Christina Booth (2017). Source:

<https://www.google.com/goto?url=CAESegHrOzAVe94rhH6746FR2KEoZa0fnL9Zkg7Ut v9Tdln45NMgAZUeup6jHXEI4qk4UoQT3K1 22mSBbD93i7JXAY6fyuY1IUZR-rmH7AA30cmPUONVgfZUBACfIRJ-0Ju09nf7mOHQrHRGFHmVpTPwx 3ownjks ZplZsol>

6 - MERCURY ON SATURDAY

April 26, 2008

Anzac Day 2008

Our own lone pine tragedy

NICK CLARK

IN 1915, the Pinner brothers planted two pines atop a rocky hill near Deddington in the shadows of Ben Lomond.

Yesterday more than 50 people gathered under the surviving pine for an informal Anzac Day service to pay tribute to Percy Pinner who was killed in action at Baupomme in France in 1917.

On the trunk is a plaque: "This tree was planted by Percy and Roy Pinner in 1915 before they left for World War I."

"This plaque was affixed in 1966 by Roy Pinner in memory of Percy."

Legend has it that the second pine was struck by lightning and, symbolically, did not survive.

About eight years ago

A DIRECT LOOK: Percy Pinner when he came to manage Rodney and Carol Westmore's Patterdale property, Doug White was intrigued by the story of the Pinner brothers and the tree.

He met Roy Pinner's son Rod and generated the idea of an Anzac Day service.

The small gathering of locals and friends has grown every year.

"It has just spread by word of mouth," Danny Kelly said.

The area has dual significance for members of the Kelly family — Tim, Danny, Anne and their father Leo, who was Patterdale manager between 1980-92.

"We spread the ashes of our brother Peter on that hill and last Wednesday was the anniversary of his death," Anne said.

Roy Pinner's granddaughter Ann Colgrave came from Beauty Point on the Tamar River for the service.

A photograph of Percy in uniform shows a man with a direct look, despite his young age.

Her poignant memoirs contains a Bible which he carried into battle in his chest pocket.

There is a single bullet hole, punctuating the words of the Lord.

A brass medallion sent to the family proclaims "He died for freedom and honour".

When she was a 10-year-old at Deddington school, Rosalie Towns swore she would climb the hill to look at the pine.

"Sixty three years later

REMEMBRANCE: A plaque affixed in 1966 by Roy Pinner in memory of his lost brother Percy.

INTERLUDE: Patterdale property manager Doug White was intrigued by the story of the brothers, Percy and Roy Pinner.

I have made it," she said.

Rypping Forest farmer James Walsh never used to do anything on Anzac Day "but now we come up every year".

Shortly after the sun has eclipsed Stacks Bluff, and locals have had time to reminisce, Mr White begins the service.

Standing against the backdrop of Tasmanian landscape, he plays guitar and sings his self-composed song Pinner's Pine HBS.

"The spirit of Anzac is

here all right," he sings.

He talks of Anzac values, Gallipoli and Kokoda.

"Imagine leaving Australian shores behind and venturing into the unknown," he adds.

Guest speaker Mr Walsh tweaks the Anzac Day theme and talks of "forgotten heroes" of war.

"Women often are underestimated at Anzac Day and not remembered for the effort they put in," he said.

"Perhaps the toughest part they have had to

endure is how a wife stays at home while her son, father or husband is off fighting in conflict.

"Women have to deal with the legacy of war the pain, the suffering, the loss, the memories.

"They are often the ones who bear the brunt of that, so I think it is important to think about the contribution women have made."

Symbolic of a unique event, Mr White plays *The Last Post* on his mouth organ.

Picture: ROSS MARSDEN

EVANDALE

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
E1	3a Macquarie Street		Quercus robur	English Oak	2	1,2,3,5

Comment on significance:

A Part five agreement has been registered on the title to ensure the retention of two oak trees.

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
E2	14a Macquarie Street		Quercus robur	English Oak	1	1,2,3,5

Comment on significance:

Part of early Evandale plantings – visible in 11 Feb 1971 aerial photographs dating tree at least 60+ years old. One of two existing oak trees on the site – the other was removed to accommodate a boundary adjustment and new dwelling in 2013.



Aerial Photo: 0563_129 - 11 Feb 1971

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
E3	11 Russell Street	Front of Clarendon Arms Hotel	Ulmus minor	Field Elm	1	1,2,3,5,6

Comment on significance:

Important element of streetscape that arches the entrance to The Clarendon Arms (hotel) beer garden. Established in 1966 aerial photos which ages tree at 60+ years. Works have previously been undertaken around the tree to ensure retention of the tree alongside existing infrastructure.

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
E4	31 Cambock Lane		Quercus robur	English Oak	2	1,2,3,5,6

Comment on significance:

Last remaining trees from group of plantings at 'Cambock House' – built in 1826 by Capt. Andrew Barclay (Royal Navy) – demolished in the early 1970's. Historical photos of the property (dated 1900-) show the trees well established in the background, ageing them approximately 150 -200 years.



Source: https://eheritage.libraries.tas.gov.au/resources/detail4e58.html?ID=EVH_00060

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
E5	18 High Street	Community Centre (Former State School)	Quercus robur & Platanus x acerifolia	English Oak & London Plane	2	1,2,3,5,6

Comment on significance:

Important element of streetscape - at risk for road widening/works. Established trees in 1965 aerial imagery, aging trees 70+ years, but possibly planted on Empire Day on 25 May in 1906 and 1908 or on Arbor Day on 25 July 1902.

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
E6	1-3 Barclay Street	Morvan Park	Quercus robur	English Oak	1	1,2,3,5,6

Comment on significance:

Now a prominent tree within the entrance to Morvan Park and Evandale Primary School. Last tree of those established in 1956 – aging tree potentially 100+years. Possibly planted as part of Arbor or Empire Day celebrations between 1902-1908.



Tree remaining circled in red. Image 0321_123 - dated 31.01.1956.

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
E7	2-14 Logan Road	Falls Park & Road Reserve	Ulmus procera, Quercus robur, Cupressus sempervire, Sequoia sempervirens	English Elm, English Oak, Italian Cypress & Coastal Redwood	32	1,2,3,5,6

Comment on significance:

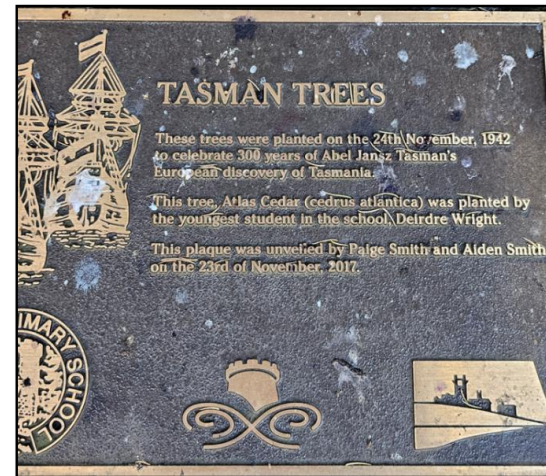
Established trees within the setting of Falls Park, home of the iconic Evandale Market for the last 40+ years and former Evandale Showgrounds. A significant collection of established trees of varying ages. It is possible some were planted as part of a Council tree planting program in 1887 or jubilee celebrations at the site in 1897 (see extract below), as they are well established in 1956 aerial photographs of the area.

The Municipal Council at their meeting held on the 4th inst., accepted the tender of Mr. W. Powell and A. Grant to plant trees in the public streets, and erect a fence around each at 2s. 6d. per tree. EVANDALE. (1887, July 11). <i>The Mercury</i> (Hobart, Tas. : 1860 - 1954), p. 4. The procession was re-formed, and went on to the Pavillion ground, where the children were each presented with a jubilee medal by Mrs. W. Hartnoll and Miss Fall. Mrs. Cameron then planted an oak tree in commemoration of the record reign. Captain Cameron (the Warden), on behalf of his wife, declared the tree properly planted, and in a short address he urged upon the children to follow in their lives the good example set by Her Majesty the Queen. ARBOR DAY AT EVANDALE. (1897, July 1). <i>Launceston Examiner</i> (Tas. : 1842 - 1899), p. 5.	 Film/frame: 0321_123, 31 Jan 1956
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Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
E8	18 High Street	Evandale Community Centre	Cedrus atlantica f. glauca	Blue Atlas Cedar	2	1,4,5,6

Comment on significance:

Planted in 1942 to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the European discovery of Tasmania by Abel Tasman on 24 November 1642. Planted by the oldest and youngest student at the school. The plaque was unveiled by the youngest student at the school and by the person who was the youngest student when the trees were planted (Source: B. Lawson)



Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
E9	18 High Street	Evandale Community Centre	Quercus robur	English Oak	2	1,2,3,5,6

Comment on significance:

Possibly planted by school children in celebration of Empire Day or Arbor Day. Trees are known to have been planted in the school grounds on Empire Day on 25 May in 1906, 1908 and on Arbor Day on 25 July 1902 when four trees, named in honour of the King, Queen, and the Prince and Princess of Wales. "English trees" were also planted in the school grounds in July 1904 (Source: B. Lawson).

after which the children were dismissed. In the afternoon **trees** were planted in the **school** grounds, and later on all the children sat down to a sumptuous repast.

LONGFORD.

Extract of article on Empire Day Celebrations, Examiner Newspaper, 26 May 1908, p.6.

EVANDALE.

Arbor Day was celebrated yesterday day afternoon at the state **school** by the children entertaining their friends at afternoon tea, the occasion being taken to plant some English **trees** round their playgrounds. At 12 o'clock the Union Jack was hoisted upon the flagpole, the children being formed in a hollow square; the boys saluting the flag, while the girls stood at attention. An address on the British flag was given by the Warden (Mr. S. Hawley), who is also chairman of the board of advice. After tea, games of various kinds were indulged in, and needless to say three tins of lollies distributed amongst the children were fully appreciated. After singing the National Anthem, all dispersed, wishing Arbor Day was a frequent occurrence.

Examiner Newspaper, 25 May 1904, p. 7.

LIFFEY

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
LY1	1443 Liffey Road	Liffey Hall	Cryptomeria Japonica, Cedrus deodara, Pinus canariensis, Pinus halepensis, Cupressocyparis leylandii	Japanese Red cedar, Deodar (Himalayan) cedar, Canary Island Pine, Aleppo pine, Leyland Cypress	19	4

Comment on significance:

There once was an avenue of trees, planted in 1918, alongside the former Liffey State School. The trees commemorated 16 volunteers, ex-students of the Liffey School who enlisted to serve during World War 1. Displayed within the former Liffey State School (now the Liffey Community Centre), is a framed, paper Honour Roll, designed by Selwyn Cox. It has a crossed Union Jack and White Ensign at the top with a wreath, scroll work, columns, and a Tasmanian lion on a shield as decoration. It is set out and decorated like all the other Honour Rolls designed by Selwyn Cox. In addition to the soldiers listed on the original Liffey State School Honour Roll, another three local boys have been added to a new brass plaque Honour Roll. Ern Bye, Frank Goss, Leonard Slade (KIA). Of the 19 volunteers, 9 died in service. Coinciding with the Centenary of ANZAC period, 19 new Fir trees were planted in 2015, as a memorial grove, easily discovered on the eastern slope below the community centre hall, formerly the old schoolhouse. Funding was received through the ANZAC Centenary Grants Program. <https://avenuesofhonour.org/places/tasmania/liffey/liffey-memorial-grove/>

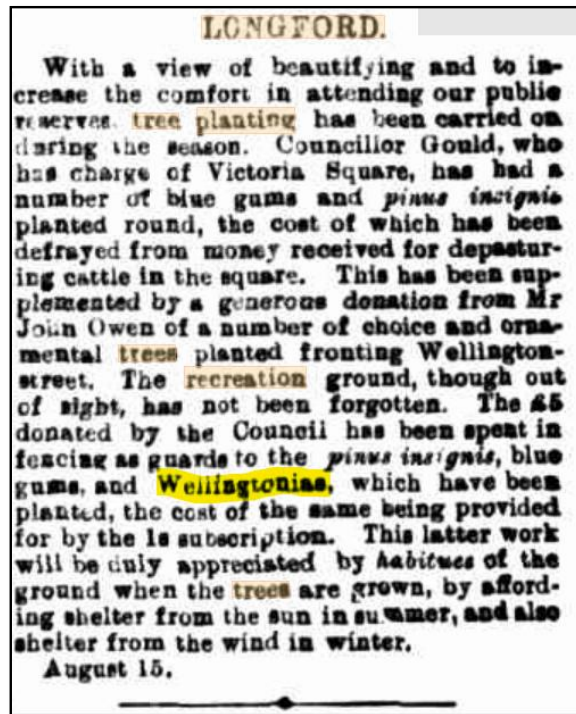


LONGFORD

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
L26	39 Smith Street	Recreation Ground	Sequoia sempervirens & Quercus Robur	Coast Redwood & English Oak	2	1,2,3,4,5,6

Comment on significance:

Significant age/stature. Believe to have been planted around 1893 through to 1909. The Longford Football Club was established in 1890.



Daily Telegraph (Launceston, Tas. : 1883 - 1928) Wed 16 Aug 1893 Page 3 LONGFORD.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/153369905?searchTerm=Longford%20tree%20planting%20recreation>

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
L27	Smith Street	Road Reserve	Ulmus minor	Field Elm	3	1,2,3,4,5,6

Comment on significance:

Early (pre war) Longford plantings.

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
L28	11B Smith Street	Ambulance Station	Ulmus procera	English Elm	1	1,2,3,5,6

Comment on significance:

Early (pre war) Longford plantings. Likely planted between the time of the bequest of James Denton Toosey Jnr in 1883 and the completion of Toosey Memorial Hospital in 1924 (opened in 1925).

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
L29	Archer Street	Caravan Park	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Sequoia	1	1,2,3,5

Comment on significance:

Significant age/stature. Likely planted around 1913 or shortly thereafter. Also known as St George's Square, articles dated in 1913 (see below) indicate improvement works and tree planting to this area.

Longford.

The Longford Tourist and Improvement Association has not lost much time in getting to work, for it is already showing its usefulness in a practical way. The rivers committee has made a start on improving St. George's Square. It has had a fence erected across the square at the rear of the boat sheds, dividing the uneven ground from the upper portion. On Saturday some tree planting was commenced in the same square along the river bank, when the Rev. F. J. Dunkley, Mr. and Mrs. Craw (hon. secretary), Messrs. A. Whitfield, A. F. Lovett, and J. Owen, planted four weeping willows. Rev. F. J. Dunkley took a photograph of the doings. The rivers committee of the association has an arduous task before it in dealing with this sadly neglected but fine piece of river frontage, and if the contemplated improvements are realised, it will be a magnificent achievement. The tree planting committee is also pushing ahead with its work. A number of tree guards are now ready, and waiting for the trees to arrive. The fire brigade committee's request will in all probability be acceded to by the municipal council at its next meeting.

Examiner (Launceston, Tas. : 1900 - 1955) Wed 30 July 1913, Page 6, retrieved from:

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/50717758?searchTerm=Longford%20Tree%20planting%20St%20George>

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
L30	23 William Street	Longford Primary School	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Sequoia	1	1,2,3,5

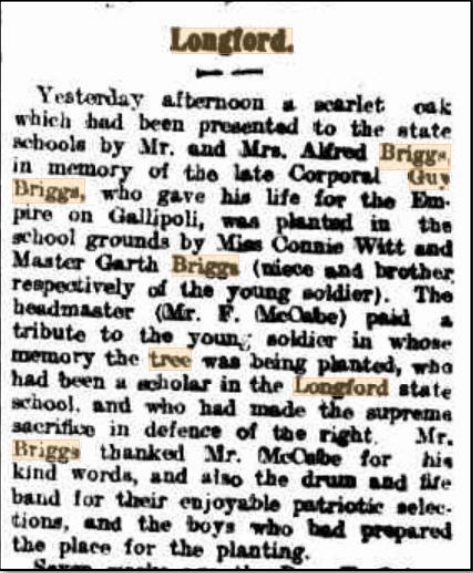
Comment on significance:

Likely planted at same time as recreation ground and caravan park redwoods (1890-1913) but possibly earlier. School was established in 1830.

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
L31	23 William Street	Longford Primary School	Quercus Rubra	Red Oak	1	1,2,3,5

Comment on significance:

Thought to be the tree planted 16th June 1919 in memory of Corporal Guy Briggs who lost his life in Gallipoli in 1915. Planted by his neice and brother. Tree from nursery of Frank Walker, whom he had been working with as an apprentice at the time of his enlistment. Article in Daily Telegraph 19 June 1919 pg. 8 (<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article153060564>) references tree as a Red Oak.

	Examiner, Tue 17 June 1919, Page 6 retrieved from: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/51039965?searchTerm=Guy%20briggs%20tree%20Longford
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Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
L32	15 Lewis Street		Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island Date Palm	2	1,2,3,5,10

Comment on significance:

Retention protected by Planning Permit P08-201. An iconic element of the streetscape.

PERTH

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
P5	57 Clarence Street		Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya Pine	1	1,2,3,5,6,7

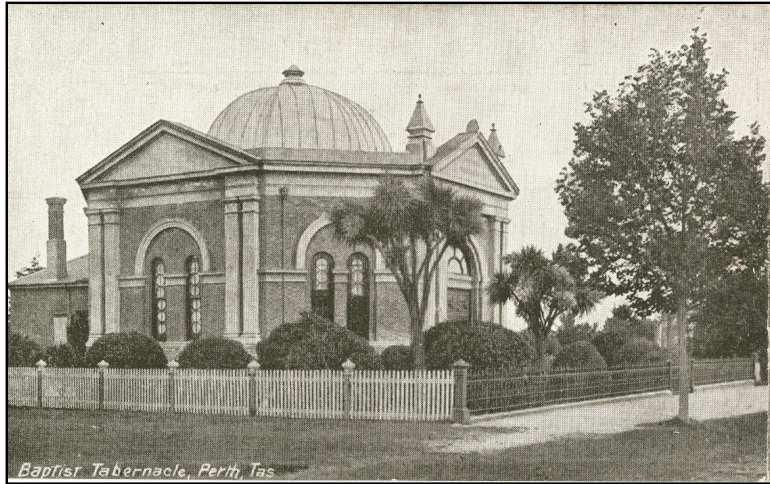
Comment on significance:

Aged from aerial photographs as 75 years +. Significant tree within township - visible from the Midland Highway. Dwelling constructed in 1890 – it is possible tree was planted around this time.

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
P6	Clarence Street (in front of 69 & 71-73)	Road Reserve	Platanus x acerifolia	London Plane	2	1,2,3,5,6

Comment on significance:

Aged 120 years +. Mark junction of Clarence and Talisker Streets and are a significant element of the Clarence Street streetscape, situated between the Perth Tabernacle and Baptist Church Hall. Visible in historical photographs (below) of the Babtist Tabernacle (built in 1889 – THC datasheet) available at <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Record/Archives/LPIC147-5-261> & <https://libraries.tas.gov.au/Record/Archives/LPIC147-5-260>



"LPIC147/5/261"



"LPIC147/5/260"

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
P7	Rear of 12 Old Bridge Road	Road Reserve	Quercus robur	English Oak	1	1,2,3

Comment on significance:

75 years +. Similar age to those planted along Old Bridge Road.

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
P8	Eskleigh entrance road	Road Reserve	Quercus robur	English Oak	1	1,2,3

Comment on significance:

75 years +. Similar age to those planted along Old Bridge Road.

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
P9	Old Bridge Road	Road Reserve	Quercus robur	English Oak	3	1,2,3,5,6

Comment on significance:

75 years +. Original plantings along roadside. Prominent streetscape element.

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
P10	Old Bridge Road	Road Reserve	Tilia X europaea	Common Linden	3	1,2,3,5,6

Comment on significance:

75 years +. Original plantings along roadside. Prominent streetscape element.

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
P11	William Street Reserve	Crown Land	Quercus robur	English Oak	1	1,2,3,5,6

Comment on significance:

75 years +. Similar age to those planted along Old Bridge Road. Feature tree within park setting and marks southern entrance to the William Street reserve.

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
P12	163 Fairtlough Street	Sports Ground	Quercus robur	English Oak	2	1,2,3,5,6

Comment on significance:

Last of original sports ground plantings – likely planted in 1902, after earlier plantings around the ground in 1886.

PERTH.

Thursday was a day which will be long remembered at Perth. It was acknowledged by old residents as the best day's amusement Perth ever had. Early in the morning the tree planting committee, comprising Messrs. Holman, Bransden, ~~James D. Conacher~~, and ~~him~~ were hard at work planting 13 trees round the cricket ground, whilst Messrs. G. Dennis, Brain, and Cawthen did good work in preparing the large bonfire. At 12 o'clock Messrs. Trotter and Burrowes fired 21 charges of dynamite, the report of which was heard far and near, as a signal for the children to prepare for the demonstration. Bunting was flying in all directions, Trooper Plane having a string of flags from the police station across the road. At 1 o'clock the children assembled at the Victoria Hall, and sang the National Anthem. A procession was formed at 1.30 p.m. The assistant marshals (Messrs. Ozanne and Burk) arranged the children. The procession was headed by Trooper Plane, who did his duty well; then came the Union Jack, followed by the Rechabite Tent with their banner, the Juvenile Tent, followed by the children carrying flags. The procession passed down the main street, thence to the cricket ground, where the ladies' com-

mittee, comprising Mrs Burk, Mrs Bye, Misses Clayton, Atkins, Smart, Peters, Sherwood, Tune, Titmus, and Mrs Stanfield, were in attendance, and had 300 paper bags with refreshments to be handed to the children on entering. Two oaks were then planted by Mrs J. Holman, and named the King and Queen. Three cheers were given for the King and Queen, and three for Mrs Holman. Messrs. Holman, Howard, and Smart made short speeches, after which racing and amusements were indulged in by the children, who marched to Victoria Hall, where the ladies' committee had a splendid tea ready, which was done justice to. At 6.30 p.m. there was a torchlight procession to the ground. The residents had illuminated their homes, which added to the scene. On arrival a large bonfire was lit, and fireworks discharged. At 9 o'clock a concert was held in the hall, which was crowded. Mr Holman occupied the chair, and the following programme was gone through: Selection, Perth String Band; song, Miss Trotter; reading, "Limburger cheese," Mr Bomford; song "Cheer up, mother," Mr R. Stoward; duet, violin and piano, Miss Clayton and Mr Houghton; song, "Old Jeff," Mr F. Reinmuth; song, Mr Houghton; recitation, "Fireman's wedding," Mr A. Bye; song, Miss French; selection, Perth String Band; duet, Messdames Young and Dennis; recitation, "Relief of Ladysmith," Miss Bean; song, "Break the news to mother," Miss Trotter; song, "I love you just the same," Mr Stoward; song, "Home, boys, home," Mr Reinmuth. Mr Smart then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to all the committees and residents who had taken such an interest in the children, and had unitedly and locally given them such a day's amusement. This proposal was carried heartily. "God save the King" was then sung, and three cheers given, and at 11 o'clock everybody left quite delighted.

Daily Telegraph, Tue 1 July 1902, Page 3, PERTH. Retrieved from <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/153815159?searchTerm=Perth%20Tree%20planting>

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
P13	in front of 19 & 23 Main Road	Road Reserve	Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	2	1,2,3,5,6

Comment on significance:

Pioneer Avenue Elm Trees. Registered on the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR8201). Their age and their position on the Midland Highway makes it very likely that they were planted as part of the Pioneer Avenue in the period 1935-41.

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
P14	In front of 15 Scone St & rear of 80 Main Rd	Road Reserve	Quercus robur	English Oak	2	1,2,3,5,6

Comment on significance:

80 years +. Original plantings along roadside - last of existing avenue.



Avenue of trees along Scone Street (Aerial Photo: 0124_618 – 11th March 1947)

ROSS

Nomination Ref #	Address	Park/Place Name	Species	Common name	# of trees	Category of significance
R10	33 Church Street	Village Green	Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine	1	4

Comment on significance:

Memorial Planting located in the Village Green. Planted 11-11-2018 by members of the Ross RSL to celebrate Centenary of Armistice.





NORTHERN
MIDLANDS
COUNCIL

NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL CONSOLIDATED MEETING PROCEDURES

Date	Nature of Revision	Revision Number	Approved / Endorsed
3 February 2025	Draft	0	
6 February 2025	Draft	0.1	
17 February 2025	Endorsed by Council	V1	25/0075
18 May 2026	Endorsed by Council	V2	26/0143
21 September 2026	Endorsed by Council	V3	26/-

NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL CONSOLIDATED MEETING PROCEDURES

(Based on the Local Government Act 1993, Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025,
Local Government (Code of Conduct) Order 2024, Council's Meeting Procedures and Policies, **Local
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PART 1: CONVENING MEETINGS**1.1 CONVENING COUNCIL MEETINGS (REGULATION 5– PART 2, DIVISION 1)**

- (1) The mayor of a council may convene:
 - (a) an ordinary meeting of the council; and
 - (b) a special meeting of the council.
- (2) The general manager of an existing council is to convene the first ordinary meeting of the council following an ordinary election.
- (3) The Minister is to convene the first ordinary meeting of a newly established council on a date determined by the Minister.
- (4) An ordinary meeting of a council is to be held at least once in each month.
- (5) The general manager is to convene an ordinary meeting of a council if the mayor has not convened such a meeting in the previous calendar month.
- (6) The mayor of a council, or the general manager if the mayor has not done so, must convene a special meeting of the council at:
 - (a) the request of a majority of Councillors; or
 - (b) a resolution of the Council.
- (7) A request for a special meeting of a council must:
 - (a) be in writing and signed by the councillors making the request; and
 - (b) include details of the subject matter and any motion to be dealt with by the meeting; and
 - (c) be lodged with the mayor.

1.2 CONVENING MEETINGS OF A COUNCIL COMMITTEE (REGULATION 6 – PART 2, DIVISION 1)

- (1) The chairperson of a council committee may convene a meeting of that committee.
- (2) The chairperson of a council committee must convene a meeting of that committee:
 - (a) if the council committee or the council so determines; or
 - (b) at the request of a majority of the members of the committee.

1.3 TIMES OF MEETINGS (REGULATION 7 – PART 2, DIVISION 1)

- (1) A meeting is not to start before 5.00pm unless otherwise determined by the council by absolute majority or by the council committee by simple majority.
- (2) After each ordinary election, a council and a council committee are to review the times of commencement of their meetings.

1.4 STATEMENT TO BE MADE AT MEETINGS (REGULATION 8 – PART 2, DIVISION 1)

The chairperson of a meeting is to make a verbal statement at the beginning of a meeting, so far as is practicable, to the effect that:

- (a) an audio or audio visual recording is being made of the meeting; and
- (b) all persons attending the meeting are to be respectful of, and considerate towards, other persons attending the meeting; and
- (c) language and conduct at the meeting that could be perceived as offensive, defamatory or threatening to a person attending the meeting, or listening to the recording, is not acceptable.

1.5 NOTICE OF MEETINGS (REGULATION 9 – PART 2, DIVISION 1)

- (1) The general manager is to provide each councillor with a notice in writing of the time and place of a council meeting or a council committee meeting:
 - (a) at least 4 days, but not more than 14 days, before an ordinary council meeting or a council committee meeting; or
 - (b) at least 2 days, but not more than 14 days, before a special council meeting.
- (2) At least once in each year, the general manager is to publish in a daily newspaper, or in a prescribed newspaper, circulating in the relevant municipal area a notice containing:
 - (a) the times and places of the ordinary council meetings for the next 12 months; and
 - (b) the times and places, as known, of the council committee meetings for the next 12 months.
- (3) The general manager also is to ensure that:
 - (a) the notice referred to in Subregulation (2) is made available to the public on the website of the council for the period to which the notice applies; and
 - (b) any member of the public is able to inspect, and obtain a copy of, that notice, free of charge, at the public office of the council.
- (4) If there is any change in the time or place of an ordinary council meeting, or a council committee meeting, as published under Subregulations (2) and (3), the general manager is to:
 - (a) publish a notice of the change in a daily newspaper, or in a prescribed newspaper, circulating in the relevant municipal area; and
 - (b) ensure that the notice of the times and places for such meetings published on the website of the council is accordingly updated; and
 - (c) ensure that the notice of the times and places for such meetings that is made available to the public, at the public office of the council, is updated accordingly.
- (5) In the case of a special council meeting:
 - (a) the general manager is to publish in a daily newspaper, or in a prescribed newspaper, circulating in the relevant municipal area a notice of the time and place of the meeting at least 2 days, but not more than 14 days, before the meeting; and

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- (b) the general manager is to ensure that the notice:
 - (i) is made available to the public on the website of the council for the relevant period; and
 - (ii) any member of the public is able to inspect, and obtain a copy of, that notice, free of charge, at the public office of the council; and
 - (c) the notice is to:
 - (i) state whether any part of the meeting is likely to be a closed meeting; and
 - (ii) if a part of the meeting is not likely to be a closed meeting, include details of the items to be discussed at that meeting or part of the meeting.
- (6) A period referred to in this regulation includes Saturdays, Sundays and statutory holidays, but does not include:
- (a) the day on which a notice is provided or made available under Subregulation (1); or
 - (b) the day of the meeting.

PART 2: AGENDA**2.1 AGENDA (REGULATION 10 – PART 2, DIVISION 1)**

- (1) The general manager is to:
 - (a) prepare an agenda for each council meeting and council committee meeting; and
 - (b) in the case of a council meeting, provide each councillor with the agenda and any associated reports and documents at least:
 - (i) 2 days before a special council meeting; or
 - (ii) 4 days before an ordinary council meeting; and
 - (c) in the case of a council committee meeting, provide each member of the committee with the agenda and any associated reports and documents at least 4 days before the council committee meeting.
- (2) the agenda of an ordinary council meeting is to provide for, but is not limited to, the following items:
 - (a) attendance and apologies;
 - (b) confirmation of the minutes;
 - (c) the date and purpose of any council workshop held since the last meeting;
 - (d) requests for leave of absence;
 - (e) notifications of leave of absence for parental leave;
 - (f) declarations of an interest in a matter of a councillor;
 - (g) public question time;
 - (h) councillor question time;
 - (i) any reports to be received;
 - (j) any matter to be discussed at the meeting.
- (3) The general manager is to arrange the agenda so that the items to be dealt with by a council, or council committee, as a planning authority are sequential.
- (4) The business of a meeting is to be conducted in the order in which it is set out in the agenda of that meeting, unless the council by absolute majority, or the council committee by simple majority, determines otherwise.
- (5) Subject to Subregulation (6), a matter may only be discussed at a meeting if it is specifically listed on the agenda of that meeting.
- (6) A council by absolute majority at an ordinary council meeting, or a council committee by simple majority at a council committee meeting, may decide to deal with a matter that is not on the agenda if:
 - (a) the general manager has reported the reason it was not possible to include the matter on the agenda; and

- (b) the general manager has reported that the matter is urgent; and
 - (c) in a case where the matter requires the advice of a qualified person, the general manager has certified under Section 65 of the Act that the advice has been obtained and taken into account in providing general advice to the council.
- (7) The chairperson of a council or a council committee is to request councillors or members of the committee to indicate whether they have, or are likely to have, an interest in any item on the agenda.
- (8) A period referred to in Subregulation (2) includes Saturdays, Sundays and statutory holidays, but does not include:
- (a) the day on which the agenda and any associated reports and documents are provided under Subregulation (2)(b) or (c); or
 - (b) the day of the meeting.

2.2 COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA AND REPORT FORMATS

(1) Agenda Format

The following format outlines the standing items and business order for Council Meetings:

Meeting Information and Guidelines

1. Attendance, (including Apologies)
2. Table of Contents
3. Acknowledgement of Country
4. Declarations of Interest
5. Procedural
 - 5.1 Confirmation of Council Meeting Minutes
 - 5.2 Date of Next Council Meeting
 - 5.3 Motions on Notice by a Councillor (*if applicable*)
 - 5.4 Councillor Questions on Notice (*if applicable*)
 - 5.5 Code of Conduct Panel Determination (*if applicable*)
6. Council Committees – Confirmation of Minutes
7. Council Committees – Recommendations
8. Information Items
 - 8.1 Council Workshops / Meetings Held Since the Last Ordinary Meeting
 - 8.2 Mayor's Activities Attended and Planned
 - 8.3 General manager's Activities
 - 8.4 Petitions
 - 8.5 Conferences and Seminars: Report on Attendance by Council Delegates
 - 8.6 132 and 337 Certificates Issued
 - 8.7 Animal Control

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- 8.8 Environmental Health Services
 - 8.9 Customer Request Receipts
 - 8.10 Gifts and Donations (under section 77 of the LGA)
 - 8.11 Action Items: Council Minutes
 - 8.12 Resource Sharing Summary
 - 8.13 Vandalism
 - 8.14 Youth Program Update
 - 8.15 Integrated Priority Projects and Strategic Plans Update
 - 8.16 Tourism and Events and Heritage Highway Tourism Region (HHTRA) Update
 - 9. Public Questions and Statements
 - 10. Council Acting as a Planning Authority
 - 11. Planning Reports
 - 12. Council Acting as a Planning Authority: Cessation
 - 13. Community and Development Reports
 - 14. Governance Reports
 - 15. Corporate Services Reports
 - 16. Works Reports
 - 17. Items for the Closed Meeting

(2) Report Format

The following format outlines the content details for agenda items and associated reports listed on Open Council Meeting Agendas:

Title

Responsible Officer / Report Author

Recommendation

- 1. Purpose
- 2. Introduction / Background
- 3. Strategic Plan and Integrated Priority Projects Plan
 - 3.1 Strategic Plan 2021-2027
 - 3.2 Integrated Priority Projects Plan 2021
- 4. Policy Implications
- 5. Statutory Requirements
- 6. Financial Implications
- 7. Risk Issues

8. Consultation with State Government
9. Community Consultation
10. Options for Council to Consider
11. Officer's Comments / Conclusion
12. Attachments

2.3 PLANNING REPRESENTATIONS

- (1) Representations received in regard to planning applications are held in confidence by Council.
- (2) A summary of the issues raised in representations is provided to applicants.
- (3) Representations in full are provided to councillors confidentially.
- (4) Representations are not included in the council agenda.
- (5) A summary of the issues raised in the representations is provided in the agenda along with the planner's comment.

2.4 BRIEFING REPORT ITEMS

Only reports which are of an informative nature and which do not require formal consideration by the Council, be included in the Fortnightly Briefing Report.

2.5 PUBLIC ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS (REGULATION 11 – PART 2, DIVISION 1)

- (1) As far as practicable, the general manager is to make available for inspection by members of the public a copy of the agenda of a meeting and any associated reports and documents, other than an extract relating to any matter referred to in Regulation 17(2), at least:
 - a. 2 days before the meeting in the case of a special council meeting; or
 - b. 4 days before the meeting in the case of an ordinary council meeting or a council committee meeting.
- (2) The agenda and associated reports and documents made available for inspection under Subregulation (1) are to be so made available under that subregulation:
 - a. at the public office, and on the website, of the council; and
 - b. free of charge.
- (3) As far as practicable, the general manager is to make available for purchase by members of the public, by payment of the relevant fee specified in regulation 4, copies of the agenda and any associated reports and documents made available for inspection under Subregulation (1).
- (4) The agenda and associated reports and documents made available for purchase under Subregulation (3) are to be made available under that subregulation at the public office of the council during the relevant period specified in Subregulation 1.
- (5) At a meeting, a copy of the agenda of the meeting is to be made available free of charge to any member of the public attending the meeting.

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- (6) At a meeting, any associated report or document made available for inspection under Subregulation (1) is to be made available free of charge for inspection by members of the public attending the meeting.
- (7) Subject to the Right to Information Act 2009, the general manager must withhold from the public all associated reports and documents which, in the opinion of the general manager, relate to any matter referred to in Regulation 17(2).
- (8) Despite Subregulation (7), but subject to the Right to Information Act 2009, the general manager may release to the public an associated report or document that he or she is otherwise required under that subregulation to withhold, if:
- a. the council, or a council committee, has authorised its release to the public under Regulation 17(8); or
 - b. the council, or council committee, has:
 - (i) discussed, at a meeting that was not a closed meeting, the matter to which the associated report or document relates; and
 - (ii) after considering privacy and confidentiality issues, authorised its release to the public.
- (9) A period referred to in Subregulation (1) includes Saturdays, Sundays and statutory holidays, but does not include:
- a. the day on which an agenda and any associated reports and documents are made available under that subregulation; or
 - b. the day of the meeting.

PART 3: CONDUCT OF MEETINGS**3.1 CHAIRPERSON (REGULATION 12 – PART 2, DIVISION 1)**

- (1) The mayor or, in his or her absence, the deputy mayor is the chairperson of a council meeting.
- (2) If both the mayor and the deputy mayor are not present at a council meeting, the councillors present are to elect one of the councillors present to be the chairperson of that meeting.
- (3) A council may:
 - (a) elect a member of a council committee as chairperson of that council committee; or
 - (b) delegate that power of election to the members of the council committee.
- (4) If the chairperson is absent from a council committee meeting, the councillors present who are members of that council committee are to elect one of their members present to be the chairperson of that meeting.
- (5) If the chairperson has moved or seconded a motion, the chairperson is to vacate the chair until the motion has been dealt with.

3.2 MAYOR'S COMMUNICATION

Immediately after confirmation of the minutes at a Council Meeting, the Mayor or Chairperson may make any communication to the Council which the Mayor or Chairperson considers necessary.

3.3 CONDUCT OF MEETINGS IN RELATION TO THE CHAIR

- (1) The Chairperson need not stand when addressing the Council.
- (2) The Chairperson is to call on items listed on the formal agenda for consideration and until called on, no discussion or debate on motions is to ensue.
- (3) Before an item is discussed or debated there is to be a motion moved, seconded and accepted by the Chairperson.
- (4) In accordance with Regulation 12 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025, if the Chairperson has moved or seconded a motion before the Meeting, the Chairperson is to vacate the Chair until the motion has been dealt with. The Chairperson may remain in the Chair to address the meeting on any motion before the Chair which has not been moved or seconded by the Chairperson.
- (5) A Councillor proposing or speaking to a motion or discussing any matter under consideration is to address the Chairperson.
- (6) If two or more Councillors rise simultaneously to address the Chairperson, the Chairperson is to decide the order in which they are to address the meeting.
- (7) A Councillor, when addressing the Chairperson, is to refer to the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors by their respective titles.

3.4 QUORUM (REGULATION 13 – PART 2, DIVISION 1)

- (1) A meeting may only transact business if a quorum is present.
- (2) The quorum at a council meeting is an absolute majority.
- (3) The quorum at a council committee meeting is the majority of such number of councillors as are members of the committee.
- (4) If a meeting lacks a quorum because a councillor declares an interest¹ and must leave the meeting, the Minister may permit the councillor to remain at that meeting or at a later meeting when the matter is next considered to make up a quorum on condition that the councillor does not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter.
- (5) If a permission under Subregulation (5) is given, the general manager is to record the details of that permission in the minutes of that meeting;
- (6) If at any time during a meeting the required quorum is no longer present, the chairperson is to adjourn the meeting until the quorum is present or until a later date, unless the quorum is likely to be present for the next item of business.

3.5 ABANDONED MEETINGS (REGULATION 14 – PART 2, DIVISION 1)

- (1) If a quorum is not present within half an hour after a meeting is to start, the meeting is to be abandoned.
- (2) If a council meeting is abandoned because of the lack of a quorum, the general manager is to record the following details as the minutes of that meeting, even though business could not be transacted at that meeting:
 - (a) the absence of a quorum;
 - (b) the abandonment of the meeting and the time of abandonment;
 - (c) the names of the councillors present at the time of abandonment.
- (3) If a council meeting is abandoned, the mayor:
 - (a) within 14 days after the abandonment of the meeting, is to convene another council meeting to deal with the business that was to be dealt with at the abandoned meeting; and
 - (b) is to provide notice of the new meeting in accordance with Regulation 9.
- (4) If 3 consecutive council meetings have been abandoned, the general manager must report the matter to the Minister.

¹ **Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025 – Regulation 13(1):** In this regulation – pecuniary interest means an interest within the meaning of section 49 of the Act.

Local Government Act 1993 – Section 49 Having an interest: A councillor or member has an interest in a matter if the councillor or member or a close associate would, if the matter were decided in a particular manner, receive, have an expectation of receiving or be likely to receive a pecuniary benefit or pecuniary detriment.

3.6 ADJOURNMENTS (REGULATION 15 – PART 2, DIVISION 1)

- (1) The chairperson may only adjourn a meeting:
 - (a) for a proper purpose; and
 - (b) if it is reasonable to do so in the circumstances; and
 - (c) in good faith.
- (2) If a meeting is adjourned under Subregulation (1), the meeting may be adjourned:
 - (a) to a later time on the same day; or
 - (b) to a later date.
- (3) If a meeting is adjourned under Subregulation (1), the chairperson is to ensure that all business of the meeting not then disposed of at the time of adjournment is given precedence at the resumption of the adjourned meeting.
- (4) At the adjournment of a meeting under Subregulation (1), the chairperson is to advise the councillors present:
 - (a) of the date and time when the meeting is to be resumed; and
 - (b) of the reasons for the adjournment.
- (5) If a meeting is adjourned under Subregulation (1), the general manager is to advise the councillors not present at the meeting:
 - (a) that the meeting was adjourned; and
 - (b) of the date and time of the resumption of the meeting; and
 - (c) of the reasons for the adjournment.
- (6) The reason for the adjournment of a meeting under Subregulation (1) is to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- (7) If a meeting is adjourned under Subregulation (1) for a period which would allow a special meeting to be convened, the general manager is to publish in a daily newspaper, or in a prescribed newspaper, circulating in the relevant municipal area a notice stating:
 - (a) that the meeting has been adjourned; and
 - (b) the date and time of the resumption of the meeting.

3.7 OPEN MEETINGS (REGULATION 16 – PART 2, DIVISION 1)

A meeting is to be open to the public unless part of the meeting is a closed meeting.

3.8 CLOSED MEETINGS (REGULATION 17 – PART 2, DIVISION 1)

- (1) At a meeting, a council by absolute majority, or a council committee by simple majority, may close a part of the meeting to the public for a reason specified in Subregulation (2).

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- (2)** A part of a meeting may be closed to the public when any one or more of the following matters are being, or are to be, discussed at the meeting:
- (a)** personnel matters, including complaints against an employee of the council;
 - (b)** industrial relations matters;
 - (c)** information that, if disclosed, is likely to confer a commercial advantage or impose a commercial disadvantage on a person with whom the council is conducting, or proposes to conduct, business;
 - (d)** commercial information of a confidential nature that, if disclosed, is likely to:
 - (i)** prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it; or
 - (ii)** confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the council; or
 - (iii)** reveal a trade secret;
 - (e)** contracts, and tenders, for the supply of goods and services and their terms, conditions, approval and renewal;
 - (f)** the security of:
 - (i)** the council, councillors and council staff; or
 - (ii)** the property of the council;
 - (g)** proposals for the council to acquire land or an interest in land or for the disposal of land;
 - (h)** information that is:
 - (i)** of a personal and confidential nature; or
 - (ii)** provided to the council on the condition that it be kept confidential;
 - (i)** requests by councillors for a leave of absence;
 - (j)** notifications by councillors of leave of absence for parental leave;
 - (k)** matters relating to actual or possible litigation taken, or to be taken, by or involving the council or an employee of the council;
 - (l)** the personal hardship of any person who is resident in, or is a ratepayer in, the relevant municipal area.
- (3)** Unless Subregulation (4) applies, a council or council committee must not close a part of a meeting when it is:
- (a)** acting as a planning authority under the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993; or
 - (b)** considering whether or not to grant a permit under that Act; or
 - (c)** considering proposals for the council to deal with public land under Section 178 of the Act.
- (4)** A council or council committee may close a part of a meeting when it is acting or considering as referred to in Subregulation (3) if it is to consider any matter relating to:
- (a)** legal action taken by, or involving, the council; or
 - (b)** possible future legal action that may be taken, or may involve, the council.
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- (5) If part of a meeting is a closed meeting, the chairperson:
- (a) is to exclude members of the public from a closed meeting; and
 - (b) may exclude the general manager from a closed meeting if the matter to be discussed relates to the contract of employment, or the performance, of the general manager; and
 - (c) may invite any person to remain, or be present, at the meeting to provide:
 - (i) advice or information to the meeting; or
 - (ii) service, assistance or support to the meeting.
- (6) If a council or council committee closes a part of a meeting, the reason for the closure is to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting that relate to the part of that meeting that is open to the public.
- (7) While in a closed meeting, the council, or council committee, is to consider whether any discussions, decisions, reports or documents relating to that closed meeting are to be kept confidential or released to the public, taking into account privacy and confidentiality issues.
- (8) Subject to the Right to Information Act 2009, any discussions, decisions, reports or documents relating to a closed meeting are to be kept confidential unless the council or council committee, after considering privacy and confidentiality issues, authorises their release to the public.
- (9) A council, or council committee, by simple majority may re-open a closed meeting to the public.

3.9 SUSPENSION FROM MEETING (REGULATION 49 – PART 3)

- (1) The chairperson of a meeting may suspend a councillor from part or all of the meeting if the councillor:
- (a) makes a personal reflection about another councillor or an employee of the council and refuses to apologise; or
 - (b) interjects repeatedly; or
 - (c) disrupts the meeting and disobeys a call to order by the chairperson.
- (2) Before deciding to suspend a councillor, the chairperson is to:
- (a) advise the councillor that suspension is being considered and of the reasons for considering suspension; and
 - (b) give the councillor an opportunity to argue against suspension or to apologise.
- (3) If, after considering any argument or apology from a councillor under Subregulation (2), the chairperson suspends the councillor, the councillor:
- (a) must leave the meeting; and
 - (b) must not attend the meeting while suspended.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 10 penalty units.

- (4) The chairperson may request the assistance of a police officer to remove a councillor who refuses to leave a meeting as required under Subregulation (3)(a).

3.10 DIGRESSION, PERSONAL COMMENTS, OR IMPROPER IMPUTATIONS

When addressing the Chairperson, a member is not to:

- (1) digress from the subject under discussion; or
- (2) make any personal comments regarding any other Councillor; or
- (3) impute an improper motive to any other Councillor; or
- (4) repeatedly annoy another Councillor; or
- (5) use an expression which, in the opinion of the Chairperson, is capable of being applied to another Councillor so as to cause offence to that other Councillor.

3.11 INTERRUPTION OF SPEAKER BY COUNCILLORS (REGULATION 25(3))

When a Councillor is addressing the Chairperson, no other Councillor is to:

- (1) converse aloud; or
- (2) create any disturbance; or
- (3) interrupt the speaker or interject except:
 - to request that any words spoken be noted; or
 - to call attention to a point of order; or
 - to call attention to the want of a quorum.

PART 4: DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**4.1 PECUNIARY INTEREST*****Local Government Act 1993, Part 5, Regulation 48 - Declaration of pecuniary interest by councillor***

- (1) A councillor must not participate at any meeting of a council, council committee, special committee, controlling authority, single authority or joint authority in any discussion, nor vote on any matter, in respect of which the councillor—
 - (a) has an interest; or
 - (b) is aware or ought to be aware that a close associate has an interest.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 20 penalty units.
- (2) A councillor must declare any interest that the councillor has in a matter before any discussion on that matter commences.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.
- (3) On declaring that he or she has an interest, the councillor is to leave the room in which the meeting is being held.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 20 penalty units.
- (4) The councillor, by notice in writing, is to advise the general manager of the details of any interest that the councillor has declared under this section within 7 days of so declaring.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 20 penalty units.
- (5) The general manager is to –
 - (a) ensure that the declaration of interest is recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which it is made; and
 - (b) record the details of any interest declared in the register of interests kept under section 54.
- (6) In addition to any penalty imposed under this section, a court may make an order –
 - (a) barring the councillor from nominating as a candidate at any election for a period not exceeding 7 years; and
 - (b) dismissing the councillor from office.

4.2 ACTUAL, POTENTIAL OR PERCEIVED INTEREST***Local Government Act 1993 – Part 5******Section 49. Having an interest***

A councillor or member has an interest in a matter if the councillor or member or a close associate would, if the matter were decided in a particular manner, receive, have an expectation of receiving or be likely to receive a pecuniary benefit or pecuniary detriment.

Local Government (Code of Conduct) Order 2024 – Part 2

- (1) A councillor, in carrying out the councillor's public duty, must not be unduly influenced, nor be seen to

be unduly influenced, by personal or private interests that the councillor may have.

- (2) A councillor must act openly and honestly in the public interest.
- (3) A councillor must uphold the principles of transparency and honesty and declare actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest at any meeting of the council and at any workshop or any meeting of a body to which the councillor is appointed or nominated by the council.
- (4) A councillor must act in good faith and exercise reasonable judgement to determine whether the councillor has an actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest.
- (5) A councillor must avoid, and withdraw from, positions of conflict of interest as far as reasonably possible.
- (6) A councillor who has an actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest in a matter before the council must –
 - (a) declare the conflict of interest and the nature of the interest before discussion of the matter begins; and
 - (b) act in good faith and exercise reasonable judgement to determine whether a reasonable person would consider that the conflict of interest requires the councillor to leave the room.

4.3 RECORDING OF DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Council in accordance with the procedures and intention of:

- part 5 of the Local Government Act 1993,
 - in particular, section 48(2) of the Local Government Act 1993;
- regulation 10 (3) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025; and
- schedule 1, part 2 of the Local Government (Code of Conduct) Order 2024;

will deal with this matter as follows:

- (1) In both the open and closed sessions of Council, the Mayor will request Councillors and staff to indicate whether they have, or are likely to have, an interest in any item on the Council Agenda.
- (2) A decision by Council to receive Declarations made is not required.
- (3) The declaration recorded will include Councillor name, the Item number, the Item Description.
- (4) The declaration recorded will only include the Nature of the Interest declared if provided.
- (5) Declarations made within the closed session will be recorded in closed session minutes, to take into account privacy and confidentiality issues. Under regulation 17(7) (Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025), the council is to consider whether any discussions, decisions, reports or documents relating to that closed meeting are to be kept confidential or released to the public.
- (6) Council records within its minutes the name and time a Councillor vacates the meeting at the time the matter is declared and the time of return.

PART 5: MOTIONS

Motions are to be managed in accordance with Division 2 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025, including the distinction between written notice of motion and motions without notice.

5.1 MOTIONS GENERALLY (REGULATION 18 – PART 2, DIVISION 2)

- (1) The chairperson of a meeting is not to allow a motion to be debated or otherwise dealt with unless it has been moved by one councillor and seconded by another councillor.
- (2) The chairperson of a council committee meeting may waive the requirement for a motion to be seconded.
- (3) A councillor moving a motion for an adjournment of the debate on another motion is to include in the motion the reason for the adjournment.
- (4) If a councillor, who has given notice of a motion in accordance with regulation 19(1), that has not been refused under Subregulation (6), does not move the motion at the meeting, the motion lapses.
- (5) A councillor who has moved a motion, whether it is being debated or not, may only withdraw the motion:
 - (a) with the consent of the seconder, if a seconder was required; or
 - (b) with the consent of the meeting.
- (6) The chairperson of a meeting may refuse to accept a motion under regulation 19 or 20 if, in the opinion of both the general manager and the mayor, the motion:
 - (a) is defamatory; or
 - (b) contains offensive language; or
 - (c) is unlawful; or
 - (d) does not relate to the activities, or functions, of the council.

5.2 WRITTEN NOTICE OF MOTION (REGULATION 19 – PART 2 – DIVISION 2)

- (1) A councillor may give to the general manager, at least 7 days before a meeting –
 - (a) written notice of a motion; and
 - (b) supporting information and reasons for the inclusion of the motion on the next meeting agenda.
- (2) If a councillor gives to the general manager written notice of a motion less than 7 days before a meeting, or during a meeting, the chairperson, in consultation with the general manager, may:
 - (a) permit debate on the motion at the meeting; or
 - (b) set aside the motion for inclusion on the agenda of a later meeting.
- (3) The general manager is to include a motion with notice on the agenda of the next meeting if the motion:
 - (a) was given in accordance with Subregulation (1); and
 - (b) was not refused under regulation 18(6).
- (4) A period referred to in Subregulation (1) or (2) includes Saturdays, Sundays and statutory holidays, but does not include:
 - (a) the day on which notice is given under that subregulation; or
 - (b) the day of the meeting.

5.3 MOTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE (REGULATION 20 – PART 2, DIVISION 2)

- (1) A councillor may, during a meeting, move a motion of which notice has not been given in accordance with regulation 19.
- (2) If a councillor intends to move a motion without notice:
 - (a) the chairperson of the meeting may require the councillor to provide a written copy of the motion; and
 - (b) the subject matter of the motion must relate to a matter that is listed on the agenda of that meeting.
- (3) If, during a meeting, a councillor moves a motion without notice, the chairperson, in consultation with the general manager, may:
 - (a) permit the councillor to debate the motion at the meeting; or
 - (b) set aside the motion for inclusion in the agenda of a later meeting.
- (4) The general manager is to include a motion without notice moved in accordance with Subregulation (1) if the motion:
 - (a) was set aside for inclusion in the agenda of a later meeting in accordance with Subregulation (3)(b); and
 - (b) not refused under regulation 18(6).

5.4 MOTIONS TO AMEND MOTIONS (REGULATION 21 – PART 2, DIVISION 2)

- (1) At a meeting, a councillor who did not move or second a motion (the original motion) may move a motion to amend the original motion.
- (2) A councillor is not to move a motion to amend another motion while a previous motion to amend that other motion is before the meeting.
- (3) If a motion to amend another motion is resolved in the affirmative, that other motion, as amended, is then the motion before the meeting.
- (4) The chairperson may refuse to accept more than 2 motions to amend another motion.

5.5 MOTION TO OVERTURN DECISION (REGULATION 22 – PART 2, DIVISION 2)

- (1) For the purposes of this regulation, a decision may be overturned, wholly or partly, by:
 - (a) a motion directly rescinding or otherwise overturning the decision or part of the decision; or
 - (b) a motion that conflicts with, or is contrary to, the decision or part of the decision.
- (2) A council or council committee may only overturn a decision passed at a previous meeting held since the last ordinary election:
 - (a) by an absolute majority, in the case of a council; or
 - (b) by a simple majority, in the case of a council committee.
- (3) Any report given by the general manager to a council in respect of a proposed motion to overturn a

decision of the council, or that will result in the overturning of a decision of the council, wholly or partly, is to include:

- (a) a statement that the proposed motion, if resolved in the affirmative, would overturn that previous decision or part of that previous decision; and
- (b) the details of that previous decision, or the part of that previous decision, that would be overturned; and
- (c) advice as to whether or not that previous decision, or that part of that previous decision, directed that certain action be taken; and
- (d) if that previous decision, or that part of that previous decision, directed that certain action be taken, advice as to whether or not that action has been wholly or substantially carried out.

5.6 DISCUSSION OF RESOLVED MATTER (REGULATION 23 – PART 2, DIVISION 2)

- (1) The chairperson of a meeting may only allow a matter in respect of which a decision was made earlier in the meeting to be discussed again at that meeting if:
 - (a) in the opinion of the chairperson, the vote may not have accurately reflected the opinion held by the meeting due to misunderstanding of the motion or for some other reason; or
 - (b) new information comes to hand; or
 - (c) in the opinion of the chairperson, some vital information has been overlooked.
- (2) A motion that a matter be allowed to be discussed again under Subregulation (1) is to be made and voted for in the affirmative before the matter may be discussed.

5.7 PROCEDURAL MOTIONS (REGULATION 24 – PART 2, DIVISION 2)

- (1) The following motions or their negatives are procedural motions:
 - (a) that the motion be now put;
 - (b) that the matter be deferred;
 - (c) that the matter of the motion be referred to a committee;
 - (d) that the meeting be now adjourned;
 - (e) that the meeting be closed to the public.
- (2) Regulation 18(1) and (2) apply to a procedural motion.
- (3) The chairperson is to:
 - (a) consider a procedural motion in precedence over all other business; and
 - (b) accept or reject that motion.
- (4) If the chairperson of a meeting accepts a procedural motion:
 - (a) no discussion on the procedural motion is to be allowed; and

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- (b) the procedural motion is to be put to the vote.
 - (5) If the chairperson of a meeting rejects a procedural motion, the chairperson is to give reasons for the rejection.
 - (6) A councillor at a meeting must not move a motion of dissent against a ruling by the chairperson under Subregulation (3).
 - (7) Despite Subregulation (4)(a), if the procedural motion is that the meeting be now adjourned, the chairperson is to allow discussion on, and only on, the date, time and place of resumption of the meeting.
 - (8) If the chairperson of a meeting rejects a procedural motion or the vote in respect of a procedural motion is lost, the chairperson:
 - (a) is to allow discussion on the original motion to be resumed; and
 - (b) is not to permit a similar procedural motion to be moved until at least one councillor has addressed the meeting on the original motion.

5.8	ADDRESSING COUNCIL MEETING (REGULATION 25 – PART 2, DIVISION 2)
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- (1) At a council meeting, a person is to refer to the chairperson by his or her title.
- (2) If 2 or more councillors wish to address a meeting of the council, the chairperson is to decide the order in which they are to do so.
- (3) If a councillor is addressing a meeting of a council, another councillor is not to converse aloud, interrupt the speaker or interject, except to call attention to a point of order or to call attention to the want of a quorum.
- (4) The council may resolve that this regulation applies to a council committee.

PART 6: DEBATE**6.1 DEBATE AT COUNCIL MEETING (REGULATION 26 – PART, DIVISION 2)**

- (1) A councillor in addressing a council meeting is not to digress from the subject under discussion.
- (2) A councillor at a council meeting may speak once to a motion at any time after the motion has been moved and seconded.
- (3) A councillor at a council meeting is not to speak for more than 5 minutes on a motion.
- (4) A councillor at a council meeting may seek leave of the council to speak on a motion for a further period of up to 3 minutes at any one time on a motion.
- (5) A councillor at a council meeting who moves a motion:
 - (a) has a right of reply for up to 3 minutes; and
 - (b) is not to introduce any new information in exercising that right.
- (6) A councillor at a council meeting who moves a motion loses the right of reply if a motion that the motion be put is passed.
- (7) The chairperson of a council meeting may invite the general manager or an employee of the council to provide further qualified advice to the meeting on any item on the agenda or incidental to the agenda.
- (8) The chairperson of a council meeting may note a foreshadowed motion given by a councillor.
- (9) If the council so decides, the chairperson of a council meeting is to suspend the operation of this regulation.
- (10) The council may resolve that this regulation applies to a council committee meeting.

6.2 POINT OF ORDER AT MEETING (REGULATION 27 – PART 2, DIVISION 2)

- (1) A councillor at a meeting may raise a point of order if:
 - (a) a councillor speaking raises an issue that is irrelevant to the motion being discussed; or
 - (b) a councillor speaking is being interrupted or distracted; or
 - (c) the councillor is of the opinion that a meeting procedure is contrary to the Act or these regulations; or
 - (d) the councillor has been misrepresented during the debate; or
 - (e) a statement is made by a councillor speaking that the councillor raising the point of order believes is, or is likely to be, offensive to a councillor or to another individual.
- (2) A councillor who is interrupted by the taking of a point of order is to cease speaking.
- (3) The chairperson is to deal with a point of order as soon as it is raised and before the meeting resumes to deal with other business.
- (4) The chairperson's ruling on a point of order:

Part 6: Debate

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- (a) is not to be questioned; and
 - (b) is binding on the meeting.

6.3 PERSONAL EXPLANATION AT MEETING (REGULATION 28 – PART 2, DIVISION 2)

- (1) The chairperson of a meeting may allow a councillor to explain a matter of a personal nature in the absence of a motion on the matter if, in the opinion of the chairperson, it is in the interests of the councillor and the council, or the council committee, to do so.
- (2) An explanation:
 - (a) is not to include reference to any matter that, in the opinion of the chairperson, is irrelevant to the explanation; and
 - (b) although it may be referred to in debate, is not to be the subject of debate.

6.4 ACTING AS PLANNING AUTHORITY (REGULATION 29 – PART 2, DIVISION 2)

- (1) If a council or council committee intends to act at a meeting as a planning authority under the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993, the chairperson is to advise the meeting accordingly.
- (2) The general manager is to ensure that the reasons for a decision by a council or council committee acting as a planning authority are recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

PART 7: VOTING**7.1 VOTES (REGULATION 30 – PART 2, DIVISION 3)**

- (1) At a council meeting, each councillor, including the chairperson, has one vote.
- (2) At a council committee meeting, each member of the committee, including the chairperson and a councillor who is filling a vacancy at the meeting at the request of the council committee, has one vote.

7.2 VOTING PROCEDURE (REGULATION 31 – PART 2, DIVISION 3)

- (1) Immediately after discussion on a motion is finished at a meeting, the chairperson is to:
 - (a) put the motion to the vote, first in the affirmative, then, if necessary, in the negative; and
 - (b) put the motion to the vote as often as is necessary to enable the chairperson to declare the result.
- (2) ~~The chairperson of a council meeting or council committee meeting is to take the vote by any means the council or council committee determines~~ The chairperson of a meeting is to take the vote by any means that the council or council committee determines that enables each councillor present at the meeting to vote.
- (3) The chairperson is to ensure that the vote of each councillor is recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- (4) Voting at a meeting may be conducted by secret ballot if the purpose is to select a person to represent the council on a committee or other body.

7.3 DETERMINATION OF VOTING (REGULATION 32 – PART 2, DIVISION 3)

- (1) A motion at a council meeting is determined by a simple majority of votes unless an absolute majority is required under the Act or any regulations made under the Act.
- (2) A motion at a council committee meeting is determined by a simple majority of votes.
- (3) To abstain from voting at a meeting is to vote in the negative.
- (4) A tied vote at a meeting results in the motion being determined in the negative.

PART 8: QUESTIONS – COUNCILLORS

Questions by Councillors are to be managed in accordance with Division 4 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025, including the distinction between questions with and without notice.

8.1 QUESTIONS GENERALLY (REGULATION 33 – PART 2, DIVISION 4)

- (1) In the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025 question means:
- (a) a public question without notice; or
 - (b) a public question on notice; or
 - (c) a question without notice; or
 - (d) a question on notice;
- relevant entity, in relation to refusing a question, means
- (a) if the question asked is a question without notice or a public question without notice, the chairperson of the meeting; or
 - (b) if the question asked is a question on notice or public question on notice, the general manager.
- (2) A question asked at a meeting is to, as far as is practicable:
- (a) be concise; and
 - (b) be clear; and
 - (c) not be a statement; and
 - (d) have minimal pre-amble.
- (3) A relevant entity may refuse to accept a question if the relevant entity is of the opinion that the question:
- (a) is defamatory; or
 - (b) contains offensive language; or
 - (c) is unlawful; or
 - (d) does not relate to the activities of the council; or
 - (e) does not meet the requirements specified in Subregulation (2).
- (4) If a relevant entity refuses a question under Subregulation (3), the relevant entity is to give reasons for that refusal.
- (5) If a question on notice or public question on notice is refused under Subregulation (3), the question is not to be reproduced in the agenda for that meeting.

8.2 QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE BY COUNCILLOR (REGULATION 34 – PART 2, DIVISION 4)

- (1) A councillor at a meeting may ask a question without notice:
 - (a) of the chairperson; or
 - (b) through the chairperson, of:
 - (i) another councillor; or
 - (ii) the general manager.
- (2) In asking a question without notice, a councillor must not:
 - (a) offer an argument or opinion; or
 - (b) draw any inferences or make any imputations: except so far as may be necessary to explain the question.
- (3) The chairperson of a meeting must not permit any debate of a question without notice or its answer.
- (4) The chairperson, councillor or general manager who is asked a question without notice at a meeting may decline to answer the question.
- (5) The chairperson of a meeting may require a councillor to put a question without notice in writing.

8.3 QUESTIONS ON NOTICE (REGULATION 35 –PART 2, DIVISION 4)

- (1) A councillor, at least 7 days before an ordinary council meeting or a council committee meeting, may give written notice to the general manager of question in respect of which the councillor seeks an answer at that meeting.
- (2) An answer to a question on notice must be in writing.

8.4 COUNCILLORS' QUESTION TIME

In recognition of the provisions of Regulation 34 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025, Councillors are permitted to submit a maximum of two questions without notice at a Council Meeting. Council places no limitation on the number of questions that Councillors may put on notice to be listed for answer at a forthcoming Council Meeting.

The Chairperson or Councillor asked a question on notice is not to answer it unless the Councillor giving notice, or a Councillor at the request and on behalf of that Councillor, is present at the meeting to ask the question formally.

A question on notice that has been answered, together with the answer, is to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the answer was given.

In accordance with Regulation 35 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025 a Question on Notice is to be submitted in writing seven days before the Meeting.

PART 9: QUESTIONS – MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

Questions by members of the public are to be managed in accordance with Division 4 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025, including questions with and without notice.

9.1 QUESTIONS BY MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC (REGULATION 36 – PART 2, DIVISION 4)

- (1) The chairperson of an ordinary council meeting must ensure that, if required, at least 15 minutes of that meeting is made available for questions by members of the public.
- (2) A question asked by a member of the public under regulation 37 or 38, and the answer given to that question, is not to be debated at the ordinary council meeting.
- (3) A council is to determine any other procedures to be followed in respect of public question time at an ordinary council meeting.

9.2 QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE BY MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC (REGULATION 37 – PART 2 – DIVISION 4)

- (1) (1) A member of the public may, on invitation by the chairperson of an ordinary council meeting, ask a question without notice at the meeting.
- (2) A public question without notice must relate to the activities of the council.
- (3) The chairperson of an ordinary council meeting may require a public question without notice to be:
 - (a) put on notice in writing; and
 - (b) answered at a later ordinary council meeting.

9.3 QUESTIONS ON NOTICE BY MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC (REGULATION 38 – PART 2 – DIVISION 4)

- (1) A member of the public may, at least 7 days before an ordinary council meeting, give written notice to the general manager of a question to which the member of the public seeks an answer at the meeting.
- (2) A public question on notice must relate to the activities of the council.
- (3) The chairperson of an ordinary council meeting may address a public question on notice.
- (4) The period referred to in Subregulation (1) includes Saturdays, Sundays and statutory holidays, but does not include:
 - (a) the day on which notice is given under that subregulation; or
 - (b) the day of the ordinary council meeting.

9.4 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

In accordance with the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025, a period of twenty (20) minutes for “public question time” will be set aside at ordinary Council Meetings for members of the community to ask questions relating to Council activities.

Public question time provides an opportunity for people to ask questions about Council’s activities, not make statements. Anyone wishing to address Council and make a statement relating to a planning matter may do so

at the commencement of the Planning section of the Council Meeting Agenda when Council act as a Planning Authority under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*.

The procedures for the conduct of public question time at meetings of the Northern Midlands Council are set out below.

(1) Asking a Question

Anyone may ask a question. A person may ask a maximum of two questions per meeting. Questions may be submitted in two ways:

- (a)** Two questions can be submitted in writing and be “put on notice” before the Council Meeting.
- (b)** Two questions may be raised from the public gallery “without notice” during public question time.

(2) Putting a Question on Notice

- (a)** Members of the public are encouraged to submit a question in writing and be put on notice to address the Council in the public question time. Council recommends this option, as it will enable Council to provide a more “well-researched” and complete response.
- (b)** A maximum of two questions may be submitted in writing before the meeting.
- (c)** To submit a question in writing, members of the public will need to fill out a question registration form. These are available at Council offices and on the Council website.
- (d)** Forms will need to be lodged at the Council Offices no later than 5 p.m. on the Friday 10 days before the scheduled meeting.
- (e)** Question registration forms can be lodged by:
 - Mail: PO Box 156, Longford 7301
 - In person: 13 Smith Street, Longford
 - Email: council@nmc.tas.gov.au
- (f)** The registered questions to be answered at the Council Meeting will be listed on the agenda for the scheduled meeting.
- (g)** Each person whose registration form has been accepted or declined will be advised by no later than the Friday of the week before the scheduled meeting.
- (h)** When contacted, a person who has submitted a registration form will need to confirm their presence at the meeting for their question to be read.
- (i)** The name of the person asking a question on notice and the question will be included in the meeting agenda and minutes.

3. Questions Without Notice

- (a)** Priority will be given to questions on notice over questions without notice asked from the public gallery.
- (b)** Questions without notice are permitted at the discretion of the Chairperson.

4. Questions may be refused in certain circumstances

- (a)** The Chairperson may refuse to allow a question on notice to be listed or refuse to respond to a question put at a meeting without notice that:
 - a. relates to any item listed on the agenda for the Council meeting (**note:** this ground for refusal is in order to avoid any procedural fairness concerns arising in respect to any matter to be determined on the Council Meeting Agenda);
 - b. is unlawful in any way;
 - c. contains defamatory remarks, offensive or improper language;
 - d. questions the competency of Council staff or Councillors;
 - e. relates to the personal affairs or actions of Council staff or Councillors;
 - f. relates to confidential matters, legal advice or actual or possible legal proceedings;
 - g. relates to any matter which would normally be discussed in the closed section of the Council Meeting pursuant to Regulation 17 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025;
 - h. is, in the reasonable opinion of the Chairperson, proffered to advance a particular point of view rather than to make a genuine enquiry;
 - i. is vague in nature or irrelevant to Council;
 - j. is not related to Council activities; or
 - k. is a question that has been substantively asked at the previous Council Meeting.

5. At the Meeting

- (a)** At the Council Meeting, public question time will be held early on the Council Meeting Agenda. This is usually shortly after the meeting commences at 5.30pm.
- (b)** At each Council Meeting, up to 20 minutes, or such longer period as Council may determine by resolution at that meeting, is to be provided for persons at the meeting to ask questions.
- (c)** Each speaker is limited to a maximum of 3 minutes.
- (d)** At the beginning of public question time, the Chairperson (usually the Mayor) will firstly refer to questions on notice. The Chairperson will ask each person who has a question on notice to come forward.
- (e)** A person seeking to ask a question must firstly identify themselves by stating their name and the town they reside in.
- (f)** If more than one person wishes to ask a question, the Mayor is to determine the order in which those questions are asked.
- (g)** Questions must be directed to the Mayor who shall answer or direct the question to the appropriate Councillor or Council Officer. A question will be answered if the information is known otherwise taken on notice and responded to in writing within 10 working days.
- (h)** A person is entitled to ask no more than two questions on any specific subject. If a person has up to two questions on several subjects, the Mayor may defer those questions until other questions have been asked and refer back to that person only if time permits.

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- (i) The Chairperson may direct a Councillor or Council officer to provide a response.
 - (j) All questions and answers must be kept as brief as possible.
 - (k) There will be no debate on any questions or answers.
 - (l) In the event that the same or similar question is raised by more than one person, an answer may be given as a combined response.

Notes

- The Chairperson may allocate a maximum time for each question, depending on the complexity of the issue, and on how many questions are asked at the meeting. The Chairperson may also indicate when sufficient response to a question has been provided
- Limited Privilege: Members of the public should be reminded that the protection of parliamentary privilege does not apply to local government, and any statements or discussion in the Council Chamber or any document produced are subject to the laws of defamation.

PART 10: REPRESENTATIONS ON PLANNING ITEMS**10.1 REPRESENTATIONS ON PLANNING ITEMS**

A maximum of four persons per item (two for and two against) will be permitted to address Council on a planning item. After the representation has been made, Councillors are permitted to ask questions of the party who made the representation.

The duration of any statement is not to exceed three minutes.

Notes

- The speaker is required to follow the direction of the Chairperson in relation to how and when they may make the statement.
- When the speaker has been invited forward by the Chairperson they are to introduce themselves to the meeting, stating where they are from (town and/or organisation) before commencing their statement.
- The speaker is reminded that Council Meetings are open forums and unlike State and Commonwealth parliaments these meetings do not have protection from parliamentary privilege. This means any statement made will need to take into account the rights of other persons.
- At the meeting the speaker is fully responsible to ensure that the statement is accurate and that the statement is not defamatory, does not disclose any confidential information or personal information and does not disclose any commercial-in-confidence information.
- Should the statement be defamatory or disclose confidential information or personal information, or disclose commercial-in-confidence information then the speaker agrees that they will be fully responsible for any issues which follow from the statement.

PART 11: RECORDING OF PROCEEDINGS**11.1 RECORDING OF PROCEEDINGS**

The following record of proceedings will apply to Council meetings in addition to the procedures outlined in the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025.

(1) Lapse of Motion

A motion lapses if it is not seconded.

(2) Words may be Taken Down

A Councillor may request the General Manager to record in the minutes of the meeting any words spoken by another Councillor when addressing the Chairperson, unless, in the opinion of the Chairperson, the request is made vexatiously or with the sole intention of hindering the meeting.

11.2 AUDIO RECORDING OF MEETINGS (REGULATION 43 – PART 2, DIVISION 5)

- (1)** In this regulation audio recording, of a meeting, includes part of an audio recording of the meeting.
- (2)** A council is to make, as a minimum, an audio recording of a meeting.
- (3)** For the purposes of Subregulation (2), a council that makes an audio-visual recording of a meeting is taken to have made an audio recording of that meeting.
- (4)** The audio recording of a meeting is to be retained by the council for a period of at least 2 years, commencing on the day after the day of the meeting.
- (5)** The audio recording of a meeting, that is not a closed meeting:
 - (a)** is to be, subject to Subregulation (8) , made available on the council's website:
 - (i)** within 5 business days after the day of the meeting; and
 - (ii)** for a continuous period of not less than 12 months from the day of the meeting; and
 - (b)** may be an edited, in full or in part, audio recording of the meeting.
- (6)** If an audio recording of a meeting is edited under Subregulation (5)(b) , the audio recording must include a statement, in any form, at the commencement of the recording, to the effect that –
 - (a)** the recording of the meeting has been edited; and
 - (b)** the reason for that edit.
- (7)** If after the minutes of a meeting have been confirmed as a true record a discrepancy between the minutes and an audio recording of that meeting is noticed, the council, at the next appropriate meeting, is to review the audio recording and either –
 - (a)** confirm that the minutes are a true record; or
 - (b)** amend the minutes to reflect the audio recording and then confirm the minutes as amended to be a true record.
- (8)** The general manager of a council may, in relation to the audio recording of a meeting, edit the audio recording if the manager is reasonably satisfied that the audio recording –
 - (a)** would, or is likely to, place the safety of a person at risk if the recording is published; or

-
- (b) is, or is likely to be, defamatory; or
 - (c) contains, or is likely to contain, offensive language; or
 - (d) is, or is likely to be, unlawful.
 - (9) A council may determine any other procedures relating to the audio recording of meetings that it considers appropriate.
 - (10) For the avoidance of doubt, a recording made in accordance with this regulation is a State record within the meaning of the Archives Act 1983.

Notes

- This section to be read in conjunction with Council's Live Streaming of Council Meetings Policy.

PART 12: MINUTES**12.1 MINUTES (REGULATION 39 – PART 2, DIVISION 5)**

- (1) Subject to Regulation 40(1), the general manager is to ensure that the minutes of a meeting accurately record, as a minimum, the following matters as relevant to that meeting:
- (a) each matter discussed at the meeting;
 - (b) each decision made at the meeting;
 - (c) if the Act or any regulations made under the Act require the making of a decision by absolute majority, that the decision was by absolute majority.
 - (d) a summary of any address, statement or report made or provided on an invitation under Regulation 46;
 - (e) each motion moved during the meeting;
 - (f) if a declaration of an interest in a matter of a councillor is made, the following information is to be recorded:
 - (i) the name of the councillor to whom the declaration relates;
 - (ii) the interest as described by the councillor's declaration;
 - (iii) if the councillor left the meeting, the period in which the councillor was not present during the meeting;
 - (g) if a question is asked by a councillor:
 - (i) each question on notice asked that was not refused and the answer given to that question; and
 - (ii) each question without notice that was not refused and the answer given or a summary of the answer given to that question;
 - (h) if a question is asked by a councillor on notice, or without notice, and is refused, only the following information is to be recorded:
 - (i) that acceptance of a question was refused;
 - (ii) the reason given under these regulations for that refusal;
 - (iii) the name of the councillor who asked the refused question;
 - (iv) the meeting date on which the refused question was asked;
 - (i) if a question is asked by a member of the public:
 - (i) each public question on notice asked that was not refused and the answer given to that question; and
 - (ii) each public question without notice asked that was not refused and the answer given or a summary of the answer given to that question;
 - (j) if a question is asked by a member of the public and is refused, only the following information is to be recorded:
 - (i) that acceptance of a public question on notice, or public question without notice, was

-
- refused;
 - (ii) the reason given under these regulations for that refusal;
 - (iii) the name of the person who asked the refused question;
 - (iv) the meeting date on which the question was asked;
 - (k) each absence of any councillor during the meeting, including the times of leaving and returning to the meeting;
 - (2) The general manager is to ensure that:
 - (a) copies of the minutes of meetings are kept as records of the council; and
 - (b) those copies are available to councillors.
 - (3) For the avoidance of doubt, the minutes of a meeting are the true record of that meeting.

12.2	MINUTES OF CLOSED MEETING (REGULATION 40 – PART 2, DIVISION 5)
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- (1) If at a meeting it is decided to hold a part of the meeting as a closed meeting:
 - (a) in accordance with Regulation 17(6), the grounds for the closure are to be recorded in the minutes of that part of the meeting that is open to the public; and
 - (b) in relation to a matter discussed at the closed meeting:
 - (i) the fact that the matter was discussed at the closed meeting; and
 - (ii) a brief description of the matter so discussed:
 - are to be recorded in the minutes of that part of the meeting that is open to the public, but are to be so recorded in a manner that does not disclose any confidential information and protects confidentiality; and
 - (c) in relation to a matter discussed at the closed meeting, the details of the discussion of the matter, and the outcome of the discussion, are not to be recorded in the minutes of that part of the meeting that is open to the public unless the council, or council committee, determines otherwise.
- (2) The general manager is to record in the minutes of a closed meeting any matter of a kind listed in Regulation 39(1) that relates to the closed meeting.
- (3) The minutes of a closed meeting are to be kept confidential unless the council, or the council committee, after considering privacy and confidentiality issues, authorises the release to the public of the minutes.
- (4) If the general manager is excluded from a closed meeting, the chairperson of the meeting is to direct a person to record the minutes of the meeting.
- (5) A copy of the minutes of a closed meeting is to be provided to each councillor by the general manager or, if the general manager is excluded from the meeting, the person who recorded the minutes.
- (6) At the next closed meeting, the minutes of a closed meeting, after any necessary correction, are to be confirmed as the true record by the council or council committee and signed by the chairperson of the closed meeting.

12.3 CIRCULATION AND INSPECTION OF MINUTES OF OPEN MEETING (REGULATION 41 – PART 2, DIVISION 5)

- (1) The minutes of a meeting, other than a closed meeting:
 - (a) as soon as practicable but at least at the next ordinary council meeting, or next council committee meeting, that is open to the public, are to be circulated to all councillors; and
 - (b) at that next ordinary council meeting or next council committee meeting, after any necessary correction, are to be confirmed as the true record by the council or the council committee and signed by the chairperson of the meeting.
- (2) The general manager is to ensure that the minutes, and copies of any extract from the minutes, as confirmed under Subregulation (1)(b), of a meeting that was open to the public are available to the public:
 - (a) on the council's website for inspection; and
 - (b) at the public office of the council for inspection, free of charge, and for purchase by payment of the fee specified in regulation 4:
 - within 7 days after the minutes are so confirmed.
- (3) The general manager may withhold from purchase any extract from the minutes of a meeting:
 - (a) for which the council does not own the intellectual property; or
 - (b) which contains information provided to the council on the condition that it be not made available to members of the public.
- (4) The period of 7 days referred to in Subregulation (2) does not include Saturdays, Sundays and statutory holidays.

12.4 CONFIRMING MINUTES (REGULATION 42 – PART 2, DIVISION 5)

In confirming the minutes of a meeting, debate is allowed only in respect of the accuracy of the minutes.

12.5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

- (1) The Council or Council committee is to ensure that the minutes of any previous ordinary or special meeting not then confirmed are to be submitted for confirmation.
- (2) Council may resolve to amend the minutes of a meeting prior to confirmation.
- (3) In accordance with Regulation 42 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025, debate of any matter referred to in minutes submitted for confirmation is not permissible except to question the accuracy of the minutes as a record of the meeting to which they relate.

PART 13: GENERAL PROVISIONS**13.1 OTHER PROCEDURES (REGULATION 44 – PART 3)**

A council may determine any other procedures relating to meetings it considers appropriate.

**13.2 ~~REQUIREMENTS TO ATTEND MEETING IN PERSON~~ ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS
(REGULATION 45 – PART 3)**

~~A councillor is required to attend a meeting in person.~~

13.2.1 REQUIREMENTS TO ATTEND MEETING IN-PERSON (REGULATION 45 – PART 3)

Subject to regulations 45A and 45B, a councillor is required to attend a meeting in person.

13.2.2 PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS BY AUDIO OR AUDIO VISUAL LINK (REGULATION 45A – PART 3)

- (1) If a meeting is to be conducted in person, a councillor may request the authorisation of the chairperson to attend the meeting, or part of the meeting, by audio link or audio visual link.
- (2) A request under Subregulation (1) must –
 - (a) state the reason for the request; and
 - (b) specify the date of the meeting to which the request relates; and
 - (c) be submitted to the chairperson not less than 2 hours before the commencement of the meeting to which the request relates; and
 - (d) be in writing.
- (3) A request under Subregulation (1) may only be made if the councillor is unable to attend the meeting in person due to one or more of the following reasons:
 - (a) a natural disaster, severe weather event or road closure preventing, or likely to prevent, the councillor from safely attending the meeting in person;
 - (b) the councillor being outside Tasmania as a consequence of the councillor's ordinary employment;
 - (c) the councillor's in-person attendance at the meeting would risk the health or safety of –
 - (i) the councillor; or
 - (ii) another person attending the meeting;
 - (d) the councillor, the councillor's spouse or partner, or a member of the councillor's family, being required to travel for medical treatment;
 - (e) the councillor being required to travel for compassionate reasons;

- (f) the councillor being required to provide care or support to a member of the councillor's family or to the councillor's spouse or partner;
 - (g) the councillor suffering from an injury.
- (4) Before the meeting to which the request relates, the chairperson is to –
- (a) grant the authorisation if reasonably satisfied that the councillor has provided a reason specified in subregulation (3); or
 - (b) refuse to grant the authorisation if –
 - (i) not reasonably satisfied that a reason specified in Subregulation (3) has been provided; or
 - (ii) reasonably satisfied that the councillor would be unable to comply with regulation 45C.
- (5) The chairperson may, during a meeting, revoke with immediate effect an authorisation granted under Subregulation (4)(a) if the chairperson forms the opinion that the councillor is not providing, or is unable to provide, the councillor's full attention to the conduct of the meeting.
- (6) A councillor attending a meeting, or part of a meeting, by audio link or audio visual link in accordance with this regulation is taken to be present at the meeting if the councillor is able to hear and be heard by the other persons participating in the meeting.
- (7) If a councillor attends a meeting, or part of a meeting, by audio link or audio visual link that is closed to the public, the councillor must comply with section 338A of the Act.

**13.2.3 ~~PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS BY AUDIO OR AUDIO VISUAL LINK~~ MEETING
CONDUCTED BY AUDIO LINK OR AUDIO VISUAL LINK IN EXCEPTIONAL
CIRCUMSTANCES (REGULATION 45AB – PART 3)**

- (1) The chairperson may, if satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist, determine that a meeting, or part of a meeting, is to be conducted by audio link or audio visual link only.
- (2) If a determination is made under Subregulation (1), the chairperson may –
 - (a) authorise councillors to attend the meeting, or part of the meeting, by audio link or audio visual link; and
 - (b) invite members of the public to attend the meeting, or part of the meeting, by audio link or audio visual link.
- (3) If a meeting, or part of a meeting, conducted in accordance with Subregulation (1) is closed to the public, the chairperson –
 - (a) is to exclude members of the public from the meeting; and
 - (b) may exclude the general manager if the matter to be discussed relates to the contract of employment, or the performance, of the general manager; and
 - (c) may invite any person to remain at the meeting to provide advice or information.
- (4) Attendance at a meeting under this regulation does not count towards a councillor's attendance by audio link or audio visual link for the purposes of regulation 45C.

13.2.4 LIMIT ON ATTENDANCE BY AUDIO LINK OR AUDIO VISUAL LINK (REGULATION 45C – PART 3)

A councillor must not attend more than one-third of the scheduled meetings of the council in a calendar year by audio link or audio visual link under regulation 45A.

13.3 INVITATIONS TO ADDRESS MEETING (REGULATION 46 – PART 3)

- (1) The chairperson of a meeting, including a closed meeting, may invite a person:
 - (a) to address the meeting; and
 - (b) to make statements or deliver reports to the meeting.
- (2) An invitation under Subregulation (1) may be subject:
 - (a) in the case of a council meeting, to any condition the council may impose; or
 - (b) in the case of a council committee meeting, to any condition the council, or the council committee, may impose.

13.4 LEAVE OF ABSENCE (REGULATION 47 – PART 3)

- (1) If a councillor wishes to take a leave of absence in respect of one or more meetings, the councillor, or the chairperson on behalf of the councillor, may request that leave of absence.
- (2) At a meeting:
 - (a) the council may grant a request under Subregulation (1) for a leave of absence from one or more of its meetings or one or more council committee meetings, or both; and
 - (b) a council committee may grant a request under Subregulation (1) for a leave of absence from one or more of its meetings.
- (3) A leave of absence may not be granted retrospectively.
- (4) The purpose of the leave of absence and the period involved are to be recorded in the minutes.
- (5) Leave of absence granted under this regulation must not be taken concurrently with leave of absence for parental leave under regulation 48.

13.5 PARENTAL LEAVE (REGULATION 48 – PART 3)

- (1) A councillor is entitled to leave of absence for parental leave from one or more meetings for a period not exceeding 3 consecutive months, beginning on the day on which the councillor –
 - (a) becomes a parent due to the birth of a child; or
 - (b) either alone or with another person, adopts, becomes the guardian or foster parent of, a child under the age of 16.
- (2) A councillor who intends to take leave of absence for parental leave is to –
 - (a) give written notice of that intention to the general manager before commencing the leave of

absence; and

- (b) include with that written notice information supporting the councillor's intention.
- (3) The purpose for which the councillor gives written notice of leave of absence for parental leave and the period involved are to be recorded in the minutes.
- (4) Leave of absence for parental leave must not be taken concurrently with leave of absence granted under regulation 47.

13.6 OFFENCES (REGULATION 50 – PART 3)

- (1) A member of the public must not hinder or disrupt a meeting.
Penalty: Fine not exceeding 10 penalty units.
- (2) A member of the public must leave a closed meeting unless invited to remain.
Penalty: Fine not exceeding 10 penalty units.
- (3) If a member of the public:
 - (a) hinders or disrupts a meeting; or
 - (b) tries to hinder or disrupt a meeting; or
 - (c) fails or refuses to leave a closed meeting:

the chairperson may take reasonable steps to remove the person from the meeting or closed meeting, including requesting the assistance of a police officer in removing the person.

13.7 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTION 232 OF THE ACT (REGULATION 51)

- (1) In the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025 meeting procedures means the meeting procedures under these regulations.
- (2) Pursuant to section 232 of the Act, a commissioner may conduct meetings of a council in accordance with the meeting procedures.
- (3) Despite Subregulation (2), a commissioner may vary the meeting procedures, in relation to a council, if the commissioner considers it necessary in the circumstances.
- (4) If a commissioner varies the meeting procedures in relation to a council under Subregulation (3), the commissioner must:
 - (a) table a copy of the variation to the meeting procedures; and
 - (b) conduct council meetings and council committee meetings in accordance with the tabled meeting procedures; and
 - (c) ensure that a copy of the variation is available during business hours for public scrutiny:
 - (iii) at the public office of the council; and
 - (iv) at council meetings.

13.8 REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COUNCIL

- (1) The Mayor is to represent the council on regional organisations and at intergovernmental forums at regional, state and federal levels.
- (2) With the exception of appointments made by the Council under any other Act, all representative appointments of the Council on boards, authorities, special committees, community committees and outside bodies expire at the first Council Meeting following every ordinary Council election.
- (3) At the first Council Meeting following every ordinary Council election the Council is to elect its representatives, to fill the expired terms referred to in “2” above.

Where there are two or more positions to be filled to represent Council on a particular body, then each position is to be dealt with as a separate election in accordance with the following election process.

The election process for filling of the expired terms is to be in accordance with the following procedures:

- (a) nominations put before the meeting do not require a seconder, however, the nomination must be accepted by the nominee;
 - (b) in the event that there are two or more nominations received, the nominee members must leave the meeting room whilst the election takes place;
 - (c) if there are more than two candidates for an appointment then the election is to be conducted in the following manner:
 - the vote is to be taken in stages;
 - the candidate having the least number of votes is to be eliminated from the ballot and excluded from the next stage of the ballot;
 - the candidate member who has been excluded from the ballot is entitled to return to the meeting room and thereafter is entitled to take part in the voting for the remaining candidates;
 - this procedure is to be followed until the number of candidates has been reduced to two;
 - (d) if there is a tie in the number of votes cast for two or more nominee members, the nominee eliminated or the successful nominee, whichever the case may require, is to be determined by lot.
- (4) In the event that there is a casual vacancy for a representative appointment made by Council then the Council is to elect a replacement appointee to fill the vacancy at the earliest available meeting of the Council in accordance with the above election process.

APPENDIX A: MOTION ON NOTICE TEMPLATE FOR SUBMISSION

NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL

MOTION ON NOTICE FOR ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

TO BE HELD ON:

Day / Date

MOTION SUBMITTED BY:

SUBJECT OF MOTION:

1. MOTION

I move that ...

2. BACKGROUND

3. ATTACHMENT/S
(list)

APPENDIX B: AGENDA TEMPLATE FOR MOTION ON NOTICE, OFFICER'S REPORT

Responsible Officer:

Report prepared by:

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

In the event that a decision is to be overturned, the recommendation to include:

- *The actions to be overturned; and*
- *The minute number of the original resolution.*

MOTION

1. TITLE OF MOTION SUBMITTED
 - 1) Motion submitted by: ...
 - 2) Motion for the Ordinary Meeting to be held on: ...
2. MOTION
3. BACKGROUND TO MOTION

OFFICER'S REPORT

4. STRATEGIC PLAN & INTEGRATED PRIORITY PROJECTS PLAN
 - 4.1 Strategic Plan 2021-2027
 - 4.2 Integrated Priority Projects Plan 2021
5. POLICY IMPLICATIONS
6. STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS
 - 6.1 *Local Government Act 1993 Section 65*

(1) A general manager must ensure that any advice, information or recommendation given to the council or a council committee is given by a person who has the qualifications or experience necessary to give such advice, information or recommendation.

...

In the event that a decision is to be overturned:

- 6.2 *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025, Regulation 22,*

...

(2) A council or council committee may only overturn a decision passed at a previous meeting held since the last ordinary election –
(a) by an absolute majority, in the case of a council; or
(b) by a simple majority, in the case of a council committee.
(3) Any report given by the general manager to a council in respect of a proposed motion to overturn a decision of the council, or that will result in the overturning of a decision of the council, wholly or partly, is to include –
(a) a statement that the proposed motion, if resolved in the affirmative, would overturn that previous decision or part of that previous decision; and
(b) the details of that previous decision, or the part of that previous decision, that would be

Appendix B: Agenda Template for Motion on Notice, Officer's Report



*overturned; and
(c) advice as to whether or not that previous decision, or that part of that previous decision, directed that certain action be taken; and
(d) if that previous decision, or that part of that previous decision, directed that certain action be taken, advice as to whether or not that action has been wholly or substantially carried out.*

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS
8. RISK ISSUES
9. CONSULTATION WITH STATE GOVERNMENT
10. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION
11. OPTIONS FOR COUNCIL TO CONSIDER
12. OFFICER'S COMMENTS/CONCLUSION

In the event that a decision is to be overturned, the officers report to provide the following details:

- Whether actions have been wholly or substantially carried out;
- Actions specified in the original resolution;
- The actions to be overturned; and
- The minute number of the original resolution.

13. ATTACHMENT/S

APPENDIX C: AGENDA TEMPLATE FOR ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETINGS, OFFICER'S REPORT
--

Responsible Officer:

Report prepared by:

RECOMMENDATION

- (1) PURPOSE OF REPORT
- (2) INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND
- (3) STRATEGIC PLAN & INTEGRATED PRIORITY PROJECTS PLAN
 - 3.1 Strategic Plan 2021-2027
 - 3.2 Integrated Priority Projects Plan 2021
- (4) POLICY IMPLICATIONS
- (5) STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS
- (6) FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS
- (7) RISK ISSUES
- (8) CONSULTATION WITH STATE GOVERNMENT
- (9) COMMUNITY CONSULTATION
- (10) OPTIONS FOR COUNCIL TO CONSIDER
- (11) OFFICER'S COMMENTS/CONCLUSION
- (12) ATTACHMENTS

AUSTRALIA DAY AWARDS AND VOLUNTEER RECOGNITION

Originated Date: Adopted – Min No. 59/16

Amended Date/s: Replacing Volunteer Recognition Policy (original Policy 34)
Amended 12 December 2016 – Minute No. 352/16
Reviewed 21 February 2022 – Minute No. 22/53
Reviewed 16 September 2024 - Minute No. 24/0308
Reviewed 21 September 2026 – Minute No. 26-

Applicable Legislation:

Objective To establish a selection criteria for the presentation of Councils Australia Day and Volunteer Recognition awards.

Administration: Governance

Review Cycle/Date: Every 4 years. Next review **2028 2030**.

BACKGROUND

Each year the Northern Midlands Council presents three awards at its annual Australia Day Event – Citizen of the Year, Young Citizen of the Year and Community Event of the Year.

The Northern Midlands Council acknowledges the significant contribution that volunteers and volunteer organisations make to the Northern Midlands Community. Council considers it important to recognise these volunteers on an annual basis. In 2016, Council agreed to incorporate Volunteer Recognition into its annual Australia Day Event.

RECOGNITION

Council will, at its annual Australia Day Event recognise the following categories of awards, providing eligible nominations have been received:

- Citizen of the Year
- **Senior Citizen of the Year**
- Young Citizen of the Year
- Community Event of the Year
- Volunteer service to the Northern Midlands Community
- Business Presentation Award

NOMINATIONS

Council officers are to advertise for nominations for volunteer recognition from August in the year preceding the award presentation, with a closing date in mid to late November.

Nominations received will be considered by the Council Executive, and a winner in each category determined. Councillors are to be notified of the award winners prior to Australia Day at either the December or January Council meeting.

SELECTION CRITERIA AND ELIGIBILITY

CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

- The nominee is to have made a significant contribution to the Northern Midlands community; and

- is, or has the potential to be a role model for the Northern Midlands community.

Consideration is given to the nominee's achievements in the year immediately prior to receiving the award, as well as their past achievements and ongoing contribution to the Northern Midlands community. The following will also be taken into consideration:

- Personal, academic, sporting or professional achievements;
- Previous awards and recognition;
- Voluntary work; and
- Nature and length of activity/service.

Nominees must be:

- A resident of the Northern Midlands;
- At least 25 years of age or older as at 26 January of the Awards year.

SENIOR CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

- The nominee is to have made a significant contribution to the Northern Midlands community; and
- is, or has the potential to be a role model for the Northern Midlands community.

Consideration is given to the nominee's achievements in the year immediately prior to receiving the award, as well as their past achievements and ongoing contribution to the Northern Midlands community. The following will also be taken into consideration:

- Personal, academic, sporting or professional achievements;
- Previous awards and recognition;
- Voluntary work; and
- Nature and length of activity/service.

Nominees must be:

- A resident of the Northern Midlands;
- At least 65 years of age or older as at 26 January of the Awards year.

YOUNG CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

- The nominee is to have made a significant contribution to the Northern Midlands community; and
- is, or has the potential to be a role model for the Northern Midlands community.

Consideration is given to the nominee's achievements in the year immediately prior to receiving the award, as well as their past achievements and ongoing contribution to the Northern Midlands community. The following will also be taken into consideration:

- Personal, academic, sporting or professional achievements;
- Previous awards and recognition;
- Voluntary work;
- Nature and length of activity/service.

Nominees must be:

- A resident of the Northern Midlands;
- Aged 24 years of age or younger as at 26 January of the Awards year.

COMMUNITY EVENT OF THE YEAR

- The community event is to have attracted a broad cross section of the Northern Midlands community; and
- Been a community event attracting widespread publicity for the Northern Midlands.

Consideration is given to the following:

- The number of people who attended the event;
- The media coverage of the event;
- Previous awards and recognition received by the event;

- The longevity of the event and whether or not it is an annual event or a one off event.

The event must have been:

- Held within the Northern Midlands; and
- Held within the last calendar year.

VOLUNTEER RECOGNITION

- The volunteer is to have made a significant contribution to a community group and/or organisation within the Northern Midlands, in an unpaid capacity.

Nominees must be:

- A resident of the Northern Midlands.

BUSINESS PRESENTATION AWARD

- The nominated business is to be located within the municipality, and
- The shopfront is consistently tidy and well presented, and
- The business contributes positively to the presentation of the municipality.

REVIEW

~~This Policy is reviewed to reflect the to be reviewed every four years.~~ This Policy is ordinarily reviewed every four years. An earlier review has been conducted to incorporate new award categories and updated selection criteria.



21 November 2025

Mr Ben Goodsir

General Manager
Infrastructure Tasmania
Transport and Infrastructure
Department of State Growth
GPO Box 536
Hobart Tasmania 7001

Via email only:

Ben.Goodsir@stategrowth.tas.gov.au; Fiona.Mcloed@stategrowth.tas.gov.au;
trevor.Gibson@stategrowth.tas.gov.au; Adrian.payne@stategrowth.tas.gov.au

Dear Mr Goodsir

Re: Outstanding matters and recent Council decisions – Longford traffic and transport concerns

I am writing to inform you of recent resolutions passed by the Northern Midlands Council at its meeting held on 17 November 2025, and to formally request the involvement of the Department of State Growth in progressing these matters.

Traffic safety concerns – Hill Street IGA Complex, Longford:

Council noted the ongoing traffic issues associated with the Hill Street IGA (formerly Brown's Shopping Complex), particularly relating to right-hand turning movements from Hill Street onto Wellington Street. Council has resolved to request that the Department of State Growth:

1. Undertake an updated traffic count and review traffic movements associated with the complex and surrounding road network;
2. Prepare a revised Traffic Impact Study identifying possible safety and access improvements, including (but not limited to) the feasibility of a roundabout at the intersection of Union and Wellington Streets; and
3. Engage with Council to explore options to improve traffic safety and flow in this area.

As you are aware, this issue has been raised numerous times since 2016, with previous investigations noting constraints relating to land ownership, design limitations, and increasing traffic volumes over time. Given the continued concerns of the community, Council considers a fresh review by the Department of State Growth to be both necessary and

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appropriate.

Heavy vehicle traffic monitoring – Longford:

At the same meeting, Council further resolved to request that the Department of State Growth continue to monitor heavy vehicle traffic through Longford. The Longford District Committee has expressed concern regarding the gradual increase in heavy vehicle movements and requested feedback to Council on potential mitigation measures, including curfews and alternative route planning to minimise heavy vehicle transit through residential areas.

Engagement opportunity:

We would welcome your attendance at one of our forthcoming Council workshops to discuss these matters in detail. Your participation will be essential in progressing them constructively. Upcoming workshop dates are:

- Monday, 2 February 2026 commencing 5:00 p.m.
- Monday, 2 March 2026 commencing 5:00 p.m.

Attendance may be either in person or via Zoom or Microsoft Teams, as preferred. Alternatively, I am happy to meet with our Works and Engineering Manager at another convenient time. Please advise your availability and preferred mode of attendance at your earliest convenience.

Should you require any further information prior to the workshop, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you for your attention to these matters. Council looks forward to continuing to work collaboratively with the Department of State Growth in the interests of community safety and improved transport outcomes.

Yours sincerely,

Maree Bricknell
ACTING GENERAL MANAGER



26 March 2026

Department of State Growth
Fiona McLoed, Director of Asset Management
Trevor Gibson, Transport Policy and Planning
Adrian Paine, Office of the General Manager, Transport Delivery and Assets

Email:

Fiona.McLoed@stategrowth.tas.gov.au
Trevor.gibson@stategrowth.tas.gov.au
GMTDA@stategrowth.tas.gov.au

Subject: Traffic Report on Wellington Street and Marlborough Street at Longford

Dear Fiona, Adrian and Trevor

Thank you for your correspondence dated 19th January 2026 regarding several traffic matters, this was most appreciated.

Following ongoing community concerns raised by the Longford local district committee, Council resolved at its March 2026 meeting to also request State Growth for a new Traffic Report on Wellington Street and Marlborough Street at Longford, with the particular focus on the Hill Street entrance which is much busier and considered quite dangerous.

MINUTE NO. 26/080

DECISION

Cr Richard Goss /Cr Dick Adams

That Council pursue the appropriate Government body for a new traffic report on Wellington St and Marlborough St., Longford, with the particular focus on the dangerous Hill Street entrance.

Please advise if Council officers can assist you with traffic counter installation etc to inform this new traffic report.

We look forward to your further advice regarding this matter.

Yours sincerely

Maree Bricknell
Acting General Manager

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24 June 2026

**Shane Gregory
A/Secretary
DEPARTMENT OF STATE GROWTH**

Via email only:

secretary@stategrowth.tas.gov.au

GMTDA@stategrowth.tas.gov.au

Cc: Fiona Mcloed, Director Asset Management; Trevor Gibson, Transport Policy and Planning; Adrian Paine, General Manager, Transport Delivery and Assets

Fiona.Mcloed@stategrowth.tas.gov.au

Trevor.Gibson@stategrowth.tas.gov.au

Adrian.payne@stategrowth.tas.gov.au

Dear Mr Gregory,

Re: Follow up – traffic report and traffic safety concerns, Wellington Street / Marlborough Street / Hill Street entrance, Longford

I write further to Northern Midlands Council's previous correspondence to the Department of State Growth dated 21 November 2025 and 26 March 2026 concerning ongoing traffic and access issues in Longford, particularly in relation to the Hill Street IGA / Brown's Shopping Complex access, Wellington Street and Marlborough Street.

As you would be aware, in its letter of 21 November 2025, Council requested that the Department undertake an updated traffic count and review of traffic movements associated with the Hill Street IGA complex and surrounding road network, prepare a revised Traffic Impact Study identifying possible safety and access improvements, including consideration of the feasibility of a roundabout at the intersection of Union and Wellington Streets, and engage with Council regarding options to improve traffic safety and flow in the area.

Council wrote again on 26 March 2026 requesting a new traffic report on Wellington Street and Marlborough Street in Longford, with a particular focus on the Hill Street entrance, which continues to be regarded as a significant traffic hazard by the community. In that correspondence, Council also asked whether Council officers could assist with traffic counter installation or other practical measures to inform the requested report.

Council acknowledges receipt of the Department's correspondence from Shane Gregory, dated 20 April 2026, which advised of the forthcoming Machinery of Government changes and stated that the Department's work with stakeholders would continue as normal during

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the transition period. Council appreciates that advice. However, the letter did not address the substance of Council's request for a traffic report and associated review of safety and access issues in the Longford town centre road network.

Given the ongoing community concern regarding traffic movements at this location, and consistent with Council's resolutions of 17 November 2025 and 16 March 2026, Council now seeks a formal update on the status of this matter and requests that the Department please advise:

1. whether the Department will undertake the requested updated traffic count and review of traffic movements in the vicinity of the Hill Street entrance and surrounding intersections;
2. whether the Department will prepare, or commission, the requested traffic report / revised traffic impact assessment for Wellington Street and Marlborough Street, with specific consideration of the Hill Street entrance;
3. whether the Department is prepared to assess potential safety and access improvement options, including intersection treatments and any other practical measures to improve traffic flow and reduce risk;
4. whether Council officers can assist with any aspect of data collection, site access, or local liaison to support this work; and
5. the name and position of the responsible officer and the anticipated timeframe for providing a substantive response or commencing the requested review.

Council remains keen to work collaboratively with the Department to progress this matter in the interests of public safety and improved traffic outcomes for Longford. We would therefore appreciate your written response at your earliest convenience.

Should you wish to discuss the matter further, Council officers would be pleased to meet with the relevant Department representatives.

Yours sincerely,

Maree Bricknell

ACTING GENERAL MANAGER

Building Tasmania

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Our Ref: D26/190705

Ms Maree Bricknell
Acting General Manager
Northern Midlands Council
Email: maree.bricknell@nmc.tas.gov.au

Dear Ms Bricknell

Thank you for your letter of 24 June 2026 regarding traffic and access issues around the Hill Street IGA at Longford.

I apologise that Building Tasmania (formerly the Department of State Growth) did not acknowledge or respond to Council's previous letters of 21 November 2025 and 26 March 2026. Looking at our records, it appears these letters were received but unfortunately were not assigned to the relevant area for action.

Building Tasmania has reviewed the location with respect to the concerns raised and provides the following advice in response to each of the requests outlined in your letter.

1. Whether the department will undertake the requested updated traffic count and review of traffic movements in the vicinity of the Hill Street entrance and surrounding intersections.

Building Tasmania undertakes regular traffic counts at selected locations on a network-wide basis to inform a general overview of local and intrastate travel patterns and vehicle types. The nearest count site to the subject area on Wellington Street indicated that volumes are some 10,900 vehicles per day, with about 15 per cent of this number being heavy vehicles.

Traffic counts at specific locations, including intersection turn movement counts, are typically only done to assist with road upgrade projects in terms of selecting appropriate treatments. They are not done as a matter of course for individual intersections or private property access.

While there are no plans to undertake traffic counts in the vicinity of the Hill Street IGA entrance and surrounding intersections, an officer has attended the site to observe traffic movements in the peak morning and afternoon periods. Commentary on these observations is detailed in the response to Item 3 below.

2. Whether the department will prepare, or commission, the requested traffic report / revised traffic impact assessment for Wellington Street and Marlborough Street, with specific consideration of the Hill Street entrance.

Building Tasmania does not undertake or commission Traffic Impact Assessments. These are done to assess potential traffic impacts arising from adjacent development that accesses the road network and are prepared by the developer to support a planning application. A revised traffic impact assessment would only be necessary if there was further development proposed that intensified use of an access, which is not the case here.

3. Whether the department is prepared to assess potential safety and access improvement options, including intersection treatments and any other practical measures to improve traffic flow and reduce risk.

Building Tasmania has reviewed the safety performance and arrangements that exist for the subject area. Specifically, for the two key locations the following is noted:

Wellington Street / Hill Street IGA access

This section of Wellington Street is flat and straight, and there is good sight distance available for all movements. The access to the IGA has already been provided with a right turn lane for vehicles turning into the shopping centre meaning that through traffic can safely pass a vehicle waiting to turn.

There has only been one reported crash at the access in the last five years. It involved a truck turning right from Wellington Street being struck by a vehicle that failed to give way when turning right out of the shopping centre. The incident resulted in property damage only.

Observation of traffic movements noted that peak use of the IGA complex did not coincide with the traffic peak on Wellington Street, with the site car park essentially empty during the morning peak on the latter. Drivers could turn into and out of the access with little delay even with a constant flow of traffic along Wellington Street.

In the afternoon peak, it was much busier, with the car park being nearly fully utilised and the adjacent service station also seeing a steady flow of customers. However, all traffic movements still occurred satisfactorily. Drivers entering the site did so comfortably, with the existing right turn lane typically only having one vehicle using it at a time. There were some occasions when three vehicles were stored in the right turn lane, but never any level of congestion or queuing extending beyond the turn lane to block the through traffic.

While drivers exiting from the car park did need to wait a little longer, those turning left towards the town centre generally had minimal delays (less than ten seconds) before merging into a gap in the southbound through traffic. Drivers wanting to turn right out towards Illawarra Road were the most delayed, due to needing to find a gap in both the southbound and northbound through traffic. Generally, right turners were able to exit within 10 to 15 seconds but there were some occasions when the driver had to wait for 30 seconds, or more, before a suitable gap was found.

From these site observations, drivers managed the conditions appropriately, with no near-misses or risky driver behaviours observed. In addition, there were some four pedestrians that crossed over Wellington Street at the existing refuge island to and from the area. All crossed safely, using the refuge to stage their crossing where needed to wait for a gap in the traffic.

As with any access onto a busy arterial road, there can be some delays associated with turning right out of the side road / access during peak periods, like many areas around Tasmania. However, the level of congestion and delay at the IGA access is well below any level where the installation of a roundabout or traffic signals would be considered.

Wellington Street / Union Street intersection

This section of Wellington Street is flat, and the Union Street intersection is located on a slight curve, but there is still good sight distance available for all movements.

There have been no reported crashes at this intersection during the last five years.

On-site observations found that Union Street on both sides of Wellington Street had very low traffic use. Traffic on the side roads was particularly quiet in the morning peak. Even when it was busier at the afternoon peak, drivers did not appear to have any difficulty turning into and out of Union Street, and only occasionally needed to wait for more than ten seconds for a gap in the traffic going along Wellington Street.

It is noted that the two side roads are offset and do not align with each other. The installation of a roundabout would be problematic and would require significant property acquisition. In any case, there are no road safety or operational reasons that warrant the installation of a roundabout or traffic signals.

In summary

This section of Wellington Street in Longford, inclusive of the IGA access and the Union Street intersection, is within a built-up area subject to a 50 km/h speed limit. The traffic conditions and operation here are comparable to the situation on main streets through many other rural towns. While it is understood that there is always a risk that crashes can occur, the likelihood of a serious outcome in this low-speed environment is very low.

Given the absence of an identified casualty crash risk, and the low-risk environment, it would be difficult for Building Tasmania to prioritise works at this location.

4. Whether Council officers can assist with any aspect of data collection, site access, or local liaison to support this work.

The offer of assistance is appreciated, and we are always willing to work collaboratively with Council where there is an identified road safety issue or traffic movement problem that interfaces between the State and local road networks. In this case, other than routine maintenance activities as they relate to the State road asset, Building Tasmania has no plans for any further investigations or works along this section of Wellington Street in Longford.

5. The name and position of the responsible officer and the anticipated timeframe for providing a substantive response or commencing the requested review.

As mentioned in the above advice, Building Tasmania has completed a review of the area of concern and outlined its position in this letter. If you would like to discuss any aspect in further detail, please feel free to contact the Office of the General Manager, Transport Policy and Planning at: GMTPP@building.tas.gov.au.

I trust this is of assistance in clarifying Council's resolutions on this matter.

Yours sincerely



Shane Gregory
Acting Secretary

7 July 2026

13 July 2026

Mr Shane Gregory
Acting Secretary , Building Tasmania
GPO Box 536
Hobart TAS 7001



Dear Mr Shane Gregory,

Truck Stop Site and Road Verges – Illawarra Road, Longford

I write on behalf of Northern Midlands Council regarding the condition of the truck stop site and surrounding road verges on Illawarra Road, Longford.

At its meeting held on 29 June 2026, Council resolved as follows:

Minute No. 26/0156

That Council write to the Tasmanian Department of State Growth to request the immediate clean-up and ongoing maintenance of the truck stop site and surrounding road verges on Illawarra Road, Longford, and further reiterate Council's previous requests for the installation of a septic (or alternative non-reticulated) toilet facility, provision of a shared pathway, and planting of screening vegetation, and request a response outlining proposed actions and timeframes.

The issues giving rise to this resolution have been raised by the Longford District Committee on several occasions. Committee members identified concerns regarding the lack of facilities available for truck drivers and the poor condition and presentation of the site, noting that it presents an unfavourable first impression for visitors to Longford and does not provide an appropriate level of amenity for heavy vehicle operators.

In accordance with Council's resolution, Council requests that the Department undertake an immediate clean-up of the truck stop site and surrounding road verges, implement ongoing maintenance measures, and give further consideration to Council's previous requests for:

- the installation of a septic or alternative non-reticulated toilet facility;
- the provision of a shared pathway; and
- the planting of screening vegetation.

Council considers that these improvements would enhance the appearance, amenity and functionality of this important gateway location while providing more suitable facilities for truck drivers and other road users.

Council would appreciate a written response outlining the Department's proposed actions and indicative timeframes for addressing these matters. Council looks forward to continuing to work collaboratively with the Department to achieve practical improvements that benefit both road users and the Longford community.

Yours sincerely,

Maree Bricknell
Acting General Manager

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Our Ref: D26/215381

Ms Maree Bricknell
Acting General Manager
Northern Midlands Council

c/- monique.mackay@nmc.tas.gov.au

Dear Ms Bricknell

Thank you for your letter dated 13 July 2026 regarding the Illawarra Road Heavy Vehicle Driver Rest Area (HVDRA) just north of the Tannery Road roundabout near Longford.

In relation to the maintenance issues you noted, Building Tasmania (which was previously the Department of State Growth) has advised that Council staff contacted the department's call centre on 29 May 2026 to raise the issue of litter and vegetation management at this site, with our maintenance contractor responding on 1 June 2026.

Maintenance is delivered in accordance with agreed service levels and annual maintenance funding. The site is inspected weekly by the maintenance contractor. Litter pickup at this site, and across the State Road network, is undertaken on an as-needs basis, based on observed build-up of litter and vegetation. Road verge maintenance is undertaken on a frequency basis, which for Illawarra Road is once every year.

In relation to Council's request for a toilet at the site, upgrades to HVDRA are jointly funded by both the Tasmanian and Australian Governments, due to the recognised importance for the heavy vehicle industry. This is through the Safer Local Roads and Infrastructure Program, with a special initiative available for new and upgraded HVDRA.

There is a 2020 Heavy Vehicle Driver Rest Area Strategy (the Strategy) that guides the design, delivery and prioritisation of HDVRA sites across Tasmania. The Strategy is located on the department's website here:

https://www.transport.tas.gov.au/roadworks/road_improvement_plans/tasmanian_heavy_vehicle_rest_area_strategy

The Strategy has been developed in consultation with, and agreed to by, the department and the HVDRA Reference Group, which includes representatives from the heavy vehicle industry. The Reference Group provides a forum to discuss the ongoing delivery of HVDRA across the state and prioritise projects within current funding constraints.

The Illawarra Road site was agreed with industry and installed as part of the broader Illawarra Road project in the region. Work on the first stage commenced in March 2022 and was completed in May 2023. Under the strategy, the site was designated as a Class 5 site, and toilet facilities are an optional feature for a Class 5 site under the Strategy.

It is recognised now in 2026 that your Council and the broader heavy vehicle industry are keen to see toilet facilities installed at this site. However, there is currently no funding available to install and operate a toilet block at this location.

Building Tasmania will discuss the Council's request for toilets at this site at the next HVDRA Reference Group meeting and advise whether any changes to the current Strategy and project priorities are supported by industry representatives and the department.

If the toilets at Illawarra Road are identified as one of the next priorities, funding would be sought through the Australian Government's Safer Local Roads and Infrastructure Program on an 80:20 funding basis, subject to the availability of matching State funding.

The Safer Local Roads and Infrastructure Program is also open to local government. If the provision of toilets at this site is a high priority for Northern Midlands Council, Council may wish to investigate this funding program to support construction of the facilities. Building Tasmania would be happy to provide support with any funding application.

Yours sincerely



Shane Gregory
Acting Secretary

11 August 2026

MONTHLY CAPITAL FINANCIAL BUDGET 31 AUGUST 2026

Project Code	Project	Actual	Budget
CBR001	Bridge - All Areas Guardrail replacment program	2,850	200,000
CBR005	Bridge - Pth Edward Street	299,249	731,757
CBR010	W/Junction- Hobart Road (FY26/27)	530	100,000
CBU005	Lfd - Town Hall, replacement of front doors	15,580	25,000
CBU027	Land & Building - Lfd Depot	4,055	75,000
CBU031	Land & Building - Ross Caravan Park	1,535	25,000
CBU044	Evan - Honeysuckle Banks (Rotary Park) Toilet	93,059	93,059
CRE004	Recreation - Evan Honeysuckle Banks	47,616	81,941
CBU047	Cry-Macquarie St reserve Shelter (FY26/27)	11,119	65,000
CCP001	Computer - Information Technology Upgrades	12,513	310,545
CFL027	Fleet 27- Utility (FY26/27)	60,716	35,000
CFL085	Fleet 85 - Howard EHD180 Slasher	16,587	-
CFL086	Fleet 86 - Reach Arm Slasher (FY26/27)	-	20,000
CFL146	Fleet 146 - Water Tanker	39,450	40,000
CFP001	Footpath - W/Junction Hobart Road	587,789	100,000
CFU001	Office Furniture (>\$1000, GST Exclusive) - Capital	1,844	-
CLD006	Purchase of Land - Lot 9 Church St Campbell Town	145,029	150,000
CPL002	Waste - MGB Purchase (Replacements Only)	457	11,667
CPL003	Waste - MGB Purchase (New Services Only)	- 3,759	11,667
CPL014	Recycling - MGB Purchase (New services Only)	- 4,615	-
CPL005	Recycling - MGB Purchase (Replacements Only)	2,320	11,667
CRD001	Roads - Ctown Urban Street Design	45,853	1,500,000
CRD007	Roads - Pth Napoleon Street	6,736	-
CRD010	Roads - Pth Drummond Street	24,405	600,000
CRD043	Pth - 26/27 Drummond Street Youl to Napoleon	6,777	-
CRD011	Roads - Ctown William Street	1,131	600,000
CRD014	Ctown - West Street	78,183	100,000
CRD044	High St Ctown Bridge to Pedder St	72,031	Grant funded
CRE007	Recreation - Pth Napoleon Street	69,059	450,000
CRE009	Recreation - Ross Recreation Ground	2,820	45,000
CRE011	Recreation - Cry Recreation Ground	77	10,000
CSW007	SW - WJunct 47 Translink Avenue	176,382	655,000
CSW017	Lfd - 57-59 Hobhouse St Longford (Stormwater Easem	56,174	60,000
CSW020	Ross caravan Park- Stormwater works	8,393	10,000 Tfr from CSW015
CBU001	Land & Building - Public Buildings Improvements	-	150,000 Budget alteration Sept
CBU008	Ctown - Guide Hall - 24 King St - 708079	-	15,000
CBU012	Land & Bui - Lfd Off ext(Police Station stage 1)	-	75,000
CBU018	Land & Building - Ctown Waste Transfer Station	-	70,000
CBU024	Land & Building - Lfd Office	-	50,000
CBU029	Land & Building - Ross Drill Hall	-	25,000
CBU033	Land & Building - Ross Recreation Ground	-	30,000
CBU036	Works - Ctown Depot Improvements	-	75,000
CBU046	Avoca-Boucher Park Femail Toilet upgrade (FY26/27)	-	45,000
CBU048	Ctown- Blackburn Park Single Toilet (FY26/27)	-	120,000
CBU049	Evan-Medical Centre Extension (FY26/27)	-	470,000

CBU050	Evan Community Centre Floor cover/Book Shelvings	-	15,000
CBU051	Lfd-Sports Centre Floor Maintenance (FY26/27)	-	50,000
CBU052	Pth-Community Hub/Public shower Building Imp	20,886	95,000
CBU053	Pth-Napoleon Street Reserve Toilet facility	-	100,000
CFL001	Fleet 1 - Utility (FY26/27)	-	30,000
CFL005	Fleet 5 - Sedan (FY26/27)	-	30,000
CFL006	Fleet 6 - Sedan (FY26/27)	-	25,000
CFL010	Fleet 10 - Sedan (FY26/27)	-	20,000
CFL013	Fleet 13- Fleet Sedan (FY26/27)	-	30,000
CFL015	Fleet 15 - Light Truck	-	30,000
CFL019	Fleet 19 - Childcare (FY26/27)	-	40,000
CFL066	Fleet 66- Reach Arm Slasher-Fitted to F65(FY26/27)	-	170,000
CFL101	Fleet 101 - Mower Ride-on	-	50,000
CFL105	Fleet 105 - John Deere Mower Z930M	-	12,000
CFL169	Fleet 169 - Grader Blade	-	20,000
CFL177	Fleet 177 - Utility	-	30,000
CFL179	Fleet 179 - Utility (FY26/27)	-	20,000
CFL183	Fleet 183 - Fleet Sedan (FY26/27)	-	30,000
CFL184	Fleet 184 - Utility	-	20,000
CFL188	Fleet 188 - Mower Ride-on	-	30,000
CFP003	Footpath - Cry Main Street	-	76,290
CFP006	Footpath - Ctown King Street	-	95,862
CFP009	Footpath-Replacement of existing cracked asphalt	-	50,000
CFP010	Lfd-Hobhouse St. Marlborough 549 to Pakenham 720	370	40,000
CFP011	Pth-Youl Road Phillip St to 19 Youl Rd (FY26/27)	-	10,000
CPL001	Works - Purchase Small Plant	-	45,000
CPL011	Cry - Recreation Ground Carpark area	-	75,000
CRD004	Roads - Lfd Marlborough Street	-	100,000
CRD005	Roads - Lfd Entrance Roundabout	20,790	200,000
CRD006	Roads - Lfd Waste Transfer Station	-	50,000
CRD008	Roads - Cry Main Street	-	100,000
CRD012	Roads - Ctown Ashby Road	-	1,525,786
CLD008	Purchase of Land - Ross - Ashby Road	18,800	-
CRD031	Ross - Ashby Road Chn 0.8 to 0.320	428	-
CRD032	Ross - Ashby Road, Chn 3.321 to 5.765	14,164	-
CRD046	Roads Resealing (FY 26/27)	-	800,000
CRD047	Roads Resheeting (FY 26/27)	-	500,000
CRE002	Recreation - Ctown Valentine Park	-	40,000
CRE003	Recreation - Evan Pioneer Park	-	450,000
CRE012	Recreation - Cry Recreation Ground	-	65,000
CRE015	Recreation - Pth Recreation Ground	-	7,500
CRE017	Conara - Park Vehicular Access Imp (FY26/27)	-	20,000
CRE018	Pth-William St reserve-Small boat ramp (FY26/27)	-	25,000
CRE019	Pth-Pioneer Park-Basketball Court carpet (FY26/27)	-	15,000
CRE020	Ctown-Recreation-Half Basketball court (FY26/27)	-	5,000
CRE022	Ctown-KingSt Off lead dog park (FY26/27)	-	15,000
CRE023	Lfd-Recreation Ground -Concrete-8seat set(FY26/27)	-	20,000

CRE024	Lfd-Union-St Dog park-Fencing (FY26/27)	-	40,000	
CSW015	SW - Unallocated	-	40,000	Tfr \$10k Budget to CSW020
CSW019	Pth-1-3 George Street Erosion Control (FY26/27)	-	120,000	
CST002	Street Furniture (Capital) - North	-	70,000	
CST003	Street Furniture (Capital) - South	8,128	70,000	
CLD009	Land- High Street Campbell Town	50,000	-	Budget alteration Sept
CRD050	Liffey Rd - ARD0201	20,558	-	Digouts road failure
CRD051	Pitts Lane	56,903	-	Digouts road failure
CBU040	Land & Building - Lfd Cricket Nets - 720122	47,104	-	Grant Funded
CPL009	Gov - Evacuation Centre - Poatina setup - 780006.5	7,467	-	Grant Funded
CPL013	Lfd- Recreation ground Behind Goal Netting	41,994	-	Grant Funded
CFP005	Footpath - Ctown William Street	22,109	-	Inc in above budget
CRD048	Lfd-Brickendon Street Roads and Driveways	45,284	-	Private Works
CRD049	Lfd- Anstey Street Roads and Driveways	20,516	-	Private Works
CPO001	Project Officer	21,732		To be allocated
CBR002	Pth - Western Railway Line Culvert Replacement, ov	105	-	WIP
CBR003	Bridge - Pth Drummond Street	15,096	-	WIP
CBR004	Bridge - Pth Western Rail Line	3,207	-	WIP
CBR006	Bridge - Pth Phillip Street	404,166	-	WIP
CSW003	SW - Pth - Stormwater Philip St Culvert	254	-	WIP
CBR008	Pth - Edward Street, culvert over Sheepwash Creek	40,562	-	WIP
CRD002	Roads - Pth Urban Street Design	48,326	-	WIP
CSW012	SW - Pth Sheepwash Creek	22,096	-	WIP
CBU007	Lfd - St George's Square, toilet replacement	38,533	-	WIP
CBU016	Land & Building - Avoca Public Toilets	13,845	-	WIP
CBU054	Lfd - Police Station House - 31 George St	10,198	-	WIP
CBU039	Lfd - Police Station Office - 31 George St	22,853	-	WIP
CBU057	Avoca new amenities block-16 Blenheim S	997	-	WIP
CFP004	Footpath - Ctown Bridge	10,034	-	WIP
CPL004	Lfd - Waste Transfer Station - Weighbridge install	560	-	WIP
CPL006	Lfd - Waste Transfer Station - Facility Systems Up	5,026	-	WIP
CRD020	Pth - Main Street Project	- 9,800	-	WIP
CRD041	Wjuct - Translink North, Gross Pollutant Trap	30,001	-	WIP
CRE006	Recreation - Lfd 2nd Recreation Ground	5,240	-	WIP
CSW004	SW - Evan Barclay Street Stormwater	250,219	-	WIP
CSW005	SW - Lfd - Stormwater Model Calibration	299	-	WIP
CSW013	SW - Pth - Stormwater - Arthur Street detention	17,413	-	WIP
RD12000	Liffey Rd - ARD0201	10,375	-	WIP Reseals
RD12040	Long Marsh Rd - ARD0205	950	-	WIP Reseals
RD13460	Translink Av - ARD0347	1,569	-	WIP Reseals
RD13550	Uplands Rd - ARD0356	4,826	-	WIP Reseals
Grand Total		3,246,126	12,759,740	

Northern Midlands Council Account Management Report

Income & Expenditure Summary for the Period Ended 31 August 2026 (16.67% Year Completed)

Line Item Summary Totals

Line Item Summary Totals	Operating Statement												% of Budget
	Governance		Corporate Services		Regulatory & Community Services		Development Services		Works & Infrastructure Services		Total Operating Statement		
	2026/27 Budget	2026/27 Actual	2026/27 Budget	2026/27 Actual	2026/27 Budget	2026/27 Actual	2026/27 Budget	2026/27 Actual	2026/27 Budget	2026/27 Actual	2026/27 Budget	2026/27 Actual	
1 Wages	683,207	128,327	1,998,393	161,218	179,155	322,260	844,771	46,460	2,874,941	476,014	6,580,467.00	1,134,279.00	17.24%
2 Material & Services Expenditure	626,700	278,160	1,097,314	389,944	109,187	133,100	497,614	70,816	6,622,398	1,202,475	8,953,213.00	2,074,495.00	23.17%
3 Depreciation Expenditure	101,816	0	60,507	0	43,066	0	0	0	8,131,469	0	8,336,858.00	0.00	0.00%
4 Government Levies & Charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76,544	6,701	76,544.00	6,701.00	8.75%
5 Interest Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00%
7 Councillors Expenditure	341,422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	341,422.00	0.00	0.00%
9 Other Expenditure	181,718	73,671	752,187	664,815	223,605	29,280	45,666	18	78,104	3,387	1,281,280.00	771,171.00	60.19%
11 Oncost	341,603	36,126	1,005,466	78,780	89,583	150,707	446,174	20,745	1,344,015	189,153	3,226,841.00	475,511.00	14.74%
12 Internal Plant Hire/Rental	5,824	0	31,949	5,130	3,266	173	52,707	1,020	1,228,953	195,087	1,322,699.00	201,410.00	15.23%
13 Internal Rental/Rates	0	0	0	0	0	921	0	0	9,402	12,018	9,402.00	12,939.00	137.62%
10 Other Internal Transfers Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0.00	79.00	0.00%
14 Oncosts Paid - Payroll	88,164	5,946	320,454	15,072	26,362	23,266	97,547	5,312	321,298	72,735	853,825.00	122,331.00	14.33%
15 Oncost Paid - Non Payroll	277,704	21,940	602,337	40,012	86,730	75,505	283,765	6,732	1,047,195	121,365	2,297,731.00	265,554.00	11.56%
16 Plant Expenditure Paid	9,048	285	26,427	1,942	24,045	3,442	0	0	649,155	126,737	708,675.00	132,406.00	18.68%
	2,657,206	544,455	5,895,034	1,356,913	784,999	738,733	2,268,244	151,103	22,383,474	2,405,672	33,988,957.00	5,196,876.00	15.29%
17 Rate Revenue	0	0	(14,800,000)	(14,673,443)	0	0	0	0	(1,895,000)	(1,892,456)	(16,695,000.00)	(16,565,899.00)	99.23%
18 Recurrent Grant Revenue	0	(1,000)	(2,246,595)	(673,880)	0	(63,566)	0	0	(5,004,432)	(187,749)	(7,251,027.00)	(926,195.00)	12.77%
19 Fees and Charges Revenue	(454)	(49)	(1,883,775)	(32,529)	(546,958)	(581,621)	(596,611)	(144,365)	(1,074,841)	(294,718)	(4,102,639.00)	(1,053,282.00)	25.67%
21 Interest Revenue	(521,600)	47,305	(89,556)	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	(611,156.00)	47,425.00	-7.76%
22 Reimbursements Revenue	(18,178)	(45)	(21,528)	0	0	0	0	(511)	(7,495)	(12,411)	(47,201.00)	(12,967.00)	27.47%
Interest Expenditure Reimbursed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Oncost Recoveries - Internal Tfer	(434,250)	(36,127)	(1,059,811)	(77,432)	(141,308)	(150,707)	(465,592)	(20,745)	(1,655,233)	(207,940)	(3,756,194.00)	(492,951.00)	13.12%
Plant Hire Income - Internal Tfer	(13,541)	0	(49,275)	(4,786)	(48,422)	(173)	0	(1,020)	(1,534,853)	(197,009)	(1,646,091.00)	(202,988.00)	12.33%
10 Other Internal Transfers Income	(41,600)	16,798	(680,730)	2,076	0	(618)	0	(3,839)	0	135,319	(722,330.16)	149,736.00	-20.73%
23 Other Revenue	0	(400)	(278,227)	(37,180)	0	(180)	(42,704)	0	(29,389)	(1,654)	(350,320.00)	(39,414.00)	11.25%
	(1,029,623)	26,482	(21,109,497)	(15,497,054)	(736,688)	(796,865)	(1,104,907)	(170,480)	(11,201,243)	(2,658,618)	(35,181,958.16)	(19,096,535.00)	54.28%
Underlying (Surplus) / Deficit Before	1,627,583	570,937	(15,214,463)	(14,140,141)	48,311	(58,132)	1,163,337	(19,377)	11,182,231	(252,946)	(1,193,001)	(13,899,659)	
20 Gain on sale of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450,975	0	450,975	0	0
Net Loss On Disposal of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450,975	0	450,975	0	0
Underlying (Surplus) / Deficit	1,627,583	570,937	(15,214,463)	(14,140,141)	48,311	(58,132)	1,163,337	(19,377)	11,633,206	(252,946)	(742,026)	(13,899,659)	
Capital Grant Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5,616,116)	(2,844,925)	(5,616,116)	(2,844,925)	
Subdivider & Capital Contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(393,044)	0	(393,044)	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(6,009,160)	(2,844,925)	(6,009,160)	(2,844,925)	
Operating (Surplus) / Deficit	1,627,583	570,937	(15,214,463)	(14,140,141)	48,311	(58,132)	1,163,337	(19,377)	5,624,046	(3,097,871)	(6,751,186)	(16,744,584)	