



Integrated Weed Action Plan

May 2009

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Publication Details

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Executive Summary

Development of this Plan is an initiative of the Special Committee of Natural Resource Management for the Northern Midlands Council (NMC); operating within the context of the Northern Natural Resource Management Region, Weed Management Strategy, and Council's Environmental Management Plan.

The NMC Weed Action Plan is a document that has been produced with *all* NMC weed managers in mind. This document is not a weed management prescriptive/directive but rather; a map guiding one through the maze of weed management obligations, illuminating alternative paths, and options for management processes by placing local weeds within their National, State and Regional context/status. The Northern Midlands Integrated Weed Action Plan covers all terrestrial and freshwater weeds in the municipality.

Comprehensive current weed distribution and diversity knowledge is lacking for the Midlands and overall the most recent work is either already out of date or in need of review. The gathering of current weed distribution, frequency and diversity information has been highlighted by our stakeholder management partners as of the highest priority.

Key outcomes of this Weed Action Plan include:

- Implementation by Northern Midlands Council of best practice weed management;
- Participation by Northern Midlands Council in Regional Weed Management processes;
- Work in conjunction with NRM North and State departments eradication programs;
- Improved roadside weed management, controlling existing weeds and preventing their further spread;
- Establishment of the Northern Midlands Municipal Weed Working Group;
- Development of a weed reporting database linked to GIS for the Northern Midlands Municipality, incorporating management reminder system to prompt follow-up of previously controlled sites and,
- Development of a Weeds page on the Northern Midlands Council web page, with links to control information, and processes for community reporting.

It is imperative that land managers appreciate that weed problems are a symptom, not the cause, of land degradation, and that activities that focus solely on weed control will have only short-term success. Inappropriate weed management planning and implementation, no matter how well intentioned, is at best likely to be ineffective, and could make the problem worse.

Northern Midlands Council will continue to work in partnership with all stakeholders in the region to encourage strategic and efficient weed management in a prioritised and integrated manner. We look forward to working with our partners and all weed managers in the Northern Midlands Municipality to implement the strategic actions outlined in this strategy. To gain advances in this war against weeds the whole community needs to recognise their impact on our natural resources. We encourage everyone to become involved in implementing the *Northern Midlands Integrated Weed Action Plan*

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1 Foreword

With the development of an Environmental Management Plan and NRM North Regional Weed Strategy it is opportune for the Northern Midlands Municipality to review existing weed management processes and practices, and modify these as necessary to ensure consistency between weed management at the Regional and Municipal levels. This will allow the Northern Midlands Municipality to capitalise on opportunities that arise from increased coordination of weed control at the Regional level, achieve best practice in weed management at the Municipal level, and optimise economic, social and, environmental outcomes for the Municipality.

Potentially there are substantial benefits for the whole region from implementing actions within this plan. The extent to which those benefits will be realised, will directly relate to the level of active and positive involvement of stakeholders. Ultimately this action plan aims to bring about a shift in community thinking. To move from low to moderate awareness of weed preventative and management practices, to fully compliant work practices brought about by education, the development of community responsibility and the strategic enforcement of legal provisions.

2 Mission

"To implement an effective, coordinated and practical weed management program that minimises the adverse economical, ecological and social impacts of weeds within the Northern Midlands Municipality."

3 Key Issues and Goals

There are many challenges for weed management in the Northern Midlands Municipality. The Key Issues and Goals for the NMC Weed Action Plan are summarised below. A detailed description of facilitation and actions required to achieve these goals is contained in tables 6.1 -6.7 pgs 28,33..

ISSUE: Coordination of Municipal Weed Control Program

Goals:

- To coordinate a cooperative Municipal Weed Management Program involving all relevant government, industry and community stakeholders;
- To provide a basis for Municipal implementation of Statutory weed management responsibilities;
- To develop a map based database of priority weeds in the Northern Midlands Municipality

ISSUE: Effective Weed control

Goals:

- To identify best practice for sustainable weed management, including effective hygiene practices
- To reduce the incidence and impact of priority weeds

ISSUE: Community Engagement

Goal:

- To increase community awareness and encourage ownership and participation in weed management

ISSUE: Continuing Resources

Goal:

- To ensure continued support and funding for weed management activities

ISSUE: CO-ORDINATED WEED CONTROL PROGRAM**Goal:**

- To co-ordinate a cooperative weed management program, involving all relevant government, industry and community stakeholders.

4 Introduction

4.1 The Municipality of Northern Midlands

The Municipality of Northern Midlands located in central Tasmania, is one of the largest and diverse of Tasmania's local council areas covering an area of more than 5000,000ha. Approximately 406,490ha (or 80%) of the municipality is private tenure. The remaining land tenure is crown at 20%. The area comprises of 27 recognised towns, 5 different bioregions, 3 water catchment areas; including the longest river in Tasmania and over 600 wetlands three of which are considered significant. (Map 1). Despite its large area population density is low recorded at approximately 12,500, but is expected to increase by 1,000 over the next five years.

Tasmanian Northern Midlands is a dry sub humid cool inland lowland which lies in the Tamar graben, an extensive plain bordered in the east and west by hilly topography. The Northern Midlands is one of the driest regions in the state, with a highly variable climate, differing spatially, seasonally and between years. Available data suggests that temperature may be increasing in the region. The average maximum temperature is 16.8 degrees Celsius. The average minimum is 6.2 degrees Celsius. The annual level of rainfall is 689mm at Launceston Airport and 950mm at Rossarden in the eastern area of the Northern Midlands. The Municipality of Northern Midlands is part of the broader Northern Natural Resource Management Region, comprising of five municipalities, and shares borders with 6 other municipalities and Southern and Cradle Coast Natural Resource Management Regions



Map 1 - Northern Midlands Municipality as taken from the Northern Midlands Strategic Plan Volume I.

4.2 Development of a Municipal Weed Management Plan

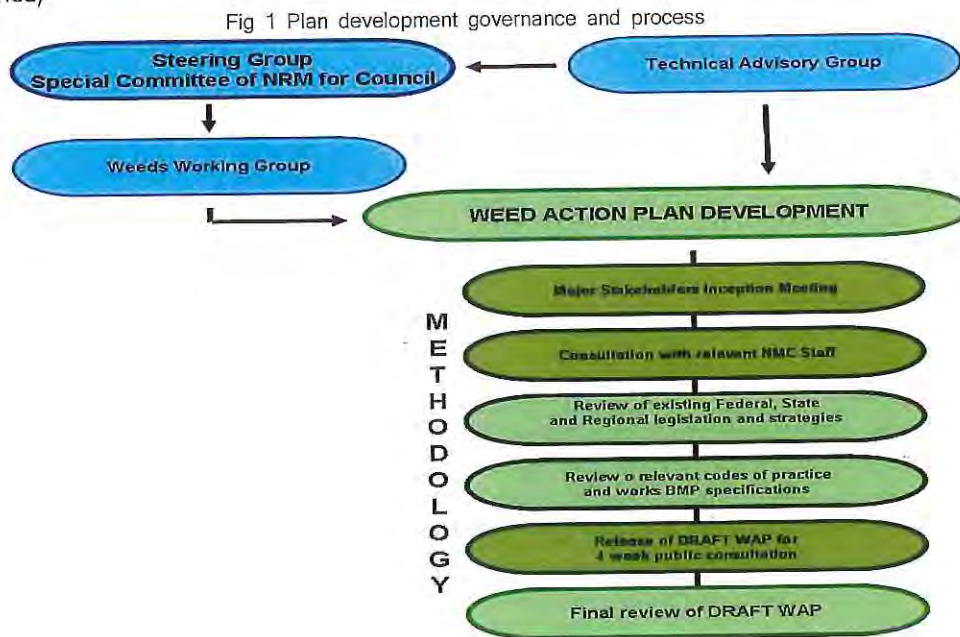
There are four levels of governance for weeds from National to Municipal - with a number of strategies and plans which lead to this strategy and ultimately strategic actions at a local level. Responsibilities for weed management range from Federal, State and Local governments, industry, community groups and landholders. Please refer to appendix one on page 36 for obligations as per the *State Weed Plan*.¹ This Weed Action Plan for the Northern Midlands Council has been prepared under the direction of the Special Committee for Natural Resource Management for Council and has been developed with the following key considerations:

- Incorporates existing policies, plans, and legislation relevant to weed management;
- Updates regulations, specifications and guidelines for relevant council activities
- Incorporates existing regional plans, strategies and priorities from council;
- Utilises research from across Australia to obtain the best available information on weed management
- Designed to be a part of Council's management tools and local land managers reference to their local weeds and decision making tool for management actions
- Forms a precursor to an investment plan for weed management in the Municipality

Review of previous works such as RiverCare plans and Catchment studies where accessible have been included in the document review and the process of collaborative review with the relevant Landcare groups has been initiated and is on-going. 'Care' documents represent latest history in terms of community based broad scale weed activities in the Midlands and as such perhaps represent the baseline for actions when seeking direction for future works.

There exists a wealth of current weed mapping that has been produced for Northern Midland Land Managers such as: land conservancy agreements, property management plans, and Rivercare plans; however, the accessibility of this information betwixt common role agencies is limited, further hindering the difficult task of initiating informed priorities and actions. The lack of data sharing arrangements amongst land managing agencies is of utmost concern in terms of costs involved in redundant information production. The flowchart diagram below illustrates the governance/administration of the Action Plan and the process undertaken to achieve the prepared document.

Figure 1, on pg 9, shows the administrative governance responsible for the development of the Weed Action Plan and gives one an idea of the methodology undertaken. Mr Bill Chivers is chair for the Special Committee of NRM for Northern Midlands Council. While the technical WWG principally consisted of Greg Stewart, David Lane, and Phil Reader, other expert advice included Jesse Feehely from the Environmental Defenders Office,



5 Background

5.1 Definition of a weed.

The *National Weeds Strategy* definition of a weed has been adopted for this Action Plan:

"A weed is a plant which has, or has the potential to have, a detrimental effect on economic, social or conservation values."

Weeds are invasive plants that degrade our natural areas, reduce the sustainability of our agricultural industries and affect the health of people and animals. Of the weeds present in Australia 65% escaped from parks and home gardens, 7% from agriculture and 2% as a product contaminant. The origin of these weeds is Americas 31%, Europe 27%, Africa 26%, Asia 10% and Australasia 2% 2

5.2 Legislation

The need for the community and land Managers to comply with current weed legislation, designed to prevent the spread or introduction of weeds, is essential for the long term management of weeds in the municipality. The different levels of governance and administration provided by state and federal government is provided below.

5.2.1 Federal Legislation

Weed management is generally a local and state government responsibility. However, the federal government is responsible for regulating the import and export of plant material. Prior to any new plant being imported into Australia, the plant must be assessed for its potential impacts under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (the EPBC Act) and the Quarantine Act 1908.

Biosecurity Australia and AQIS are jointly responsible for administering the Weed Risk Assessment system to ensure these Acts are complied with.

Quarantine Act 1908

AQIS is the Commonwealth agency implementing the government's quarantine policy with respect to plants. Under the *Quarantine Act 1908* AQIS is empowered to regulate the importation of all types of plant material into Australia.

Wildlife Protection (regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1982

Environment Australia – Biodiversity Group is the agency with administrative powers to restrict plant imports under the *Wildlife Protection (Regulations of Exports and Import) Act 1982*. AQIS and Environment Australia currently co-operate on assessments.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The EPBC Act also provides a system for assessment of actions that have, will have or are likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance. Matters of national environmental significance include:

- World Heritage properties
- National heritage properties
- Ramsar wetlands
- Migratory species
- Listed threatened species and ecological communities
- Commonwealth land

No actions, including actions which may introduce weed species or actions to manage weed species, can be taken which may have a significant impact on these matters unless an approval is obtained under the EPBC Act.

5.2.2 State Legislation

There are several acts of the Parliament that have been enacted to deal with the adverse impacts of weeds and the actions involved in their management. The predominant acts that bear relevance to council activities and authority include:

Weed Management Act 1999 (Tas)

The *Weed Management Act 1999* provides the principal legislative framework for weed management in Tasmania. The Act, which is administered by the Department of Primary Industries and Water (DPIW), aims to:

- minimise the deleterious effects of weeds on the sustainability of Tasmania's productive capacity and natural ecosystems; and
- promote a strategic and sustainable approach to weed management; and

- encourage community involvement in weed management; and
- promote the sharing of responsibility for weed management between the different spheres of government, natural resource managers, the community and industry in Tasmania.

The Act allows a plant species to be declared as a weed, based on a risk assessment of potential economic, environmental and social impacts. Any individual, organisation, council officer or the Minister can nominate a species to be declared as a weed. It is also possible to make 'emergency declarations' in some situations.

Currently there are 107 declared weeds specified under the Act.

The Act requires weed management plans to be implemented for each declared weed. The weed management plan must include:

- Details of the target weed species
- Management objectives for the area of operation
- Environmental impacts of the strategy being implemented
- Cost of the strategy and proposed funding methods
- Monitoring / Evaluation methods
- Time period for review of the plan (at least every 5 years)

A list of declared weed species and their corresponding management plans are found at www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/weeds

The weed management plans generally set local government responsibilities based on whether the council area is a Zone A municipality or a Zone B municipality:

Zone A: The ultimate management objective is eradication of the weed species. This zoning generally applies to areas where the weed species is not prevalent, or where council has implemented a plan for eradicating existing infestations.

Zone B: The management objective is containment to prevent spread of the weed species in the council area. For the purposes of applying zoned weed management plans, in Zone B municipalities, two requirements must be satisfied. These are:

- The spread of declared weed from the municipality must be prevented
- The spread of declared weed to particular types of landholding in Zone B must be prevented. Table 1 lists these landholdings.

Table 1: Further requirements for Zone B land holders.

a) Any Zone B property sharing a border with a Zone A municipality
b) Any infestation free property within Zone B.
c) Any individual or group of properties within Zone B for which the owners have developed and are implementing a local integrated weed management plan for Zone B weed.
d) Any property within Zone B where infestation is impacting negatively upon any community or flora or fauna species listed under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and/or the Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995.

Declared weeds known to be in the Northern Midlands Municipality are found in Appendix 3, pg ?

It is an offence against the Weed Management Act to sell, purchase, import, grow, scatter, store or otherwise use a declared weed or a thing containing or carrying a declared weed. The penalty for these offences is a fine of up to \$6,000.

The Weed Management Act also provides for the appointment of weed inspectors within state and local government to monitor compliance and enforce the Act. Inspectors can require any person to take action to manage a declared weed in accordance with a weed management plan. Inspectors can also issue on-the-spot fines for offences against the Act.

Where immediate action is required, the Minister can also declare an area to be an infested or a protected area. These areas can be subject to specific restrictions and prohibitions relating to the movement of plants, livestock and vehicles in the area.

Weed Management Regulations 2007

The *Weed Management Regulations 2007* set out the on-the-spot penalties available for offences under the Weed Management Act (these are known as infringement notices). For example, spreading a declared weed could attract an on-the-spot fine of up to \$480 and failing to comply with a direction from a weed inspector could lead to a fine of \$960.

A number of other Acts are also relevant to weed management in Tasmania. Importantly, these acts fall within the Resource Management and Planning System requiring local authorities to further the following objectives:

- To promote sustainable development and to maintain ecological processes and genetic diversity
- To provide for the fair, orderly and sustainable use and development of air, land and water
- To encourage public involvement in resource management and planning
- To facilitate economic development in accordance with these objectives
- To promote the sharing of responsibility for resource management and planning between the different spheres of government, the community and industry in the state.

Plant Quarantine Act 1997 (Tas)

Under the *Plant Quarantine Act 1997*, Quarantine Tasmania is responsible for regulating and prohibiting the importation of pest plants, animals and diseases into Tasmania. Significantly, the Act prevents importation of feed grain and livestock that may be carrying a declared weed.

Rail Infrastructure Act 2007 (Tas)

Rail corridors are identified by *the National Weed Spread Prevention Strategy* as major pathways of human related weed spread. Section 26 of the *Rail Infrastructure Act 2007* requires the Rail Infrastructure Manager to prepare, implement and review a vegetation management plan for the rail network. The plan must have regard to the need to prevent the spread of weeds onto adjoining land.

Threatened Species Protection Act 1995 (Tas)

The *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* aims to ensure that all native flora and fauna in Tasmania can flourish and maintain its genetic diversity. It is an offence under the Act to do anything that will 'take' a listed threatened plant species. 'Take' includes kill, damage, destroy and interfere with.

This is relevant to council activities, particularly roadside maintenance or construction in sensitive vegetation communities (as identified in the *Roadside Native Vegetation Manual 2001*) as well as in specific conservation sites. It is significant to other land managers when undertaking weed control actions that no negative impacts are indirectly passed on to threatened vegetation species and communities.

If weed management works are likely to 'take' a listed species, a permit from the Threatened Species Unit must be obtained prior to the work commencing.

It is also an offence to take any native plant species listed in the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* without a permit

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1995 (Tas)

This Act requires all ground or aerial spraying activities to be carried out in accordance with the Code of Practice for Ground Spraying or the Code of Practice for Aerial Spraying. All weed management activities must comply with these Codes of Practice. Please see Appendix 6, pg 49.

Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 (Tas)

The *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (LUPAA) is relevant to the approval of most land use activities in Tasmania. Under LUPAA, councils issue development permits for particular uses after considering the provisions of their planning scheme and the objectives of LUPAA. These activities are considered to be Level 1 and Council is ultimately responsible for their operation, relevant activities include quarries, and feedlots.

Where a proposed use is classified as a Level 2 use (listed in Schedule 2 of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (EMPCA)), the proposal is also referred to the Environment Protection Authority for assessment. Level 2 activities relevant to weed management include bio-solid facilities and quarries.

Permit conditions relating to weed management

If Council grants a development permit for any land use which may spread weeds, the permit can be made subject to relevant conditions for weed management. For example, conditions could require implementation of an approved weed management plan, establishment of wash down areas for industrial uses or compliance with relevant codes for best practice management.

Minor amendments to permit conditions can be made with the consent of the permit holder. However, if a council officer is satisfied that it is desirable to vary the permit conditions to achieve environmental outcomes, the officer can issue an 'Environment Protection Notice' under EMPCA. The EPN can set conditions requiring specific action in relation to weed management. The EPN overrides any inconsistent condition of the permit issued under LUPAA.

Permit for vegetation removal

Permits are generally required to remove any vegetation in the Northern Midlands municipality. However, a permit is not required if the works are for the purpose of removing non-indigenous weeds (clause 14.7.1).

Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994

Under EMPCA, it is an offence to cause environmental harm. Potentially, councils could be held responsible for environmental harm resulting from poor weed management practices. It would be a defence to charges of causing environmental harm if Council can demonstrate that it has complied with the general environmental duty to take all reasonable steps to prevent environmental harm (ss.23 and 55A).

Some ways to demonstrate that the general environmental duty has been met include developing clear codes of practice for weed management and providing regular training for staff.

Boundary Fences Act 1908 (Tas)

Under s48 of the *Boundary Fences Act 1908* a landowner can serve a notice on a neighbouring owner requiring the adjoining owner to remove declared weed species from within 5 metres of the boundary fence. If the adjoining owner does not take any action, the landowner can take clear the declared weeds herself and recover the costs of the work from the neighbour.

Roads and Jetties Act 1935 (Tas)

Section 49(2) of the *Roads and Jetties Act 1935* provides that owners or occupiers of land adjoining a road must not permit vegetation or branches from their property to obstruct the road or permit any briar, blackberry, gorse, Californian thistle, Bathurst burr or any declared weed to spread from their land onto the road reserve.

This requirement also applies to Councils responsible for maintaining reserves adjoining state or local roads.

Litter Act 2007 (Tas)

The Litter Act 2007 controls the disposal of litter, including garden waste which is a known source of weeds.

Tasmania Together Progress Board Act 2001

Section four of the Act states the objectives as: to establish the Tasmania *Together* Progress Board to monitor, promote and report on Tasmania *Together*.

An independent statutory authority, the Tasmanian *Together* Progress Board, monitors progress towards the achievement of the goals and benchmarks and results are reported to all Tasmanians through the Parliament. . The figure 2 on pg, 14 illustrates the relationship between the Northern Midlands Integrated Weed Action Plan, principal legislation and strategic administrative documents.

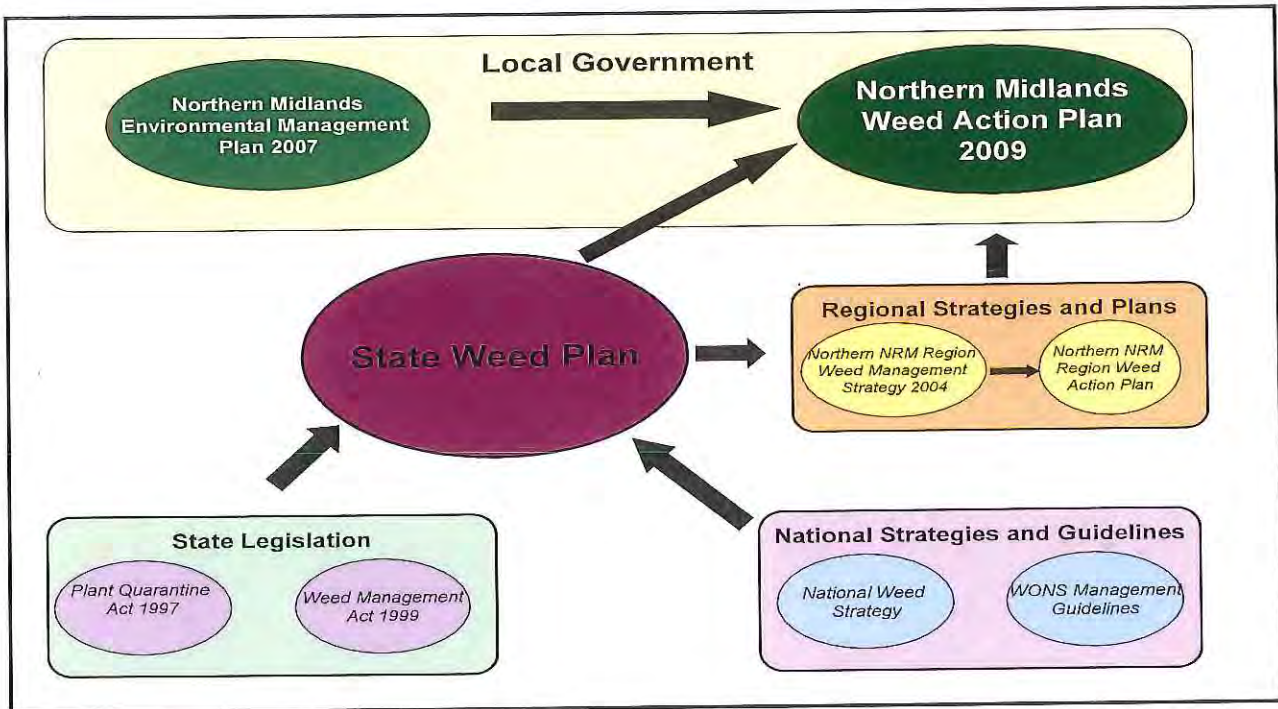


Figure 1 Principal Strategic and Legislative linkages connected to the Northern Midlands Integrated Weed Action Plan.

4.3 Links to National, State and Regional Weed Strategies

Recent years have seen the development of coordinated weed management planning structures, with increasing consistency between National, State and Regional levels.

4.3.1 National Strategies

The Australian Weeds Strategy is the peak document for weed management in Australia. The principles on which the national strategy is based and prescribed roles and responsibilities have been adopted throughout, state, regional, and municipal strategies and plans. National Strategies define the terms of guidance, action and, approach for all other relevant stakeholders strategies and actions - related strategies include:

Australian Weed Strategy (2006)

The National Weeds Strategy is the peak document for weed management in Australia with a mission to provide leadership so all Australians can work together against the force of weeds. The Australian Weeds Strategy defines the following goals to secure Australia from the adverse impacts of weeds:

- Prevent new weed problems.
- Reduce the impact of existing priority weed problems.
- Enhance Australia's capacity and commitment to solve weed problems.

A major component of the Strategy was the identification of 20 Weeds of National Significance (WONS). National and State Strategies for each of the WONS have been developed. *The WONS found in Northern Midlands Municipality can be found in Appendix 3, pg ?*

National Weed Spread Prevention Draft Action Plan (2006)

This plan was prepared by the Australian Weeds Committee in 2006, in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders. It covers human weed spread, and proposes management actions that build on existing measures to prevent weed spread. It also contains a range of improvement for awareness – raising, procedures, and reporting activities, in order to achieve a consistent and co-ordinated approach.

The National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity (1996)

This National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity aims to bridge the gap between current activities and the effective identification, conservation and management of Australia's biological diversity. The Strategy's primary focus is Australia's indigenous biological diversity. Actions included in this strategy include: identification of processes and categories of activities that have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of biological diversity. Monitor the effects of these processes and activities in conjunction with the other mitigating actions

4.3.2 State Strategies

State Weed Plan

Tasmania's Weed Management Strategy - Weed Plan - aims to achieve coordinated, collaborative and effective weed management across the whole state. The Tasmanian Weed Management Committee oversees the implementation of Weed Plan. Weed Plan is current until 2010, when it will be reviewed again.

Weedplan outlines a strategic approach to weed management with the overall objective of coordinating and integrating the available weed components to better manage weeds and lessen the impact of weeds on Tasmania's environment and production sector. It reflects, at a State level, the operating principles of the National Weed Strategy thus complementing strategic weed management at the national level. It stresses the need to identify and prioritise existing and potential weed problems and recognise the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders. It covers weeds of all terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

Since the implementation of WeedPlan, many significant trends and opportunities have led to a highly constructive outlook for future weed management in the State. These include:

- Increasingly wide ownership of weed problems
- Increasing recognition of the importance of weeds by all levels of government and industry groups
- The proven effectiveness of community empowerment for natural resource management.
- New framework and strategies for the management of weeds on a regional basis
- Increasing adoption of preventative weed management practices

Tasmania Together 2001

Tasmania Together is a vision for the State based on the wishes of the people. It includes 12 goals and 143 benchmarks that reflect the concerns people expressed and provide the pathway to the future. It is a world – leading system of community goal setting and measurement of progress it is enshrined in law and the benchmarks are used to guide decision making, policy development, service delivery and budgets in the government, business and community services. Appendix ? of goals, standards, benchmarks and recommendations relating weed management can be found on page?

Tasmanian Bio-security Strategy 2006

This strategy underpins and implements the Tasmanian Bio-security Policy. The co-ordination of bio-security activities across Tasmania is seen as vital to maintain and build on the State's bio-security status.

Threatened Species Strategy for Tasmania 2000

The Threatened Species Strategy identifies "key threatening processes", actions which pose a threat to the survival of native flora and fauna. Significantly, the Strategy identifies pests, weeds and diseases as a key threatening process in Tasmania.

The objectives for managing pests, weeds and diseases are to:

- Control or eradicate pests, weeds and diseases;
- Protect threatened species susceptible to them; and
- Prevent the entry and outbreak of new pests, weeds and diseases.

Actions include:

- Identify and prioritise the threats from pests, weeds and diseases
- Develop and implement integrated weed control techniques for major weed problems threatening species.
- Promote responsible management and control of domestic pets and livestock.
- Manage exotic species in accordance with threatened species in accordance with threatened species recovery plans and threat abatement plans.

4.3.3 Regional Strategies

Each Natural Resource Management Region has developed strategies and action plans for weeds in their region. While NRM North are NMC's dominant partner in NRM, the other regions are our neighbours and hence understanding their strategic motivations will enable a greater mutual understanding when negotiating collaborative outcomes over common problems.

Northern Tasmanian Region Natural Resource Management Strategy

The NRM Strategy plans for the long term and sustainable management of the Region's natural resources, based on achieving a balance of environmental, social and economic factors. The NRM Strategy outlines short, medium and long term goals. Progress towards the realisation of these goals will be determined by a monitoring and evaluation program.

Information regarding the NRM process for all regions can be accessed at: www.nrmtas.com.au

NRM North Weed Management Strategy 2004

As part of the NRM process, a Regional Weed Management Strategy (RWMS) was launched in 2004. Similar RWMS have been developed for Tasmania's other two NRM regions. The RWMS assists municipal weed management by setting the context for municipal weed management plans within the region. Implementation of the Strategy will establish supportive programs to assist land managers control weeds (e.g. through awareness raising programs, training opportunities, incentive schemes, etc).

Key recommendations of the RWMS that have consequence to Municipal management are:

- Employment of a Municipal Weed Management Officer, at least 0.5 FTE
- Development of a Municipal Weed Management Plan

- Establishment and support of a Municipal Weed Management WWG involving key Municipal stakeholders
- Participation of Municipal Weed Officer in quarterly meetings with Regional Officers and Weed Officers from other municipalities to promote co-operation and coordination of activities across the Region.

NRM North Weed Action Plan 2006

The Weed Action Plan (WAP) is designed as a simple but precise outline of the current programs and future actions required in the Northern NRM region of Tasmania to address weed management issues and actions required to efficiently and effectively deal with weeds across the region. The basic foundation of the WAP is the Weed Management Strategy and the Northern NRM Strategy which were developed through extensive stakeholder and public consultation. The overlying objectives for regional weed management are:

- Prevent the development of new weed problems;
- Reduce the adverse impacts of existing weed problems;
- Provide the framework, and capacity for ongoing management of weed problems
- Increase public awareness and education on weed management
- Monitor and evaluate progress in weed control and prevention

Both documents are available as pdf's online at: www.nrmnorth.org.au

Cradle Coast Regional Weed Strategy 2005

The Strategy establishes a management framework and promotes a co-ordinated, co-operative approach to weed management across all land tenures. The Regional Weed Strategy was launched on the 19th May 2005. The Strategy consolidates the weed management issues of the Cradle Coast region, and sets clear, achievable goals and targets, underpinned by practical actions.

Cradle Coast Weed Hygiene Action Plan (WHAP) 2008

The Cradle Coast NRM Weed Hygiene Action Plan (WHAP) was launched in Launceston on 16 October 2008. The WHAP has been written to help the Cradle Coast community prevent the introduction of new weeds, and minimise the spread of existing weeds. The WHAP details 39 strategic actions, with a minimum of 30 to be initiated by Cradle Coast NRM over the next five years. Hard copies of the WHAP are available by request from Cradle Coast NRM.

Southern Regional Weed Strategy 2005-10

The Strategy identifies and consolidates weed management issues and provides a framework for strategic and coordinated weed management in the Southern NRM Region. The *Strategy* gives a high priority to managing weeds in native ecosystems and controlling agricultural and other production system weeds. One of the highest priority Management Actions in the *Strategy* is to: *Develop and implement integrated strategic weed, pest and disease management and prevention plans for terrestrial, marine and freshwater conservation and production areas.* This *Southern Tasmanian Weed Strategy* tackles the management and control of terrestrial and freshwater weeds and is an important foundation for the practical implementation of the regional NRM Strategy.

5 WEEDS OF THE NORTHERN MIDLANDS MUNICIPALITY

5.1 Overview

In common with all other Tasmanian municipalities, the Northern Midlands Municipality has a range of weed problems, resulting in reduced productivity of agricultural land, and degradation of environmental values in bush land and waterways. The major weed species encountered within Northern Midlands include gorse *Ulex europaeus*, blackberry *Rubus fruticosus* and the willow species *Salix* sp. The extent of weed distribution across the landscape is yet to be comprehensively mapped for the municipality.

Such a large area as the Northern Midlands Municipality has many challenges with weed management due to a diverse population with differing levels of awareness and capacity to manage existing and emerging problem weeds. Therefore it is essential that weed management activities are prioritised to maintain effective municipal weed management. The following section describes, national, state and regional prioritisation of target weeds.

Box 1 National, State and Regional Priority Weeds.

Weeds of National Significance - WONS

Weeds of National Significance provides a framework to prioritise weed management at the state, regional and local levels. Four major criteria were used in determining WONS:

- Invasiveness of a weed species
- A weed's impacts
- The potential for spread of a weed
- Socio-economic and environmental values.

Twenty WONS were identified through this process. This was an attempt to draw together meaningful indicators on which to base future weed decision making. WONS found within the municipality include:

- significant populations of blackberry, gorse and willow
- new incursions of Serrated Tussock

Declared Weeds

Each WONS in the Northern Midlands Municipality is also a declared weed. Nineteen other plants declared under the Tasmanian Weed Management Act (1999) have been identified within the Northern Midlands Municipality, as below (in Table 1 page 13 - 16). Included in Table 1 are minimum management requirements for each weed as outlined in the current Statutory Weed Management Plans under the Act. As a minimum under the Legislation, Zone A weeds are to be eradicated, while Zone B weeds are to be contained. However, in some cases setting of sub-municipal Zone A/Zone B boundaries will be greatly advantageous to the management of weeds in the Northern Midlands Municipality.

Weeds of Regional Significance (WORS)

Each catchment has their own weed species priorities which reflect their local conditions and assets. These local priorities should be a major consideration in municipal priority setting and remain in municipal Weed Management Strategies for local weed management.

A weed species in one catchment may be a priority for total eradication and in another catchment be a low priority for control only. Following the guidelines previously outlined consultation with all land managers within the municipality would be crucial to successful analysis of the municipal weed status and their priority. The high priority WORS in the Midlands need to be subjected to frequent review in the light of changing social, economic and environmental circumstances and in light of possible new introductions.

Other declared weeds for which sub-municipal boundaries may be appropriate include: Gorse, and Yellow (Wild) Mignonette. As the Northern Midlands Municipal weed mapping program becomes established, it is recommended that the, Special Committee of NRM for Council, WWG, in conjunction with Council and DPIW, move to establish and enforce other appropriate sub-municipal Zone A and Zone B boundaries.

5.2 Target Weeds of Northern Midlands Municipality

Existing relevant weed prioritisation occurs, nationally with the listing of Weeds of National Significance (WONS), within state legislation with the listing of declared weeds and regionally with the inception of

Weeds of Regional Significance (WORS) a process initiated by the production of the Northern Natural Resource Weed Strategy and follow up Action Plan.

The prioritisation of weeds in the Midlands through existing weed management plans and systems will enable clear direction for the municipality. The setting of priority weed species for the municipality (WORS) will come from a region-wide analysis of the weed species and their priority under accepted criteria. Municipal priority targets are important locally and should be maintained and recognised by all levels of governance.

Priorities for weed management have been influenced by the information that has been collated as a result of previous works by DPIW, and public consultation through the NRM North strategy, TFGA survey's, and the Ireson report 2006; and follow the SMARTen philosophy of targets: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-bound. (A table of proposed target weeds for NMC is provided below.)

Summarised Weed Management priorities for the Northern Midlands Municipality as guided by national, state and regional legislation, and strategy are as follows:

Box 2 Weed Management Guiding Principles.

Guiding Principles for Weed Management Prioritisation

- 1) Measures to prevent the introduction of new invasive weed species into the Municipality
- 2) Eradication of newly identified high-risk incursions (ie declared weeds not previously recorded in the Municipality – serrated tussock)
- 3) Eradication of declared weeds known in the Municipality in isolated or localised distribution (eg, Paterson's curse, Ragwort, Pampas Grass, St John's Wort)
- 4) Containment, and eradication where appropriate, of other declared weeds that are widespread in the Municipality (eg gorse, brooms, willow)
- 5) Eradication where possible and containment of high priority non-declared environmental weeds that pose a significant threat to the integrity of covenant, riparian and bush land habitats, including those occurring in areas where active 'Care' and other environmental groups are effectively working on eradication .

❖ Further guidance on target prioritisation is available within NRM North Weed Action Plan pages 8, 21 and 22

Table 1 *Proposed* Top Twenty Five Target weeds of Northern Midlands Municipality

(nb. Compiled from available weed data including; dpiw - ireson/tfga - nrm north - rivercare plans in consultation with nrm north, tfga, and dpiw awaiting public consultation)

Common/ Botanical Name	Status	Common/ Botanical Name	Status
<i>Serrated Tussock</i> <i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	HIGH	CALIFORNIAN THISTLE <i>Cirsium arvense</i>	MEDIUM
PATERSON'S CURSE <i>Echium plantagineum</i>	HIGH	RAGWORT <i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	HIGH
SALVATION JANE ST JOHN'S WORT <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	HIGH	BLACKBERRY <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	LOW

Common/ Botanical Name	Status	Common/ Botanical Name	Status
COTTON THISTLE <i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	HIGH	MONTPELLIER BROOM <i>Genista monspessulana</i>	MEDIUM
PAMPAS GRASSES <i>Cortaderia species</i>	HIGH	CAPE WEED <i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	LOW
NODDING THISTLE <i>Carduus nutans</i>	HIGH	HAWTHORN <i>Crataegus sp.</i>	LOW
GORSE <i>Ulex europaeus</i>	MEDIUM	WILD RADISH <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	MEDIUM
SPANISH HEATH <i>Erica lusitanica</i>	MEDIUM	BOXTHORN <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	LOW
SLENDER THISTLE <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	MEDIUM	CUMBUNGI T <i>Typha sp.</i>	LOW
HOREHOUND <i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	LOW	SAFFRON THISTLE <i>Carthamus lanatus L.</i>	MEDIUM
DATURA <i>Datura species</i>		WHITE WEED <i>Cardaria draba</i> (HOARY CRESS)	MEDIUM
FENNEL <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	LOW	VARIEGATED THISTLE <i>Silybum marianum</i>	MEDIUM
WILLOW <i>Salix species</i> Other Taxa	LOW		

5.3 Target Actions for Controlling Weeds

Effective weed management requires a coordinated approach to weed control and consideration of broader land management objectives and requirements relevant to your property. Focusing your attention on preventing new weed infestations and on the priority weeds for your individual patch of land will ensure that you save on financial costs and time, conduct a more effective control program and minimise future infestations. An essential aspect of successful weed management is a commitment to ongoing monitoring and maintenance. Coordinating weed control with your neighbouring land managers will allow for a broader scale strategic approach whereby priority weeds can be targeted collectively.

The recent drought has created greater opportunities for weed invasions due to the feeding of drought fodder in which weeds can be imported, and due to the increase in bare ground where weeds can readily colonise when conditions improve. Appropriate on – property quarantine measures should be undertaken to help ensure drought recovery. Further information on these measures can be found at www.dpiw.gov.tas.au

Box 3 Trends of financial impacts of weeds

"Every dollar invested in pests, including weed prevention, results in benefits of \$25-38 (National Weed Action Plan 2007)"

- ❖ Weeds cost \$4 billion in control methods, lost agricultural production and lost economic surplus in Australia (CRC, 2008)
- ❖ The annual cost of weeds to Tasmanian pastures and field crops is estimated at \$58 million (Ireson, J. 2006).

5.3.1 Hygiene

The activities of all individuals may contribute to the introduction weed species, or the spread of existing ones. All land managers have a role to prevent the spread of weeds to neighbouring properties and to work co-operatively to ensure optimal outcomes are achieved. The establishment and maintenance of effective preventative weed management practices can help the community prevent the introduction of new weeds, and minimize the spread of existing weeds. *The Weed Management Act 1999* establishes a strong legal foundation to support preventative weed measures. *The National Weed Spread Prevention Action Plan 2007* and the *Tasmanian Bio-security Strategy 2006* both institute a context for weed hygiene at a state, regional, and municipal level.

The spread of weeds along natural and artificial corridors – roadsides, railways, utilities, waterways, recreational trails and drainage lines- is a significant avenue for increasing weed distribution throughout the region. We may not be able to control the wind, rain or the birds, however, we do control harm minimisation.

5.3.2 Major Hygiene Issues

Identified vectors of weed spread related to human activity include:

- Transport and utilization of materials contaminated with weeds – stock, fodder, grain, soil, quarried materials, mulch, primary produce, boats, boat trailers/fishing gear, vehicles, machinery, equipment, boots, etc.)
- Inappropriate disposal and management of weed material, including garden waste and aquatic plants
- Retail and trade of weeds and potentially weedy species
- Vegetation management practices e.g. inappropriate slashing schedules/practices
- Inappropriate roadside maintenance and construction practices

5.3.3 Weed identification

As custodians for the majority of the Northern Midlands landscape, farmers and graziers make an important contribution to the detection and control of weeds. New weeds continue to enter Australia, whilst existing species spread into new areas. The potential impact of these new incursions may well be devastating. The first step in controlling weedy species is successful detection.

Weeds are only very rarely eradicated; those weeds that have been eradicated have been detected early in their spread. Early detection of new weeds may not only prevent costly economic environmental and human health and amenity impacts in the future, but save hundred of thousands of dollars on efforts to control them over many years.

Principles of Weed Detection

There are five basic principles that underlie effective weed detection and management. These include;

- Where to look
- When to look
- How to identify an unknown plant
- How to collect and preserve a weed specimen
- What to do with a new weed outbreak

Where to look for weeds

In practice it is difficult for many landholders to inspect their entire properties for weeds. It is important to identify those areas on your particular property which are most vulnerable to new outbreaks, and to inspect them on a regular basis. Common vulnerable areas include:

- Water courses and dams
- Roadways and traffic areas
- Boundaries and fence lines
- Near and downwind of previous infestations
- Live stock camps and feeding areas
- Cultivated paddocks
- In remote or relatively inaccessible areas (often yield new weed incursions)
- Near sheds, tanks, stock yards and other infrastructure

When to look for weeds

Weed detection becomes a more important issue for farmers at certain times of year. The best times of year to look for weeds on your property depends on your climate, and type of farm you manage. It is essential to be aware of which weed species commonly occur on your land, and be aware of how the factors below will affect the behaviour of these species.

- It is important to detect and control weeds early in their life cycle, before they produce seed.
- Some weed species are more noticeable at certain times of year
- The most effective uptake of herbicide occurs when plants are young and actively growing
- Seasonal and climatic variations will influence weeds life cycle
- Major disturbances that cause bare ground, such as heavy rainfall runoff, flooding, fire, drought, over grazing and even weed control can result in new invasions.

When you have found new weeds - Weed Alert Network/Taskforce

A state-wide Weed Alert Network was established following *WeedPlan* (1996). Tasmania's Weed Alert Network was established in 1999 in order to increase the chances of finding newly introduced or recently established weed species. The alert network consists of an informed network of individuals across Tasmania constantly on the look-out for any unusual or potentially invasive plants.

Involvement of the Southern NRM Region in such a network is important and increased involvement from all relevant stakeholders needs to be encouraged.

For further help with How to identify an unknown plant, How to collect and preserve a weed specimen and, What to do with a new weed outbreak. The full version of *Weed Detection on Farm* is available at http://www.ruralfutures.une.edu.au/downloads/WeedDetection_366.pdf

And Contact:

Regional Weed Management Officer - North
 165 Westbury Road PROSPECT TAS 7249
 Phone: 03 6336 5429 or 0417 348 912
 Fax: 03 6336 5365

Nrm North Weeds Co-ordinator
 03 6333 7778
 0429 365 003

5.3.4 Integrated Weed Management

Weed Management Plans

Weed management is often a long-term process and a correspondingly long-term commitment is required. Failure to allocate sufficient resources for follow-up monitoring and maintenance works often leads to a waste of the initial investment. Preparation of weed management plans will assist land managers to overcome many of these issues. Amongst other things, a weed management plan assists in predicting the level of resources required over time to adequately address particular weed management issues, thereby assisting planning and budgetary processes. Alternatively, if the weed problem is greater than available resources can initially control, the preparation of a weed management plan enables funding to be used to greatest effect by prioritising available resources.

Weed management plans can help identify which control method will be best suited to the site and weed infestation at each stage of the project from initial treatment to ten year monitoring and maintenance. A whole suite of techniques are available some of which are listed below in Box 3.

Box 5 Some available Integrated Weed Control Techniques

Integrated Weed Control

Usually a range of weed control techniques will be needed in order to achieve the best outcomes at any given site. Rarely will a single technique achieve this. A range of techniques and their advantages and disadvantages are discussed below.

- **Planting shading or competing vegetation:** Can help to achieve long term control of weeds in some areas. If planting tall species with this goal in mind, control of weeds will take a long time, and in the interim control of weed species may be more difficult. In many instances, competing vegetation such as grasses (native or pasture) are the most helpful
- **Hand pulling, hoeing or grubbing:** Often a simple, safe, cost effective although labour intensive method of dealing with weeds, especially newly emergent seedlings, though timely actions are required
- **Biological** - If available, may assist the control of weeds
- **Grazing** - Very effective in some situations, though fencing/care of animals may be difficult, and this method is generally unsuitable for bushland
- **Burning:** Occasionally useful to open up weed infestations, and rarely useful to reduce seed banks, but always risky - never to be used without proper planning and professional advice
- **Scalping:** Removing the top layer of soil and its seedbank - rarely useful
- **Mowing and slashing:** Useful in containing and occasionally eradicating some species, though great care should be taken to ensure that weed material capable of promoting weed regeneration (eg cuttings, seed) is not spread beyond the weedy area. Can therefore be costly, when equipment cleaning time is taken into account
- **Mulching:** Tractor mounted mulchers can be very useful and cost effective in controlling dense infestations of woody weeds, and generally achieve greater weed kill than comparable slashing operations. However, not suited to rocky or steep terrain, or bushland
- **Solarizing/Smothering:** Useful as an alternative to herbicide control in sensitive areas, though windy conditions can create difficulties
- **Steam control:** Useful on herbaceous or juvenile woody weeds, as an alternative to herbicide treatment, though availability of water and cost would need to be considered
- **Cut/paint:** Very useful and cost effective for control of isolated and/or sensitively placed woody weeds
- **Wiping** - Useful in some circumstances, particularly where off target impacts resulting from foliar spray cause concern, eg, control of waterway weeds such as *Poa aquatica*
- **Foliar spray:** Boom and/or spot spray can be very effective, though off target impacts need to be carefully considered. Relevant MSDS to be followed at all times

- **Stem injection and frill cuts:** Useful in control of larger plants
- **Granular herbicides:** Useful for specific plants, though off target impacts need to be carefully considered. Relevant MSDS to be followed at all times

Further Information

There is a range of information available to assist with identification and treatment of weeds, including:

DPIW Service Sheets - Web Page

DPIW prepares and publishes a variety of service sheets detailing best practice control measures for declared and other weeds, with sheets currently available for a range of weeds, including African boxthorn, blackberry, boneseed, bracken, broom (English and Montpellier), capeweed, crow garlic, cumbungi/bullrush, poa aquatica, docks, gorse, horehound, Paterson's curse, ragwort, and various thistles including slender, nodding, cotton, Californian, spear, and variegated.

If available, these Service Sheets should be used as the primary guide to weed control. They can be accessed at the DPIW web page: www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/weeds

If the DPIW does not as yet cover the weed you are looking for – expand your search. The Victorian DPI has control plans and good identification material on a range of species on the mainland that are still only an emerging or minor problem here in Tasmania. www.DPIV.vic.gov.au/weeds ???

Waterways and Wetland Manual - DPIW

These documents provide guidelines for best practice management of waterways and wetlands in Tasmania. Together with the associated Rivercare Guidelines, they incorporate legislative requirements, and provide advice on many aspects of management of waterways, including herbicide usage in or near waterways, and control of willows. The documents can be accessed at the DPIW web page www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/weeds

Bushland Toolkit DPIW "Weeds In Your Bush".

This tool kit provides practical information for protecting and enhancing remnant vegetation in Tasmania. It includes pictures of many environmental weeds, and provides details of various control methods applicable to the management of weeds while minimizing impact of natural values. Available dpiw.tas.gov.au/weeds

5.3.5 Resource requirements

Generally resources to directly implement weed control are the responsibility of the land manager. However, coordination of efforts at the Regional and Municipal levels, and good sources of information on identification and treatment methods, can greatly improve cost efficiency and results of weed control actions.

Managing weeds requires many different kinds of resources. These can include:

- people to undertake on-ground work and to make strategic decisions and provide support
- information such as weed maps and management options that will enable the correct decisions to be made
- equipment, which can range from something as simple as a pair of gloves, to a mattock, a chainsaw or a helicopter
- money to purchase further resources and to coordinate successful weed

management projects. It is important that adequate and timely resources are available for weed management.

Land and water managers need to invest in their own resources where appropriate. However it is recommended that where possible, resources such as equipment and information are shared to minimise costs to individuals and to maximise efficiency of weed management.

Additionally, funds are occasionally available from Government and Industry sponsorship. For instance, in 2003 funding was made available by the Australian Government for coordination and on-ground control of the WONS in priority areas of Tasmania, including the Northern Midlands Municipality. Such short term funding opportunities may become available again in the future.

However in light of recent and rapid changes to the NRM environment with the introduction of a new business plan, the Global Economic Crisis and the pressure of funding of existing positions for all levels of government. Means that financial resources are scarce and competition will be great - so the greater the collaboration between management partners to discover common goals the more likely the success of project applications and the delivery of services to a wider audience

6 Proposed Actions to Achieve Goals and Resolve Issues

Issue: Co-ordination of Municipal Weed Control Program Goals

Goal 6.1: To co-ordinate a co-operative Municipal Weed Management Program involving all relevant government, industry and community Stakeholders.

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility
Support the Northern Midland Weed Action Plan (NMWAP)	Statutory duties undertaken and maintained.	Council with resource support from State and Federal Govt. DPIW
Establish and support conduct of Northern Midlands WWG (inc. Council, Community, Industry, DPIW, PWS, NRM) to oversee implementation of the NMWAP	Working Group meetings held quarterly and documented.	Council (Planning), NRM officer,
Employment of Officer with responsibility for Municipal Weed Management. Or allocation of role to existing position.	Staff member employed/tasks allocated.	Council with NRM/State Gov support
Participate in Regional Weed Management meetings	Attendance at quarterly regional meetings of Municipal weed gazetted officers.	Council
Develop cooperative relationship with adjoining municipalities	Attendance at quarterly regional meetings of Municipal weed officers	Council
Consult/co-operate with Railway/boundary neighbour over urban line in Municipality, e.g.at Mill Road, Perth.	Approach Rail Maintenance Unit to discuss options for actions...	Council (Planning), NRM facilitator
Recommend and encourage the creation of a new position in DPIW Weed Section to enforce provisions of the Act. Position to focus entirely on compliance of stakeholders, both major and	Approach DPIW, initiate dialogue.	NRM facilitator.

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility
minor.		
Consult/co-operate with DIER regarding Yellow Mignonette roadside infestation. At Tier Rd?	Approach DIER Road Maintenance Unit to discuss options for actions.	Council (Works)

6.2 Goal: To provide a basis for Municipal implementation of Statutory weed management responsibilities.

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility
Meet Statutory weed management responsibilities	Declared weeds managed as per Table 1	All Stakeholders
Use enforcement under Weed Management Act, RE: Gazetted Officer where appropriate. Liaise with DPIW RWMO	All enforcement documented	Council, DPIW, PWS, DIER?
Work with all relevant stakeholders to review current zoning classifications, and designate sub-municipal zonings (WORS) as appropriate.	Reviews conducted, sub-municipal zonings designated	WWG, DPIW, Council, land holders, community groups

6.3 Goal: To develop a map based database of priority weeds in the Northern Midlands Municipality.

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility
Further develop existing/ CREATE? Northern Midlands Municipal Weed Mapping program, to show distribution of WONS and other priority weeds	Data collected to update base and priority weed distribution maps produced.	Council, WWG, PWS, DPIW, NRM
Consolidate existing mapping data from other sources (eg, Community, Industry) as appropriate	Mapping data integrated	Council WWG, PWS, DPIW, NRM.
Develop a management reminder system, based on known infestations, to inform land managers, and works managers, when and how to treat particular infestations	System in place and functioning, uptake of system on ground – (maps distributed, hit counter on web page?)	Council, WWG in co-operation with DIER, PWS, DPIW
Develop and implement a system for community reporting of weeds within the Municipality, incorporating web based and verbal reporting, snail mail? Revise to co-ordinate with state mapping and reporting. (send out proformas and a couple of return addressed envelopes to relevant ratepayers?)	Reporting system established, new reports recorded and mapping database updated	Council, WWG, DPIW, NRM North

ISSUE: EFFECTIVE WEED CONTROL

6.4 Goal: To reduce the incidence and impact of priority weeds

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility
Participate in Regional Weed Management Programs	No# of? Regional Weed Management Programs accessed within Northern Midlands Municipality	All stakeholders – particularly, WWG, NRM committee for council, relevant indoor and outdoor council staff.

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility
Review and implement planning documents, specifications, contracts, permit conditions of Northern Midlands Council relating to weed management, including Reserve Management plans	Plans reviewed/written and implemented	Council (Planning and Infrastructure)
Implement rapid control programs for new priority weed incursions and isolated infestations	Rapid response to incursions and isolated infestations controlled /eradicated Database updated. Sites monitored	Relevant land managers, (inc Council), DPIW, WWG.
Develop weed control plans for priority weeds with a wider distribution	Weed control plans developed and being implemented by land managers / owners...how is this to be monitored/intrinsic data shaing relationship/ annual updates?	WWG, relevant land managers, and assisted by DPIW.
Initiate programs for zone A WONS and new invaders i.e. Serrated tussock,	No. of coordinated, active programs in place	Council (NRM facilitator)
Incorporate into quarry permits relevant sections of Quarry Code of Practice for all new applications. Update all current permit holders of new protocols.		Council (Planning).
Update contract and tender specifications to include BMP for weed management re relevant docs including, slashing, spraying, excavated materials for road construction, and road construction.		Council (Planning, Corporate Services, NRM facilitator).
Provide support for community, groups, NRM programs / field days	Continuation/ establishment of co-ordination and participation community programs	WWG, DPIW, Council (NRM facilitator), NRM North.

6.5 Goal: To identify and promote best practice for sustainable weed management, including effective hygiene practices

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility
Review current practices, and work co-operatively with other managers to implement best practice control of priority weeds along corridors, including road, rail and waterways	Review undertaken Implementation plan developed	Council
Request that DPIW prepare service sheets for priority Municipal weeds for which best practice control is not currently identified	Requests made, dialogue initiated and maintained, collaborative production.	Advisory Group WWG, DPIW, Council (NRM facilitator).
Make available and promote the use of relevant DPIW, WEED CRC, WONS service sheets as available.	Relevant fact sheets available at Council, Library and herbicide retailers. Links established between Council Weeds Web NRM page and relevant existing web pages.	Council (Planning, NRM facilitator), DPIW, Advisory Group WWG
Support the development of codes of	Collaboration, support and	Advisory Group WWG,

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility
best practice (hygiene/weed management) - for relevant industrial vectors – slashing contractors, animal freight, cartage, nurseries, landscapers etc.	endorsement of developed and adopted codes. Indicator No. of new or reviewed codes in place and held on record.	Council (Planning, NRM facilitator) DIER, PWS
Where there has been ongoing and serious disregard for weed management/hygiene measures, encourage and strongly support enforcement of the Act.	Collaboration, and support received from relevant state departments and stakeholders.	WWG, Council (Planning, Infrastructure, Corporate Services, NRM facilitator), DIER, PWS, Forestry Tas, Hydro, Transend,
Develop/distribute guidelines for best practice disposal of weed and garden material.	Collaboration, and support received from relevant state departments and stakeholders. No. of guidelines developed, endorsed and adopted.	Advisory Group WWG Council
Guidelines incorporated into works policy for movement of weed contaminated soils, best practice weed dumps. Identify key hygiene hotspots in Midlands	Best Practice Protocols established and adopted	DPIW, WWG, Council (Planning, Infrastructure, NRM facilitator).
Promote onsite domestic composting and mulching practices to reduce weed spread.	Attendance of garden club meetings, schools, included in staff newsletter.	Advisory Group WWG Council (NRM facilitator)
Develop Weed Hygiene policy and regulations for all council fleet and contractors following best management hygiene practices.	Attendance at Regional meetings of Municipal Weeds Officers Improved weed hygiene practices	Weeds Officer Council Council (Planning, NRM facilitator, Corporate Services).
Investigate adoption of DIER style roadside marker system that identifies areas of roadside infected by weeds, and signals appropriate control and hygiene practices.	Appropriate protocols; developed, adopted and implemented.	Council (Planning, Infrastructure).
Recommend and support the development of a state wide hygiene plan		All
Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility
Make available and promote the use of relevant DPIW, WEED CRC, WONS service sheets as available.	Relevant fact sheets available at Council, Library and herbicide retailers Links established between Council Weeds Web page and relevant existing web pages.	Council Advisory Group
Request that DPIW prepare service sheets for priority Municipal weeds for which best practice control is not currently identified	Request made	Advisory Group
Guidelines incorporated into works	Best Practice Protocols established	

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility
policy for movement of weed contaminated soils, best practice weed dumps. Identify key hygiene hotspots in Midlands	and adopted	
Develop Weed Hygiene policy and regulations for all council fleet and contractors following best management hygiene practices.	Attendance at Regional meetings of Municipal Weeds Officers Improved weed hygiene practices	Weeds Officer Council
Investigate adoption of DIER style roadside marker system that identifies areas of roadside infected by weeds, and signals appropriate control and hygiene practices.	Appropriate protocols adopted.	Council
Support the development of codes of best practice (hygiene/weed management) - for relevant industrial vectors – slashing contractors, animal freight, cartage, nurseries, landscapers etc.		Advisory Group Council DIER, PWS
Where there has been ongoing and serious disregard for weed management/hygiene measures, encourage and strongly support enforcement of the Act.		
Develop/distribute guidelines for best practice disposal of weed and garden material.		Advisory Group Council
Promote onsite domestic composting and mulching practices to reduce weed spread.		Advisory Group Council
Recommend and support the development of a state wide hygiene plan		All
Review current practices, and work co-operatively with other managers to implement best practice control of priority weeds along corridors, including road, rail and waterways	Review undertaken Implementation plan developed	Council

ISSUE: EDUCATION, AWARENESS AND OWNERSHIP

6.6 Goal: To increase community awareness and encourage ownership and participation in weed management programs

Action	Performance Indicator	Responsibility
Ensure that relevant weed information (pamphlets, booklets, profile sheets, posters) is available to the community	Information available at Council, Library and herbicide retailers	WWG Council, DPIW
Support Community groups/farmers/landholders in their weed control efforts	Support provided to Municipal Community groups	Weeds Officer
Promote the removal of environmental weeds in gardens and planting of non-invasive species Investigate funding incentives	Attendance at community garden club meetings Reduction of environmental weeds in private gardens	WWG Community Weeds Officer
In conjunction with NRM North, produce media releases re Weed Management Issues	Media releases printed and broadcast	WWG
Incorporate weed section in regular council newsletter.	Council	NRM facilitator
Participate in Regional and Statewide programs to provide school education re weeds, eg Weebuster Week	Schools visited and documented	WWG
Promote weed awareness through signage and displays, for exhibit at local shows, festivals, retailers, tipsite, demonstration sites.	Weed displays exhibited	WWG
Develop OH&S guidelines for volunteers participating in weed management activities on Council managed land	Guidelines produced	Council
Provide opportunities for weed management training and workshops for Council staff and Community	Workshops held	DPIW Council
Develop and promote a 'Weed Management in Northern Midlands' page on the Council web site with links to other sites (ie DPIW, NRM North, Tas Weed Society, Weeds Australia)	Web page established	Council WWG

ISSUE: RESOURCES AND CONTINUITY OF WEED PROGRAM

6.7 Goal: To ensure support for weed management activities

Action	Performance Indicator	Responsibility
Active support from Council regarding weed management.	Progress reports from Municipal Weed Management WWG to Council Continued support for program – newsletter column on weeds...	WWG Council
Participate in regional weed management initiatives –Weed Busters, Weed Spotters, Ragwort Raid, Paterson's Purge.	Involvement in regional programs	Weeds Officer WWG
Develop applications for community	Relevant applications submitted	WWG,

grants, in collaboration with other weed and NRM agencies.		Land Managers, NRM North
Liaise with stakeholders and investigate sponsorship possibilities.	Letters to stakeholders and support gained.	WWG Weeds Officer

7 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND STRATEGY REVIEW

Regular (quarterly) reports to Council from the WWG will document progress of the Plan's implementation and indicate to what extent goals are being achieved in the short term. Performance indicators and time lines will be identified for each of the actions in this plan.

Northern Midlands Municipality has a digital mapping program in place; although at present it is not used in a weed mapping capacity. While the location of many weeds is known anecdotally, it would be greatly advantageous for this system to be enlarged to over time become a comprehensive record of the location of all priority weeds within the Northern Midlands Municipality.

A comprehensive weed mapping program:

- Enables the development of individual weed strategies that make most effective use of available resources
- Provides objective descriptions/area treated of weed control achievements
- Provides a long term record of sites containing weeds with long seed life, enabling reliable long term monitoring and control actions through a integrated management reminder system, which when maintained over time can provide a compare to function and hence help facilitate the evaluation and monitoring of on ground actions.
- Provides an objective record which maintains knowledge that may otherwise be lost due to staff turnover
- Provides a way of recording and integrating community weed reporting
- Easy to update
- Help to identify gaps in current target coverage
- Help to gather information on identified gaps
- Facilitates data dissemination to co-operative agencies

Development of a reporting system will enable the community and Council staff to report the location and extent of previously unrecorded weed sites. Reports should be made either through a reporting form on the Council Weeds webpage, or verbal reports should be documented on a pro forma by the Weeds Officer/phone call taker. In most instances, these reports should be verified on ground by the Weeds Officer, and then uploaded onto the weed distribution maps. Sites containing weeds with long seed life (e.g. gorse, broom) require annual and ongoing inspection. A reminder system, linked to such sites and their land managers, can issue reminders to land managers that a particular site is due for its annual inspection.

The adoption/establishment of a weed recording database/system and its linkage with GIS/lattitude is capable of keeping track of weeds extent, works undertaken, priority targets/sites; it is a powerful tool for monitoring, evaluation (compare to functionality), and strategic long -term sustainable planning. And is a vital aid in providing reporting queries with data outputs and spatial information

The Weed Management WWG will review this Plan in five years. This review will identify to what extent goals are being met, and whether any changes need to be made.

8 KEY RECOMMENDATIONS for COUNCIL

- Update review/ fill in the map sheet gaps roadside vegetation management;
- Review status of Tunbridge tier road/ update/review management practices;
- Policy/education/uptake/of weed hygiene protocols for outdoor staff;
- Policy/education/uptake/of for best management protocols for roadside construction;
- Initiate discussions with DPIW/DEET re reviewing/updating quarry code of practice;
- Mapping consultation/workshops/weed info sessions with local land holders;
- Staff Training/investigate - web.ct delivery (delivered in partnership with other councils?);
- Review/update Refuse Transfer Stations, management specifications/protocols, use transfer centres as info dissemination points;
- Review update level 1 activity permit conditions to include Best Management Specifications;
- That disease control be incorporated into this plans actions in its next review.

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DEW | DAFF | Australian Government

The weeds web site is jointly administered by the Australian Government departments of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and the Environment and Water Resources

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Appendix 1 – Weed Management Roles and Responsibilities

Compiled from the Tasmanian Weed Plan and NRM Northern Region Weed Strategy

NAME	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Commonwealth Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage weed problems on their land in co-operation with neighbouring land holders. Provide positive financial, structural and educational support through programs, i.e Landcare Provide research funding in partnership with industry and other stakeholders. Co-operate with State Government to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage weed management as sustainable land management by facilitating development of appropriate economic, social and cultural paradigms • Provide the appropriate statutory requirements to reduce the introduction of new weeds into Australia.
State Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exercise statutory duties to encourage responsible, proactive weed management: Working co-operatively nationally to minimise the risk of introduction of new weeds into Tasmania Establish a suitable institutional and legislative framework; Production and enactment of effective policies and programs; Providing positive support through financial incentives, assistance schemes and appropriate standards and regulations. Active involvement in the development of effective weed management strategies with all production agents; Provide leadership, co-ordination, resources for research, assessment, education and, public awareness by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing weed problems on its own land responsibly in co-operation with neighbouring land holders. • Participating in information exchange about weed management. • Participating in the co-ordination of community weed management programs.
Local Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage weed problems on their land in co-operation with other land holders. Assist in information exchange on weed management. Assist in co-ordinating community weed management programs. Act as a community advocate on weed issues. Develop and implement local weed management strategies Share available resources with others in the region. Exercise statutory responsibilities to encourage responsible weed management.
Individual Land and Water Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage weeds on their own land in co-operation with neighbouring managers and authorities. Detect and report new weed incursions. Understand the cause/effect relationships which apply to weed problems. Incorporate weed management with other land management activities. Co-operate with neighbours and jointly plan weed management activities where necessary. Support and promote sustainable production practises to minimise the development of new weed problems.
Non Government Organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represent regional community on weed issues. Provide information on weed management issues and actions Participate in the development of strategies, codes, policies and, programs to reduce the impact of weeds
Community Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordinate local group development and action on weed problems. Encourage local involvement in the management of public land. Participate in local and regional weed management programs. Raise awareness and improve education on weed management issues.

Appendix 2 Weeds of Northern Midlands Municipality

Table 1 - Declared Weeds of the Northern Midlands Municipality -
WONS are bold.

(nb. Declared weeds are listed in legislation and legally require control by all landholders.)

Common - Botanical Name	Status
BLACKBERRY - <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Widespread Zone B
WILLOW - <i>Salix</i> species - Other Taxa	Widespread Zone B Zone A
GORSE - <i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Widespread Zone B
SERRATED TUSSOCK - <i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Isolated occurrences
BRIDAL CREEPER - <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Isolated occurrences
CROW GARLIC - <i>Allium vineale</i>	Localised infestations
NODDING THISTLE - <i>Carduus nutans</i>	Localised infestations
PAMPAS GRASSES - <i>Cortaderia</i> species	Isolated occurrences
SLENDER THISTLE - <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Widespread Zone B
MONTPELLIER BROOM - <i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Widespread Zone B
ENGLISH BROOM - <i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Widespread Zone B
DATURA - <i>Datura</i> species	Isolated infestations Zone A
PATERSON'S CURSE/SALVATION JANE - <i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Isolated infestations Zone A
SPANISH HEATH - <i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Localised infestations Zone A
VIPER'S BUGLOSS - <i>Echium vulgare</i>	Isolated occurrences
FENNEL - <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Widespread Zone B
ST JOHN'S WORT - <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Isolated occurrences
PARROT'S FEATHER - <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	None recorded
RAGWORT - <i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Localised infestations - Zone B
COTTON THISTLE - <i>Onoprdum acanthium</i>	Localised Infestation Zone b
HOREHOUND - <i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Widespread infestations Zone b
BOXTHORN - <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Widespread infestations
CALIFORNIAN THISTLE - <i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Localised infestations zone b
WHITE WEED (HOARY CRESS) - <i>Cardaria draba</i>	Isolated occurrences Zone a
SAFFRON THISTLE - <i>Carthamus lanatus</i> L.	Localised infestations zone a

Table 2 - Non-declared weeds present within Municipality
(nb. These weeds are not listed under legislation; but there is
an economic imperative for individual landholders to manage
such weeds.)

Common - Botanical Name	Status
CUMBUNGI - <i>Typha</i> sp.	control guide available
ROPE TWITCH - <i>Agropyron repens</i>	control guide available
ENGLISH COUCH GRASS	
SWEET BRIAR - <i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	control guide available
HAWTHORN - <i>Crataegus</i> sp.	
VARIEGATED THISTLE - <i>Silybum marianum</i>	control guide available
COTONEASTER - <i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	
CAPE WEED - <i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	control guide available
BRACKEN – <i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	control guide available
DOCKS - <i>Rumex species</i>	control guide available
SCOTCH THISTLE - <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	control guide available
WILD TURNIP - <i>B. Tournefortii</i>	
WILD RADISH - <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	
BARLEY GRASS - <i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	
FUMITORY – <i>Fumaria muralis</i>	
WIRE WEED - <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	
CHICORY – <i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Listed by R.S veg manual.
YELLOW MIGNONETTE - <i>Reseda</i> spp .	
ELDERBERRY	
IVY	
ELISHA'S TEARS <i>Leycesteria Formosa</i>	
HEATHER	

Table 3 - Priority weed threats to Midlands Municipality (n.b. further
consultation required)

Common - Botanical Name	Status
Chilean needle grass <i>Nassella neesiana</i>	threat to grazing
Alligator Weed - <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	threat to waterway/wetlands
Asparagus fern - <i>Asparagus scandens</i>	
<i>Erica scoparia</i>	Problem in MVC

Appendix 3 Shared weeds with neighbouring Municipalities

Weed prevention strategies generally impact on a range of stakeholders. Partnership approaches can have significant benefits to all involved and a key focus of NMC is to develop mutually beneficial partnerships. The Northern Midlands Municipality shares boundaries with six other local government areas including: City of Launceston in the north, Break o'Day on the north east, Meander Valley on the north west, Central Highlands to the south west, Southern Midlands on the southern boundary, and finally Glenmorgan Spring Bay on the south east. The municipalities share many weed problems. A cooperative relationship and regular communication with neighbouring municipalities will result in improved coordination of weed control programs, and allow available resources to be used to greatest effect.

Table 1. Shared weeds of nmc with neighbours data as taken from
dpiw weeds index
nb. WONS are listed in bold print.

		<i>Achnatherum caudata</i>	<i>Allium vineale</i>	<i>Amsinckia</i> sps.	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i> L.	<i>Cortaderia</i> species	Salix sps. Crack willow	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	<i>Datura</i> species	<i>Echium plantagineum</i> L.
		Espartillo	Crow Garlic	Amsinckia sps.	Tumble Weed	Stinking Mayweed	Bridal Creeper	(Hoary Cress) Whit/CWeed	Nodding Thistle	Slender Thistle	Slender Thistle	Californian Thistle	Saffron Thistle	Pampas Grasses	Other willow taxa	English Broom	Datura	Paterson's Curse
Northern Midlands	Status	NR	LIA	LI	IO	LI	IO	IO	LI	WI	WI	WI	LI	IO	WI	WI	II	LI
	Strategic Aim	P	E	C	IEP	C	EP	IEP	IEP	C	C	C	IEP	EP	C	C	IEP	IEP
	Zone			B		B				B	B	B	A		B	B		A
Break O'Day	Status	NR	LIA	NR	NR	NR	LI	NR	NR	WI	WI	LI	LI	IO	WI	WI	NR	NR
	Strategic Aim	P	E	PIC	P	PIC	ICE	P	P	C	C	C	IEP	EP	C	C	P	P
	Zone			A		A		A		B	B	B	A		B	B		A
Central Highlands	Status	NR	LIA	LI	NR	NR	NR	IO	IO	WI	WI	WI	WI		WI	NR	NR	WI
	Strategic Aim	P	E	C	P	PIC	P	IEP	EP	C	C	C	C		C	P	P	C
	Zone			B		A		A		B	B	B	B		B	B		B
Glenmorgan/ Spring Bay	Status	NR	LIA	NR	NR	NR	LI	NR	NR	WI	WI	IO	LI	IO	WI	LI	NR	IO
	Strategic Aim	P	E	PIC	P	PIC	ICE	P	P	C	C	EP	IEP	EP	C	IEP	P	IEP
	Zone			A		A		A		B	B	A	A		B	A		A
Launceston	Status	NR	LIA	NR	IO	LI	LI	IO	IO	WI	WI	IO	IO	IO	WI	WI	II	IO
	Strategic Aim	P	E	PIC	IEP	C	ICE	IEP	EP	C	C	EP	IEP	EP	C	C	IEP	IEP
	Zone			A		B		A		B	B	A	A		B	B		A
Meander Valley	Status	NR	LIA	NR	IO	LI	NR	NR	LI	WI	WI	WI	NR	IO	WI	WI	II	IO
	Strategic Aim	P	E	PIC	IEP	C	P	P	IEP	C	C	C	P	EP	C	C	IEP	IEP
	Zone			A		B		A		B	B	B	A		B	B		A
Southern Midlands	Status	NR	LIA	LI	NR	NR	NR	IO	LI	WI	WI	LI	LI	LI	WI	LI	IO	WI
	Strategic Aim	P	E	C	P	PIC	P	IEP	IEP	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	IEP	C
	Zone			B		A		A		B	B	B	B	B	B	B		B

		<i>Echium vulgare</i> /CL	<i>Eloдея canadensis</i>	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	<i>Egeria densa</i> (= <i>Eloдея densa</i>)	<i>Hieracium</i> species	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> (= <i>M. brasiliense</i>)	<i>Onopordum</i> species	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> aggregate	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	<i>Nasella trichotoma</i>
		Viper's Bugloss	Canadian Pondweed, <i>Eloдея</i>	Spanish Heath	Fennel	Montpellier Broom	Dense Water Weed	Orange Hawkweed, Mouse Ear, Hawkweed	St John's Wort	Elisha's Tears	African Boxthorn	Horehound	Parrot's Feather	Onopordum Thistles	Blackberry	Ragwort	Goose	Serrated Tussock
Northern Midlands	Status	IO	IO	LI	WC	WI	IO	II	LI	IO	WI	WI	IO	LI	LI	LI	WI	IO
	Strategic Aim	ICP	IEP	IC	C	C	EP	EP	ICE	IEP	C	C	EP	IEP	C	EP	C	IEP
	Zone		A	A	B	B	PIC			A	B	B			B	A	B	A
Break O'Day	Status	NR	NR	EI	WC	WI	NR	NR	IO	IO	LI	NR	IO	IO	WI	LI	WI	NR
	Strategic Aim	P	PIC	C	C	C	PIC	P	EP	IEP	C	P	EP	EP	C	EP	C	EP
	Zone		A	B	B	B				A	B	A			B	A	A	A
Central Highlands	Status	NR	LI	WI	WC	WI	NR	LI	IO	IO	LI	WI	NR	IO	WI	LI	WI	NR
	Strategic Aim	P	C	C	C	C	PIC	IC	EP	IEP	C	C	P	EP	C	C	C	EP
	Zone		B	B	B	B				A	B	B			B	B	B	A
Glenmorgan/Spring Bay	Status	NR	NR	IO	WI	LI	NR	NR	NR	IO	LI	WI	NR	NR	WI	LI	WI	NR
	Strategic Aim	P	PIC	EP	IPE	IPE	PIC	P	P	IEP	C	C	P	P	C	C	C	EP
	Zone		A	A	A	A				A	B	B			B	B	B	A
Launceston	Status	IO	NR	LI	WI	WI	LI	NR	IO	IO	LI	LI	IO	IO	WI	EI	WI	NR
	Strategic Aim	ICP	PIC	C	C	C	IPE	P	EP	IEP	C	C	EP	EP	C	C	C	EP
	Zone		A	B	B	B				A	B	B			B	B	B	A
Meander Valley	Status	IO	NR	EI	WI	WI	IO	NR	IO	LI	LI	IO	NR	IO	WI	EI	WI	NR
	Strategic Aim	ICP	PIC	C	C	C	EP	P	EP	IEP	C	IEP	P	EP	C	C	C	EP
	Zone		A	B	B	B				A	B	A			B	B	B	A
Southern Midlands	Status	NR	NR	LI	WI	WI	NR	LI	IO	IO	WI	WI	NR	LI	LI	IO	WI	NR
	Strategic Aim	P	PIC	C	C	C	PIC	IC	EP	IEP	C	C	P	IEP	C	EP	C	IEP
	Zone		A	B	B	B				A	B	B			B	A	B	A

Status Codes

NR = Not recorded
LIA = LI recorded in all municipalities.
IO = Isolated occurrences
LI = Localised infestations
WI = Widespread infestations
EI = Extensive infestations
II = Isolated infestations
WC = WC

Strategic Aim Codes

IEP = Implement integrated control plan for eradication and prevent future occurrences
C = Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries, prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities. This applies to all Zone B municipalities.
EP = Eradicate existing infestations and prevent future occurrences.
IC = Implement integrated control
ICE = Integrated control program for eradication
ICP = Implement IC and prevent future occurrences
IPE = Implement integrated control plan for eradication.
PIC = Prevention and early detection
U = Unknown for all municipalities at this time

Appendix 4. Care groups of Northern Midlands

Care groups such as: Landcare Groups, Friends of, Field Naturalist, and Weedspotters can assist in the planning of weed management actions, may be an untapped data resource in observation terms, encourage and facilitate active community participation in weed control.

Current registered care groups within the Northern Midlands Municipality include;

- About Campbell Town Environment Committee
- Campbell Town Bushguild
- Henrietta Plains Landcare Group
- Macquarie Water Catchment Committee
- Isis Valley Landcare
- Longford Landcare Group
- Perth/Evandale Rural Landcare Group
- Upper Brumbys Landcare Group
- Nile River Catchment Group Inc.
- Lower Nile Landcare Group
- Royal George Landcare
- Connerville Landcare
- Longford Primary Junior Landcare

Other relevant groups that could play a role in education and weed detection in the Municipality include:

- Field Naturalist groups (North and North West)
- Orienteering groups
- Scotts/Guides
- Garden Groups
- Open Gardens Tasmania
- Open Heritage homes eg Clarendon, Brickendon, Woolmers
- Municipal Schools both primary and secondary.

Appendix 5 Municipal documents of relevance

Natural Resource management by Council is guided by several documents that have been developed by and for Council. A Summary of weed management issues in each document is provided below:

Northern Midlands Council Strategic Plan' (2007-2017)

The Northern Midlands Council Strategic Plan lays out Council's roles and responsibilities in terms of environmental care and sustainability by following the objectives of the Resource Management and Planning System of Tasmania.

Council's role in sustainability is carried out through the development of services, programs, strategies and a new planning scheme, Council will promote and provide for the fair, orderly and sustainable use and development of air, land and water.

Municipal Standards: Specifications and Standard Drawings' (2003)

This is the overarching works related guiding document Section 1.1.5 - Environmental Systems Planning indicates the level of responsibility of all council contractors and council's role as authorizing and enforcing agent.

The Contractor shall:

"Comply with all requirements of the Contract and statutory requirements for protection of the environment. Ensure that each of its subcontractors and Consultants comply in like manner. Demonstrate to the Principal by mutual inspection and/or documentation whenever requested that requirements of the Contract and statutory requirements for the protection of the environment are being met. The Contractor is responsible for and must at its own cost make good any damage to the environment caused by the execution of the works."

Northern Midlands Council Environmental Management Plan' (2007) (EMP)

The EMP guides Council's decision making and influences council's Strategic Plan. The EMP is a non-statutory document which focuses on the management of the regions five key asset groups: people and management, land, water, biodiversity and atmosphere. Recommended actions focus on specific issues and threats that affect the environment including weeds, capacity building, riparian weeds. Weed relevant actions included below.

This Weed Action Plan when implemented will be an excellent vehicle/avenue to help address several of the EMP's Recommended People and Management Actions, Biodiversity, and Water management actions, relevant actions are included on the next page, Table 1 Management Actions for People and Management taken from EMP Tables 1-3.

Table 1 Relevant Management Actions for Biodiversity - Taken from
EMP table 5.3

Issue/threat Category	Issue/threat Sub-category and Description	#	Recommended Management Actions	Time-frame
Weeds, Pests, Diseases & Game	Weeds Environmental and agricultural weed infestations can have significant impacts on biodiversity and result in the loss of agricultural productivity.	B11	Develop and implement a weed management strategy for the Northern Midlands Municipality to ensure resources are used effectively and strategically. (Link W34)	2010
		B12	Encourage Council to expand and improve their current on-ground weed removal/control program to manage priority weeds.	On-going
		B13	Incorporate weed management planning within Council's Operational Plan and support the implementation of the Weed Management Strategy & Weed Action Plan for the Northern NRM Region.	2008
		B14	Support the enforcement of the <i>Weed Management Act 1999</i> by authorising Gazetted Weeds Officers employed by Council.	2008
		B15	Actively encourage and foster development of partnerships with organisations (e.g. NRM North, State Government, Community Groups etc) for control/eradication of weeds.	On going
		B16	Identify and adopt best practice protocols and guidelines for council staff and contractors regarding weed management for incorporation into Council's Operational Plan e.g. roadsides, Council land etc. (Link P13)	2010
	B17	Assist in the provision of weed identification and management information, protocols & guidelines to the community (e.g. distribute brochures, links on website etc.).	On-going	
	Pests & Diseases Current pests including foxes, cats, rabbits, and potential pests. Diseases including the devil facial tumour disease, and the platypus ulcer disease.	B20	Actively support measures undertaken by State government and other agencies to manage pests and disease. Communicate relevant information to the community.	2008 and ongoing

Table 2 Management Actions for Water - Taken from EMP table 4.1

Issue/threat Category	Issue/threat Sub-category and Description	#	Recommended Management Actions	Time-frame
	Riparian and aquatic weeds Aquatic weeds such as willow infestations can result in exacerbated flooding and erosion of riverbanks as well as a loss of biodiversity values.	W34	Work with NRM North, DPIW and other agencies to develop a long term plan for management and control of riparian woody weeds and work with the community to undertake on-ground works & apply for funding (link to Rivercare plan action) (Link B20)	On-going
W35		Investigate options to prevent negative impacts such as erosion that can occur as the result of broad scale removal of riparian woody weeds such as willow, hawthorn and gorse (e.g. promotion and adoption of best practice guidelines or possibly introduction of permit requirements).	2008	
W36		Raise awareness with Council and among landholders of the threats posed by nuisance aquatic organisms/weeds and their management requirements (eg. Azolla, blue green algae, rock spot)	2008	

Table 3 Management Actions for People and Management taken from
EMP Table ??

Issue/threat Category	Issue/threat Sub-category and Description	#	Recommended Management Actions	Time-frame
Institutional frameworks, policy and legislation	Roles and responsibilities Uncertainty regarding roles and responsibilities with respect to natural resource/ environmental management issues, particularly water management.	P1	As part of the Council's strategic plan review and clarify Council roles and responsibilities in regard to resource/asset management and use. (Link P14 and W2)	2008
	Building relationships Foster relationship/partnerships between different management authorities and the community (eg. investigating resource sharing opportunities and undertaking further consultation with the community on issues of concern).	P2	Continue to actively foster and build relationships with management authorities, industry, business and community to develop partnerships, to improve the management of natural resources in the Municipality. This may include developing or renewing partnership agreements or MOUs with State Government Agencies, NRM North or other relevant authorities. (Link P3 and W4)	On-going
	Council policy and planning Effective Council natural resource management/environmental policy and planning (e.g. weed management plan) which also takes into consideration the effect on the community (eg. risk of imposing further regulation or red tape).	P3	Establish a special committee of council for natural resource/ environmental management issues. (Link P2)	2008
		P4	Support activities which align with the regional natural resource management approach and includes developing targets to measure and monitor the condition of the Northern Midlands key assets of Land, Water, Biodiversity and Atmosphere based on the SOE and Environmental Management Plan. (P24)	On-going
		P5	Develop and implement strategies to integrate environmental principles, policy and decision making across different Council Sections (P6)	2008
		P6	Undertake a review of all Council policy, operational procedures and documents to ensure relevant environmental issues are adequately addressed. (Link P5)	2008
	Strategic planning and prioritisation which considers environmental issues such as managing for the impact of changing land use practices as well as the limited resources of council and other management authorities.	P7	Develop an annual implementation schedule for the NMEMP which includes prioritisation of actions and budgetary implications for implementation	2008
		Resources & Investment Lack of financial resources, human resources and time within the Council to effectively implement the Environmental Management Plan.	P8	Actively investigate and seek out opportunities for external funding and support for actions outlined in this Plan (Link P2)
	Incentives & Community Recognition Lack of incentives, both financial and non-financial support, to encourage improved natural resource management in the community.	P9	Investigate opportunities to introduce an incentive scheme (financial & non-financial) to support natural resource/ environmental management type objectives. Investigate using the Meander Valley Council scheme as a model for this.	2010

	Advocacy Role for Council to act as advocate for community concerns (eg. water allocation and water quality concerns).	P10	In line with the Council's Strategic Plan, act as advocate for issues and concerns raised by the community to other levels of government (eg. water allocation and water quality concerns).	Ongoing
Issue/threat Category	Issue/threat Sub-category and Description	#	Recommended Management Actions	Time-frame
Education and awareness of environmental issues, community capacity and participation and access to information	Training Adequate environmental and natural resource management training for land managers including Council staff (e.g. lack of weed management protocols for roadside maintenance etc).	P11	Support and facilitate training and the capacity building of the council to undertake environment related activities and improve decision-making (e.g. improve access to available information and data resources to increase skill level and knowledge of environmental/ natural resource issues). (Link W30, B3, B9)	On-going
		P12	Provide training to relevant council staff in the use of council data systems, in particular training in the use of the GIS and the application of the environmental/ GIS layers developed as a planning tool. (Link P11)	2008
		P13	Review current practices, and adopt where necessary, new best practice environmental management protocols and develop a training program for Council staff and contractors involved in undertaking on ground works (i.e. vegetation management, roadside management, infrastructure upgrades, drain maintenance, chemical handling and use, soil disturbance, river maintenance etc) (Link W21, B20)	2010
	Understanding Understanding the importance of environmental and natural resource management as a part of core business for Council and within the community generally (eg. encourage better understanding between rural and urban sectors of the community).	P14	Develop and implement a communication strategy in line with the Council's Strategic Plan to raise awareness of environmental principles, objectives and issues among Council, Council staff and the general community (integrate with existing Council communication strategies intended to raise awareness & understanding of environmental principles) (Link P1)	On-going
		P15	Actively encourage Council and Council staff to attend environmental type forums/information days etc. to improve knowledge and understanding.	Ongoing
		P16	Continue to support the employment of a Local NRM Facilitator.	On-going
		P17	Continue to support the maintenance and establishment of "Care" type groups (e.g. Landcare, Rivercare, Waterwatch etc.) within the Municipality, including continuing to act as a sponsor for externally funded group activities	On-going
Community Capacity Building & Awareness Raising Community understanding, awareness and participation in natural resource management (e.g. through promoting best practice for river, soils and biodiversity management and promoting "good news				

	stories and case studies" to foster community pride and appreciation).	P18	Continue to facilitate and assist landholders and others in the community to access environmental incentive schemes. (Link L2)	On-going
		P19	Continue to assist in the provision of environmental information to the community (e.g. distribute brochures, links and information on website, activities at schools, host field days/workshops, activities of NRM facilitator, promote "good news stories" etc.)	On-going
Lack of information and ongoing monitoring & evaluation to quantify the condition of and threats to natural values	Baseline data Lack of baseline data on the condition of natural resources and the impacts of human use (e.g. air quality and soil/land condition). Where information exists, restrictions, lack of integration and poor availability can affect implementation of best practice management.	P20	Identify key gaps in baseline data and knowledge on natural resources which currently impedes council planning and decision making processes and work with stakeholders (eg. NRM North, research institutions, State Government) to gain access to available resources, as well as encourage research to address gaps.	On-going
	Ongoing monitoring, evaluation and reporting Lack of ongoing, up to date and/or easily accessible monitoring data for most indicators of asset condition (eg. surface water and groundwater availability). Also a need for regular reporting and proper evaluation to assess the effectiveness of current and past projects/initiatives towards achieving environmental objectives including building upon successful programs and not "re-inventing the wheel".			
		P22	Establish systems to collate and report on environmental data and planning data collected by Council (link L12)	On-going
		P23	Undertake regular reviews of existing agreements (eg. State/Council Partnership agreement) and identify new opportunities for data sharing with key agencies (eg. NRM, DPIW, DTAE, Hydro etc). This may include development of formal data sharing agreements and/or review of the existing agreements to clarify what information is available to inform council planning and decision making. (Link P20 and W8)	2010
		P24	Undertake reporting against core indicators in the Northern Midlands SOE every 5 years and communicate the results to the community and key stakeholders. (P4)	2012

Parks and Wildlife Service North East District Management Plan 2000-2003

Covers weed management -

Need to investigate if this one that covers midlands – (this document is mentioned in the nrm north weed strategy).

Conservation Plan: Tunbridge Tier Road, Tunbridge Tasmania 2002

The Tunbridge Tier Road has the highest concentrations of threatened plant species anywhere in Tasmania and is a gene pool for grassland species, several of which are threatened. Sections of the road support an assemblage grassland species unparalleled anywhere in Australia (Kenny 2002). It is registered with the National Estate Database as a place of natural significance. Current management on the Tunbridge Tier Road is undertaken by the Northern Midlands Council and aims to eliminate fire and traffic hazards and control weeds. Management consists of slashing the roadside every two years or annually in years of prolific growth and spraying weeds.

The conservation plan provides recommended management prescriptions to maintain conservation values of the area. Slashing and weed control recommendations are included in these prescriptions, detail of these sections are provided below.

Slashing

Slashing should aim to leave at least 10cm of growth on the ground and should never disturb soil. Soil disturbances invites weeds, but more significantly removes precious bulbs, tubers and seeds (dominant form of reproduction)

When slashing the roadside, gorse should be avoided unless follow up weed control is eminent. Slashing can stimulate seed germination and create further problems with weeds in an area.

Litter removal is also important as clipping mulch may favour weed invasion. Seeds of Milky Beauty-heads (*Calocephalus lacteus*) and Showy Podolepis (*Podolepis jaceoides*) by providing required germination temperatures of 15-20c

Recommended slashing BMP for Tunbridge Tier Road.

Required? In the absence of other methods of grass litter removal to maintain inter-tussock spaces so long as scraping does not occur.

When? Autumn/March, when the ground is still hard and herbaceous species have finished flowering and have set seed.

Where? Between the road and 1.5m in (the slashed zone fig3). The area between the fence and 1.5m from the road (the un-slashed zone) should be slashed using a brush-cutter.

How often? In the 'slashed zone' not annually but when grass cover is dense and eliminates inter-tussock spaces. In the 'un-slashed zone' every 4-5 years using a brush cutter.

Weed control

Several introduced species occur along the Tunbridge Tier Road: Onion Grass, Yellow Mignonette, Thistles, Briar Rose and Gorse; though abundant, annual grasses do not pose a serious threat to the native grassland.

Woody weeds occur at several locations on the road and reduce the sites ecological integrity by reducing the ability of native plants to gain resources and compete. Drought has caused an abundance of bare patches and little native or pasture competition has allowed a proliferation of thistles in recent years.

Lessons can be learned from the existence of highly invasive weeds on Tunbridge Tier Road; efforts to ensure that no new weed incursions occur include:

- Best Management Practice for Disease and Weed control be complied with
- Best Management Practice for reserve weed and slashing be complied with
- Include relevant neighbours in co-ordinating monitoring and maintenance subsequent to removal actions.

Surrounding landowners have been contacted and are keen to ensure that gorse eradication on both the roadside and their properties is co-ordinated to prevent new infestations occurring

Table 4. Weeds of Tunbridge Tier Road

Dominants	Mode of eradication	Mode of Spread	Best time to treat
Onion Grass <i>Romulea rosea</i>	Hand pulling. Spray (using Grazon tm.) only when it occurs in isolation; and competition with other grasses and other herbs.	Soil disturbance and movement as well as water	Before flowering (in spring?)
Yellow Mignonette <i>Reseda lutea</i>	Hand pulling. Spray (using Grazon tm.). Metsulfuron has been used with success in the U.S	Vegetatively, with several new plants arising from a single stem if broken and whole plant is not removed. Also seed dispersed.	Before flowering (in late spring?)
Thistles <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> <i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Hand pulling. Spray (using Grazon tm.) only when it occurs in isolation; and competition with other grasses and other herbs.	Vegetatively(<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>) by spreading root system. Wind and human transport of seed on machinery and shoes (<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>).	All year round (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>) and before flowering in spring and summer? (<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>)
Briar Rose	Mechanical removal of whole plant (including all roots) with a spade. Cut and paint.	Bird and animal droppings. Also water dispersed.	Before fruit develops during summer and autumn
Gorse	Cut and paint, spray (using Grazon tm.) and biological control	Resilient seeds which remain viable in the soil for long periods, vegetative spread from existing stands.	Before flowering in late winter and spring.

RiverCare Plans

There are also many local area weed management plans, including Rivercare plans. These have been developed by community groups, consultants, the DPIW and industry (eg forestry companies, Hydro Tasmania etc). The focus and scope of these plans varies but generally works with woody weeds within riparian environments are included, but in almost all cases they reflect the local concerns and vision of residents and land managers with a high priority being given to increasing the capacity of the local community to deal effectively with weed management in their patch

Roadside Native Vegetation Manual for the Northern Midlands Council Tasmania (2001)

This roadside manual aims to protect areas of native vegetation on Roadsides within the Northern Midlands Council. It should be considered a working document, to be changed as those who use it record new information. Management guidelines are given for each map sheet.

Often the only remaining remnant vegetation is on the roadsides, in this regard, native bush is very important to maintain in the long term. Weeds identified by the Roadside Manual Include: African

Boxthorn, Blackberry, Gorse, Briar Rose, Chicory, Wild Mignonette, Hawthorn, Canary Broom, English Broom and there are many species of exotic grasses along roadsides. The techniques listed below tend to be common to all areas of the roadside where native bush occurs.

Bad Native Bush R.M Practices...	Good Native Bush R.M Practices...
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid 'cleaning up' bush areas, or close to base of old trees. 2. Where possible, leave old stumps or fallen logs. Only remove them if they are a safety hazard. 3. Follow BMP for infected spoil dumping. 4. Do not Park machinery on native bush; this tends to compact the ground, promoting weed invasion. 5. Avoid scraping where there is native bush, this tends to result in weed infestation, and/or poor recovery. 6. Introducing topsoil or fill from other areas risks spreading harmful soil pathogens and weed seeds into the area – avoid it. 7. Slashing not only affects the above ground vegetation but the weight of the machinery compacts the soil. Over time this can lead to the loss of plants that grow from rhizomes, tubers and bulbs. Some very rare orchids fit into this category. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When using herbicides, use a method of application that is target specific. Cut and paste, or spray using a 15l backpack and a cone fitted. Never blanket spray in native bush. 2. Try to slash only when necessary, such as when there is a fire or vision hazard. This will reduce labor and benefit the bush. 3. If slashing is necessary, try to protect some of the native shrubs and trees in an area so they are not slashed (reword this?) 4. Where possible, remove old concrete, old stockpiles of blue metal and old soil. 5. Limiting fuel reduction burns to a minimum of every 8 years promotes species diversity. 6. Restrict machinery to existing road formations or to designated construction zones where possible.

Appendix 6 Relevant Codes and Specifications

Agricultural Contractors of Tasmania Incorporated: Code of Practice

Forestry Tasmania has developed washdown guidelines for weed and disease control in conjunction with DPIW and Agricultural Contractors of Tasmania, additional input was sought from councils, industry and State Government. The guidelines were brought into effect in April 2004. At this time, the code of practice addresses a single issue – weed hygiene. The spread of weeds by vehicles, machinery and equipment used by agricultural contractors has multiple, unwanted consequences. The impetus for the production of this code was a growing understanding of increasingly stringent demands from the market in terms of product service quality.

An accreditation system involves setting standards for contractors to work to and devising a means of auditing or checking that individual element of the proposed accreditation system – it provides guidance and direction on the subject of best practice in relation to contract agricultural work.

Ultimately, the viability of any agricultural contracting business is reduced if a reputation for poor weed hygiene is allowed to develop. Thus there are many good reasons for establishing a standard for best practice in relation to limiting weed spread by agricultural contractors. In future, the scope of the code will be expanded to include other areas for which guidance in regard to best practice is required or desirable. Code of best practice for weed hygiene can be found online at:

Spraying Codes of Practice

Under the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1995, commercial ground and aircraft spraying operators must have a permit, and the aircraft be licensed to conduct spraying. It is illegal to attach aerial spraying equipment to any aircraft unless the aircraft is approved by the Civil Aviation Safety Authority for agricultural operations. Agricultural spraying is regulated under two Codes of Practice:

- Code of Practice for Aerial Spraying
- Code of Practice for Ground Spraying

These codes spell out comprehensive rules that operators and contractors must comply with when carrying out spraying operations. These include requirements to inform neighbours likely to be affected, weather conditions in which operations may need to be abandoned or changed and setting out areas which must not be sprayed, eg over water bodies or within buffer zones of sensitive sites such as schools. In general, chemicals must not be allowed to move "off target to the extent that it may adversely affect any persons, their land, water, plants or animals."

Quarry Code of Practice (June 1999)

Has been developed by DPIW for the Quarrying Industry, while probably in need of review and updating it is the best we have. Management Standards include:

Control of Noxious Weeds, Pest Plants and Plant Diseases

Weed invasion can be minimised by taking measure to ensure that quarrying operations do not introduce exotic species to an area or export to new sites, and also by adopting measures to manage weed infestations at the site until such time as rehabilitation has established.

Acceptable Standard

The acceptable standard will vary according to the nature and sensitivity of the proposed quarry site as well as the sensitivity of the areas receiving quarried material. The more sensitive the area to be quarried or receive quarried material, then measures that are more stringent need to be used to minimise the risk of quarry material being contaminated with exotic weeds and pathogens.

Suggested Measures

All noxious; and secondary weeds are classed 'prohibited', this means that these plants may not be propagated, sold or transported within Tasmania. Sites should be regularly inspected for the presence of noxious weeds, their presence should be recorded, and if necessary a control program implemented.

Tasmanian Reserve Management Code of Practice 2003

The Tasmanian Reserve Management Code of Practice (the Code) is the result of a commitment under the Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) to develop and implement a code of practice to cover all environmental practices in reserves. The Code is seen as an important element in the framework for protecting conservation values encompassed by the Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) reserve system, which was expanded under the RFA to meet agreed reservation targets for wilderness, old growth forest and biodiversity. Available at:
<http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/index.aspx?base=7154>

Acronyms

List of Abbreviations

NMC	Northern Midlands Council
RWMS	Regional Weed Management Strategy
DPIW	Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment
DIER	Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources
FT	Forestry Tasmania
NHT	Natural Heritage Trust
NRM	Natural Resource Management
RIP	Regional Investment Proposal
PWS	Parks and Wildlife Service
RWMO	Regional Weed Management Officer
WAP	Weed Management Plan
WO	Weed Officer (Municipal)
WONS	Weeds of National Significance

GLOSSARY

Weeds of National Significance (WONS)

In 1998, Australian governments endorsed a framework to identify which weed species could be considered WONS within an agricultural, forestry and environmental context. Four major criteria were used in determining WONS:

Invasiveness of a weed species

A weed's impacts

The potential for spread of a weed

Socio-economic and environmental values.

Twenty WONS were identified through this process. This was an attempt to draw together meaningful indicators on which to base future weed decision making. It also provides a framework to prioritise weed management at the state, regional and local levels.

Noxious Weeds

Noxious weeds are plant species that have been designated by state or national agricultural authorities as plants that are injurious to agricultural and/or horticultural crops and/or humans and livestock. Most have been introduced into a foreign ecosystem either by accident or mismanagement, but some are also native species. Definitions will vary according to legal interpretations.

The Weed Management Act 1999, which replaced the Noxious Weeds Act 1964, provides for the development of a management plan for a specific weed prior to its proclamation as a 'noxious weed'. This is essential if the proclamation of a weed is to result in its long term management.

Declared Weeds

9. Order for declared weed

On receipt of the Secretary's recommendation, the Minister, by order, may declare a plant to be a declared weed if satisfied that –

- the plant may have an adverse impact on –
- the productive capacity of Tasmania, another State or a Territory; or
- any natural or physical resources of Tasmania, another State or Territory; or
- the genetic diversity of an indigenous plant of Tasmania, another State or Territory; or
- the genetic integrity of an indigenous plant of Tasmania, another State or Territory; and
- the maintenance of indigenous ecological processes of Tasmania, another State or Territory, and
- nature conservation and matters relating to social and economic matters have been taken into account.

The proposed restrictions or measures that may be required in respect of each of the declared weeds, which will be specified in management plans are as follows:

- (a) A person must not import, or allow to be imported, into the State any declared weed except with the written approval of the Secretary.
- (b) The tolerance level for declared weed seed in imported grain will be 0 seeds per kilogram.
- (c) Landowners and managers must take all reasonable measures to control the impact and spread of a declared weed.
- (d) A person must not propagate trade or otherwise distribute declared weeds or anything carrying declared weeds except -
 - I. transport for purposes of disposal and
 - II. sale or transport for purposes other than disposal where authorised by the Secretary.

- (e) A declared weed must be disposed of in a manner which will not result in further infestation.
- (f) A declared weed must be eradicated from areas of the State where this is considered feasible.

"Zone A"

Includes those Tasmanian municipalities for which eradication of a declared weed is the principal management objective. These municipalities host large, widespread infestations of the declared weed that are not deemed eradicable because the feasibility of effective management is low at this time. These municipalities lack a strategic management plan for the weed and/or resources to undertake control actions at a level required for eradication have not been secured.

"Zone B"

Includes those Tasmanian municipalities for which containment of the declared weed is the principal management objective. Such municipalities' hosts large, widespread infestations of the declared weed that are not deemed eradicable because the feasibility of effective management is low at this time. These municipalities lack a strategic management plan for the weed and/or resources to undertake control actions at a level required for eradication have not been secured.



GROW



PROTECT

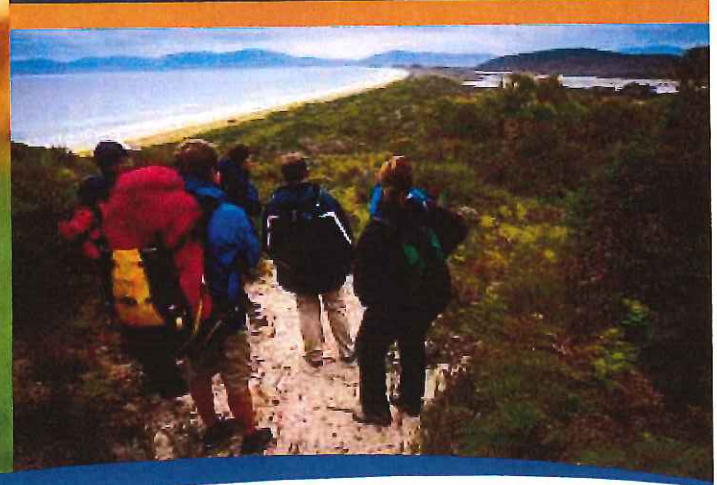


MAKE

Future Direction for a new contemporary **Biosecurity Legislative Framework**

The Tasmanian Government intends to create a single new **Biosecurity Act** to implement Tasmania's biosecurity framework. It will:

- Promote good regulatory practices through an efficient and effective legislative framework;
- Build stakeholder partnerships; and
- Support a strong biosecurity system that facilitates trade opportunities and protects businesses, environment and the community.



Biosecurity is especially important to Tasmania because there are fewer pests and diseases in our farmed and natural environments than elsewhere in Australia.

Business - Tasmanian businesses benefit from a strong biosecurity system.

Our biosecurity advantage protects Tasmania's access to some valuable export markets that are formally denied to our competitors. It also protects our agricultural industries allowing them to spend more time producing Tasmania's sought after produce and less time responding to pests and diseases.

Environment - Our wilderness is precious in its own right and a uniquely valuable attraction to visitors. Our relative freedom from pests and diseases is fundamental to the clean and green credentials which support Tasmanian brand values. Our biosecurity status is helping to protect this brand over time.

Community - Our biosecurity advantage is good for all Tasmanians. It protects the value of Tasmania as a place to live and be involved in a wide range of pursuits from gardening to fishing.

Protecting our relative freedom from pests and diseases helps secure all of these benefits now and preserve them for the future. That's the job of Tasmania's biosecurity system.

Our biosecurity advantage is currently protected by a modern Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy (www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/tasmanianbiosecuritystrategy) and backed by multiple laws, regulations and rules which have developed over the decades.

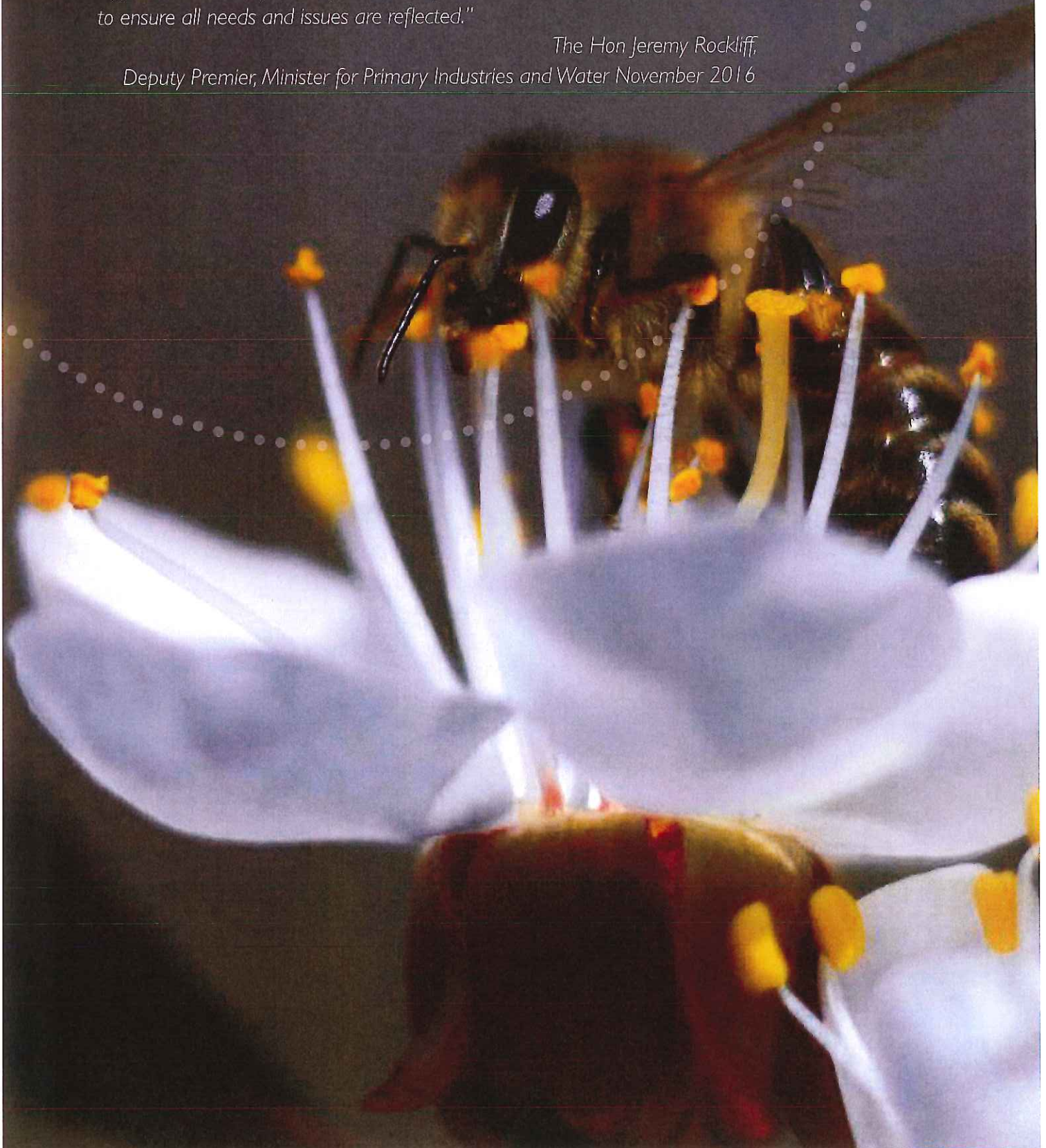
But the world is changing. This system needs to be updated to match the challenges presented by big increases in the number and speed of movements of people and goods (through for example increased trade by way of imports and exports), of changed risk profiles and what all this means for effective ways to predict, inspect and respond.



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"Biosecurity is vitally important to Tasmania. We are relatively disease, pest and weed free which gives us clear advantages in national and international markets for our products and in maintaining our natural environment. To help maintain our unique island biosecurity status we are proposing to bring together the elements of Tasmania's biosecurity framework under a new single Biosecurity Act. This will provide a modern, efficient and effective way to regulate biosecurity into the future. It reinforces that biosecurity is everyone's responsibility – Government, business, industry and the community working together. The development of the new legislation will involve wide consultation to ensure all needs and issues are reflected."

*The Hon Jeremy Rockliff,
Deputy Premier, Minister for Primary Industries and Water November 2016*



The Tasmanian Biosecurity Framework

Biosecurity Tasmania began to review Tasmania's biosecurity laws in 2014. Ideas for a revised biosecurity framework were discussed with participants from industry, environmental and production sectors and public input was sought on a proposed position in March 2016.

The review resulted in the **Tasmanian Biosecurity Framework** which sets out the aims, objectives and principles for biosecurity (Figure 1). This framework has received in-principle support from stakeholders.

The goal of the framework is:

*to protect and enhance Tasmania's biosecurity status for the benefit of Tasmania's industries, environment and public well-being, health, amenity and safety through a timely, effective and proportionate biosecurity management system that operates across the **biosecurity continuum**, is founded on evidence-based risk assessment and facilitates and promotes shared responsibility.*

The biosecurity continuum includes activities pre-border, at the border and post border:

The framework objectives are to:

- Control the entry, establishment and spread, and the impact of organisms or carriers of organisms that may adversely affect: plants; animals; human health; the environment; commercial activities; community activities;
- Provide for risk-based decision making, minimise biosecurity risks, provide timely responses and manage risks associated with: emerging, endemic and exotic pests and diseases; transfer of disease between species; contaminants in carriers; and animal feed;
- Establish and promote a shared responsibility for the management of biosecurity across the community, government and industry;
- Establish governance structures and mechanisms that allow for transparency and continued involvement by the community and industry in biosecurity management;
- Implement intergovernmental agreements and facilitate the alignment of Tasmania's approach to biosecurity management with that of other jurisdictions;
- Provide mechanisms that enable market access for Tasmanian products on domestic and international markets;
- Enable the development of certification and registration schemes for biosecurity management.

The principles of the framework are consistent with those outlined in the current Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy 2013-2017.



TASMANIAN BIOSECURITY FRAMEWORK

Single Framework Legislation based on the Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy (TBS)

PRINCIPLES and OVERARCHING FUNCTIONS

Adopt key principles (industry and environmental biosecurity; risk based decision making) and overarching functions

Shared responsibility

Powers and authorisations

Regulations, codes of practice and guidelines

Traceability system

Administration & Governance

Definitions

BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS

General biosecurity management and emergency management functions

Share responsibility by providing for:

- General Biosecurity Obligation
- Owner reimbursement
- Co-investment & co-funding

Notices

Require compliance with parts of the Act or directives to undertake or not undertake specific actions.

Registration

Registration system for animals and plants to meet NLIS and best practice traceability. Accreditation and registration of particular types of dealings (e.g. bee keeping).

Listing of prohibited or permitted matters

Listing approaches to provide efficient and flexible system. Capacity for emergency listing.

Certification agreement & auditing

Certify and audit systems that provide for quasi- and co-regulatory arrangements allowing for industry led standards development.

General & other authorisations

Allow authorised officers to undertake duties to support the system including during emergencies.

Control orders

Allow for directives to be given after risk assessment for actions to be undertaken - regional or statewide.

Programs for control or management

Allow for development and implementation of programs relating to surveillance, management and prevention & control. Capacity to recognise existing programs (incl. industry based).

Zones

Allow for zones to be established for control, eradication, prevention and management of biosecurity threats - regional or statewide. Capacity for zones in emergency situations.

A Biosecurity Act

The Tasmanian Biosecurity Framework will be implemented through a single piece of framework legislation for biosecurity. It will replace seven existing Acts: *Plant Quarantine Act 1997*, *Animal Health Act 1995*, *Seeds Act 1985*, *Weed Management Act 1999*, *Vermin Control Act 2000*, *Animal (Brands and Movement) Act 1984*, and *Animal Farming (Registration) Act 1994*.

The new Biosecurity Act will cut red tape, be more efficient and provide modern, flexible laws that are better able to cope with future biosecurity challenges.

The new Act will allow for the development of specific arrangements that will be the focus of regulations developed once the Act is in place. Any new regulations will go through a process of consultation and approval by Parliament. The new Act and any regulations produced under it will streamline the biosecurity system.

Principle and Overarching Functions

The new Biosecurity Act will be enabling legislation which means it will contain the necessary powers and functions to allow our system to operate efficiently and effectively across the biosecurity continuum (that is, offshore, at the border and onshore). This has the advantage of creating a predictable regulatory and business environment while allowing rapid, flexible and proportionate responses to environmental or economic concerns.

The Biosecurity Act will focus on risk-based decision making approaches to regulation and cross-system recognition of existing processes (including the capacity to accredit industry-based processes that meet a required standard). Transparency mechanisms including appeal provisions will be included in the Act and the system will form part of the Tasmanian Resource Management and Planning System.

A single set of streamlined, flexible and appropriate powers and authorisations will allow all necessary tasks under the biosecurity management system to be done in a consistent manner (e.g. enforcement and compliance powers, powers to undertake duties associated with surveillance, audit, control, eradication, emergency response).

The capacity to create a range of regulations, codes of practice and guidelines will enable, for example, a traceability system for plants and animals that is flexible enough to meet current obligations and future requirements.

The administration of the Act will include the Minister and the Secretary of the Department as key decision makers able to delegate their powers. Statutory roles for a Chief Veterinary Officer and Chief Plant Health Officer are included as is the establishment of an independent advisory committee to the Minister on the management of biosecurity.

A set of consistent terms will be defined under the Act that describe biosecurity management.

Shared responsibility will be empowered as a way to encourage co-management. The following three principles will provide an environment in which shared responsibility can be established:

A General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO)

A GBO recognises that all stakeholders (community, government and industry) have a general duty of care in maintaining the biosecurity status of the state. A GBO supports stakeholders by providing sanctions against participants who do not act responsibly. A GBO provides a shift away from the traditional model of prescriptive regulation to an outcomes based system with a more active role for stakeholders. It offers potential to cut red tape through recognition of voluntary compliance.



An Owner Reimbursement Model for direct losses as a result of a biosecurity response in limited and specific circumstances.

Providing reimbursement for losses in specific circumstances will encourage owners to actively manage significant risks. Inaction or late action is less likely when the costs of that action are subject to a reimbursement regime. The Act will enable funding mechanisms to be developed.

Principles and Mechanisms for Co-investment and Co-funding

Principles for determining how biosecurity investment should be shared across community, government and industry will be consistent with similar arrangements in other Australian jurisdictions. A range of mechanisms already exist under Tasmanian legislation. The new Act will be consistent but flexible in encouraging and recognising investment by enterprises in their own business-level controls which in turn can cut red tape.

Biosecurity Management Provisions

Notices may require compliance with parts of the legislation or direct that specific actions are undertaken or avoided.

Registration will provide capacity to register particular types of dealings where an operation is deemed to have met certain criteria. It will also allow for registration systems for animals and plants that meet the right standards.

Listing of prohibited or permitted matters will occur on a state wide or regional basis including emergency listing and delisting mechanisms.

Certification agreements and auditing will provide capacity for industry developed arrangements. It will be possible to develop, implement and audit arrangements which result in market access, are market driven and that facilitate industry-led standards. Capacity will be created for cross-system recognition of existing processes (including industry-based processes and existing biosecurity requirements in other jurisdictions) so as to maintain market access for industry. These requirements will only apply to activities or businesses identified as requiring the highest level of biosecurity risk management or where obligations exist.

Control orders will allow directives to be given following a risk assessment for actions to be undertaken. Directives will be possible on a regional or statewide basis.

Programs for surveillance or prevention and control will provide for the capacity for the development, implementation and auditing of standardised programs relating to the surveillance, or prevention and control of biosecurity matters. Existing programs that meet biosecurity requirements will be able to be recognised.

Zones for the creation and establishment of standardised areas (for example to contain, exclude or manage biosecurity threats) will be enabled. Zones will be able to be applied at a range of scales or in relation to specific activities and may have conditions specified for them.

What is the Timeframe?

Consultation on the new draft Biosecurity Act will occur in early 2017 with the legislation expected to be considered by Parliament during the 2017 Parliamentary year.

Once passed, the new Act will come into force in stages as regulations and necessary processes are developed and put in place for different sectors. There will be extensive consultation on the specifics of these regulations and any other provisions.

Once regulations have been developed for a sector, only then will the relevant parts of the current laws be turned off and those in the new Act come into force. Other Australian states have been through this process and their experience indicates that full implementation of the Act will take at least two years.



How can you be involved?

Have your Say on this Future Directions statement

Comments on:

The Future Direction for a new contemporary Biosecurity Legislative Framework can be made in writing by COB Friday 23rd December 2016 using the template or by writing a letter addressing consultation questions posed to the Project Manager:

Your feedback should be submitted via email or post.

Via email:

biosecurityreview@dpiwwe.tas.gov.au

Via post:

Biosecurity Legislation Project
Biosecurity Tasmania, DPIWWE
GPO Box 44
HOBART TAS 7001

Future Opportunities for Input

Have your Say on the Draft Biosecurity Bill

In early 2017 draft legislation based on this *Future Direction for a new contemporary Biosecurity Legislative Framework* will be released for public consultation.

New legislation is planned to be tabled in Parliament during the 2017 Parliamentary year. Once the Act is in place, there will be further opportunities for public consultation as new regulations and other legal instruments are developed.

All submissions will be treated as public information and made available on the Department's website. If you wish for your submission to be treated as confidential, either whole or in part, please note this in writing at the time of making your submission. No personal information other than the name of individual submitters will be disclosed.

The Right to Information Act 2009 and confidentiality

By law, information provided to the Government may be provided to an applicant under the provisions of the *Right to Information Act 2009 (RTI)*. If you have indicated that you wish all or part of your submission to be confidential, the statement that details your reasons will be taken into account in determining whether or not to release the information in the event of an RTI application for assessed disclosure.



GROW



PROTECT



MAKE



R+C S 3

Policy Name:	Overhanging Trees
Originated Date:	Adopted March 2015 – Min. No. 79/15 (as Policy 76)
Amended Date/s:	Amended 20 February 2017 – Min. No.
Applicable Legislation:	<i>Local Government Act 1993</i> <i>Local Government (Highways) Act 1982</i>
Dataworks Reference:	44/001/001
Objective	To provide a fair and consistent approach to the reduction of potential nuisance caused by overhanging trees within the settlement areas of the Northern Midlands.

INTRODUCTION

The land between the boundary of a property and the carriageway of a road is variously referred to as the footpath or nature strip. Depending on its location, this land can frequently be used by pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders. Each of these users has a reasonable expectation that that they can use this area safely.

Vegetation extending beyond a property boundary can create a potential hazard for users.

Protruding vegetation may be considered as *causes, or likely to cause, danger or harm to the health, safety or welfare of the public* and thus constitute a nuisance according to the *Local Government Act 1993*.

DEFINITIONS

<i>Boundary</i>	refers to the property boundary as shown on the property title.
<i>Overhanging trees</i>	for the purpose of this policy, overhanging trees refers to all vegetation, including but not limited to trees, shrubs and plants, that extends beyond the property boundary and into, over or under a highway.
Highway	is all that land encompassing the road and land between the property boundaries on each side

APPLICATION

This policy applies to all properties located within the town boundaries of the municipality of the Northern Midlands.

OPERATION

1 Expectation

Overhanging trees are to be:

- Cut back to boundary; and

- Provide a clear height above an area intended mainly for the use of pedestrians of 2.5 metres; and
- Provide a clear height above an area designated as a horse trail of 3.0 metres; and
- Provide a clear height above the nature strip, on the carriage-way side of a constructed foot path of 4.5 metres.

2 Inspection

Every residential street shall be inspected twice per year.

In addition, Councils authorised officer will respond and inspect all sites where an overhanging tree concern is brought to Councils attention.

3 Process

- i *Friendly Reminder* – Council’s authorised officer will send a reminder letter to the owner or occupier of all properties where overhanging trees have previously been identified.
- ii *Advertise* – Council will place a time to trim your foliage advertisement in newspapers circulating in the municipality, twice a year. The advertisements are also to be shared on Council’s Facebook page.
- iii *Inspection* – the authorised officer will conduct an inspection of all residential streets, twice yearly, as well as any properties brought to Council’s attention outside of those times.
- iv *Abatement Notice* – where, in the opinion of the authorised officer, there is an overhanging tree, a notice will be served upon the owner or occupier of the land requiring the nuisance to be abated within 14 days.
- v *Appeal or carry out work* – the owner or occupier of the land must abate the nuisance or appeal to a magistrate within 14 days of the service of the notice, in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993*.
- vi *Nuisance not abated* – if the owner or occupier does not abate the nuisance or lodge an appeal within the prescribed 14 day period, a letter will be sent to the owner or occupier advising that Council will carry out the works at the owner or occupier’s expense.
- vii *Send Contractor* – once the letter referred to in step (vi) is sent, the authorised officer will engage a contractor do anything reasonably necessary to remove the nuisance.
- viii *Charge to owner* – All costs associated with the contractor, plus an administration fee, will be invoiced to the owner or occupier. This cost will be incurred even if the owner or occupier abates the nuisance, after the expiry of the prescribed period, but prior to the arrival of Councils contractor.
- ix Infringement notices may be issued in accordance with s.204A of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Policy Name:	Overhanging Trees
Originated Date:	Adopted 16 March 2015 – Min. No. 79/15 (as Policy 76)
Amended Date/s:	
Applicable Legislation:	<i>Local Government Act 1993;</i> <i>Local Government (Highways) Act 1982</i>
Dataworks Reference:	44/001/001
Objective	To provide safe and obstacle free passage over footpaths and nature strips for pedestrians and where applicable cyclists and horse riders. To advise property owners of the expectation that their vegetation does not extend beyond their boundary with a road. To provide a clear, concise and consistent approach by council officers.

INTRODUCTION

The land between the boundary of a property and the carriageway of a road is variously referred to as the footpath or nature strip. Depending on its location, this land can frequently be used by pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders. Each of these users has a reasonable expectation that that they can use this area safely.

However, many properties throughout the municipal area have trees, shrubs and other vegetation extending beyond their boundaries and creating a potential hazard or inconvenience for other users.

Relevantly, the *Local Government (Highways) Act 1982*, at section 39, provides that Council:

may require the occupier of land on which any vegetation is growing to remove a branch or other part of the vegetation that overhangs a local highway and that is less than -

- (a) 2.5 metres above a part of the highway that is intended mainly for the use of pedestrians;*
- (b) 4.5 metres above any other part of the highway that is not intended for use as a carriage-way; or*
- (c) 6 metres above a part of the highway that is intended for use as a carriage-way.*

Additionally, Division 6 of the *Local Government Act 1993* deals with nuisances, which it relevantly defines to include *anything that causes, or is likely to cause, danger, or harm to the health, safety or welfare of the public.*

Vegetation protruding into the public area could result in eye injuries to pedestrians or could cause cyclists or horse riders to fall. Equally, such protruding vegetation could cause pedestrians or riders to veer onto the carriage-way surface. Consequently, it is considered that protruding vegetation *is likely to cause, danger, or harm to the health, safety or welfare of the*

public and is therefore a nuisance.

Division 6 further provides that if council is satisfied that a nuisance exists, the general manager must serve an abatement notice on the person causing the nuisance or the owner or occupier of the land stating what the nuisance is, what needs to be done about it and when it needs to be done.

A person served with an abatement notice may appeal to a magistrate within 14 days of service on the grounds that the nuisance does not exist, the required action is unreasonable or that the period provided to take the action is unreasonable.

If a person does not either abate the nuisance or lodge an appeal within the prescribed time, the general manager may take reasonable steps to abate the nuisance and an authorised officer may issue an infringement notice (3 penalty units).

DEFINITIONS

Boundary refers to the property boundary as shown on the property title.

Overhanging trees or the purpose of this policy, overhanging trees refers to all vegetation, including but not limited to trees, shrubs and plants, that extends beyond the property boundary and into, over or under a highway.

Highway is all that land encompassing the road and land between the property boundaries on each side

OBJECTIVE

To provide a clear, concise and consistent approach by council officers in seeking the removal of overhanging trees.

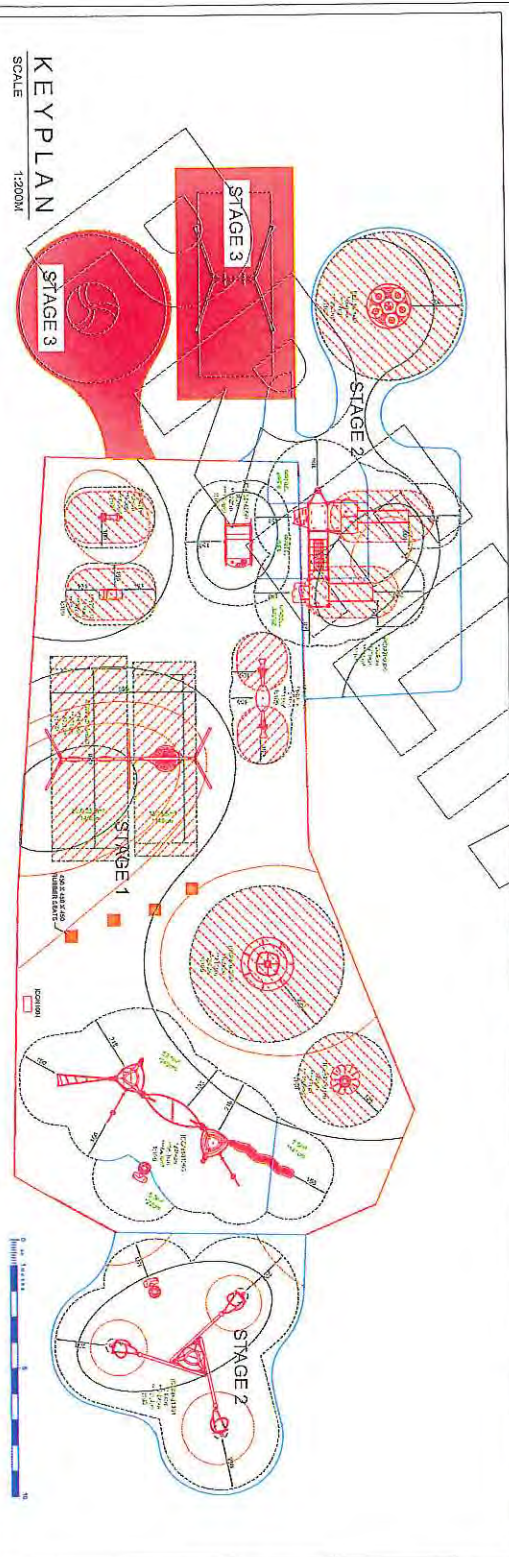
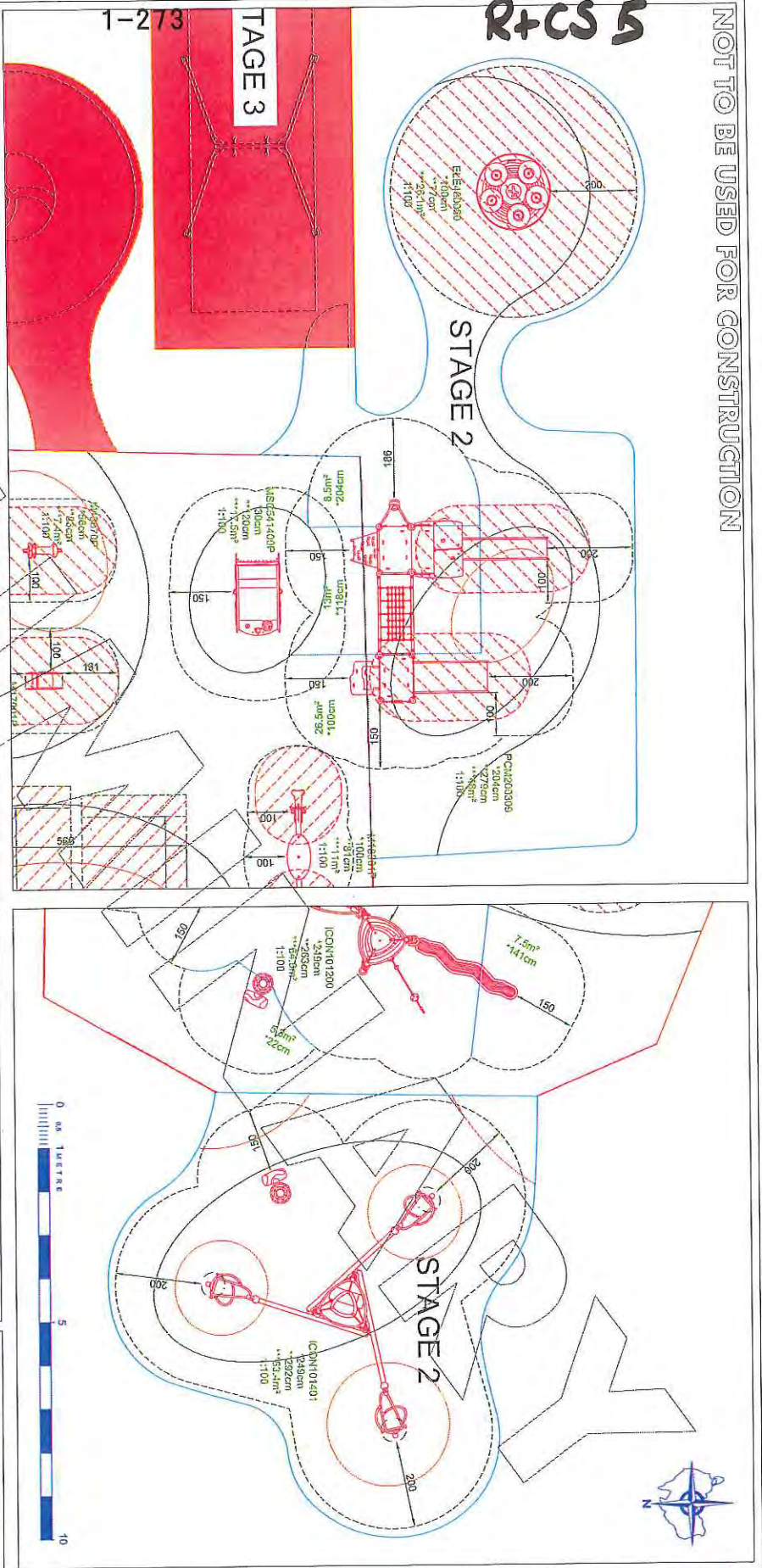
APPLICATION OF THE POLICY

Nuisance created by overhanging trees throughout the Northern Midlands Council municipal area, other than areas within the Rural Resource or Environmental Management zones, shall be minimised through the following process.

<p>Overhanging trees shall be:</p>	<p>Cut back to the boundary fence; and Provide a clear height above an area intended mainly for the use of pedestrians of 2.5 metres; and Provide a clear height above an area designated as a horse trail of 3.0 metres; and Provide a clear height above the nature strip, on the carriage-way side of a constructed foot path of 4.5 metres.</p>
<p>Every street shall be inspected twice per year:</p>	<p>An authorised officer shall drive each street. All properties where overhanging trees are observed shall be photographed.</p>

Inspection results to be recorded.	Down load photographs and register in data-works against overhanging trees and the applicable property.
Request property owners to remove the overhanging trees to provide the required clearance. Note: Planning approval may be required in Heritage areas.	Prepare and send standard letter to the owners of all identified properties Provide 14 days for necessary works to be undertaken.
Consideration of specific requests for relaxation of requirements due to special circumstances, e.g. impact on hedge or heritage values.	Requests to be received by Planning & Development Management, in conjunction with Council's Heritage Adviser and Works & Infrastructure as considered appropriate.
Follow up inspection between 14 and 21 days after letters sent.	All properties, the subject of request letters, shall be reinspected and rephotographed.
Inspection results to be recorded.	Down load photographs and register in data-works against overhanging trees and the applicable property.
Abatement notices	Prepare and serve abatement notices on the owners of all properties identified in the follow up inspection to have overhanging trees. Provide a further 14 days for compliance.
Follow up inspection between 14 and 21 days after abatement notices sent.	All properties, the subject of request letters, shall be reinspected and rephotographed.
Inspection results to be recorded.	Down load photographs and register in data-works against overhanging trees and the applicable property.
Infringement Notices	Prepare and serve Infringement Notices in accordance with s.204A of the Local Government Act 1993 on the owners of all properties where abatement notice not complied with and an appeal has not been lodged with a magistrate. Forward copy of notice to Corporate Services to raise debtor. Corporate Services to refer all unpaid fines to the State Government's Monetary Penalties Unit for further enforcement action.

Undertake necessary works	<p>Prepare and send letter to the owners of all properties where abatement notices not complied with to advise that, in accordance with s.201 of the Local Government Act 1993, Council will send a contractor to undertake the necessary works and the owner will be charged for the costs of such action.</p> <p>Engage contractor to undertake required works.</p> <p>Provide contractor with individual purchase order for each property.</p> <p>Upon receipt of account from contractor, after works completed, advise Corporate Services to enable an account for costs (including administration costs) to be sent to the property owners.</p>
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PLEASE NOTE:-

- KOMPANI'S COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES EXTEND ONLY TO THE SUPPLY OF PLAY EQUIPMENT AND NOT TO THE LANDSCAPING OR EQUIPMENT PROVIDED BY OTHERS (IF PRESENT). ANY THIRD PARTY EQUIPMENT SHOWN IS BASED ON INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO KOMPANI BY OTHERS, AND MAY NOT BE CORRECT. OVERALL PLAYGROUND DESIGN, INCLUDING SITE LEVELS, IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CLIENT.
- ALL SYSTEMS WITH PLATFORMS AT A HEIGHT OF 1300mm FROM GROUND LEVEL, MUST BE INSTALLED AT A MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF 1300mm. PLEASE CONFER WITH INSTALLER PRIOR TO ANY INTRUSIONS.
- KOMPANI RECOMMEND ALL SLIDES FACE SOUTH EAST TO SOUTH WEST OR BE COVERED WITH A SUITABLE SHADING STRUCTURE.

<p>KOMPANI® KOMPANI-24 Playspace Pty Ltd www.kompni.com.au</p> <p>CLIENT: NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL</p> <p>SITE: VICTORIA SQUARE LONGFORD STAGE 2</p> <p>SCALE: 1:100@A3 DRAWING NO.: PREM5111 DRAWN BY: EB CHECKED: C.M. DATE: 8.02.17 KOMPANI AGENT: ULTIMATE PLAY FILL AREA: m² FILL PERIMETER: Lm</p> <p>PRODUCT CODES: ALL FREE SPACE ZONE ASSEMBLY SAFETY ZONE CIRCULATION ZONE ENTRY SPACE ZONE BY SAFETY ZONE FINAL DRAWING</p> <p>PRELIMINARY DWG THE PROPERTY OF KOMPANI PLAYGROUNDS PTY LTD. REPRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DRAWING WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF KOMPANI PLAYGROUNDS PTY LTD. IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED. UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.</p> <p>TOLERANCES: ALL DIMENSIONS ARE +1MM UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED. ASSEMBLY SAFETY ZONE, ENTRY SAFETY ZONE, KOMPANI EQUIPMENT ARE INDICATED IN CERTAIN CASES AS SHOWN ON OLD BLOCKS.</p> <p>KOMPANI RECOMMENDS A 300mm CLEARANCE BETWEEN PLATFORMS AND SHOULD TO ALLOW FOR BOUNCING AND SWINGSET OPERATION. THIS DOES NOT APPLY TO SLIDES OR TOWERS. THIS DRAWING SHOWS ONLY AREAS TO BE USED FOR FINAL LANDSCAPE LAYOUTS.</p>		
PLAY EQUIPMENT	NAME	CODE
1	STAGE 2	
2	SPYGLASS	ICON10104
3	MULTI SPINNER	ELE60080
4	DOUBLE TOWER	PCN200050-008
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		

Ultimate Play



Victoria Square - Stage 2

BELINDA DAVEY

M. 0408 833 384

E belinda@ultimodeplay.com.au
ultimodeplay.com.au

KOMPANI

This design incorporates different activities to engage & excite kids.

Two tower w/ U-net

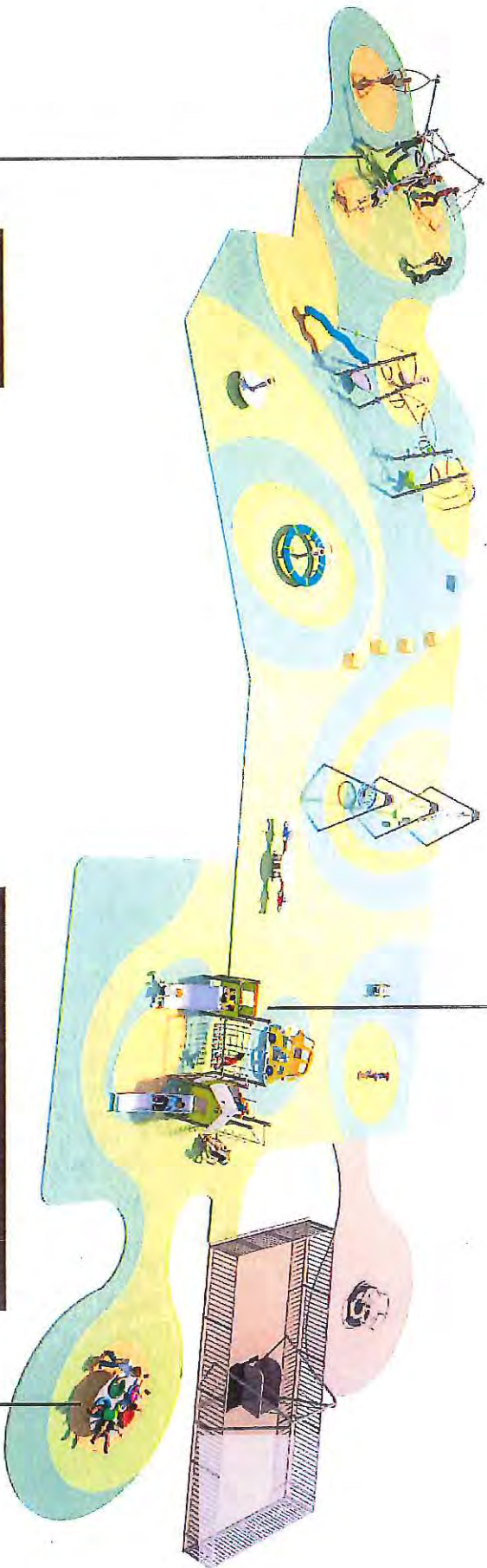
This play combination offers worlds of versatile play on elevated and ground level. A nice, inclined platform stair takes the child securely onto the tower platform from which the child can play with the Count&Calculate panel while waiting for a friend and go down the double slide with. Alternatively, the child can go on a climb into the great U-net, a huge net hammock supporting climbing and swaying in numerous ways.

Swirl

Take control and perform the fastest spins. Playing is performing. Swirl is about rotation, climbing and gaming for kids at all levels and abilities. Rotation and climbing are key elements of Swirl's different games. The trick is to control the spinner and not be controlled by it. This calls for speed, acrobatics and athletics. The Nodes are activated by turning around quickly on the spinners.

Multi-spinner carousel

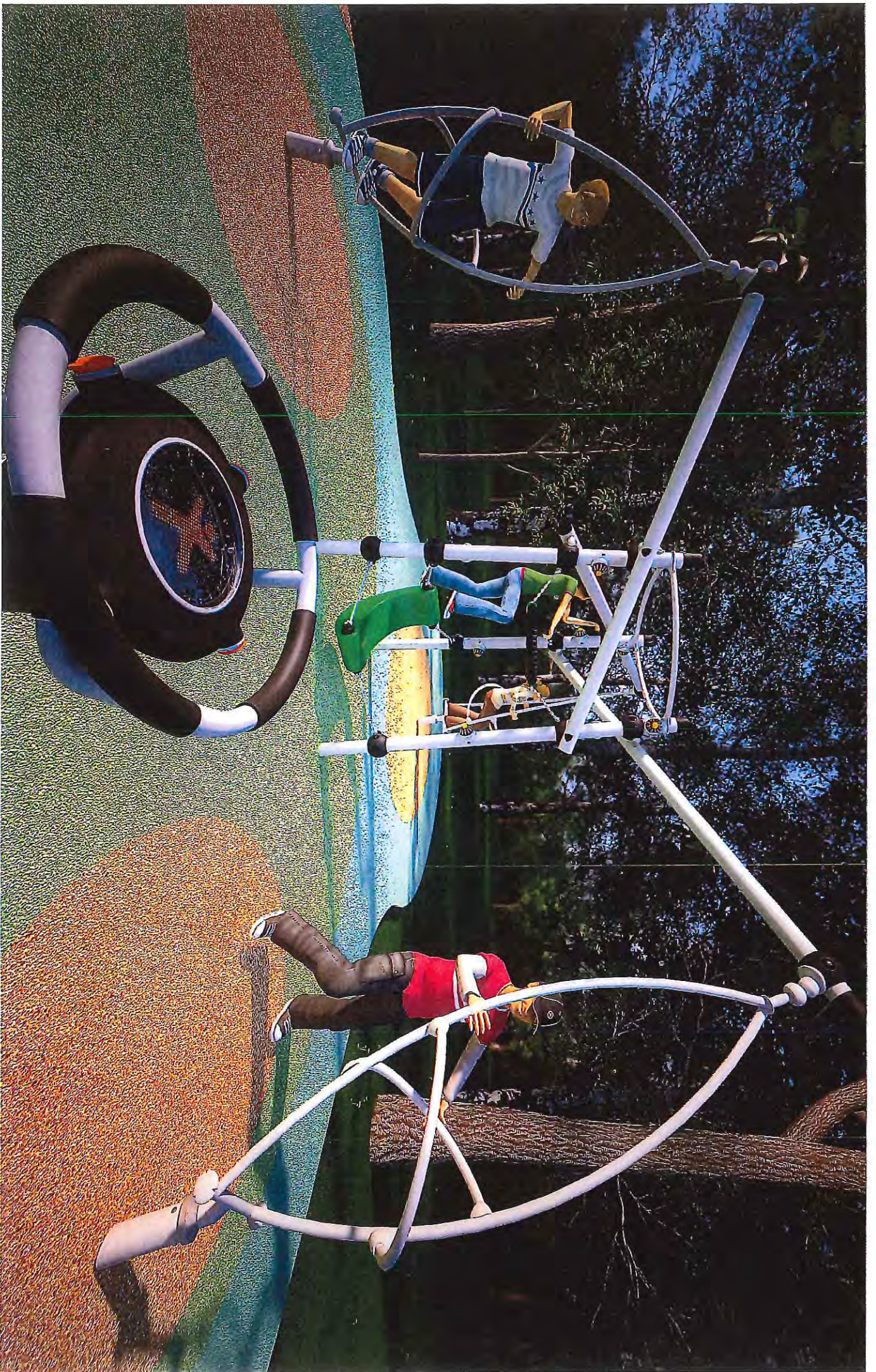
The KOMPAN Multispinner carousel is a thoroughly tested piece of fun social play and balance training, unique in function: the five seats are comfortable to get in and out. Here children lie, sit and the older and more agile children stand as the carousel spins. Younger children invent simple games according to which colour seat you get. Children can work the carousel up to a quite speedy spin - thrilling and fun.















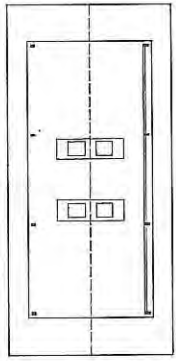
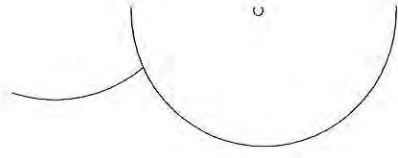
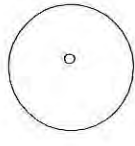
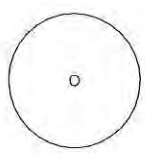
**PROPOSED BBQ SHELTER LONGFORD VILLAGE GREEN
 LONGFORD
 NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL
 JAN 2016**



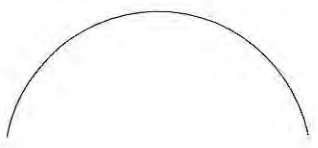
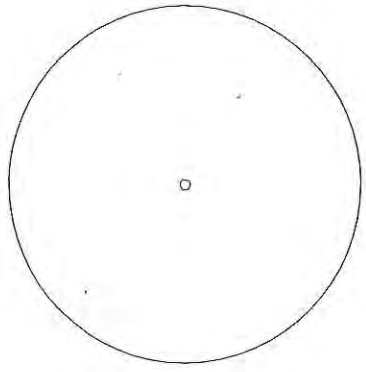
DAVID DENMAN
 ARCHITECTS
 'old customs house'
 7/59 williams st loughceston 7250
 t: 03 6334 4899
 f: 03 6344 6979
 e: david@denmanarchitects.com.au
 Accreditation No CC157G

Archer Street

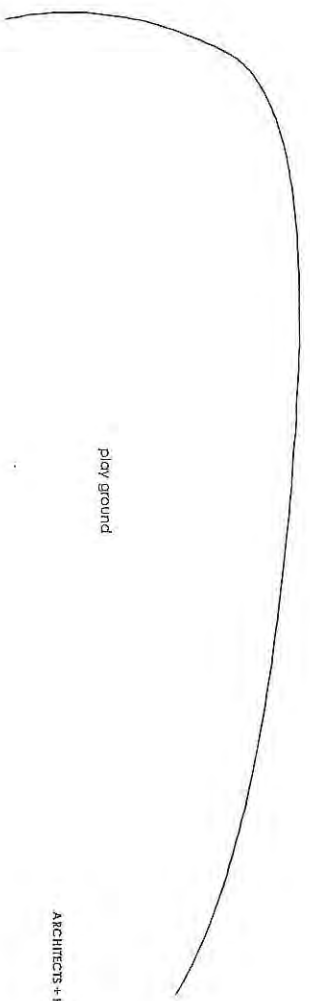
foot path



proposed BBQ shelter



site plan
Scale: 1:150



play ground

ARCHITECTS + HERITAGE CONSULTANTS

PROPOSED BBQ SHELTER LONGFORD VILLAGE GREEN LONGFORD NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL

JAN 2016



DAVID DENMAN

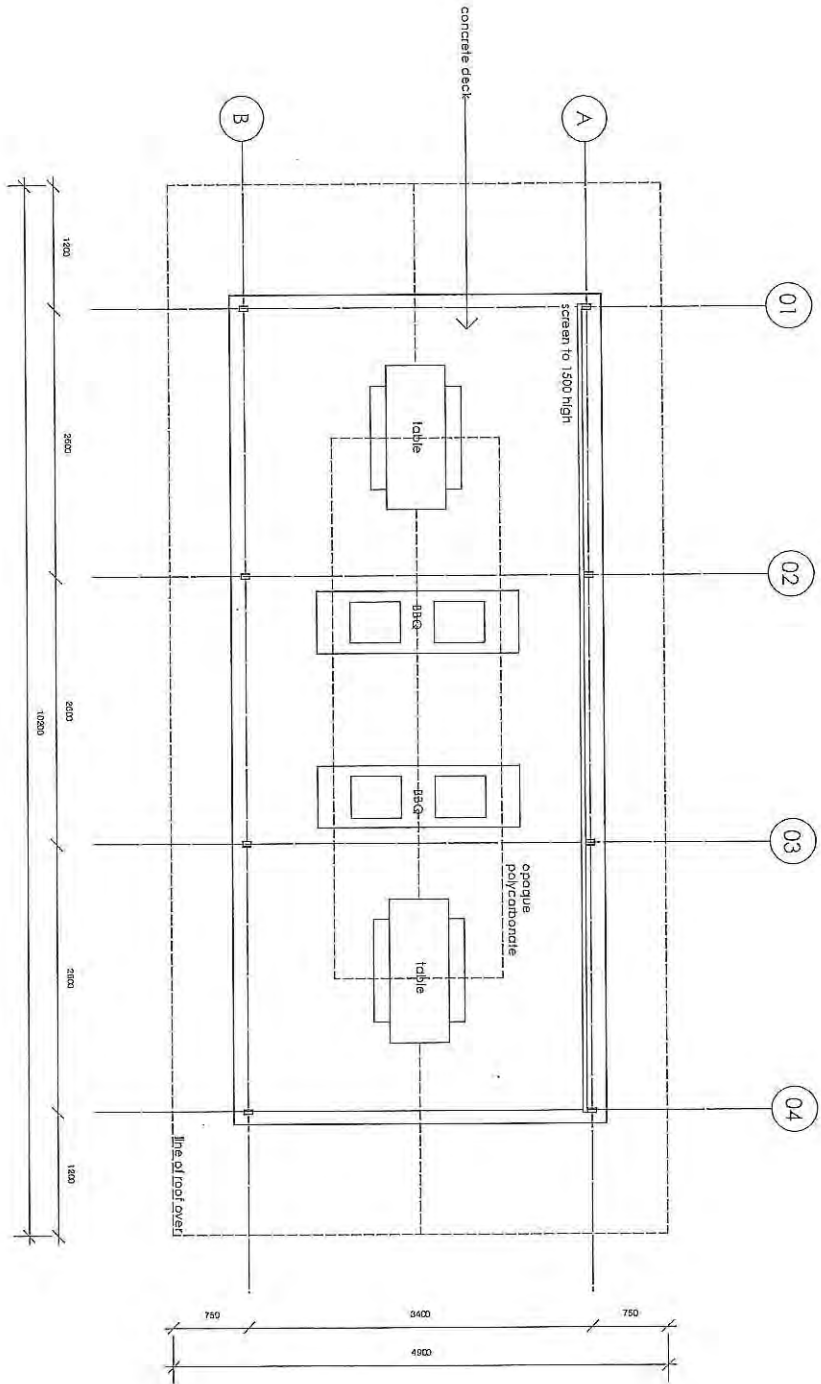
'old customs house'

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t: 03 4334 4899

e: david@denmanarchitects.com

Accreditation No CC1576



floor plan
Scale: 1:50

**PROPOSED BBQ SHELTER LONGFORD VILLAGE GREEN
LONGFORD
NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL**
JAN 2016

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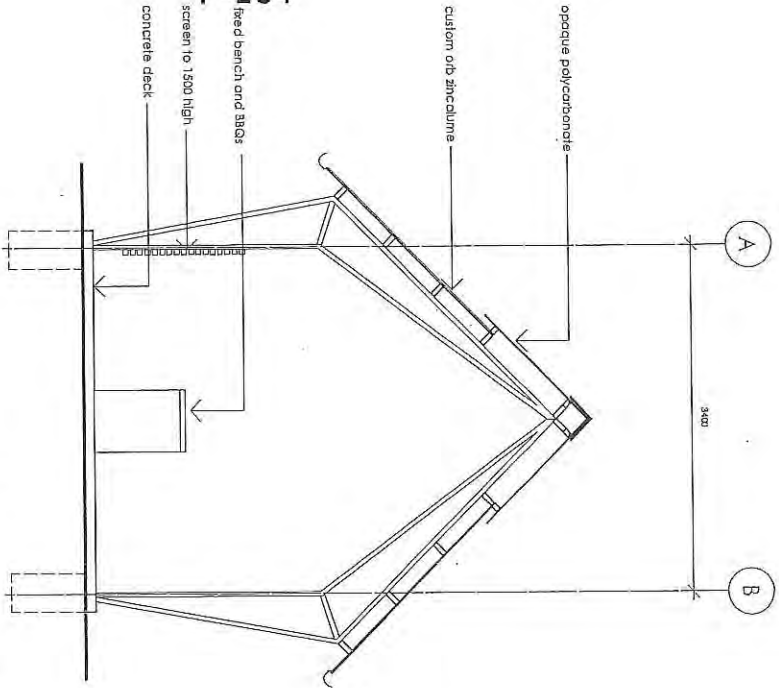
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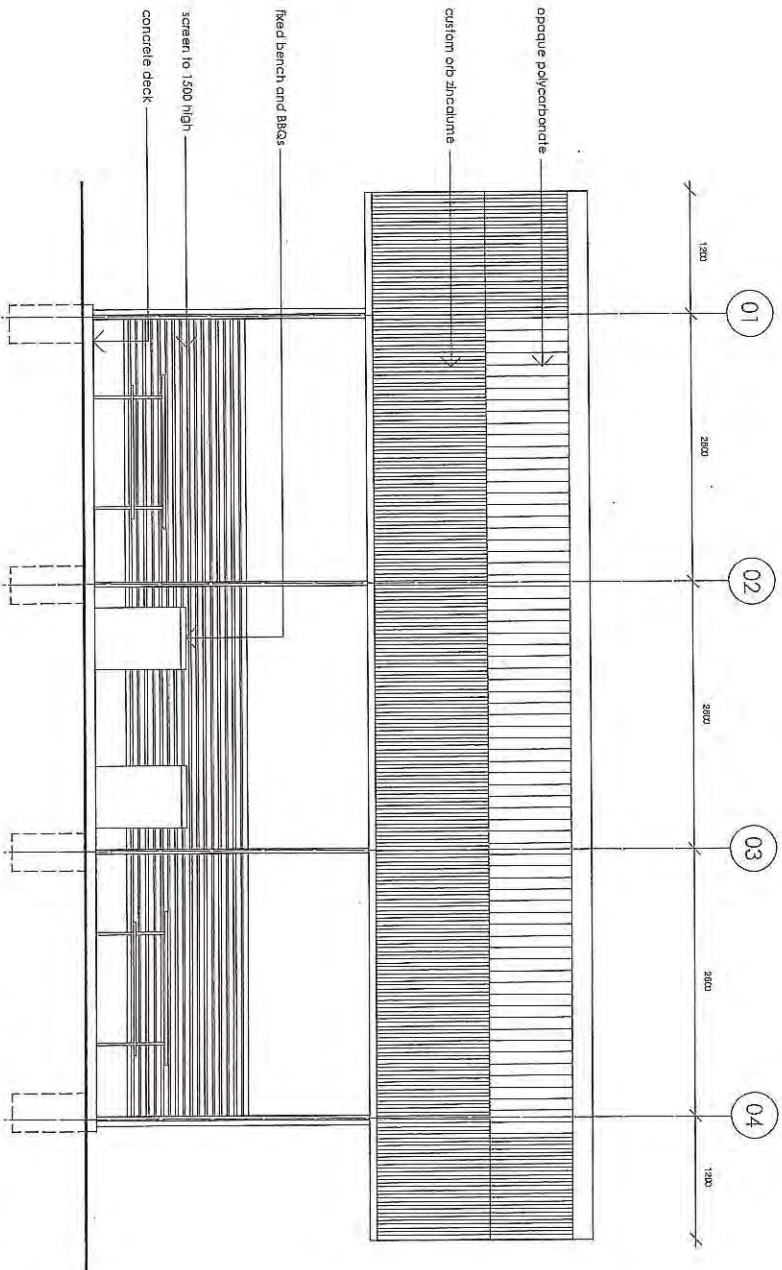
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Accreditation No CC1576

1-284



elevation 1
Scale: 1:50



elevation 2
Scale: 1:50

ARCHITECTS + HERITAGE CONSULTANTS



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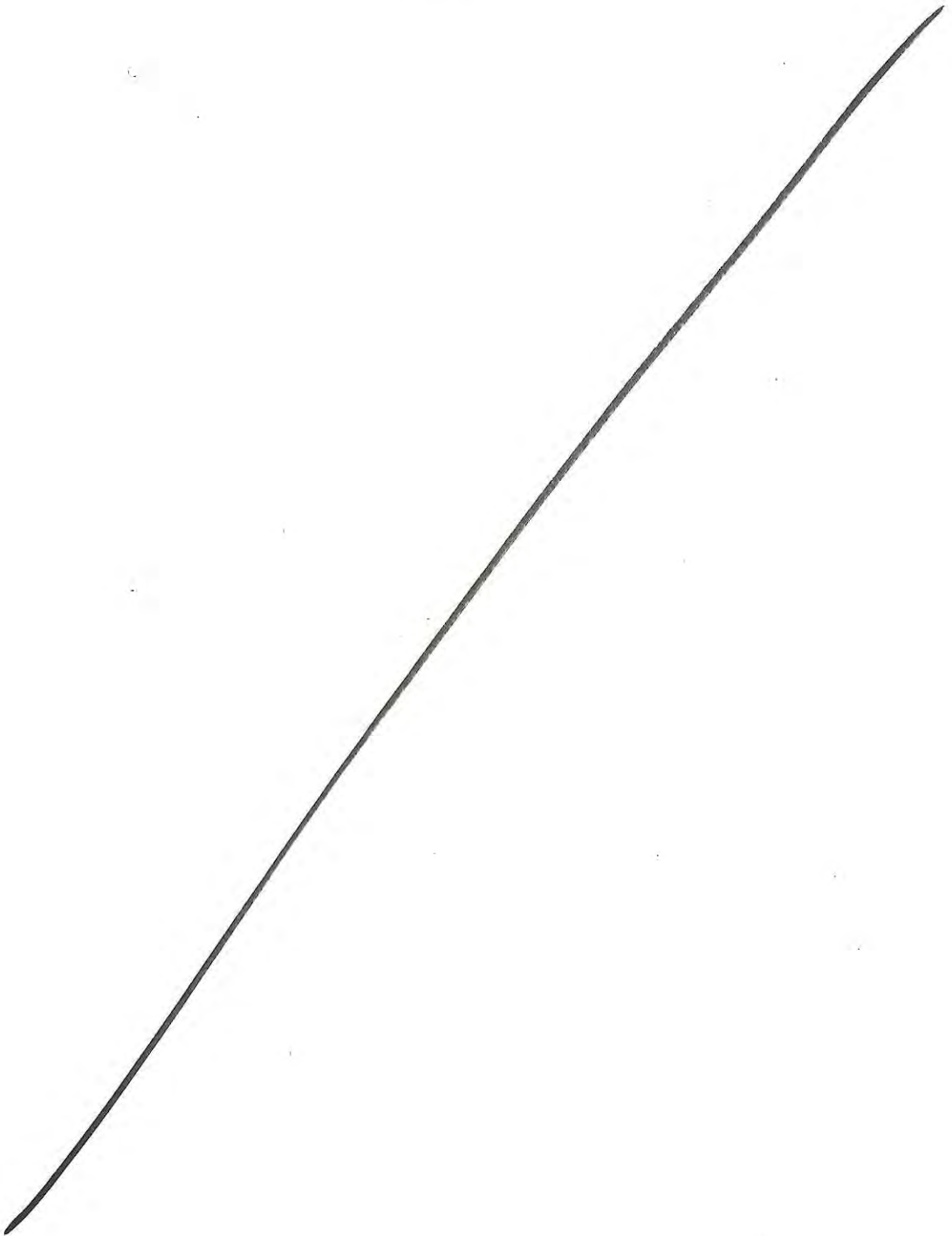
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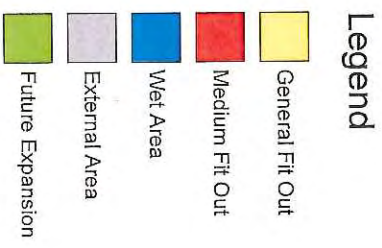
PROPOSED BBQ SHELTER LONGFORD VILLAGE GREEN
LONGFORD
NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL
JAN 2016



LONGFORD VILLAGE GREEN PLAYGROUND: USAGE OF THE THREE KOMPAN ICON UNITS

9 DECEMBER 2016 – 31 JANUARY 2017

DATA ITEM	9 – 31 DECEMBER 2016	1 – 31 JANUARY 2017
No. of games played	1,517	9,691
No. of game players	1,807	11,712
Total est. calories burned	7,780	49,833
Games played in order of popularity	Nova – ping pong Rocky – marble drop Nova – speed chaser Nova- direction changer Space - capture	Nova ping pong Nova direction changer Nova speed chaser Space colour chase Space pump it (NB Rocky was out of order for a no. of days in January)
Usage by day of the week (%)		
Monday	12.2	15.8
Tuesday	14.8	19.7
Wednesday	5.4	16.4
Thursday	17.5	1.3
Friday	22.2	11.1
Saturday	13.1	17.1
Sunday	14.8	18.6
Usage by time of day (%)		
7-9am	4.8	3.8
9-11am	16.8	17
11-1pm	17.7	19.5
1-3pm	16.6	17
3-5pm	19.6	14.4
5-7pm	14.7	18.4
7-9pm	9.8	9.9



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 launceston@philplighton.com.au
 Hobart / Launceston

Campbell Town War Memorial Oval
 Northern Midlands Council

Option 1
 LOCAL FLOOR PLAN

Date: 09/02/17
 Scale: 1 : 200
 Drawing No: **A202**



- Legend**
- General Fit Out
 - Medium Fit Out
 - Wet Area
 - External Area
 - Future Expansion

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Campbell Town War Memorial Oval
 Northern Midlands Council

Option 2

'REGIONAL' FLOOR PLAN

Date: 09/02/17
 Scale: 1 : 200
 Drawing No: **A201**