© Context Pty Ltd 2014

Project Team:
John Dyke, Senior Heritage Consultant
Annabel Neylon, Senior Heritage Consultant
John Beetham, Horticulturalist Richmond Hill Garden Design

Report Register
This report register documents the development and issue of the report entitled Malmsbury Cemetery Conservation Management Plan undertaken by Context Pty Ltd in accordance with our internal quality management system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project No.</th>
<th>Issue No.</th>
<th>Notes/description</th>
<th>Issue Date</th>
<th>Issued to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Draft Report</td>
<td>August 2014</td>
<td>Janet Cropley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Final Report</td>
<td>October 2014</td>
<td>Janet Cropley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Context Pty Ltd
22 Merri Street, Brunswick 3056
Phone 03 9380 6933
Facsimile 03 9380 4066
Email context@contextpl.com.au
Web www.contextpl.com.au
CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Background 1
1.2 Project objectives 1
1.3 Scope 1
1.4 Study area 1
1.5 Project methodology 3
1.6 Definitions 4
1.7 Acknowledgements 4
1.8 Project Team 4

2 UNDERSTANDING MALMSBURY CEMETERY 5
2.1 History 5
2.2 Description 15
2.3 Vegetation Survey 30
2.4 Ownership and use 31

3 WHY IS MALMSBURY CEMETERY SIGNIFICANT? 32
3.1 Introduction 32
3.2 Existing Heritage Listings 32
3.3 Existing Assessment of Significance 32
3.4 Establishing a threshold of local significance 33
3.5 Revised Statement of significance 35
3.6 Significance of elements 37

4 CONSERVATION ISSUES 43
4.1 Introduction 43
4.2 Malmsbury Cemetery Trust aspirations 43
4.3 Obligations to conserve significance 43
4.4 Visitor and public access 43
4.5 Views of external stakeholders 44
4.6 Condition and threats 44
4.7 Management and operational issues 46

5 VISION AND PHILOSOPHY 47
5.1 Introduction 47
5.2 Vision 47
5.3 Philosophy 47

6 POLICY 48
6.1 Introduction 48
6.2 Objective 48
6.3 Place as a whole 48
6.4 Landscape & setting 49
6.5 Graves, Buildings and structures 50
6.6 Traffic, Access and Parking 52
6.7 Choice of Materials 52
6.8 Interpretation 53
6.9 Records and moveable heritage 53
6.10 Management and decision-making 54
6.11 New works 55
6.12 Management of Change 55
6.13 Investigation and Research 56
6.14 Community participation in cemetery conservation 56
6.15 Adoption, implementation and review 57

7 IMPLEMENTATION 58
7.1 Introduction 58
7.2 Action Plan 58
7.3 Priorities and phasing 63

REFERENCES 65
APPENDIX 1 66
How a place is tested against the HERCON Criteria:

APPENDIX 2 67
Malmsbury Cemetery Trust – Minute Book

APPENDIX 3 70
Malmsbury Cemetery plant survey - numerical listing

APPENDIX 4 94
Clause 43.01 of Macedon Ranges Planning Scheme (Heritage Overlay)
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background
This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) has been prepared for the Malmsbury Cemetery Trust (MCT) with the aim of advising MCT on the heritage significance and future management of an important local historic place. It follows on from recent advice given on weed management within the cemetery reserve and a tree inspection report for risk mitigation.

The cemetery is located south of the township of Malmsbury, a small town in the Macedon Ranges, approximately 95km north of Melbourne. The cemetery is situated on an elevated site, overlooking the township of Malmsbury and sited directly above the Malmsbury Reservoir, a dammed portion of the Coliban River (see Figure 2). The cemetery dates from 1857 and has a high level of heritage significance, both to the local community and the broader Macedon Ranges Shire. In recognition of its importance at the local level, it is included on the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay as part of the Malmsbury Precinct (HO148).

The cemetery continues to function as a working burial ground, with approximately 12 burials per year.

1.2 Project objectives
The specific objectives for the CMP for Malmsbury Cemetery are to:

- Ensure the importance of the cemetery as a distinctive local landscape and a significant heritage place is understood and its values conserved.
- Assist Malmsbury Cemetery Trust to manage the values of the cemetery in a co-ordinated manner and in accordance with heritage best-practice.

1.3 Scope
The CMP will provide a framework of policies, conservation guidelines and actions for managing and conserving all of the identified heritage values of the cemetery. It will address:

- The overall management of the character of the cemetery landscape and its future development.
- The management of the trees and shrubs including advice on new planting in key areas.
- The presentation and interpretation of the cemetery as a distinctive and significant heritage site within the broader Malmsbury township landscape.

1.4 Study area
Malmsbury Cemetery was first reserved in 1860 (although a plan was prepared in 1857) and extended to form the current reserve area in 1872. The cemetery is situated some distance from the town centre on high ground overlooking the dam end of the Malmsbury Reservoir. It is approached along Ross Street off the old Calder Highway leading to Lauriston Road and then Lasslett Street (see Figure 2).
Figure 1 View of the Malmsbury Cemetery from 'One Tree Hill' in the eastern portion of the Cemetery Reserve (extension c.1872) (Source: Context, 2014)

Figure 2 Location of Malmsbury Cemetery Reserve (red outline) in relation to the township and other relevant features (Source: Context, 2014)
1.5 Project methodology

1.5.1 Method

The development of the CMP has been based on the methodology contained in *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance* (1999) and the Heritage Council of Victoria’s guide to *Conservation Management Plans: Managing Heritage Places*. It has involved the gathering of site, documentary and oral evidence, confirmation of significance, and the development of policies. The key steps in the study process were to:

1 – **Understand the place**
- Document the place and its components
- Document its history and associations

2 – **Assess significance**
- Define the heritage values
- Develop a statement of significance
- Define the relative significance of each component of the place

3 – **Identify issues**
- Assess condition
- Define conservation obligations
- Identify future needs and requirements
- Identify opportunities and constraints

4 – **Develop conservation policies**
- Define a vision and philosophy for management
- Detail specific conservation policies

5 – **Implementation**
- Establish an action plan
- Consider phasing and implementation

1.5.2 Limitations

This CMP considers the historical development of the cemetery particularly in terms of its main vegetation features and assesses and makes recommendations on their conservation and management as well as the future development of the cemetery landscape. This project does not include a comprehensive identification of items of natural, social or indigenous heritage value.

Development details are not included in the brief for this project. Policy development is at a level sufficient to guide planning and management decisions and to identify actions, some of which will require more detailed plans.

1.5.3 Sources consulted

Documentary sources consulted in the preparation of this CMP are listed in references at the end of the report.
1.6 Definitions
The following definitions are drawn from *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (2013). They set out how heritage conservation terminology is used in this report:

**Adaptation:** modifying a place to suit the existing use or a proposed use.

**Associations:** the special connections that exist between people and a place.

**Compatible use:** a use which respects the cultural significance of a place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

**Conservation:** all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance.

**Cultural significance:** aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

**Fabric:** all the physical material of the place including components, fixtures, contents and objects.

**Maintenance:** the continuous protective care of the fabric and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction.

**Place:** site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

**Preservation:** maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

**Reconstruction:** returning a place to a known earlier state and is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of new material into the fabric.

**Restoration:** returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

**Setting:** the area around a place, which may include the visual catchment.

**Use:** means the functions of a place, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at that place.

1.7 Acknowledgements
Context wishes to thank the following people for their assistance with and input into the development of this CMP:

Malmsbury Cemetery Trust members:
Janet Cropley, Mike Stambrey, Ian Thomas, Robert Hooppell

In addition, we would like to thank the following people for their assistance into the historical research of the cemetery and its development:

Sue Walter, Malmsbury Historic Society Inc.
Kyneton Historical Society

1.8 Project Team
Context’s project team comprised Senior Consultants John Dyke and Annabel Neylon with assistance from sub-consultant arborist, John Beetham of Richmond Hill Garden Designs.
2 UNDERSTANDING MALMSBURY CEMETERY

2.1 History

Background to early cemetery layouts

The passing of the English Metropolitan Internments Act which granted that the Board of Health in London was to provide burial grounds influenced legislation in the Australian colonies. Cemeteries were usually developed in association with particular denominational churches or as a result of public meetings of concerned citizens. "In 1854, an 'Act for the Establishment and Management of Cemeteries in the Colony of Victoria' was passed by the Victorian Government forming the basis of cemetery management as we know it today. The Government had the power to appoint and remove trustees and lend or pay money for the establishment of cemeteries. The trustees were charged with the responsibilities to construct structures and avenues; impose rules and regulations to manage and protect the cemeteries; allow ministers of religion free access and religious denominations to build mortuary chapels; have the right to veto and remove inappropriate vaults and monuments; and to keep accounts and statements" (Sagazio, 1992:13)

The passing of the Municipal Institutions Establishment Act in 1854 became the basis of Victoria's local government. Local councils were given control over amenities including roads, bridges, streets, sanitation and public health. The 'Public Health Act' was also passed in 1854 and it was envisaged that local councils would also have the responsibility for management of public cemeteries. "Under the provisions of the Public Health Act 1889 the Minister for Health and the Department of Public Health became responsible for the management of cemeteries and the responsibility has remained within the Health portfolio since that time" (Sagazio, 1992:15).

Most small suburban and country cemeteries were simple in layout with graves in straight lines in either a grid or a design of winding paths. The latter was an influence from English cemetery design, particularly from John Claudius Loudon, and to a lesser extent American cemetery design, from such landscape garden designers as Calvert and Vaux.

Cemeteries generally were established with an evergreen coniferous perimeter planting, designed to screen boundaries, and also used to strengthen the axes of the layout. Plantings were typically those with a funeral iconography such as Cupressus funebris (Funeral Cypress), Cupressus torulosa (Bhutan Cypress) Cupressus sempervirens (Italian Cypress), various Pinus spp., Laurus nobilis (Bay Laurel), Juniper spp. (Junipers), Pittosporum spp. and Cedrus spp. (Cedars). Their common quality was their evergreen and sombre foliage. In special cases trees, shrubs or minor plants were planted with specific association for the deceased. Cemeteries were subdivided into sections according to the major Christian denominations. In rare cases, such as at Malmsbury, there were also sections for non-Christians, such as Jews.

A plan for Malmsbury Cemetery

The extant plan for the Malmsbury Cemetery was prepared in 1857 by the Department of Crown Lands, and a 12 acre site was formally gazetted in 1861 (Department of Crown Lands, 1857; Registry of Cemetery Gazettal’s, 1861). The 1857 plan which shows a diagrammatic layout of the cemetery including the circular lawn and main access drives roughly equates with what remains on the ground in 2014 (see figure 3). It is likely that the layout was prepared to a 'standardised' design which took into account the geological formation of the land. However, there is a possibility that it may have been undertaken by a Mr Archdale, who later surveyed the extension of the Cemetery Reserve in 1872. No details regarding early proposed plantings have been found.
Early burials and layout

The first burials took place on the high ground in the south west corner of the site. The first is believed to be that of Harriett Low, wife of the Reverend John Stanley Low, the first ‘incumbent of this Parish who fell asleep in Jesus’ in 1860. Other burials followed, although there appears to be a concentration of older grave sites in the Episcopalian (Church of England) Section on the south and west perimeter of the reserve (overlooking the Reservoir) and on the western boundary of the Wesleyan section, again, overlooking the water towards the township of Malmsbury. This is likely to reflect the principal denominational makeup of the township in the 1860s.

Cemetery fencing and gates were particularly important in the nineteenth century. The establishment of fencing played the dual role of protection of graves, plantings and monuments from animals and vandalism, but perhaps even more importantly, it defined and enclosed the space as a distinctive element within the landscape (National Trust of Australia, Victoria:18). Within twelve months of the cemetery being formally gazetted, the Malmsbury Cemetery Trust called for tenders to complete the fencing of the cemetery ground, installing a new gate and repairing the main gate (Malmsbury Cemetery Trust Minute Book, 1862:278 & 4). No documentary evidence of the type of gate or fencing has been proven, but fencing is likely to be a combination of simple pickets at the entry, the remainder being post and rail. Late nineteenth century images show evidence of both forms of fences (see figure 5). The local paper stated “after nearly three years of office, by the trustees, the most important work of fencing in the Cemetery is now likely to be completed” (Kyneton Observer, 12/7/1862:4). The footpaths and formal drives were established in 1871, and consisted of earthen paths cut into the existing site, with ditches for drainage along either side. In some places, including the central drive and the circular lawn, evidence of the cut earthen paths survives, with later brick spoon drains intact (c. 1908).

Figure 3 - 1857 Plan of Cemetery at Malmsbury, Department Crown Lands & Survey, 1857

Plans were made in 1871 to extend the cemetery reserve to the east. A Mr Archdale was proposed by the Cemetery Trust to be employed to survey and prepare a plan of the [extension of] land to be applied for from the Crown Lands Department for a Cemetery Caretakers Residence (Malmsbury Cemetery Trust Minute Book, 1871: 322). The extension of ‘some additional land’ was subsequently granted in 1872, although the plan of subdivision was not received from Mr. Archdale until 1877 (Malmsbury Cemetery Trust Minute Book, 1872:324; see figure 4).
Cemetery improvements during the late 19th century

Significant improvements occurred to the Cemetery in 1873, including forming and gravelling the main roads and footpaths, installing ‘three rail [timber] fencing, the ‘trenching land and manoeuvring earth for plating in a circle’ and painting and writing noticeboards. Gravel paths were typical of the nineteenth century cemetery, and various references are made through the Trust’s Minute Book during the period 1870 – 1925 for paths to be re-gravelled or re-surfaced. It is unusual however that brick drains (which were usually established in the nineteenth century, as was the fashion) were not installed until 1908, particularly given the drainage issues of the site. Photographs from the late nineteenth century clearly show split timber fences construct fences, constructed of three roughly split rails between posts in the round (see figure 5). By the mid 1890s, the more public parts of the cemetery had the original split timber post and rail fencing replaced by painted picket fencing, and extensions of the picket fencing to enclose the whole site was planned (Malmsbury Cemetery Trust Minute Book, 1894: 546).
The years between 1877 and 1882 show that significant efforts were made to ‘beautify’ the grounds, with various records of trees being procured and planted throughout these years, as well as repair to the fences and grounds (Malmsbury Cemetery Trust Minute Book, 1877-1882). Typical of the period, the perimeter and principal axes were planted with pines. The records also indicate that a hedge of Prickly Acacia was established at this time (this may be a reference to Gorse or some similar prickly hedging plant rather than *Acacia nilotica*). The use of a hedge of Prickly Acacia hedging in places indicates there may have been issues with animals straying animals located in the surrounding fields.

Although a caretaker was appointed in the early 1870s, it was not until 1886 that the caretaker’s cottage was erected; constructed by a local builder, Mr. Bigg on the reserve’s extension, located some distance east of the Cemetery itself. The long-time caretaker, Mr. Tatterson resided in the residence until his retirement in 1902. The cottage is likely to have been constructed of timber, with rubble and cement footings (some of which survive extant); the cost of construction was 186 pounds (Malmsbury Cemetery Trust Minute Book, 1886: 364). Other than the footings, two Pines survive, as do the ruins of iron water tanks, a ruinous dry-stone wall and associated planting of Hawthorn defining the boundary between the original 12 acre cemetery reserve and the 8 acre cemetery reserve extension on which the caretaker’s residence was located. The caretaker’s residence is believed to have survived on the site until 1955.
Figure 6 Evidence of the dry stone wall and Hawthorn hedge which once divided the Caretaker’s residence from the Cemetery proper (Source: Context, 2014)

Figure 7 Footings of the caretaker’s residence - rubble, cement and brick as well as iron water tanks at the rear (Source: Context, 2014)
Tree Planting

Further tree planting occurred in the cemetery between 1887 and 1889, as a result of a request made to the State Nursery at Macedon for trees ‘of an appropriate species’ (Malmsbury Cemetery Trust Minute Book, 1887 & 1889: 367 & 369). The increased activity in tree plantings was presumably as a result of Mr. Tatterson, the long-time caretaker finally being established in a residence on site. It is believed that the majority of trees provided by the State Nursery at Macedon were Oaks (*Quercus robur*), Monterey Pines (*Pinus radiata*), and Stone Pines (*Pinus pinea*), Peppercorn Trees (*Schinus areira*) and possibly a selection of Eucalypts, mainly Tasmanian (or Southern) Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus*). It is possible that the following mature trees which survive on site date from this period (c.1887): the mature Pine at the entrance gate to the Cemetery, the remnants of the row of Tasmanian (or Southern) Blue Gums along the driveway to the cemetery (including the lone specimen within the cemetery on the eastern boundary) and the Pines at the site of the caretaker’s residence and the hillock nearby. It is believed that the cemetery was replanted with more Pines along the principal drives and footpaths in the late nineteenth century.

Over half the trees planted in 1889 did not survive the year, indicating that either the placement of the trees or the specimens themselves were not successful. There are numerous records between 1900-1905 relating the ‘grubbing out’ of Pines, and a consistent approach to replace the Pines with either shrubs (species unspecified) or Peppercorn Trees (*Schinus areira*) (MSTMB:1900-1905). It isn’t recorded whether the removal of pines referred to is as a result of: a) A tree death; b) Trees to large for the axes planted on; or c) The preference of a new ‘look’. Interestingly, there are no Peppercorn Trees extant within the cemetery reserve, but numerous plantings of various shrubs or small trees do survive. New plantings and procurements of shrubs are repeated throughout the first half of the twentieth century. It is likely that the Irish Strawberry Trees (*Arbutus unedo*) which survive in part along the central axis were planted in the very early twentieth century as ‘shrubs’, possibly designed as a hedge or avenue planting of small trees. These are now fine mature specimen trees, although there are some gaps in the avenue, and newer specimens of Laurestinus (*Viburnum tinus*) have replaced the original Irish Strawberry Trees in places. Other early shrubs which survive include the Japanese Spindle Bush (*Euonymus japonicus*).
of the site (where no new burials were occurring from c.1906) and as a contoured ‘boundary’ planting between the reservoir and the cemetery on the sloped land to the west of the reserve (See figure 8).

![Figure 9 View of the Cemetery (north-west corner) taken from east of the reserve, showing mature Pines, Gums and surviving picket boundary fence (Source: State Library Victoria Picture Collection: Roe Stereograph Co. ‘The Reservoir, Malmsbury Vic, c.1920-1954)'](image)

**Cemetery toilets and health concerns**

The growing Malmsbury community, and a series of state wide epidemics increased burials in the late 1800s, demand for improved facilities saw the erection of public toilets, for both sexes, in 1889. The ladies toilet is located within the cemetery reserve and the gentlemen’s is just beyond the current boundary fence.

![Figure 10 Ladies toilet c.1889 (Source: Context, 2014)'](image)

Records of public concern regarding the health and sanitation of water supplies near cemeteries throughout Victoria began almost as soon as Public Health Inspectors were appointed. By 1905, there was considerable concern that the location of the Malmsbury Cemetery, above the catchment for the Coliban Water Scheme was potentially polluted with
the run off from, and ‘ill humans’, in the graves located above in the Cemetery. The *Bendigo Advertiser* (06/09/1905:6) advised that Dr. Norris (of Bendigo) had reported to the Board of Health in 1903 that “…The defects in the protection of the (Malmsbury) reservoir banks from possible pollution by surface or subsurface drainage should be remedied. The portion of the Malmsbury Cemetery (south-west corner) sloping towards the reservoir should be dis-used”. There were calls for the Malmsbury cemetery to receive no more burials. After significant investigation and numerous public meetings and inspections of the site by Councillors, State Health Inspectors and others, it was agreed in 1906 that certain parts of the cemetery should be closed to burials—the southern and western boundaries of the site, removing the outer rows of burial plots designated for the Episcopalians, and the Independents, and a small section of the Wesleyans (see figure 16). The following year, a contract was let to create two new footpaths as well as cleaning existing paths, cutting hedges, clearing up generally. It is presumed that the two new footpaths were to accommodate the newly excluded areas of burials.

**Malmsbury Cemetery in the 20th century**

Throughout the early twentieth century, the cemetery continued to be well maintained, with work undertaken to purchase and plant new shrubs, make new paths (all to be 4 feet wide), painting the caretaker’s residence. Photographs taken looking towards the cemetery, at this time, show that it was well maintained, with clearly marked gravel paths, turning circle and orderly layout of graves (see figure 11).

![Figure 11 View to the Cemetery from the Railway embankment c. 1920 (State Library of Victoria, Picture Collection - Source: State Library Victoria Picture Collection: Rose Stereograph Co. 'View from the Railway Embankment, Malmsbury Vic, c.1920-1954)](image)

The construction of the lodge in the 1931 was the next major development at Malmsbury Cemetery (see figure 12). Miss Elizabeth Francis Stringer, a spinster, and eldest daughter to the Late John Stringer (J.P) donated funds to establish a bluestone lodge at the Malmsbury Cemetery. The Cemetery Trust approved the design prepared by Kyneton Monumental Masons of Kyneton, L Jones and W.T. Jones in 1930. The building, which is constructed of local bluestone, was completed after Miss Stringer’s death in 1930, aged 64 years. The completed lodge was handed over to the Trustees in 1931 (Health Department Cemetery Files, 1931 in HERMES record 74557).
The exact date of the row of English Oaks (*Quercus robur*) across the front boundary of the cemetery is not known. They are an important aesthetic feature, but also represent a change in the attitude towards the cemetery reserve’s size, layout and future growth. Based on their size, placement and condition, they appear to date from the period c.1905-1930. It is possible that they were planted in the early twentieth century (c.1906) as part of the rationalisation of the cemetery reserve site. The oaks clearly form a boundary planting; however, based on the cemetery layout plans from c. 1857 and c.1872, defining the cemetery with the row of oaks as the eastern boundary (and later erection of gateposts and gates) appears to be somewhat discriminatory against the Jewish and Baptist denominational burial areas, which are now located beyond the cemetery boundaries.

Aerial photographs show the row of English Oaks (*Quercus robur*) is well established by 1946, indicating that they are likely to be planted closer to the turn of the century rather than in the 1930s as has been suggested (there is some suggestion they may date to 1931 and the establishment of the new lodge). It is also possible that the oaks represent an alternate planting related to the First World War or individual donation or memorial which is no longer part of the communal history of the site. Further research to determine their date is required.

The caretaker’s residence continued to be operational until at least 1955, and possibly beyond this date. It has either been demolished or relocated as very little fabric remains in situ. The cemetery is now managed by the Cemetery Trust, and maintained by the Mount Alexander Shire Council and the Malmbsbury Youth Justice Centre.
Figure 13 Red line shows current boundary of cemetery burials - note east boundary is planted with English Oaks - excluding Baptists and Jewish sections
2.2 Description

Landscape setting and views
Malmsbury Cemetery is situated on high ground south-east of the township overlooking Malmsbury Reservoir. The main part of the cemetery is enclosed by mature trees including a row of English Oaks (*Quercus robur*) on the entrance boundary and Monterey Pines (*Pinus radiata*) on the higher ground to the south and west. Within the cemetery ground further mature trees and shrubs, mainly exotic species, add to the character of the historic cemetery landscape. Exotic and native tree species were introduced into the Malmsbury area from the mid nineteenth century onwards and this has created a very distinctive landscape setting for the township.

Malmsbury Cemetery Reserve forms a characteristic feature on the skyline in views across Malmsbury Reservoir and from Malmsbury Viaduct and Botanic Gardens. There are equally impressive views from within the Cemetery ground with filtered views north to the township and along the western boundary over Malmsbury Reservoir, dam and causeway and to the historic railway viaduct and botanic gardens.

![View of Malmsbury Cemetery from 'One-tree hill'; the high ground within the cemetery paddock.](Source: Context 2014)

![Filtered views from the western boundary over Malmsbury Reservoir and view of 'One-tree hill'.](Source: Context 2014)

Physical and environmental context
Malmsbury is an area of former gold mining and quarrying, with volcanic rock forming the underlying geology (an application to open a small quarry within the cemetery reserve extension was never granted). Within the Malmsbury area the Coliban River and associated creeks form a major feature and have created an undulating landscape reflected in the topography of the cemetery reserve and its immediate surrounds.

Malmsbury is located within the Central Victorian Uplands bioregion and the Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) represented on site include; *Valley Grassy Forest* (47) and *Plains Grassy Woodland* (55). Both classes are considered vulnerable and endangered. There are a small
number of Narrow-leaved Peppermint (*Eucalyptus radiata* subsp. *radiata*) and Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*) trees within the cemetery reserve, mostly self-sown on grave sites, and indigenous grasses (Kangaroo Grass – *Themeda triandra*) can be found in certain areas, although the ground cover is dominated by exotic weed species such as Watsonia and Periwinkle.

**Cultural landscape**

The cemetery reserve is made up of a number of distinct areas and elements reflecting the cultural heritage of the site. Their locations are shown on the figures below and described as follows.

![Figure 16 Outer Cemetery Reserve elements (Source: Context 2014)](image)

**Outer cemetery reserve**

The area outside of the main cemetery burial ground is dominated by the cemetery paddock and cemetery drive. Elements, located on Figure 16 above, include:

1. Cemetery Reserve entrance
2. Cemetery drive
3. Caretaker’s cottage site
4. Dam and wind pump
5. Car park area

**1 Cemetery Reserve entrance**

A white picket fence signifies the entrance to the cemetery reserve alongside a metal frame and wire mesh gate. A picket fence at the reserve entrance was first noted in the nineteenth century and an original Monterey Pine still dominates the entrance site.
2 Cemetery drive

A gravel drive leads to the main cemetery ground. Occasional mature Tasmanian (or Southern) Blue Gums line the drive on the cemetery paddock side and a row of young Pin Oaks (Quercus palustris) have been recently planted on the south side by the neighbouring landowner.

3 Caretaker’s cottage site

The cottage was built in 1886 at a cost of £186 on land east of the original cemetery ground acquired from the Crown Lands Department specifically for locating the caretaker’s residence. It is not known when the cottage was removed although reference to repairs undertaken on the dwelling are noted in the Cemetery Trust’s minute book as late as 1955. The cottage site is now indicated by a number of remaining features including concrete foundations, an old water tank and a mature Monterey Pine (Pinus radiate), one of three planted by the caretaker, including the mature pine on the paddock hill top.
4 Dam and wind pump
A small dam has been dug in the north-west corner of the cemetery paddock, the lowest part of the cemetery reserve. A redundant wind pump overlooks the dam.

Figure 19 Dam and windmill (Source: Context 2014)

5 Car park area
A small car parking area has developed just outside of the main entrance to the cemetery burial ground. The area is roughly delineated by half buried concrete pipes and the bound gravel surface is eroded in places. A side track has evolved over time enabling parking on the adjacent grass area. A secondary drive leads to a gate at the southern end of the cemetery boundary allowing parking alongside the boundary. A line of timber logs has recently been installed to protect the roots of the mature oaks lining the boundary.

Figure 20 Car parking area (Source: Context 2014)
Main cemetery area

The main cemetery was laid out soon after it was reserved in 1860. It was based on a plan dated 1857 on religious denomination grounds although it was laid out in a slightly different configuration due to the sloping topography encountered. The resulting division is shown on the early plan of the township c1872 (see Figures 3 and 4).

The main feature is the central axis drive leading to a circular lawn acting as a turning circle. Secondary drives off this main axis then divide the various religious denominations. Originally the first five plots alongside the main drive were not used for burial but were left to allow planting to form a formal avenue along the drive. It was not until the 1930s that a decision was made to use these plots but at the same time retaining the tree and shrubs already established.

The main burial plots and associated gravestones and grave furniture are found in the central area of the cemetery around the main axis drive, although very early burials are found in the far corners of the western and southern boundaries before these sloping areas were closed for burial in 1906 due to the proximity of the Coliban Water Reservoir. These outer areas of the cemetery ground now portray a different character to the main burial areas as shown below.

Figure 21 Pedestrian pathways through graves and mature oak (Source: Context 2014)

Elements within the main cemetery ground are located on the figure below and briefly described in the following section.
Figure 22 Plan of elements within the main cemetery ground (Context 2014)
Key to elements in the main cemetery ground:
6. Entrance gates and lodge
7. Corrugated toilets
8. Main axis drive
9. Circular lawn
10. Side drives
11. Roman Catholic ground
12. Presbyterian ground
13. Wesleyan ground
14. Independent ground
15. Church of England ground
16. Eastern boundary area
17. Northern boundary area
18. Western boundary area
19. Southern boundary area

6 Entrance gates and lodge

The cemetery lodge, built off the main drive just inside the entrance gates, was officially opened in 1931 by the sister of the late Elizabeth Stringer who had donated the money for its construction. It is a bluestone single storey building with 3 interior rooms each accessed from a separate doorway. Each room has a single window set in a rendered, sandy coloured, surround. The windows have been boarded up at present. The red-tiled pitched roof has overhanging eaves with timber gables on two sides. An open porch forms the entrance to the building which is used for storage.

The cemetery gates were constructed at the same time as the new lodge. Stone gate pillars form the main feature. They are built of a single large stone cemented onto a rough base with a carved pyramidal capping stone. The metal gates are not original. A side gate constructed of galvanised mesh, normally used for safety fencing, gives access to foot traffic.

Figure 23 Entrance gates and lodge (Source: Context 2014)

7 Corrugated toilets

These original ladies and gents toilets located either side of the eastern boundary fence were built in 1899 for a cost of twelve pounds and four shillings. They are built out of galvanised corrugated iron attached to timber frames with wooden doors and closets. Originally constructed on a timber base the gent’s floor has been replaced with a concrete pad. They are no longer used.
Figure 24 Ladies and gents toilets (Source: Context 2014)

8 Main axis drive

The main cemetery drive forms a central spine giving access to all of the religious denomination burial grounds. The 3 metre wide drive is grassed with previous quartz gravel toppings showing through in patches. Red brick spoon drains, approximately 0.5 metre wide, line either side of the drive. The brick drains were first installed in 1908 and form a 3 brick width drain with sloping bricks on edge either side of a central linear brick. The bricks are butt jointed. A different construction is used where the drain crosses the drives to form a shallower and more solid foundation. Across the main drive the drain is 8 bricks wide.

Fine Irish Strawberry Trees (*Arbutus unedo*) and mature Laurestinus (*Viburnum tinus*) shrubs line the drive. These were planted around 1900 on plots that were not designated for burial use. The first five plots either side of the drive originally formed a wide verge and it was not until the 1930s that a decision was made by the Cemetery Trust to give these plots up for burial forming the attractive feature that is seen today.

Figure 25 Brick spoon drains and evidence of gravelled paths (Source: Context 2014)
**9 Circular lawn**

The main cemetery drive terminates at a large circular lawn originally used as a turning circle for the horse-drawn hearse. Brick spoon drains delineate the grass drive on the lower side of the circle which can be traced all around the circle. The 1946 aerial photograph indicates former planting on the circular lawn.

![Figure 26 Circular Lawn](Source: Context 2014)

**10 Side drives**

There are three ‘side’ drives off the main axis drive. The drive separating the Independent burial ground and the Church of England ground is first encountered (10a) and consists of a 2.5 metre centre grass drive with a shallow dip on either side for drainage. A single plot width verge runs along both sides of the central drive/path, each 2.5 metre wide. There is no evidence that these single plots were ever used for burial, there are no gravestones or markers and any humps and bumps present may result from past soil piles from burials in the neighbouring double plot graves.

The ‘three row’ arrangement described above is repeated for the two other side drives 10b & c, again with no evidence of burials in the single width plots. These alignments are shown on the photographs below.

![Figure 27 Row alignment and side drives, including those defined by brick drains](Source: Context 2014)
11 Roman Catholic ground
The Roman Catholic ground is laid out in 8 sections running northwards from the main cemetery drive. Each section consists of a double plot with back to back gravesites and a 4 foot wide grass path runs between the sections. The grave sites are marked by a variety of monuments including footstones, cambered headstones (upright slabs) with Latin crosses a particular popular motif, iron picket surrounds, and a variety of sculpture on pedestals and plinths; angels being typical. The burial ground is marked by an old sign; a metal plaque with chamfered edges and embossed letters fixed to a timber backing. Small, clover shaped, lead markers remain at the foot of some the burial plots, which also occurs in other areas of the cemetery.

Figure 28 Roman Catholic Section including section marker, gravestones (Source: Context 2014)

12 Presbyterian ground
The Presbyterian ground is next to the Roman Catholic Ground and shares many of the same monument features. It is made up of five sections running downhill to the northern boundary with the first 30 to 35 plots occupied by a variety of gravestones mainly plain headstones and the occasional sculpture such as the draped urn shown below.

Figure 29 Presbyterian ground and graves (Source: Context 2014)

13 Wesleyan ground
The Wesleyan ground runs alongside the western boundary and was originally laid out in four sections. The two sections close to the boundary were closed for burial in 1906 and no direct visible evidence remains to indicate early burials in this area. The grave monuments in this area are modest, consisting mainly of engraved upright headstones.
14 Independent ground

This is a large area of open ground with few burial plots occupied. The grave monuments display a wide range of styles from traditional headstones to custom-made, personal sculptural features.

15 Church of England ground

This is the largest section in the cemetery consisting of ten double-plot sections stretching southwards for 70 to 80 plots. As with the Wesleyan Ground the two furthest sections adjacent to the western boundary were closed for burial in 1906. Historic grave monuments are scattered through this boundary area amongst the mature pine trees and self-sown shrubs. Colonising shrubs and trees, such as the native Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*), are found throughout this section often growing on grave sites. There is a wide variety of grave monuments as shown below, including two grave sites significant to the historical development of the cemetery: the Stringer family plot, and the grave of William Laslett.

**Elizabeth Frances Stringer b. 1866, d. 26/8/1930**

Elizabeth Frances Stringer donated £500 for the construction of the new cemetery lodge by local builder W. T. Jones, just prior to her death in 1930, literally a few months before the lodge was completed and officially opened by her sister. Her family plot is located adjacent to the circular lawn and consists of 5 plots joined by an iron surround with a barley twist rail. The monument includes a polished pink granite obelisk topped by a draped urn mounted on a large granite plinth. The monumental mason was Chambers and Clutten of Melbourne.
William Laslett b. Swalecliffe, Kent 1807, d. 13/7/1888

William Laslett is mentioned in the early minutes of the Malmsbury Cemetery Trust being responsible for fencing the cemetery ground in 1862 for the grand total of ten pounds, seventeen shillings and six pence. His headstone consists of a polished pink granite upright slab surrounded by a patterned ironwork low picket.

![Church of England Ground sign](image1.png) ![General view of the Church of England section](image2.png)

![The Stringer family burial plot](image3.png) ![William Laslett’s gravestone](image4.png)

Figure 32 Various important grave elements in the Church of England ground  (Source: Context 2014)

**Cemetery boundaries**

The main cemetery ground is enclosed by established vegetation on all sides with each boundary depicting a distinct character as illustrated below.

**16 Eastern boundary area**

The main feature of the eastern boundary is the fine row of mature English Oak trees (*Quercus robur*) planted around a hundred years ago. The row is substantial but not entire with two Monterey Pines (*Pinus radiata*), planted in about 1947, plugging gaps at the southern end. A close-by mature blue gum near the corrugated toilets has also impacted on the growth of two of the oaks as shown below. A rustic post and wire fence with rabbit netting, used on all sides, completes the boundary.
17 Northern boundary area

The character of this area is very different to the central part of the cemetery; its informality contrasting greatly with the regular plots of the grave areas. It is largely meadow like with the exotic ground cover Watsonia sp. dominating the extensive grassy area. A large spreading English Oak (*Quercus robur*) acts as a focus and a scatter of wattles, Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*) and maritime pine have colonised the area. The lower north-east corner was dominated by regenerating hawthorn and some elm until its recent removal. The northern boundary is formed by a remnant, un-managed hawthorn hedge.
18 Western boundary area

This area is largely overgrown with occasional historic gravestones amongst later plantings of Monterey pine and more recent regeneration of eucalypts and exotic weeds such as broom and bramble. The boundary is adjacent to a pine plantation on Coliban Water land, which is due to be felled in March 2015. According to the Malmsbury Cemetery Trust’s records a number of burials between 1885 and 1902 were undertaken in the far north-west corner, before the section was closed down over concerns of its proximity to the Malmsbury Reservoir. Once this occurred the area became largely neglected and is now has a very different character to the rest of the cemetery reserve.

Figure 35 Extensive Hawthorn has recently been removed from the sunken area in the north-east corner (northern boundary area) (Source: Context 2014)

Figure 36 Northern Boundary Area – elements (Source: Context 2014)
19 Southern boundary area

This area is dominated by mature pines forming a canopy over a largely grassy glade as shown in the photographs below. Pines have been planted in the cemetery right from the beginning and have become a signature tree with its dark evergreen qualities providing an appropriate back-drop to the cemetery ground. Historic graves are scattered through the area with some of the earliest headstones in the cemetery including that of Harriet Low, wife of the Reverend John Stanley Low and the, “first incumbent of this Parish who fell asleep in Jesus January 14th 1860”. The grave monument consists of a rectangular sandstone pillar, 1.4 metre high and 600mm wide, with an attractive carved collar. Motifs include a lamb, a book of psalms and oak leaves.

Collection of early graves overlooking Malmsbury Reservoir
Harriet Low monument, one of the earliest gravestones in the cemetery
A row of Monterey pines forms the southern boundary
The southern slopes were closed to burial in the early 20th century leaving isolated graves

Figure 37 Elements of the southern boundary area (Source: Context 2014)
2.3 Vegetation Survey

A detailed tree and shrub survey was undertaken recording species, physical dimensions, condition and comments. Over 200 entries were made and the database table is presented in Appendix 3. Below is a summary of the main vegetation features.

Malmsbury Cemetery is defined by its mature trees that contribute greatly to its existing character. The perimeter plantings of English Oak (*Quercus robur*), Common Hawthorn or May (*Crataegus monogyna*), Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) and some remnant Tasmanian (or Southern Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus* subsp. *globulus*) on the north west boundary give the cemetery a sense of intimacy and protection for the people that have been buried here as well as giving visitors a contemplative environment as they walk through the site. The remnant Hawthorn or May (*Crataegus monogyna*) hedge along the northern boundary is also a reminder of European heritage and is important to the whole feel of the site.

Interestingly, the Monterey Pines (*Pinus radiata*) found throughout the site are the only species of conifer planted, which is a little unusual as cedars such as the Blue Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica f. Glauca*) and Himalayan Cedar or Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*) plus Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) were often chosen as remembrance trees. Of particular note are the Irish Strawberry Trees (*Arbutus unedo*) along the main entrance path which are quite unique to this site and are worthy of consideration of registering on the National Trust (Victoria) Significant Tree Register. Other significant trees include a particularly fine solitary specimen of English Oak (*Quercus robur* – tree # 109) which forms an iconic feature in the landscape and acts as a gateway to the native meadows to the north and south east. Another standout species is the Chinese Windmill Palm (*Trachycarpus fortunei* – tree # 150) which is not uncommon in central Victorian landscapes.

Throughout the site there are several endemic native species which include Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*), Narrow-leaved Peppermint (*Eucalyptus radiata*) and Silver Wattle (*Acacia dealbata*) species that were present in the area long before the gazetting of the land as a site for a cemetery. Many have taken root where there would have been disturbed earth close to the graves. Also, there are many obvious weed species such as broom, blackberry, gorse, oxalis, periwinkle and watsonia, which will require strict management protocols to keep them at bay.

In the adjoining cemetery paddock there is a Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) upon the hill which dominates the landscape and its health should be monitored carefully – this is part of a series of plantings surrounding the old caretaker’s cottage that extend back to the cattle grid / picket fence at the entrance to the Cemetery Reserve. Foundations can still be seen of the cottage as well as some subsidence of soil where another pine was planted.
2.4 **Ownership and use**

The cemetery is managed by the Malmsbury Cemetery Trust on reserve land set aside by the Crown in 1860 and extended in 1872. The Trust meets once a month to discuss the day to day management of the cemetery including the administration of burial plots, operational requirements for burials, and the maintenance of the cemetery grounds. The Trust is made up of voluntary members including a Chair, Secretary, Treasurer and a Community Engagement Co-ordinator.

The main burial ground is enclosed within the original reserve (see plan below) with the core central area still operational (approximately 12 burials a year). The western and southern fringes were closed for burials in 1906 where the ground slopes down to Coliban Water Reservoir. The grounds are maintained with help from the local Youth Justice Centre who mow the grass and help control environmental weeds. There is some amenity use of the cemetery by local people mainly for walking and informal access to the adjacent reservoir.

The area outside of the main cemetery includes an informal car parking area immediately adjacent to the main entrance gate and a large paddock leased to a local farmer for cattle grazing.

![Figure 38 Plan of Malmsbury Cemetery showing main area of burials, area closed c.1906, cemetery extension and cemetery paddock (Source: Context, 2014)](image-url)
3 WHY IS MALMSBURY CEMETERY SIGNIFICANT?

3.1 Introduction

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, defines ‘cultural significance’ as:

... aesthetic, historic, scientific, social, or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

The Burra Charter further clarifies that:

Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

This chapter considers the existing heritage listings for the Malmsbury Cemetery, including the statement of significance prepared for the Malmsbury Precinct (HO148) which applies to the whole of Malmsbury Cemetery Reserve, and another statement which was prepared by an early municipal heritage study, but has not been used to apply an individual Heritage Overlay to the site.

It further considers the statements of significance in a broader strategic planning framework against current best practice standards and provides discussion regarding the assessment of places, criteria and thresholds used to determine significance.

A new statement of significance for the place as an individual heritage place has been prepared to reflect the significant fabric of the place and how why it is significant. This is followed by a more detailed look at the relative significance of elements and spaces of the heritage place.

3.2 Existing Heritage Listings

3.2.1 Macedon Ranges Planning Scheme

The Malmsbury Cemetery is not included as an individual place on the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Macedon Ranges Planning Scheme. Rather, the land on which the Cemetery stands is included as part of HO148 (The Malmsbury Precinct) which includes the majority of the township. The Schedule indicates that HO148 activates additional controls for Trees, requiring permits to be obtained for removal of or works to trees within the Cemetery. Clause 43.01 of the Macedon Ranges Planning Scheme requires that permits are needed for specific development and works to places under the heritage overlay. A copy of the Clause is incorporated at Appendix 3 of this report.

3.2.2 Other lists and registers

The Cemetery does not appear on any of the following registers or lists:

- National Heritage Listing
- Commonwealth Heritage Listing
- Register of the National Estate
- Victorian Heritage Register (VHR)
- National Trust Register
- Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI)

3.3 Existing Assessment of Significance

The significance of the Malmsbury Cemetery was assessed as part of the Macedon Ranges – Shire of Kyneton Heritage Study, undertaken by David Bick, Phyllis Murphy and John Patrick in 1990. The statement of significance reads:
Malmsbury Cemetery has historic significance as the burial place for the local community since the time of first settlement in this area. Though some monuments date from those founding years, most are of late nineteenth and early twentieth century origins. The stone office building is the only stone lodge type building in the Shire of Kyneton and thus of special interest typologically, as well as for its design and the basis of its construction as a memorial to Elizabeth Frances Stringer. The detailing is typical of a 1920s domestic scale building and well built, including tuckpointing. This building, combined with the bluestone gate piers, gates and line of deciduous trees, provides the most impressive and attractive entry of any cemetery in the Shire of Kyneton.

Although this Statement of Significance applies only to the Malmsbury Cemetery, no individual Heritage Overlay was applied. In this context, the significance of the place (the Cemetery) is considered as part of the whole ‘Malmsbury Precinct’ and planning decisions must reference the way in which alteration, development, subdivision or other works to the Cemetery will affect the Malmsbury Precinct as a ‘place’ rather than the Cemetery as an individually significant place. The Statement of Significance for the Cemetery itself (reproduced above) can however be used in conjunction with the broader precinct statement to guide the decision making. The Statement of Significance, for the Malmsbury Precinct from 1990, is reproduced below.

The statement of significance for the Malmsbury Precinct reads:

The Malmsbury Conservation Area has historical, architectural and aesthetic interest and is of special cultural value.

Malmsbury is one of the very few early country towns on a major highway in Victoria to survive largely untouched since the nineteenth century. Little building has taken place this century and most buildings from last century are very largely intact. The qualities of the intact buildings are enhanced by the topography, the town being located on the long sloping sides of the Coliban River Valley, meaning that most of the town is contained within the quite deep valley and one side of the town is visible from the other. St. John’s Anglican Church (1861) with its spire on the top of the eastern slope is the landmark building in the town, but a number of other buildings form part of views as one moves around the town. The surviving shop buildings and old Mechanics Institute are located in a group up the hill from the old Borough Town Hall on the east side of the river and south side of the highway. A line of mature deciduous trees run down the middle of the road reserve on the east side of the river with the highway on one side and a service road on the other. West of the river is the railway station and a few former commercial buildings and hotels grouped near it. Spanning the Coliban is the massive bluestone railway viaduct, behind the Botanic Gardens which have a long frontage to the highway. On the other side of the river is the old bluestone flour mill with its brick chimney surviving. All of these elements and many others contribute to the special character that Malmsbury has and this is what the conservation area aims to preserve and conserve.

### 3.4 Establishing a threshold of local significance

#### 3.4.1 What is ‘local’ significance

In accordance with Heritage Victoria guidelines, heritage places are no longer assigned a ‘grading’, but are identified as being of either local or State significance. Places of local significance can include places which are significant to a locality. Some of the places of local significance may also be important to the whole municipality. It is important to note that:

- A place can be significant in its own right as an individual, but also make a contribution to a wider precinct.
- A place may have value to both local and State-wide communities.
- The two categories are not ‘hierarchical’ with one being more important than the other; rather they simply identify the community to which the place is most important.
3.4.2 What is a threshold?
It is widely accepted in Victoria that places of cultural heritage significance will be of local or state significance. A threshold is the level of cultural significance that a place must have before it can be recommended for formal protection through a planning scheme. A place of local interest for example may be important to the local community, and valued but when compared to other examples with similar values, it may not meet the threshold of local significance.

3.4.3 How is a threshold determined?
In Victoria, places and objects of cultural heritage significance can be protected and managed through one or more of four statutory mechanisms. The mechanism that protects the largest number of places of cultural heritage significance is the Heritage Overlay under a local planning scheme (estimated to cover in excess of 150 000 places). These places are considered to be of local significance.

At the other end of the spectrum, one place in Victoria (the Royal Exhibition Building & Carlton Gardens) is inscribed in the World Heritage List for its outstanding universal value. The significance threshold determines the level of cultural heritage significance a place or object has and what mechanisms can therefore be used to protect and manage it. The significance threshold can be defined as:

*the minimum level of cultural heritage significance that a place or object must possess to justify its inclusion on the relevant local, state, national or world heritage list.*

- As a general principle:
  - a place that is of heritage value to a locality or municipality has the potential to be recognised as being of local cultural heritage significance (and may be included in the Heritage Overlay of the local planning scheme);
  - a place or object that is of heritage value to wider Victoria has the potential to be recognised as being of state level cultural heritage significance (and may be included in the VHR).

Heritage Victoria has recently produced a document entitled *Assessing the cultural heritage significance of places and objects for possible state heritage listing: The Victorian Criteria and Thresholds Guidelines* (2012). This provides an excellent set of guidelines for determining a threshold of State significance against the HERCON criteria (see section 3.3.3 below). This can also be used to test whether a place meets the threshold for local significance against HERCON criteria.

- a place with outstanding heritage value to the nation has the potential to be recognised as being of national heritage significance (and may be included in the National Heritage List); and

- a place that is of outstanding universal value has the potential to be recognised as being of world heritage significance (and may be inscribed on the World Heritage List).

It is important to note that a place or object may, for example, be of local, state and national heritage significance and be subject to multiple statutory mechanisms.

The key factors used to determine whether a place meets the threshold for local, state or other significance are:

- whether it meets one or more of the relevant criteria
- the associative value
- integrity and condition of place and fabric
- community appreciation and value for the place and or fabric
- rarity
3.4.5 Heritage Criteria

In 2008, Heritage Victoria adopted a set of standardised heritage criteria against which the cultural significance of a place could be tested. These criteria are known as the HERCON criteria (Heritage Council Criteria for the Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance) and can be applied to places of local or state significance. The HERCON Criteria are as follows:

Criterion A:
Importance to the course, or pattern, of our cultural or natural history.

Criterion B:
Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history.

Criterion C:
Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history.

Criterion D:
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places and objects.

Criterion E:
Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

Criterion F:
Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

Criterion G:
Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

Criterion H:
Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history.

A place only needs to meet one ‘test’ or criteria in order to meet the threshold of local or state significance. Meeting more than one ‘test’ does not make the place more significant – it simply means that the place is significant for a variety of reasons.

3.5 Revised Statement of significance

The following revised statement of significance takes as its starting point the existing Statement of Significance for the Malmsbury Cemetery included in Section 3.3 of this report (above). The citation has been re-written based on our analysis and assessment of the place, and responds to the assessment against criteria and thresholds outlined in Section 3.4 above.

The statement of significance is set out in the accepted best-practice format, and articulates what is significant, how it is significant (and at what level) and why it is significant.

What is Significant?

Malmsbury Cemetery, located on high ground south-east of the township of Malmsbury was gazetted in 1860. The cemetery reserve is approximately 11 acres of land, and the main burial ground overlooks Malmsbury Reservoir. This main section of the cemetery is enclosed by mature trees including a row of English Oaks on the entrance boundary and Monterey Pines on the higher ground to the south and west. Within the cemetery ground further mature trees and shrubs, mainly exotic species add to the character of the historic cemetery landscape. Exotic and native tree species were introduced into the Malmsbury Cemetery from the mid nineteenth century onwards, creating a very distinctive landscape setting for the township.
The significant elements of the cemetery are the setting and views in and out of the site, the intact Cemetery layout including the main drive, circular lawn, ‘side’ drives and defined religious denomination grounds of the drives, graves and pathways. In addition, the bluestone entrance gate piers to main cemetery ground, bluestone cemetery lodge within the main burial ground (c.1930s), nineteenth century corrugated iron and timber Ladies and Gentlemen’s lavatories, range of headstones, monuments and gravestone statuary dating from (1859 to present), the timber picket fence and gates on Cemetery Road, the archaeological site of the original timber caretakers house and associated ruinous dry-stone boundary wall are considered significant built elements.

The Eucalypts, Oaks and Pines planted as boundary and driveway plantings in the nineteenth and early to mid twentieth century, the range of European shrubs and trees planted within the cemetery reserve including the Irish Strawberry Tree avenue along the central axis driveway are also considered to be significant.

**How is it Significant?**

The Malmsbury Cemetery is of aesthetic, social and historical significance at the local level to the Macedon Ranges Shire Council.

**Why is it Significant?**

The Malmsbury Cemetery is of local historical significance as an enduring record of those who have lived and died in the community, as a reflection of passing phases, ways of life and death, particular events, and as documentary evidence. Its commencement in 1857 and formal gazettal in 1860 are indicative of the establishment of the Malmsbury Township as a permanent settlement, with a stable population and need for civic facilities including burial grounds. The extension of the cemetery reserve in 1872 is of further historical interest as it indicates the growth of the township in the 1860s and 1870s and the perceived need for a large cemetery reserve into the future. The ruins of the former caretaker’s lodge, drystone walls and hawthorn hedge which delineate the original reserve and extension are important as they demonstrate the changing attitude and importance of the local cemetery over time (Criterion A).

The Malmsbury Cemetery is of local social significance as the traditional burial ground for the community of Malmsbury and the surrounding area. The relationship between the place and the community is evidenced by the continual use of the place as a burial ground for over 150 years, the community’s continued involvement in the site and the public perception of the place as ‘special’. The cemetery reflects the changing customs and tastes of the community, different religious values, the economic and social status within the community which has existed over the past 150+ years as demonstrated by different monument styles, plantings and divisions. The c.1930 bluestone lodge within the cemetery ground is of social significance for its clear association with the Stringer family, being a memorial to Elizabeth Frances Stringer. (Criterion G)

The Malmsbury Cemetery is of local aesthetic significance for its distinctive and dramatic setting, on the escarpment of the Coliban River valley, overlooking the Township and the Malmsbury Reservoir. Enhancing the aesthetic qualities are the views into and out of the main burial ground and the cemetery reserve itself, with its bluestone lodge (c.1920), bluestone piers, range of tombstones, memorial, iconography and plantings reflecting the aesthetics of different periods and groups within the community. The plantings along the main driveway of Tasmanian (or Southern) Blue Gums, the Irish Strawberry Trees, Oaks and Pines and other exotic plantings within the Cemetery Reserve enhance the aesthetic qualities. (Criterion E)
3.6 Significance of elements

3.6.1 Introduction
The whole of the Malmsbury Cemetery Reserve to the extent of its 1872 reserve extension is significant as a whole as set out in the statement of significance.

However, the significance of the individual elements of the heritage place differ in a number of ways, including their importance to the significance of the place overall.

To assist with the future management of the Cemetery, they have been graded according to the relative degree to which they reflect the significance of the place. This is intended to inform the Conservation Management policy, found in Chapter 6 of this report, and to inform future decision making which may need to prioritise some elements over others.

The levels of significance which have been attributed to the elements are set out below, together with the rationale in support of these grades. Numbers refer to areas of the Cemetery Reserve as shown on Figure 16 Outer Cemetery Reserve elements and Figure 22 Plan of elements within the main cemetery ground and are mapped on the plans of significant elements following on from the text below.

3.6.2 Primary Significance
The grading of primary significance is given to high quality and largely intact elements of the place which are historically, aesthetically or socially important to the place and have a higher level of integrity than other elements.

Areas and features of primary significance include:

**New lodge and entrance gates (6)**
The new lodge and entrance gate pillars solidly built of bluestone by local builder W. Jones, were an important addition to the cemetery in 1931 signifying rejuvenation in the management of the cemetery grounds. It was during this period that the plots alongside the main axial drive were released for burial.

**Ladies and gents lavatories (7)**
These individual corrugated iron and timber toilet buildings are original and date from 1899. Although no longer working their vernacular construction contribute significantly to the character of entrance area.

**Cemetery layout (8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15)**
The cemetery layout based on a version of the original plan dated 1857 can still be discerned on the ground and is integral to the historical understanding of the cemeteries development. Significant elements include the main axis drive, circular lawn, ‘side’ drives and defined religious denomination grounds.

**Grave monuments**
Burial plots date from the earliest in 1860 through to the present day, with a large number of late 19th and early 20th century grave monuments providing significant features. There are a whole range of headstones, plinths, pedestals, statues and ironwork reflecting both religious and monumental styles. Individual significant monuments with particular historic associations to Malmsbury and its cemetery include:

- Harriet Low – first person to be buried in the cemetery in 1860
- Elizabeth Stringer – benefactor who funded the building of the new cemetery lodge
- William Laslett – a Malmsbury’s resident who worked on the early development of the cemetery.
**Planting – eastern boundary (16)**
Mature English Oaks (*Quercus robur*) line the eastern boundary presenting a significant feature on entering the main cemetery burial ground (*Tree nos: 44-70*). Probably planted in the early 1900s they remain intact and in good condition.

**Planting – southern boundary (19)**
Mature Monterey Pines (*Pinus radiata*) line the southern boundary (*Tree nos: 200-214*) and several specimens dating from the same planting period (1946-7) are also found in the area (*Tree nos: 194, 196, 198, 199*). They provide an important evergreen canopy and enclosure to the cemetery ground giving filtered views south over Coliban Reservoir.

**Planting – main axial drive (8)**
Mature Irish Strawberry Trees (*Arbutus unedo*) planted in the early 1900s line the main axial drive and form a significant feature providing an attractive setting to the central spine of the cemetery ground (*Tree nos: 128, 135, 137, 139, 140*).

**Planting – individual trees**
Several individual mature trees including an English Oak (*Quercus robur*) (*Tree no: 109*) and Tasmanian (or Southern) Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus*) (*Tree no: 72*) create significant focal points within the northern area of the cemetery.

**Western boundary area (18)**
This area forms a historic part of the cemetery prior to early closure in 1906 and includes a number of scattered early grave sites and a number of mature conifers providing an evergreen canopy and filtered views over Coliban Reservoir.

**Southern boundary area (19)**
This boundary area is another historic area of the cemetery prior to early closure in 1906 with an important and significant collection of very early grave monuments.

**Pine trees cemetery paddock (3)**
Two mature Monterey Pine trees (*Pinus radiata*) remain in the paddock area forming significant aesthetic and historic features. Planted by the former caretaker, one dominates the rocky outcrop (*Tree no: 1*) and a second is one of two original garden plantings in the former caretaker’s cottage garden (*Tree no: 20*).

### 3.6.3 Secondary Significance
The grade ‘secondary’ significance refers to those elements and areas that are typical or somehow altered. It includes areas and elements which have less integrity or are less intact than other areas or elements within the Cemetery Reserve.

Of secondary significance are:

**Secondary significance**
Areas and features of secondary significance include:

**Entrance to cemetery reserve (1)**
The entrance to the reserve is marked by a picket fence, similar to the fence and gate referred to in the early Cemetery Trust minutes.

**Caretaker’s cottage site (3)**
Originally built in 1886 the cottage has now been removed leaving evidence of its existence in the form of concrete foundations. The remains form an important reminder of the early operation of the cemetery.
**Blue gums along cemetery drive (2)**
Mature Tasmanian (or Southern) Blue Gums (*Eucalyptus globulus* subsp. *globulus*) planted along the cemetery drive form a distinctive feature on the approach to the main burial ground (Tree nos: 4, 8, 15, 19, and 21).

**Cemetery paddock**
Remnant mature Hawthorns (*Crataegus monogyna*) within the paddock indicate a former internal boundary as well as planting along the northern boundary of the reserve (Tree nos: 26, 29, 30, 31, and 32).

**Northern boundary area (17)**
This is a largely unused part of the cemetery, which has developed into an attractive area, with a variety of tree growth and groundcover. Features include a carpet of Oxalis under a mature, spreading English Oak tree (*Quercus robur*), Watsonia growing amongst the grassy understorey, and several Maritime Pines (*Pinus pinaster*) forming evergreen highlights. An old Hawthorn hedge (*Crataegus monogyna*), largely unmanaged for many years, is still extant along the northern boundary.

**3.6.4 Low or nil significance**

**Nil/limited significance**
Areas and features of no significance include:

**Side gate at entrance to main cemetery ground (6)**
A galvanised side pedestrian gate has been constructed next to the main gates and detracts from the entrance experience.

**Dam and wind mast (4)**
The small dam in the corner of the cemetery paddock has been excavated in recent years and along with the remains of a wind mast form an interesting feature but of limited significance to the heritage of the cemetery reserve.

**Car park area (5)**
An informal car parking area, immediately outside of the main entrance, has developed over recent years and although perfectly functional detracts from the visual entrance to the cemetery.

**Areas of weeds**
Throughout the cemetery reserve areas of weed species including Gorse, Broom, Briar and Blackberry have become established presenting a maintenance problem for the Trust.
3.6.5 Mapping levels of significance

The aerial and plans below illustrate the three levels of significance of the Malmsbury Cemetery. For the most part this illustrates the overall significance of the space or element.

The numbers on the following plans Plan of significant elements: cemetery reserve and Plan of significant elements: main cemetery area refer to the elements discussed in Section 2 of this report.

For clarity, they are listed below:

1. Cemetery Reserve entrance
2. Cemetery drive
3. Caretaker’s cottage site
4. Dam and wind pump
5. Car park area
6. Entrance gates and lodge
7. Corrugated toilets
8. Main axis drive
9. Circular lawn
10. Side drives
11. Roman Catholic ground
12. Presbyterian ground
13. Wesleyan ground
14. Independent ground
15. Church of England ground
16. Eastern boundary area
17. Northern boundary area
18. Western boundary area
19. Southern boundary area
Plan of significant elements: cemetery reserve

Key: Green = Primary significance; Blue = Secondary significance
Plan of significant elements: main cemetery area

Key: Green = Primary significance; Blue = Secondary significance
4 CONSERVATION ISSUES

4.1 Introduction
This section provides an overview of the key factors to be considered in the development of conservation policy for Malmsbury Cemetery.

Developing conservation policies requires an understanding of a wide range of factors other than significance that may impinge on or create opportunities for the conservation of the cemetery’s significances. This section considers the following factors that will influence the future management of Malmsbury Cemetery.

- The aspirations of the Trust in managing the cemetery for the future.
- The obligations to conserve heritage significance and appropriate legislative framework including the Macedon Ranges Planning Scheme.
- The views, concerns and aspirations of the local community and stakeholders with a particular interest in Malmsbury cemetery.
- The condition of the cemetery in relation to the values for which it is considered significant and an understanding of environmental or management threats.
- Logistical and management activities including the Trust’s responsibilities for operating the cemetery, vegetation management and pest control.

4.2 Malmsbury Cemetery Trust aspirations
The Malmsbury Cemetery Trust has recently begun to undertake a number of vegetation maintenance actions with voluntary help to help control invasive weeds and the Trust is now looking to carry out limited tree removal to maintain public safety. The Trust aspires to maintain this low-key, safety conscious approach on very limited resources.

At the same time the Trust recognise the heritage, social and natural values of the cemetery landscape and would like to see the cemetery’s heritage enhanced and maintained for the future.

4.3 Obligations to conserve significance
The Planning and Environment Act 1987 identifies and protects heritage places that are of significance to the local municipality by including them in a Schedule of heritage places, and mapping the extent of these places. The schedule contains both individual heritage places and heritage areas, known as precincts. The Macedon Ranges Planning Scheme Maps show that the Malmsbury Cemetery is included in item HO148 – ‘Malmsbury Precinct’. It does not have an individual Heritage Overlay number or listing in the schedule, rather it is part of a heritage area which is considered to be significant.

All works set out in Clause 43.01 of the Macedon Ranges Planning Scheme (included in Appendix 3) are subject to a permit application process. Permits are required for anything which alters the fabric of the Cemetery (including archaeological fabric or trees) unless there is a specific permit exemption or incorporated plan which exempts specific works. This includes building or monument repairs, extensions, demolition, erection of new fencing, signs etc.

4.4 Visitor and public access
Malmsbury Cemetery is open to the general public with no restrictions on pedestrian access, although admittance to the grazing paddock is not generally encouraged. An informal car parking area is provided at the entrance gate for visitors arriving by car. There are also footpath
links to the neighbouring pine plantation belonging to Coliban Water giving access to the reservoir, although these are currently closed due to the Corporation’s concern over public safety. There is limited use of the cemetery by visitors being mainly confined to visits to grave sites by family and friends, informal visits by local walkers including occasional dog walkers.

4.5 Views of external stakeholders

Local government agencies

Macedon Ranges Shire Council, as the local planning authority, are concerned that any vegetation management proposals comply with their planning scheme clauses identified above. Their general policy towards any vegetation removal or new planting is one of “appropriate offsets being secured to compensate for the proposed loss of native vegetation, and subject to the on-site replacement of any exotic species removed with a native species” as stated in the Council’s Environment Unit’s response to the Trust’s recent application to remove vegetation as part of the cemetery maintenance programme.

The Council’s heritage advisor views the current proposal to remove problem vegetation and replace with local natives will help maintain the heritage values of the site.

Adjoining landowners and local community

The adjoining landowners include; Coliban Water Corporation, which occupies land surrounding the Reservoir including the pine plantation adjacent to the western boundary of the cemetery; a neighbouring rural domestic property to the south; and local farming grazing paddocks to the north and east. Coliban Water has in the past encouraged pedestrian links with the cemetery and share concerns and strategies over the control of invasive weeds.

The local community values the maturity and character of the cemetery along with other important historic landscapes and features in the township – Malmsbury Botanic Gardens, Coliban Reservoir, Malmsbury Viaduct – and have expressed interest and concerns over management decisions in the past. Any new developments at Malmsbury Cemetery would require community consultation.

4.6 Condition and threats

Landscape setting and layout

Malmsbury cemetery occupies a prominent position and affords significant views of the township and associated historic features such as the railway viaduct and reservoir. In any future management of the boundaries, particularly the western and southern boundaries, it will be important to maintain and potentially enhance these significant views. An established pine plantation on Coliban Water Corporation land adjacent to the western boundary is due to be felled in 2015, exposing the western side of the cemetery to south-westerly winds, removing a sense of enclosure, and creating a major impact on the visual character of the cemetery in the short to medium term.

The original reserve area and cemetery layout remains largely intact although the design and detail of the original drives, burial plot sections and footpaths are beginning to become overgrown and potentially may turn into lost features in future years. The present car park is largely informal and may develop in an ad hoc way in the future if not adequately planned for.

Built elements

The entrance to the cemetery reserve consists of a low, white painted picket fence and a metal gate, either side of a cattle grid; the whole ensemble set in post and wire fence surrounds. The fence and gate are intact and in reasonable condition but will require regular maintenance to preserve their function. The main cemetery area is fenced on all sides by a post and wire fence with rabbit netting in places. The fencing is largely intact and mostly in reasonable condition with some leaning sections requiring attention.
The entrance gates to the main cemetery ground consist of substantial stone pillars in good condition and a later metal gate in need of improvement. The gates were installed with the new cemetery lodge in 1931 and formed an ensemble currently compromised by more recent introductions and gate replacement. Nearby corrugated iron toilets are original and in reasonable condition although no longer functional.

The grave monuments and burial plots show a range of conditions from largely intact to barely discernible. Many of the grave stones are uneven or broken being affected by ground movement over time and more recent encroachment of self-sown trees and shrubs. Where present, the surrounding ironwork pickets tend to be intact but largely rusted. Compared to other cemeteries exposed to the elements, the relative enclosure of Malmsbury Cemetery formed by the boundary vegetation has so far helped preserve many of the monumental stone engravings and carvings.

In the cemetery paddock a number of built elements remain indicating the footprint of the former caretaker’s cottage and various elements of the former garden including foundations for water tanks. A number of exotic plants remain within the grounds including a fine Monterey pine tree. The extant remains are stable with regular cattle grazing keeping the vegetation in check with little damage to the concrete foundations. The small dam in the north-west corner of the paddock is still functional, although the attendant wind mast used to draw water is now defunct.

Vegetation

Existing vegetation

As can be seen from the tree survey database (Appendix 3) there are substantial tree works to be carried out to assure prolonged good health and safety. Many trees are for removal as they have been deemed to be invasive to graves, unsafe to pedestrian traffic, weedy, sick (and therefore poor specimens) or to make way for new plantings throughout the site, particularly the western boundary upon removal of the Coliban Water pine plantation. The resultant environment after the removal of the plantation will allow strong winds to enter the cemetery from the north and west. It would be important to find out what species Coliban Water are intending to plant to replace the pines so that there may be some marrying of the new landscape to the cemetery.

Mature English Oak (Quercus robur) line the eastern boundary presenting a significant feature on entering the main cemetery burial ground. Probably planted in the early 1900s they remain largely in good condition but require sensitive management to retain their importance as a significant historic feature of the cemetery (Tree nos: 44-70).

The southern boundary is formed of a largely even row of mature Monterey Pine (Pinus radiata), mostly in reasonable to good condition (Tree nos: 200 – 214). Some branch removal will be required to maintain health and improve appearance. There is some concern over the removal of a particular fine Monterey Pine (Pinus radiata – tree no. 45) to allow access through this part of the cemetery to Coliban Water’s pine plantation to enable extraction of the timber. An alternative may be to use the existing gate, after careful trimming of overhead oak branches.

The western boundary shows a range of planting periods with a row of deceased Eucalypt trunks at the northern end and several lines of mature pines at the southern end adjacent to Coliban Water’s pine plantation. The proposed removal of the plantation will increase the threat of windblow to the mature pines in the cemetery.

The relict Hawthorn hedge and occasional elm that formed the northern boundary is in poor condition but may respond to hedge laying to revitalise this historic boundary feature.

New planting

The Malmsbury Cemetery Trust is responsible for any new planting within the cemetery reserve subject to local authority approval. Macedon Ranges Shire Council general policy is to encourage the planting of native species local to the area wherever possible. In the right
circumstances this is a good policy but may not be as appropriate within a historic designed landscape where the intended character that has developed over time may become diluted and heritage values lessened.

An important guideline is that any replacement planting in a heritage landscape with indigenous or native plants needs careful consideration with regard to its impact on the character of the established planting. At Malmsbury Cemetery, the existing mature, largely evergreen and exotic vegetation, provides an important component of the cemetery’s heritage significance and should be respected in any new planting schemes.

**Vegetation and weed management issues**

Weed invasion is the most significant threat to the cemetery landscape with the most significant weed species being gorse (previously used for hedging) blackberry, briar and broom. Introduced groundcovers such as Watsonia, although considered an exotic weed, contribute to the aesthetic appeal of the cemetery landscape, particularly in the northern section. Such groundcovers may require a programme of control rather than eradication; the aim being to restrict their impact on areas of native grasses within the established grave sites.

Woody weeds such as hawthorn, blackberry, briar rose, broom, gorse and pine saplings are growing up through and over the grave monuments and need to be removed before more damage is caused. Elsewhere sporadic hawthorns are found in the cemetery paddock, and like the blue periwinkle, oxalis and Watsonia spreading through the outer grass areas of the main cemetery ground, need to be controlled rather than removed, particularly where they indicate former paddock boundaries.

Any serious attempt to reduce the impact of the spread of weed species within the area needs to be coordinated with neighbouring landowners including Coliban Water. Currently vegetation maintenance relies on voluntary help from the local Youth Justice Centre and is therefore subject to future policies outside of the Trust’s control.

**4.7 Management and operational issues**

The main cemetery area is a fully operational burial ground that continues to accept approximately twelve burials a year. There is a substantial area available for future burials and cremations and the organisation of this primary activity needs to be taken into account in any future landscape management plan.

The Trust has recently carried out a number of maintenance actions following advice given on weed control and the Trust is about to undertake some tree surgery and removal (in conjunction with neighbouring Coliban Water) to address public safety concerns. The Trust will need to continue to liaise with Macedon Ranges Shire Council over any future proposals to enhance or improve the cemetery environment.

The operation of the Cemetery relies on the work of volunteers, both in administering the day to day running of the cemetery and in carrying out necessary maintenance work. The local Youth Justice Centre is currently engaged in mowing and weed control, but the Trust will require outside assistance for bigger operations that may be required in the future.
5 VISION AND PHILOSOPHY

5.1 Introduction
Malmsbury Cemetery has evolved from its initial reservation in 1860 to become a significant local historic landscape. It forms one of several important heritage sites within Malmsbury including the botanic gardens, the railway viaduct and Malmsbury Reservoir and associated infrastructure. Together they create an attractive and distinctive landscape setting for the historic township of Malmsbury. The Malmsbury Cemetery Trust is aware of the heritage value of the site and is committed to managing this special landscape for future generations.

5.2 Vision
Several factors became clear during the course of the study including:
- The need to maintain and enhance the historic landscape character of the cemetery.
- The importance of conserving and interpreting the cemetery's significant history and heritage values.
- The opportunity to link with the broader Malmsbury landscape.
- Implications of limited resources for grounds maintenance.

The vision therefore, is to present and manage Malmsbury Cemetery as a significant heritage site within the broader historic landscape of Malmsbury and with due regard to modest maintenance resources and the confines of an operational cemetery.

5.3 Philosophy
The main guiding principles for the conservation management of the cemetery and its values are as follows:
- The conservation of identified significant features is paramount, in particular the awareness and recognition of these features by those responsible for the maintenance of the cemetery grounds.
- To maintain and enhance the landscape character of the cemetery through the introduction of appropriate new planting and with respect to the historic layout.
- As a working landscape there is a need to allow future development and new features to occur within the cemetery reserve but in a way that is sympathetic and complementary to the heritage landscape.
- The control of weed species will continue to require a concerted effort from the Trust and a joint programme with neighbouring landowners such as Coliban Water Authority.
- Continue to explore the sites history and potential through ongoing research and database activity and develop interpretation with links to the wider township.
6 POLICY

6.1 Introduction

The *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (Burra Charter) and its guidelines provides guidance on the conservation and adaptation of places of cultural heritage significance. The conservation policy for Malmsbury Cemetery is based on the principles contained within the Charter.

The following conservation policy is based on the assessment of the heritage significance of the Malmsbury Cemetery. The intention is to provide policy direction on the management, conservation and adaptation of the place.

The conservation policy identifies the most appropriate way of caring for the fabric and setting arising out of the statement of significance.

This section is broken down into broad policy areas, each with an overarching 'general policy' that can be applied to any issues that may arise in the future management of the place. Each section then has more detailed policies addresses specific issues that have arisen in the preparation of this report.

6.2 Objective

The objectives of the policies in this plan are to achieve the conservation of the cultural heritage significance of the Malmsbury Cemetery. The statement of significance set out in Section 4 has been used as a principal basis for future management planning and works.

Works conducted within the Cemetery, including future developments, shall be undertaken with due regard for this Conservation Management Plan, the Heritage Overlay provisions at Clause 43.01 of the Macedon Ranges Planning Scheme and the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter*.

The following policies are recommended for the conservation and future development of the Malmsbury Cemetery.

6.3 Place as a whole

Elements of primary and secondary significance must be managed in accordance with their level of significance. That is:

- Elements/items of primary significance should be retained, maintained and preferably utilised;
- Elements/items of secondary significance should be retained, maintained and utilised. Changes to these items is acceptable as long as those changes do not detract from the significance; and
- Key elements/items of significance should not be demolished or removed and maintenance actions should be undertaken to stabilise their condition. Such works need only involve ensuring that monuments remain structurally sound.

Elements of little, intrusive or no significance need only be retained and conserved where required. Demolition or removal of elements of little, intrusive or no significance do not require heritage documentation; however the date of removal should be recorded in the CMP. However, if demolition or removal is required, then consideration should be given to the impact of this action on the conservation of the elements of primary and secondary significance.

**General policy**

Conserve all of the heritage values of the Malmsbury Cemetery, both tangible and intangible.
Policy basis
The Malmsbury Cemetery is significant for a range of reasons at a local level. It has tangible heritage values of its history, its setting, significant fabric and plantings. It also has intangible heritage values of use, association, meaning, and traditions for past, current and future generations (i.e. social significance). The place may have a range of heritage values for different individuals and groups. Relative degrees of significance may lead to different conservation actions for different parts of Malmsbury Cemetery.

Detailed policies
It is policy to:

- Consider all heritage values, both tangible and intangible, in making decisions about changes to the Malmsbury Cemetery
- Make decisions about the future use and development of the Malmsbury Cemetery based on relative degrees of significance as defined –primary, secondary and low/nil.
- Leave all archaeological material undisturbed. If there is a need to excavate or damage the remains at some time in the future, inform Heritage Victoria and engage a historical archaeologist to investigate their significance.
- Permit new works only that do not detract from the heritage significance, aesthetic values or traditional materials and construction techniques. Any works must be well reasoned and should comply with statutory requirements, professional charters and heritage guidelines

6.4 Landscape & setting

General Policy
Maintain and enhance the landscape and setting of the Malmsbury Cemetery Reserve. Ensure that the future planting, removal and other landscape works are not detrimental to the long term landscape character of the cemetery. Reinstate where possible original design elements, including tree plantings, paths, footpaths, fencing and gates.

Policy Basis
The Malmsbury Cemetery, like many nineteenth century cemeteries was deliberately sited in a picturesque location, and surrounded by plantings of Pines, Eucalypts and hedging plants such as Hawthorn and Gorse. When designed and laid out, the borrowed landscapes of the Coliban River Valley, the Malmsbury Botanical Gardens and the Malmsbury Township were a deliberate and considered setting for the Cemetery. The Pine plantations on the escarpment down to the reservoir have enhanced the dramatic setting, providing an important backdrop the cemetery itself.

Given that trees have been planted in and around the cemetery to enhance its landscape character, its setting and amenity, it is essential that these trees be managed to ensure that they do not pose a threat to the historic monuments or to the public who use the place.

Detailed Policies
It is policy to:

- Conserve all fabric, features, artefacts and elements identified in this Conservation Management Plan as being of primary significance.
- Conserve through retention and interpretation (or record prior to adaptation or removal) all fabric, features, artefacts and elements identified in this Conservation Management Plan as being of secondary significance.
- Ensure conservation methods and treatments to hard landscaping are, where possible, reversible and do not diminish the significance of fabric.
• Respect the intent of the original cemetery layout, and where possible reinstate or restore original elements and fabric.

• Retain the undeveloped northern area (17) as an area for passive recreation or ashes rather than burials.

• Remove or replace elements which are considered to be of nil significance or intrusive.

• Reinstate lost landscape features for which documentary evidence exists where possible.

• New landscaping should aim to complement the existing layout, planting, landform and views.

• Irrigation of landscape elements should be carefully controlled. No spray irrigation should wash over grave headstones or monuments.

• Undertake all weed removal from gravesites by hand, or with glyphosate bioactive herbicide to avoid damage to stonework. Any specifically planted grave plants such as bulbs or other should be carefully protected and retained.

• Limit graves to the existing gravesite plan; do not intrude into the areas to the east of the site, or beyond the boundaries of the existing burial ground.

• Retain and conserve all trees and shrubs identified as being of primary or secondary significance.

• Arboricultural works to trees and shrubs identified as being of primary or secondary significance on the site should be carried out only by qualified personnel with experience in heritage landscapes and trees. The work must conform to Australian Standard AS4373-2007 ‘Pruning of Amenity Trees’ Australian Standards and current best practice in arboriculture.

• Prioritize the tree management to the removal of limbs or trees that are a high risk of damaging monuments.

• Replace trees and shrubs identified as being of primary and secondary significance with the same species in the same location at the end of their useful life to aid interpretation of the original cemetery.

• Discourage planting of natives as specimen trees within the cemetery reserve, particularly the main burial area.

6.5 Graves, Buildings and structures

General policy

Appropriate conservation methods and processes that relate to the assessed level of significance should be used to guide conservation of the cemetery.

All work to buildings and structures, will be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the Burra Charter. Temporary measures to conserve fabric should be undertaken prior to full conservation or restoration. Retain the cemetery’s historic physical fabric, layout and elements.

Policy basis

The grave architecture, bluestone gate pillars and bluestone lodge, corrugated iron toilets and other buildings and structures on the site are of primary significance to the site. They provide important historical information, and make a significant contribution to the aesthetic character of the cemetery. Relatives of those buried in cemeteries often wish to conserve and repair broken or damaged grave architecture, which requires technical expertise and can permanently damage fabric if not undertaken in accordance with specific techniques and principles. The
National Trust *Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation* (2009) and are considered a best practice approach for the maintenance of monuments while retaining the heritage values of the Cemetery as a whole. Many graves are un-maintained by relatives or others. Where these graves are damaged, simple maintenance and initial conservation works should be undertaken to prevent further deterioration of fabric and to assist interpretation.

**Detailed policies**

It is policy to:

- Conserve all fabric, features, artefacts and elements identified in this Conservation Management Plan as being of primary significance.
- Conserve through retention and interpretation (or record prior to adaptation or removal) all fabric, features, artefacts and elements identified in this Conservation Management Plan as being of secondary significance.
- Ensure conservation methods and treatments are, where possible, reversible and do not diminish the significance of fabric.
- Conserve and retain all gravestones and monuments
- Ensure pieces of damaged headstone or part of monument such as lettering, tiles and other fragments are collected and retained at the relevant gravesite until appropriate repairs can be undertaken
- Avoid removal of lichen, moss or fungus growth unless its continued growth threatens the fabric of the monument.
- Ensure all broken headstones are placed face up on the grave until they can be repaired by an expert mason
- Ensure all repairs and conservation to monuments (including lettering and in script) are undertaken by an expert mason.
- Cleaning should only be undertaken for maintenance purposes, i.e. to preserve the monument, and use the following techniques:
  - Only water solutions should be used;
  - The use of hard bristles, scrapers, wire brushes, abrasive pads and/or high pressure pads should not be used;
  - Pre-wet the surface of the monument before applying any agents;
  - Monuments should be cleaned from the bottom up; and
  - No ionic detergents should be used.
- Conserve built fabric through conservative repair (i.e. as much as is necessary but as little as possible) as per the Burra Charter.
- Re-instate the original windows to the cemetery lodge, based on documentary evidence.
- Re-instate original cemetery gates, based on documentary evidence. If no evidence exists, replace with gates typical of the period.
- Clean and treat with rust proof base all ironwork, including iron railings around monuments to prevent further corrosion
- Retain and re-instate where possible all original lead grave markers.
- Retain unpainted surfaces. Do not paint.
- Sandstone monuments should not be re-inscribed or carved
• Discourage relocation, rearrangement or otherwise of monuments.

6.6 Traffic, Access and Parking

**General Policy**
Safe and adequate parking for visitors to the cemetery should be provided within a reasonable walking distance of the site, while conserving the significant fabric of the cemetery. Malmsbury Cemetery should be accessible to the public now and in the future. The pedestrian and visual links between the township itself and the cemetery should be enhanced.

**Policy Basis**
Vehicular access is via Cemetery Road, a quiet country road. The existing parking area is immediately outside the southern boundary of the main burial area, close to the boundary planting of English Oaks. Informal pedestrian access is available via the Coliban Reservoir. However the access is not clear or well signed. The cemetery has the potential to form part of a historic walking trail where cultural heritage values and aesthetics can be appreciated.

**Detailed Policy**
It is policy to:
• Erect discrete and appropriate signage to direct pedestrian and vehicular access
• Relocate vehicular parking further from the cemetery boundary.
• Maintain the main drive, associated brick drains and internal roads should be free of weeds, dirt and debris.
• Limit heavy vehicle access to areas where there are no known burials, pathways, drives or hard landscaping.
• Encourage public access to and use of the cemetery in a way which does not negatively impact on or detract from the cultural significance of the fabric of the cemetery
• Develop clearly defined pedestrian links between the Cemetery, the Malmsbury Botanic gardens and the township

6.7 Choice of Materials

**General policy**
Ensure that where possible, materials used in the maintenance or reconstruction of the landscape of Malmsbury Cemetery is traditional materials already used in the construction of the landscape (e.g. stone, iron, bluestone, granite, rendered brick and face brick).

**Policy basis**
It is important that new materials introduced into the landscapes of Malmsbury Cemetery should be consistent with those traditionally used and that they do not negatively impact on the values, significance and elements of primary and secondary significance identified in this Conservation Management Plan.

**Detailed Policy**
It is policy to:
• Discourage the use of new (non-traditional) materials such as steel, recycled plastic, concrete block etc. It is recognised that there may be cases where their introduction is essential for public safety reasons. Where non traditional materials must be used, ensure they have minimal impact on the significance of the site or are reversible.
6.8 Interpretation

**General policy**
Enhance the understanding and enjoyment of the Malmsbury Cemetery by users, visitors and local people by interpreting its significance.

**Policy basis**
The cemetery is important in interpreting human participation in the development of Malmsbury. Its values as an interpretive facility should be enhanced to provide a resource which balances original use with recognition of the roles played by those buried within the cemetery grounds.

**Detailed policies**
It is policy to:

- Develop simple interpretative panels to educate visitors as to the plan, layout, history and development of the cemetery.
- Incorporate the cemetery into a historic trail or track, connected with Malmsbury township.
- Develop specific interpretation around important grave sites, including information on those buried there.
- Locate and mark significant unmarked burials.
- Review existing pamphlet every 2 years and update accordingly with new information. The pamphlet should be printed at a high resolution.
- Encourage local school groups and other interest groups to be actively involved, including incorporating the cemetery and its history into existing curriculum.
- Design and site interpretive signs so as not to visually compete with the significant fabric of the cemetery.
- Erect interpretation which communicates the history and cultural values of the cemetery and those buried there.
- Develop an interpretive plan in the future, ideally secured through funding.

6.9 Records and moveable heritage

**General policy**
Conserve and retain all archival material (records) and moveable heritage relating to the history and development of the Malmsbury Cemetery.

**Policy basis**
Archival material and records relating to the Malmsbury Cemetery are an important part of its significance. Protection of these archives must be addressed in determining conservation policy and future planning strategies. Archival material and records can provide information on the development, layout and general history of the Malmsbury Cemetery. In addition, they are an important resource to the local community and descendants of those whose ancestors are buried in the cemetery. Moveable heritage may include items of grave furniture and or parts of monuments or markers removed from their original locations. Protection of these archives must be addressed in determining other conservation policies and future planning strategies.
Detailed policies
It is policy to:

- Collate and catalogue all existing records relating to the cemetery. These may be maps, plans, grave locations and interments, photographs, burial records, minute books and other resources.
- Ensure that movable heritage is accurately recorded and photographed and safely stored for later restoration.
- Conserve original documents and records of maintenance and restoration collection at the Macedon Ranges Shire Offices or other secure archival storage space. Copies should be retained by Trustee Members, and a copy of the collection retained by the Malmsbury Historical Society.
- Digitise the collection for greater public access through the continued cataloguing using the free Victorian Collections data management system.
- Apply appropriate conservation and archival storage practices to records, including the manner in which records are handled, stored and accessed.
- Retain records of conservation works which document the works or activity time frame, materials, contractors involved, and other relevant information and be available for interested members of the public to view.

6.10 Management and decision-making

General policy
Day to day management of the Malmsbury Cemetery should be in accordance with its significance, obligations of its Heritage Overlay status and the policies of this Conservation Management Plan.

Policy basis
Not all of the contractors, workers, visitors and volunteers who care for the Malmsbury Cemetery are equipped with knowledge about the significance of the place, nor about the controls imposed by the existing local Heritage Overlay. As a result, works which may be well intended can cause damage to significant fabric (i.e. mechanical weed removal around headstones can damage the fabric). The Trustees are responsible for conservation of the cemetery. As the manager of the Cemetery, a place of local heritage significance, the Malmsbury Cemetery Trustees must not only comply with its statutory responsibilities with respect to the management of the place but should also set a positive example to the community.

Detailed policies
It is policy to:

- Distribute a copy of the Conservation Management Plan to all contractors, Trustees and volunteers who undertake irregular or regular maintenance of the main burial ground.
- Develop a general maintenance schedule, with specific actions and guidance on ‘how to’ for the Malmsbury Cemetery.
- Educate visitors and relatives to contact the Cemetery Trustees prior to undertaking any repair or conservation of headstones or graves.
- Ensure the care, management and conservation of the Cemetery in accordance with the values expressed in the Statement of Significance.
Responsibility for decision making in relation to the Malmsbury Cemetery will rest with the Malmsbury Cemetery Trust, who will comply with requirements under Clause 43.01 (The Heritage Overlay) of the Macedon Ranges Planning Scheme.

6.11 New works

General Policy
New work should respect the cultural heritage values and significance of the cemetery.

Policy Basis
Introduction of new monuments, structures and landscaping into historic areas of cemeteries can pose major visual and other negative impacts on the significance of those areas unless appropriately managed.

Detailed Policy
It is policy to:

- Discourage the construction of repositories for ashes in the main burial area – such as niche walls or columbaria.
- Limit memorial plaques associated with placement of ashes within the cemetery to existing grave sites. There should not be directly fixed to existing headstones.
- Ensure new monuments or grave stones in areas of established graves should are in keeping with surrounding existing monuments in terms of size, materials and bulk form.
- New planting and hard landscaping should be subject to a Master Plan.
- Ensure new development or work does not damage or impose on fabric, views or values identified as being of primary or secondary significance.
- Focus development of new structures outside of the extant burial area.

6.12 Management of Change

General Policy
Retain elements of primary and secondary significance. Where there is sufficient documentary evidence, reinstate lost elements.

Policy Basis
Any change must be managed wisely to avoid the “prettification” of sites, so much a feature of many historic places adapted for new uses or where the traditional use ceases. (Articles 27.1, 27.2, Burra Charter). The reinstatement of landscape elements or the introduction of appropriate new elements must be guided by the evidence provided by documentary and graphic sources. If a new or amended use requires low maintenance landscape treatments then there are choices available which are historically accurate as well as being easy to maintain.

Detailed policies

- Plan new plantings to enhance views, rather than detract from them.
- The introduction of new planting should primarily be of species for which there is sufficient documentary evidence to have been used in the past; or a species which is appropriate for cemetery plantings dating to the nineteenth century.
- The introduction of indigenous native planting should be carefully considered within the framework and character of the existing planting identified as of primary or secondary significance.
• Restore/reconstruct significant former elements to maintain the heritage value and character of the place.

• Provide for the replacement of significant elements to maintain the character of the place.

• Propagate replacement plants from existing significant trees and shrubs where possible.

• Ensure that new materials are consistent with those traditionally used.

6.13 Investigation and Research

General policy
Research and investigation into the Malmsbury Cemetery, its landscape, history and the lives of those buried there should be encouraged to improve understanding of the site’s history and cultural significance.

Policy basis
Further investigation will provide additional useful information, key to gaining a better understanding of the place.

Detailed policies
It is policy to:

• Document and record all works and activities at Malmsbury Cemetery.

• Undertake further archival and historical research into the Malmsbury Cemetery and its burials.

• Initiate an oral history program to record the living memories of people associated with the construction, maintenance and use of the cemetery.

• Identify and participate in co-operative research initiatives with local family history groups, historical societies, schools and the local tourist information office.

6.14 Community participation in cemetery conservation

General policy
Utilize community based resources where possible to assist with the maintenance and upkeep of the cemetery.

Policy basis
During the last decades there has been considerable local community support for involvement and maintenance of local cemeteries. With many historic cemeteries falling into disrepair over the years, there have been numerous restoration programs, initiated by enthusiastic individuals, lands care and family history groups, and those responsible for employment relief schemes. Community participation in the fundraising, maintenance and conservation of cemeteries is to be strongly encouraged. This will promote community goodwill and harness a considerable labour supply that can supplement the limited resources available for cemetery maintenance and development.

However, the use of volunteers, community groups and labour schemes for cemetery conservation works must be carefully planned and regulated by the management authorities. There are numerous logistical and legal implications to be overcome. Provision must be made for training volunteers, adequate supervision, and enforcement of safety standards and sufficient insurance cover for workers.
Detailed policies

It is policy to:

- Explore all avenues for adequate resourcing of cemetery maintenance and management
- Develop strategies for the use of volunteer labour in the conservation of the Malmsbury Cemetery
- Take an opportunistic approach to the use of externally funded labour schemes
- Develop and expand contacts with relevant community groups to use community resources to maximum advantage in the conservation of Malmsbury Cemetery

6.15 Adoption, implementation and review

General policy

Ensure that this CMP remains relevant and up to-date.

Policy basis

This CMP should be regarded as an evolving document. Changes in practice, funding or other significant changes will necessitate a re-evaluation of conservation requirements. Further research may also bring to light important information that necessitates a review of policies.

Detailed policies

It is policy to:

- To review the CMP every five years engaging appropriate consultants or advisors as necessary. This should include liaison with Macedon Ranges Shire Council and neighbouring Coliban Water.
- Record and archive any changes or works during the five-year periods between review so that these records can be easily recovered and incorporated into the review process.
7 IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Introduction
This section sets out the recommendations for actions and works that follow on from the conservation policies and the current condition of the cemetery landscape. Overall, the most important components for conservation, in terms of the cemetery’s vegetation, are to retain the perimeter plantings in good condition (monitor health and plan for the future as many fall into senescence), diligent weed management and to introduce new plantings (both exotics and endemic natives) to retain and enhance the existing landscape character.

This section presents a planting and landscape concept plan for the cemetery together with recommendations for works on the ground and a suggested phasing program. A detailed landscape plan will be required to help implement the proposals along with a vegetation maintenance schedule to help manage the cemetery grounds on a regular basis.

7.2 Action Plan
Recommended actions have been itemized and given a letter heading and are shown on the Concept Plan presented below.

Outer cemetery reserve
Recommendations have been made for the management of the mature trees alongside Cemetery Road including the removal of the Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata tree no. 2*) at the front entrance gate (see tree database). Other actions include:

A) Caretaker’s cottage site
- Introduce a pedestrian gate into the fence line to allow access to the cottage site and potentially to the high point signified by the surviving mature Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata tree no. 1*) from where a panoramic view over Malmsbury can be enjoyed.
- Replant Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) in the Caretaker’s garden area where the original has been removed re-establishing a link to the past. The obvious depression on the ground allows for an accurate planting site.
- Introduce a sign recognising and interpreting the Caretaker’s cottage site.

B) Car parking area
- Improve the existing car park arrangements by providing a small, designated car park area with a clear entrance and exit. This will help contain the spread of informal, random car parking although the wider grass areas could still be used for overflow parking.
- Maintain log barriers to protect the English Oak (*Quercus robur*) root zone.

Main cemetery ground
There are a number of actions required in the main cemetery ground the majority of which include vegetation management, tree removal and new planting. Other actions include improvements to circulation and the sensitive introduction of information and interpretation features.

C) Entrance gates
- Re-introduce a more appropriate styled main gate and replace the galvanized pedestrian gate to match the style of the main gate.
- Remove random notices and install an information and orientation board just inside the entrance.
Malmsbury Cemetery: Planting and Landscape Concept

KEY

- Native
- Evergreen/exotic
- Grass/meadow
- Interpretation/info
- Existing pl.
- New planting
- Remove
- Remove & replant in same location

CONTEXT
D) Corrugated iron toilets
- Retain these significant elements in their present position and install notices inside the structures informing the public of their history and current non-function.

E) Lodge
- Commission a CMP for the lodge building leading to further restoration work such as the replacement of the windows.

F) Main axis drive
- Formalise planting along the main drive by removing Laurestinus (Viburnum tinus) shrubs and replacing with Irish Strawberry Trees (Arbutus unedo).
- Prune basal shoots on mature Irish Strawberry Trees (Arbutus unedo) to expose the attractive trunks.
- Tidy up and reveal brick spoon drains that line the drive.

G) Circular lawn
- Introduce an evergreen memorial tree as a focal point aligned with the entrance and main drive. Consider a Himalayan Cedar of Deodar (Cedrus deodara) and possibly some low native grass planting – e.g. Common Tussock Grass (Poa labillardieri) to go around the tree thus linking to other recommended native grass plantings throughout the cemetery site.
- Excavate and delineate more clearly the circular drive, particularly on the west and southern sides.
- Introduce a background planting of Irish Strawberry Trees to provide an appropriate evergreen backdrop to the significant vista along the main drive from the entrance gate.

H) Interpretive shelter
- A good location to interpret Malmsbury Cemetery is to the south-west of the circular lawn (approximately, where the fallen pine now lies). This position is not in line with the main drive, is relatively sheltered and offers great views over the cemetery landscape.
- Introduce a modest shelter, seating and interpretive panel exploring the layout of the cemetery landscape, its historic development and making reference to

I) Side drives and burial grounds
- Investigate the extent of the side drives separating the different nomination burial sections, including any evidence of side drains, such as brick spoon drains.
- Introduce an appropriate mowing regime to clearly delineate the drives from actual burial sections where longer grasses can survive.
- Delineate side drives with informal planting of Blackwood (Acacia melanoxylon) along either side of the access drive between the Independent and Church of England sections and the drive between the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian sections.
- Grass mow regularly and carefully between the double plot sections to reveal the 4 foot wide footpaths.
- Remove vegetation where interfering with grave monuments or occupied plots and address broken monuments where necessary.
- Restore ‘Roman Catholic Ground’ and ‘Church of England Ground’ signs or replace with a replica sign and introduce the same sign design for the Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Independent Grounds.
• Retain, record and conserve lead plot tags where appropriate.

**J) Wesleyan drive**

• Plant appropriate evergreen shrubs selecting species already found in the cemetery to continue the drive northwards towards the early grave plots.

**Northern boundary area**

• Most of this area (referred to as area 17 in site description) has not been used for burials so far and could be used as an area for reflection, future cremation burials etc. It should be developed in an informal way in contrast to the more formal historic core. Three distinct areas could be developed; upper meadow area; a native planting belt; and a lower glade area.

**K) Meadow area**

• The current grassy meadow area centred around the spreading mature English Oak (Quercus robur) should be maintained and developed into a dedicated area for cremation ashes and possibly for natural burials in the future.

• A layout plan is required to delineate plots, footpath access (envisaged as natural mown grass paths) and areas of planting.

• Eradication of weed species is needed to allow plantings of native grasses – e.g. Common Tussock Grass (*Poa labillardieri*) and Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda triandra*) to flourish.

**L) Native planting belt**

• Introduce a sinuous belt of native planting as a transition from the upper meadow area to the lower glade area in the north-east corner of the cemetery ground.

• Continue with native grasses and meld new plantings of Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*), Narrow-leaved Peppermint (*Eucalyptus radiata*) and Silver Wattle (*Acacia dealbata*) into the existing landscape.

**M) Lower glade**

• Create a glade area with trees and shrubs possibly around a central feature (tree grove or pond). This may be a difficult area to landscape as it would attract a lot of water draining through the site. The introduction of extra soil to create mounds and swales would create more interest and allow new planting to adapt to their new environment.

• Options may include a copse of Chinese Windmill Palm (*Trachycarpus fortunei* – see tree # 150 on plan) with under-plantings of native grasses, or possibly a solitary Himalayan Cedar or Deodar with similar plantings of native grasses.

**N) Northern boundary**

• Rejuvenate remnant Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) boundary through hedge laying.

**O) Existing conifer group (north-west)**

• Retain conifer and other mature trees where possible to maintain character of this historic part of the cemetery.

**P) Northern viewpoint**

• This area presents fine views from the cemetery over the reservoir dam and spillway towards Malmsbury viaduct, the Botanic Gardens and Mount Alexander beyond. It is also a historic area of the cemetery containing largely forgotten and unmarked grave plots from the 19th century before the area was closed to further burials.
• Introduce a modest shelter (e.g. gazebo) for weather protection and to allow contemplation with potential to interpret the view and this part of the historic cemetery.

Q) North western boundary planting
• Retain mature trees – including the Maritime Pines (Pinus pinaster) on the Coliban Water side of the boundary – to maintain historic character (these established trees are not adjacent to the Coliban Water plantation and should not be affected by its removal).

R) Western boundary
• This historic area of the cemetery will be prone to wind exposure following the removal of the adjacent pine plantation and a certain loss of character and sense of enclosure. Actions include:
  • Remove mature Monterey Pines (Pinus radiata) which are prone to windblow, especially in the direction of the adjacent grave monuments.
  • Plant a native plant screen along the boundary line to create a quick shelter belt – a combination of Blackwood (Acacia melanoxylon) and Silver Wattle (Acacia dealbata); the latter used as a quick growing ‘nurse’ species with the Blackwood forming a denser foliage and more effective screen in the longer term.
  • Investigate ways of accessing Coliban Water Reservoir area and the potential to create footpath links to Malmsbury Botanic Garden and the township centre.

S) Inner western boundary
• On the inside of the boundary planting introduce conifers to maintain the historic character of the area. The choice of species should not have overhanging branches close to the graves monuments. With this in mind, perhaps Bhutan Cypress (Cupressus torulosa), Funeral Cypress (Cupressus funebris) or Italian Cypress (Cupressus sempervirens) may be suitable. Some of these species may then be planted around the site to link the landscape together giving each tree a sense of place.

T) Existing conifer group (south-west)
• There are a number of existing Monterey Pines (Pinus radiata) identified in the tree survey that are fine specimens and in good condition but pose a threat to a number of historic grave sites once exposed to windblow and should be removed.
  • Replace with a small number of similar conifers alongside existing pathway such as a simple grove of Maritime Pine (Pinus pinaster) or similar.

U) Southern viewpoint
• Introduce a modest shelter and seating to exploit panoramic views over the Coliban Reservoir and interpret the nearby historic grave sites.

V) Southern boundary area
• This is another historic part of the cemetery with an important aesthetic quality. Actions include:
  • Maintain Monterey pine boundary through appropriate programme of tree management, essentially taking an horticultural approach to improving the health of poor specimens with the use of fertiliser etc., and sensitive pruning and limb removal as recommended in the tree survey table (Appendix 3).

W) Southern entrance path
• Introduce a small number of conifer trees alongside the pathway to link in with other similar boundary plantings referred to above.
X) Eastern boundary

- Undertake sensitive pruning and other tree management works to maintain the health of the boundary oaks for as long as possible – see tree survey database for recommendations.

Management actions

- Adopt the final version of this conservation management plan as an agreed document guiding the care and management of Malmsbury Cemetery.
- Seek the resources required (financial and expertise) to undertake the works set out in the Action Plan.
- Prepare a landscape maintenance manual to ensure that gardening activities do not negatively impact on the significant elements of the cemetery landscape.

7.3 Priorities and phasing

The works indicated in the action plan can be divided into several phases depending on priorities and resources. To advance these plans and implement the actions identified, further funding will be needed to help work up details and for planning permit applications to be made. A suggested timeline is presented in the table below. Essentially three main phases have been identified, based on the likely scale of resources that need to be allocated with some works requiring more time for planning and grant applications.

**Phase One: agreed tree removal, pruning and replanting**

This is already in progress with works due to be undertaken from March 2015.

**Phase Two: CMP recommendations for**

This mainly involves further tree planting and vegetation management. The sooner new planting is introduced, based on the Planting and Landscape Concept Plan, the sooner it will become established. Attention should be paid to the boundary and framework planting as a priority. In addition, the introduction of a new Information Board and the installation of an appropriate main entrance gate ensemble should be prioritised.

**Phase Three: CMP recommendations for further development, car parking, visitor circulation, seating and interpretation**

This phase would include further planting, particularly in conjunction with the development of the northern area of the cemetery, together with the introduction of visitor facilities and interpretation. In addition a CMP for the lodge building and subsequent restoration works and improvements to the car park area could be carried out at this stage.
# Malmsbury Cemetery CMP Works

## Suggested Phasing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Year 3</th>
<th>Year 4</th>
<th>Year 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>July</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>2017/18</td>
<td>2018/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Phase One: Agreed tree removal / pruning and replanting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stages</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stages</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Planning permit</td>
<td>Provide planting details</td>
<td>Works</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Phase Two: CMP recommendations for further removal / pruning / replanting (plus info board and entrance gates)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stages</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stages</td>
<td>Details and application</td>
<td>Planning permit</td>
<td>Grant awards</td>
<td>Works</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Phase Three: CMP recommendations for circulation, seating, interpretation and car parking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stages</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stages</td>
<td>Details and application</td>
<td>Planning permit</td>
<td>Grant awards</td>
<td>Works</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 1 = July-September; 2 = October-December; 3 = January-March; 4 = April-June
REFERENCES

Coliban Region Water Corporation, Malmsbury Cemetery Weed Management Plan, 2013


National Trust, n.d., *Cemeteries A Policy Paper*

Treetec, 2012, *Aboricultural Report for Malmsbury Cemetery Trust*

Sagazio, 1992:13)

(Department of Crown Lands, 1857; Registry of Cemetery Gazettals, 1861)

(Malmsbury Cemetery Trust Minute Book, 1862:278 & 4

Kyneton Observer, 12/7/1862:4)

Malmsbury Cemetery Trust Minute Book, 1871: 322

Malmsbury Cemetery Trust Minute Book, 1872:324).

The *Bendigo Advertiser* (06/09/1905:6)

Health Department Cemetery Files, 1931 in HERMES record 74557).
APPENDIX 1

How a place is tested against the HERCON Criteria:

- The place is associated with a key theme identified in the history of the municipality. The place will have a strong association with the theme and this will be clearly illustrated by the fabric, when compared with other places (Criterion A).

- The place may be rare within the municipality or to a township or locality. It may contain or be a very early building/s, or be of a type that is under-represented within the City of Ballarat (Criterion B).

- The place or precinct has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Sebastopol or the City of Ballarat’s cultural history, and how the municipality has developed over time. (Criterion C)

- If it is a representative example of a place type it will usually have the typical range of features normally associated with that type – i.e. it will be a benchmark example – and it will usually have a high degree of integrity (i.e. for a precinct, a high proportion of the places will be considered to be contributory) or particular aesthetic characteristics (Criteria D or E).

- The place is an exemplar of an architectural style or represents significant technical or artistic/architectural innovation or achievement when compared to other similar places in the municipality. The places will usually have a high degree of integrity when compared to other places (Criterion F).

- The place has strong social or historic associations to an area (Criterion G) or to an individual or organisation (Criterion H) and, in particular:
  - There is continuity of use or association, meanings, or symbolic importance over a period of 25 years or more (representing transition of values beyond one generation).
  - The association has resulted in a deeper attachment that goes beyond utility value.
  - The connection between a place and a person/s or organisations is not short or incidental and may have been documented – for example in local histories, other heritage studies or reports, local oral histories etc.

By comparison, places that do not meet the threshold of local significance will generally be those where:

- Historical associations are not well established or are not reflected in the fabric because of low integrity, or

- The place is common within the municipality or already well-represented in the Heritage Overlay, or

- If a precinct, it has a high proportion of non-contributory buildings, or

- It is a typical, rather than outstanding example of an architectural style or technical achievement and there are better comparative examples in the area or municipality.

The social or historical associations are not well established or demonstrated.
APPENDIX 2

Malmsbury Cemetery Trust – Minute Book

Chronology
(Number refers to page in Minute Book)

1860 (264) “enclose a tracing showing the position of 12 acres of ground approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council as a site for a general cemetery at Malmsbury.”

1862 (278) tenders for completing the fencing of the cemetery ground opened – e.g. John Healy for the whole job £11 – but Mr Lasslett got the job (see below).

1862 (4) entry dated 16th September 1862 refer to accounts being paid including:
- Paid Mr Lasslett £10-17s-6d for fencing and £3-6s-0d for new gate and repairing main gates
- Paid Mr Armstrong £6 for ‘barks’
- Paid Mr Hooppell £17-16s-0d for Entrance Gates

1871 (18) mainly entries for burial fees but also payments for cutting thistles and cutting footpaths.

1871 (322) that Mr Archdale be employed to survey and prepare a plan of the land east of the cemetery to be applied for from the Crown Lands Department for a residence for a Caretaker of the Cemetery.

1872 (324) letter dated 23rd April from Land Department granting some additional land for the cemetery.

1873 (326) on 5th March “tenders received for forming and gravelling the main roads and footpaths in old cemetery as per original plan.”

1873 (22) payment for ‘3-rail’ fencing £3-1s-6d; plus £3-10s-0d to Mr Johnson for trenching land and manoeuvring earth for planting in circle; plus 8s-0d to Mr Withers for painting and writing notice boards.

1877 (342) received plan of subdivision of Cemetery from Mr Archdale and forwarded to Secretary of Lands.

1877 (553) Abstract of Accounts – Archdale surveyor £2-2s-0d.

1878 (345) “resolved that Mr Tatterson procure and plant ½lb of prickly acacia.”

1878 (553) Abstract of Accounts – tree planting (Mr. Tatterson) £4-4s-0d.

1879 (348) Chairman ordered 1500 quicks for fencing at the Cemetery.

1882 (353) application to the Council for a supply of trees to plant in the Cemetery.

1882 (356) fencing and repair to entrance of Cemetery Ground £9-10s-0d.

1886 (364) “It was proposed, seconded, and carried that Mr Bigg’s tender be accepted for a Cottage to be erected on the Cemetery Ground according to plans and specifications (cost £186).

1887 (367) moved that “the Secretary write and ask Mr. ? at the State Nursery, Macedon, for 100 trees for the Cemetery, Malmsbury – kinds as he may think merit suitability.”

1888 (367) permission not given to quarry on cemetery ground.

1889 (370) Secretary to apply to the State Nursery for some trees to plant in the Cemetery.
1889 (548) Abstract of Accounts – “Gates, fencing, clearing, draining, laying out, planting etc” £35-14s-0d. (An annual account for grounds maintenance – see below.)

1890 (371) half the trees planted last year are dead.

1892 (373) tenders called for “cleaning the 3 main paths, also for Gravel...from the “Golden Gate”, fine washed gravel”

1894 (376) reference to painting fences (pickets) and entrance gates – also reference to erecting 6 chains of 2-rail fence and pickets.

1899 (403) recommended “a new fence on the higher half of the west boundary to correspond with lower half without removing the acacia hedge, and that 2 closets be erected one for ladies and the other for galvanised iron on strong wooden framing with wooden doors and iron guards.” (closets cost £12-4s-0d.)

1900 (542) Abstract of Accounts – “Gates, fencing, clearing, draining, laying out, planting etc” £45-5s-11d.

1901 (412) grubbed 12 pine trees out of the cemetery and ordered 20 suitable shrubs to plant in place of the pines (apparently, the pines were interfering with the graves).

1901 (542) Abstract of Accounts – “Gates, fencing, clearing, draining, laying out, planting etc” £26-8s-1d.

1902 (416) Mr Tatterson the caretaker (residing at the Caretaker’s lodge) was retiring and selling parts of the property back to the Trust, including a back verandah, one square tank and stand and 2 galvanised tanks.

1902 (417) removing trees and purchasing and planting shrubs £15-0s-0d.

1902 (422) 8 pine trees on left side of main path be taken out (from entrance gate)...also “procure 12 pepper trees for replacing shrubs that have missed and protect each shrub with wire netting and stakes.”

1902 (541) Abstract of Accounts – “Gates, fencing, clearing, draining, laying out, planting etc” £13-6s-1d. Also building improvements £18-10s-0d.

1903 (428) “caretaker to procure some pepper trees, plants and shrubs and plant were (sic) required.”

1905 (440) quote for making paths and grubbing pine trees sought – paths to be 4 foot wide.

1906 (444) letter from Crown indicating parts of the cemetery to be closed to burials (basically, where the ground slopes towards the reservoir, thus taking out certain sections of the original layout – see plan).

1907 (451) 15s-9d paid to W. Sizey for shrubs, also contract let to make 2 new footpaths, cutting thorn hedge and remaking and cleaning existing paths and grubbing furze and blackberry.

1908 (455) call for new brick drains (cost of £21) and weeding of paths.

1909 (459) Caretaker’s lodge painted.

1910 (464) paid W. Sizey 8s-6d for shrubs.

1930 (28) reference to Mr. L. Jones of Kyneton laying out plans for the new lodge (on behalf of Miss Stringer) at cost of approximately £500 at a special meeting on 18th December 1930. Permission to build granted by Trustees.

1931 (38) “the Chairman reported that the Trustees met Miss Stringer on 20th December 1930 at the Cemetery to select the site for the New Lodge.”
1931 (39) Lodge opened on 30th May 1931 by sister of the late Miss Elizabeth, Frances Stringer. The lodge gift also included new entrance gates.

1933 (48) Repairs to the gent’s lavatory.

1933 (49) Concrete path to lodge installed.

1935 (57) Cutting briars and furze £2-10s-0d.

1938 (70) Paid A. Swainston £1 for covering well at dwelling (indicates Caretaker’s lodge still standing).

1938 (70) Paid A. Swainston £1 for covering well at dwelling (indicates Caretaker’s lodge still standing).

1938 (70) Paid A. Swainston £1 for covering well at dwelling (indicates Caretaker’s lodge still standing).

1941 (86) Pine trees sale – “tender of Mr. Brown (sawmiller) of Elphinstone for 12 Pine trees in the cemetery for £60 be accepted” (apparently his men burnt a cemetery fence when cleaning up!).

1941 (89) Minor improvements to caretaker’s residence (still standing!)

1946 (110) “moved by Mr Hooppell that 24 young pine trees be obtained and planted in the cemetery.”

1946 (111) Abstract of Accounts – 24 pine trees bought for 5s-10d.

1947 (115) Abstract of Accounts – a further 24 pine trees bought for 6s-2d.

1955 (134) Reference to replacing glass at dwelling (indicating Caretaker’s lodge still occupied).

1956 (135) Shrubs in cemetery be trimmed, road gate and fence repaired.

## APPENDIX 3  MALMSBURY CEMETERY PLANT SURVEY - NUMERICAL LISTING (see plans at end of table)

*Author: John Beetham (May to August 2014)*

*Names in green are existing Significant Trees, in purple are suggested Significant Trees and in red are for removal*

- Garden Abbreviation (dark red if it’s a conifer or Ginkgo) /
- REF NO (see plan of cemetery)
- AGE (in years): 1 = 1 to 5, 2 = 5 to 10, 3 = 10 to 20, 4 = 20 to 30, 5 = 30 to 50, 6 = 50 to 80, 7 = 80 to 100, 8 = 100 to 130, 9 = 130+ /
- PLH = Plant Habit: C = Climber, P = Perennial, S = Shrub, T = Tree /
- D/E = D = deciduous / E = evergreen /
- PLT = Plant Type: C = Conifer or Ginkgo, CY = Cycad, F = Fern, M = Monocotyledon /
- SIG = Significant Tree: # = Existing, $ = Suggested /
- R & E = Rare and Endangered according to the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature): CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, EW = Extinct in the Wild, EX = Extinct, VU = Vulnerable /
- NAT = (#) = Australian Native /
- H X W (metres) = Height X Width /
- GIRTH (metres) = Trunk Girth @ 1.4m above ground / HSPEC (Y) = Herbarium specimen pressed /
- PHOTO = (Y) = Photo (Digital or Slide) /
- MTE = (Y) = Tree Maintenance required: #1 = Remove dead wood, #2 = Remove lower limbs and / or suckers, #3 = Canopy reduction, #4 = Remove entirely /
- COMMENTS: NTST = Species is on the National Trust (Victoria) Significant Tree Register
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REF NO</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>SIG</th>
<th>R &amp; E</th>
<th>NAT</th>
<th>BOTANIC NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>FAMILY NAME</th>
<th>H X W</th>
<th>GIRTH</th>
<th>MTE#1</th>
<th>MTE#2</th>
<th>MTE#3</th>
<th>MTE#4</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>21 x 17</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Iconic specimen in the landscape – obviously in a state of senescence – monitor health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>22 x 17</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Very poor condition – a dangerous tree – should be removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>Stump</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Part of the original avenue plantings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>23 x 15</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Extensive borer damage on south side / monitor health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>1.5 x 0.8</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>2 x 1.2</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>1.7 x 1</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>16 x 14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Borer damage on the south side / monitor health – specimen taken and identification confirmed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF NO</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>SIG</td>
<td>R &amp; E</td>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>BOTANIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FAMILY NAME</td>
<td>H X W</td>
<td>Girth</td>
<td>MTE#1</td>
<td>MTE#2</td>
<td>MTE#3</td>
<td>MTE#4</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>2 x 1.5</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>2 x 1.2</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>2 x 1.5</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>1.8 x 1.2</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>1.5 x 1</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>0.8 x 0.3</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Poor condition – competing with gum across the other side of the road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>20 x 16</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remove large side branch that is hanging over road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Failed new planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Failed new planting - replant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>2 x 1</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF NO</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>SIG</td>
<td>R &amp; E</td>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>BOTANIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FAMILY NAME</td>
<td>H X W</td>
<td>GIRTH</td>
<td>MTE#1</td>
<td>MTE#2</td>
<td>MTE#3</td>
<td>MTE#4</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus</td>
<td>Tasmanian</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>10 x 9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>globulus</td>
<td>or Southern</td>
<td>Blue Gum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Extensive borer damage on south side; remove large side branch that is hanging over road / monitor health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>22 x 18</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A leaning specimen with more obvious roots visible on south side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus</td>
<td>Tasmanian</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>14 x 12</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>globulus</td>
<td>or Southern</td>
<td>Blue Gum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rosa sp.</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>1 x 1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Very poor condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus</td>
<td>Tasmanian</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>Stump</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Part of the original avenue plantings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>globulus</td>
<td>or Southern</td>
<td>Blue Gum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spartium</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>3.0 x 3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Part of a clump that includes blackberry, hawthorn &amp; elderberry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|        |      |     | junc
tium|   |       | Broom       |             |           |       |       |       |       |       |       |           |
| 25     |      |     |      |     | Crataegus    | English     | Rosaceae    | 6 x 8   | N/A   |       |       |       |       | Clump |
|        |      |     | monog
gyna|   |       | Hawthorn    | or May      |           |       |       |       |       |       |       |           |
<p>| 26     |      |     |      |     | Crataegus    | English     | Rosaceae    | 5 x 8   | N/A   |       |       |       |       | Clump (next to boundary) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REF NO</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>SIG</th>
<th>R &amp; E</th>
<th>NAT</th>
<th>BOTANIC NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>FAMILY NAME</th>
<th>H X W</th>
<th>GIRTH</th>
<th>MTE#1</th>
<th>MTE#2</th>
<th>MTE#3</th>
<th>MTE #4</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>English Hawthorn or May</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>7 x 8</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>English Hawthorn or May</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>6 x 4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clump (next to fence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>English Hawthorn or May</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>5 x 7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clump of 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>English Hawthorn or May</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>8 x 5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-trunked Single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>English Hawthorn or May</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>7 x 9</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clump of 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>English Hawthorn or May</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>4.5 x 5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-trunked Single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>English Hawthorn or May</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>3.5 x 3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>English Hawthorn or May</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>5 x 6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clump of 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>English Hawthorn or May</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>3.5 x 6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clump of 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF NO</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>SIG</td>
<td>R &amp; E</td>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>BOTANIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FAMILY NAME</td>
<td>H X W</td>
<td>GIRTH</td>
<td>MTE#1</td>
<td>MTE#2</td>
<td>MTE#3</td>
<td>MTE#4</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>English Hawthorn or May</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>5 x 7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clump of 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>English Hawthorn or May</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>4.5 x 3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>English Hawthorn or May</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>4.5 x 3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>English Hawthorn or May</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>5 x 7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-trunked Single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>English Hawthorn or May</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>7 x 7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-trunked Single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>English Hawthorn or May</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>3 x 4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clump of 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>English Hawthorn or May</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>6 x 8</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-trunked Single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Ulex europaeus</strong></td>
<td>European Gorse</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y Large infestation of Gorse that needs to be actioned upon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MALMSBURY CEMETERY CMP**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REF NO</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>SIG</th>
<th>R &amp; E</th>
<th>NAT</th>
<th>BOTANIC NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>FAMILY NAME</th>
<th>H X W</th>
<th>GIRTH</th>
<th>MTE#1</th>
<th>MTE#2</th>
<th>MTE #3</th>
<th>MTE #4</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>10 x 9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>First Oak in the S.E. Corner – hemmed in by adjacent Monterey Pines / note trunk scarring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>26 x 16</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tagged with #21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>16 x 18</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>24 x 18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Obvious sparse foliage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>15 x 15</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>16 x 14</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tagged with #22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>16 x 20</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Terrible scarring of trunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>16 x 18</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>18 x 18</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>18 x 16</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>16 x 18</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>10 x 15</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>An obvious runt in the plantings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF NO</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>SIG</td>
<td>R &amp; E</td>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>BOTANIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FAMILY NAME</td>
<td>H X W</td>
<td>GIRTH</td>
<td>MTE#1</td>
<td>MTE#2</td>
<td>MTE #3</td>
<td>MTE #4</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>16 x 14</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>18 x 16</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>North side of entrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>15 x 12</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>5 x 5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Newer planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>13 x 14</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>16 x 20</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>10 x 8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>15 x 16</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>18 x 18</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>Stump</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Evidence of older planting that has died</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>18 x 18</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>Stump</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Evidence of older planting that has died</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>18 x 18</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>Stump</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Evidence of older planting that has died</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>16 x 16</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF NO</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>SIG</td>
<td>R &amp; E</td>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>BOTANIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FAMILY NAME</td>
<td>H X W</td>
<td>GIRTH</td>
<td>MTE#1</td>
<td>MTE#2</td>
<td>MTE#3</td>
<td>MTE #4</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Eucalyptus globulus</strong> subsp. <em>globulus</em></td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>11 x 3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Probably sapling from older tree below - remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Eucalyptus globulus</strong> subsp. <em>globulus</em></td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>20 x 20</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hollow on eastern side between 2 trunks – metal tag evident - #2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Quercus robur</em></td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>8 x 4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seedling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Eucalyptus globulus</strong> subsp. <em>globulus</em></td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>18 x 12</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Crataegus monogyna</em></td>
<td>English Hawthorn or May</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mixed remnant “garden escapes” including <em>Ulmus x hollandica</em> (“Dutch Elm”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Acacia melanoxylon</strong></td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>13 x 10</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Acacia dealbata</strong></td>
<td>Silver Wattle</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>6 x 4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td><strong>EN</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Pinus radiata</strong></td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>17 x 13</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Acacia dealbata</strong></td>
<td>Silver Wattle</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>6 x 4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y For discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF NO</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>SIG &amp; E</td>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>BOTANIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FAMILY NAME</td>
<td>H X W</td>
<td>Girth</td>
<td>MTE#1</td>
<td>MTE#2</td>
<td>MTE#3</td>
<td>MTE#4</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arbutus unedo</td>
<td>Irish Strawberry Tree</td>
<td>Ericaceae</td>
<td>4 x 6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td>Acacia dealbata</td>
<td>Silver Wattle</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>Copse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Remnant native vegetation to be encouraged in this part of the site – for discussion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>13 x 9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td>Acacia dealbata</td>
<td>Silver Wattle</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>8 x 4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td>Acacia dealbata</td>
<td>Silver Wattle</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tree has fallen over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>17 x 9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td>Acacia dealbata</td>
<td>Silver Wattle</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>Copse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>As for #81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>26 x 17</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-trunked specimen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>24 x 7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>19 x 11</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>First of 11 planted along western boundary (this survey starting at the northern end)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF NO</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>SIG</td>
<td>R &amp; E</td>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>BOTANIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FAMILY NAME</td>
<td>H X W</td>
<td>GIRTH</td>
<td>MTE#1</td>
<td>MTE#2</td>
<td>MTE#3</td>
<td>MTE#4</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>20 x 20</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Second of 11 planted along western boundary (this survey starting at the northern end); twin-trunked</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>10 x 5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Third of 11 planted along western boundary (this survey starting at the northern end); dead – discuss removal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>18 x 9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fourth of 11 planted along western boundary (this survey starting at the northern end)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fifth of 11 planted along western boundary (this survey starting at the northern end); dead - discuss as for #91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>9 x 8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sixth of 11 planted along western boundary (this survey starting at the northern end); dead - discuss as for #91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF NO</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>SIG</td>
<td>R &amp; E</td>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>BOTANIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FAMILY NAME</td>
<td>H x W</td>
<td>GIRTH</td>
<td>MTE#1</td>
<td>MTE#2</td>
<td>MTE#3</td>
<td>MTE #4</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>8 x 7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Seventh of 11 planted along western boundary (this survey starting at the northern end); dead – discuss as for #91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>4 x 3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Eighth of 11 planted along western boundary (this survey starting at the northern end); dead – discuss as for #91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>6 x 1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Ninth of 11 planted along western boundary (this survey starting at the northern end); dead – discuss as for #91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>7 x 6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Tenth of 11 planted along western boundary (this survey starting at the northern end); dead – discuss as for #91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>12 x 6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Last of 11 planted along western boundary (this survey starting at the northern end); need to check if dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Acacia dealbata</td>
<td>Silver Wattle</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>5 x 5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Discuss removal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF NO</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>SIG</td>
<td>R &amp; E</td>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>BOTANIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FAMILY NAME</td>
<td>H X W</td>
<td>GIRTH</td>
<td>MTE#1</td>
<td>MTE#2</td>
<td>MTE#3</td>
<td>MTE#4</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus pinaster</td>
<td>Maritime Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>17 x 18</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>On a distinct lean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>22 x 10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus pinaster</td>
<td>Maritime Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>18 x 14</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus pinaster</td>
<td>Maritime Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>20 x 12</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acacia dealbata</td>
<td>Silver Wattle</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>9 x 7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acacia dealbata</td>
<td>Silver Wattle</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>9 x 7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remove suckers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acacia dealbata</td>
<td>Silver Wattle</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>9 x 7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acacia dealbata</td>
<td>Silver Wattle</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>9 x 7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English Oak</td>
<td>Fagaceae</td>
<td>12 x 22</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Iconic tree in the landscape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acacia dealbata</td>
<td>Silver Wattle</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>7 x 5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Discuss removal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>12 x 9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>9 x 7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Remove – half dead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF NO</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>SIG</td>
<td>R &amp; E</td>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>BOTANIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FAMILY NAME</td>
<td>H X W</td>
<td>GIRTH</td>
<td>MTE#1</td>
<td>MTE#2</td>
<td>MTE#3</td>
<td>MTE #4</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus pinaster</td>
<td>Maritime Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>16 x 14</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Remove seedling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acacia dealbata</td>
<td>Silver Wattle</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>9 x 7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Discuss removal – right on the east side of grave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus pinaster</td>
<td>Maritime Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>16 x 14</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus pinaster</td>
<td>Maritime Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>14 x 7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus pinaster</td>
<td>Maritime Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>13 x 5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>24 x 14</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Discuss removal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>17 x 5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Discuss removal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>20 x 9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Twin-trunked – check for maintenance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arbutus unedo</td>
<td>Irish Strawberry Tree</td>
<td>Ericaceae</td>
<td>4 x 5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-stemmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>24 x 8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Very close to grave – discuss possible action</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF NO</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>SIG R &amp; E</td>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>BOTANIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FAMILY NAME</td>
<td>H X W</td>
<td>GIRTH</td>
<td>MTE#1</td>
<td>MTE#2</td>
<td>MTE#3</td>
<td>MTE#4</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Viburnum tinus</td>
<td>Laurestinus</td>
<td>Caprifoliaceae</td>
<td>3 x 5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Viburnum tinus</td>
<td>Laurestinus</td>
<td>Caprifoliaceae</td>
<td>3.5 x 6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Remove Cotoneaster seedling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Euonymus japonicus</td>
<td>Japanese Spindle Tree</td>
<td>Celastraceae</td>
<td>5 x 5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Old trunk visible amongst suckering lower foliage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td>Acacia dealbata</td>
<td>Silver Wattle</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>7 x 6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Discuss removal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td>Acacia dealbata</td>
<td>Silver Wattle</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>7 x 4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Keep lower limbs – tree very close to headstone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus pinaster</td>
<td>Maritime Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>13 x 9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Trunk dividing at 5m up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spiraea cantoniensis</td>
<td>Reeves’ Spiraea</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>2 x 2.5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Discuss removal and replant with Arbutus unedo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Viburnum tinus</td>
<td>Laurestinus</td>
<td>Caprifoliaceae</td>
<td>2.5 x 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Discuss removal and replant with Arbutus unedo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Viburnum tinus</td>
<td>Laurestinus</td>
<td>Caprifoliaceae</td>
<td>3.5 x 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Discuss removal and replant with Arbutus unedo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Viburnum tinus</td>
<td>Laurestinus</td>
<td>Caprifoliaceae</td>
<td>3.5 x 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Discuss removal and replant with Arbutus unedo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td>Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>10 x 7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Has taken root in loose earth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF NO</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>SIG R &amp; E</td>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>BOTANIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FAMILY NAME</td>
<td>H X W</td>
<td>GIRTH</td>
<td>MTE#1</td>
<td>MTE#2</td>
<td>MTE #3</td>
<td>MTE #4</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Arbutus unedo</strong></td>
<td>Irish Strawberry Tree</td>
<td>Ericaceae</td>
<td>8 x 9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Right on top of grave – probably seedling of #135 – discuss possible removal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arbutus unedo</td>
<td>Irish Strawberry Tree</td>
<td>Ericaceae</td>
<td>9 x 12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-trunked x 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arbutus unedo</td>
<td>Irish Strawberry Tree</td>
<td>Ericaceae</td>
<td>7 x 8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-trunked x 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arbutus unedo</td>
<td>Irish Strawberry Tree</td>
<td>Ericaceae</td>
<td>9 x 12</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-trunked x 9 – remove ivy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Viburnum tinus</strong></td>
<td>Laestinus</td>
<td>Caprifoliaceae</td>
<td>3 x 5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Discuss removal and replant with Arbutus unedo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arbutus unedo</td>
<td>Irish Strawberry Tree</td>
<td>Ericaceae</td>
<td>9 x 12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Remove periwinkle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arbutus unedo</td>
<td>Irish Strawberry Tree</td>
<td>Ericaceae</td>
<td>8 x 12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-trunked x 18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Pinus pinaster</strong></td>
<td>Maritime Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>18 x 8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>On a distinct lean – discuss removal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus pinaster</td>
<td>Maritime Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>20 x 9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus pinaster</td>
<td>Maritime Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>28 x 14</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table includes details of trees found at Malmsbury Cemetery, listing their species, common names, family names, dimensions (H x W, girth), and comments related to their condition and possible actions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REF NO</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>SIG</th>
<th>R &amp; E</th>
<th>NAT</th>
<th>BOTANIC NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>FAMILY NAME</th>
<th>H X W</th>
<th>GIRTH</th>
<th>MTE#1</th>
<th>MTE#2</th>
<th>MTE #3</th>
<th>MTE #4</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>28 x 8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>28 x 10</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>28 x 20</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>7 x 1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fallen tree – root mass 6m across</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>28 x 13</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Twin-trunked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>26 x 12</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trachycarpus fortunei</td>
<td>Chinese Windmill Palm</td>
<td>Areceae</td>
<td>7 x 2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Remove dead fronds – another significant tree on the site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>10 x 5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Discuss removal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>10 x 5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Discuss removal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>8 x 6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-trunked clump x 3 – discuss removal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>2.5 x 1.5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Multi-trunked – discuss removal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF NO</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>SIG</td>
<td>R &amp; E</td>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>BOTANIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FAMILY NAME</td>
<td>H X W</td>
<td>GIRTH</td>
<td>MTE#1</td>
<td>MTE#2</td>
<td>MTE #3</td>
<td>MTE #4</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>3.5 x 3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Multi-trunked – discuss removal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>3 x 2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Multi-trunked – discuss removal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>5 x 4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Old tree with suckering growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>7 x 9</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clump x 3 – understory of heavily cut back Viburnum tinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>Clump (12 x 8)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Understory of heavily cut back Viburnum tinus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>4 x 3.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-trunked: growing right out of grave – discuss removal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>Clump (12 x 14)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Understory of heavily cut back Viburnum tinus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ulmus X hollandica</td>
<td>Dutch Elm</td>
<td>Ulmaceae</td>
<td>10 x 7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Discuss removal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>Clumps of 1.8 seedlings</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Discuss removal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>18 x 8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Older seedling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>26 x 7</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Older seedling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF NO</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>SIG</td>
<td>R &amp; E</td>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>BOTANIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FAMILY NAME</td>
<td>H X W</td>
<td>GIRTH</td>
<td>MTE#1</td>
<td>MTE#2</td>
<td>MTE#3</td>
<td>MTE#4</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>26 x 8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Older seedling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>30 x 9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Older Tree amongst the seedlings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>36 x 9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Older Tree amongst the seedlings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>22 x 25</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Discuss possible removal – a most unusual habit of arching lower branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Fallen tree to be removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>42 x 23</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Highest recorded tree on the site – trunk scarring evident - monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Stump</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>30 x 17</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>One of group of three (see #174 &amp; 175) – appear to be part of a row planting that are now leaning to the east – best to remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF NO</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>SIG</td>
<td>R &amp; E</td>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>BOTANIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FAMILY NAME</td>
<td>H x W</td>
<td>Girth</td>
<td>MTE#1</td>
<td>MTE#2</td>
<td>MTE#3</td>
<td>MTE #4</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>28 x 18</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>One of group of three (see #173 &amp; 175) – appear to be part of a row planting that are now leaning to the east – best to remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>24 x 13</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>One of group of three (see #173 &amp; 174) – appear to be part of a row planting that are now leaning to the east – best to remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>12 x 8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leaning badly - remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata</td>
<td>Narrow-leraved Peppermint</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>10 x 4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Very sick - remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>Stump</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>15 x 10</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>12 x 5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>9 x 7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>12 x 10</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF NO</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>SIG</td>
<td>R &amp; E</td>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>BOTANIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FAMILY NAME</td>
<td>H X W</td>
<td>GIRTH</td>
<td>MTE#1</td>
<td>MTE#2</td>
<td>MTE#3</td>
<td>MTE#4</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td>Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>6 x 3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>English Hawthorn or May</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>3 x 3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clump to remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prunus laurocerasus</td>
<td>Cherry Laurel</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>4 x 12</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clump – discuss pruning intro shape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata Monterey</td>
<td>Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>40 x 15</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata Monterey</td>
<td>Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>40 x 15</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata</td>
<td>Narrow-leaved Peppermint</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Dead - remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata Monterey</td>
<td>Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>28 x 22</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Leaning badly – discuss removal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata Monterey</td>
<td>Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>27 x 11</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata Monterey</td>
<td>Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>23 x 11</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF NO</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>SIG</td>
<td>R &amp; E</td>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>BOTANIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FAMILY NAME</td>
<td>H X W</td>
<td>Girth</td>
<td>MTE#1</td>
<td>MTE#2</td>
<td>MTE#3</td>
<td>MTE#4</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata</td>
<td>Narrow-leraved Peppermint</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>18 x 30</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clump of 8 trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prunus laurocerasus</td>
<td>Cherry Laurel</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>2.5 x 10</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clump at end of vista line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>28 x 14</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Acacia melanoxylon</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>Clumps</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Discuss retain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>24 x 26</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Particularly healthy specimen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata</td>
<td>Narrow-leraved Peppermint</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>17 x 18</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Twin-trunked – remove smaller trunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>30 x 10</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>30 x 18</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>26 x 12</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>27 x 16</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>28 x 18</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF NO</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>SIG</td>
<td>R &amp; E</td>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>BOTANIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FAMILY NAME</td>
<td>H x W</td>
<td>Girth</td>
<td>MTE#1</td>
<td>MTE#2</td>
<td>MTE#3</td>
<td>MTE#4</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>27 x 14</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>27 x 13</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>25 x 11</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Poor specimen – try application of fertilizer &amp; monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>27 x 10</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>27 x 28</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Remove large lower limb on north side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>28 x 11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Poor specimen – try application of fertilizer &amp; monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>21 x 11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Poor specimen – try application of fertilizer &amp; monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>27 x 15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>28 x 15</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>27 x 12</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Poor specimen – try application of fertilizer &amp; monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF NO</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>SIG</td>
<td>R &amp; E</td>
<td>NAT</td>
<td>BOTANIC NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>FAMILY NAME</td>
<td>H X W</td>
<td>GIRTH</td>
<td>MTE#1</td>
<td>MTE#2</td>
<td>MTE #3</td>
<td>MTE #4</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>26 x 18</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>globulus</td>
<td>subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>15 x 10</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Remove</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eucalyptus</td>
<td>Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>globulus</td>
<td>subsp. globulus</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>Stump</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Remove</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinus radiata</td>
<td>Monterey Pine</td>
<td>Pinaceae</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fallen tree – was part of row planting along western boundary - remove</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 4

Clause 43.01 of Macedon Ranges Planning Scheme (Heritage Overlay)

43.01 HERITAGE OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as HO with a number (if shown).

Purpose

To implement the State Planning Policy Framework and the Local Planning Policy Framework, including the Municipal Strategic Statement and local planning policies.

To conserve and enhance heritage places of natural or cultural significance.

To conserve and enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of heritage places.

To ensure that development does not adversely affect the significance of heritage places.

To conserve specifically identified heritage places by allowing a use that would otherwise be prohibited if this will demonstrably assist with the conservation of the significance of the heritage place.

Scope

The requirements of this overlay apply to heritage places specified in the schedule to this overlay. A heritage place includes both the listed heritage item and its associated land.

Heritage places may also be shown on the planning scheme map.

43.01-1 Permit requirement

A permit is required to:

- Subdivide land.
- Demolish or remove a building.
- Construct a building or construct or carry out works, including:
  - Domestic services normal to a dwelling if the services are visible from a street (other than a lane) or public park.
  - A solar energy facility attached to a building that primarily services the land on which it is situated if the services are visible from a street (other than a lane) or public park.
  - A rainwater tank if the rainwater tank is visible from a street (other than a lane) or public park.
  - A fence.
  - Road works and street furniture other than:
    - traffic signals, traffic signs, fire hydrants, parking meters, post boxes and seating
    - speed humps, pedestrian refuges and splitter islands where the existing footpaths or kerb and channel are not altered.
  - A domestic swimming pool or spa and associated mechanical and safety equipment.
  - A pergola or verandah, including an open-sided pergola or verandah to a dwelling with a finished floor level not more than 800mm above ground level and a maximum building height of 3 metres above ground level.
A deck, including a deck to a dwelling with a finished floor level not more than 800mm above ground level.

- Non-domestic disabled access.
- Bicycle pathways and trails.
- Externally alter a building by structural work, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way.
- Construct or display a sign.
- Externally paint a building if the schedule to this overlay identifies the heritage place as one where external paint controls apply.
- Externally paint an unpainted surface.
- Externally paint a building if the painting constitutes an advertisement.
- Internally alter a building if the schedule to this overlay identifies the heritage place as one where internal alteration controls apply.
- Carry out works, repairs and routine maintenance which change the appearance of a heritage place or which are not undertaken to the same details, specifications and materials.
- Remove, destroy or lop a tree if the schedule to this overlay identifies the heritage place as one where tree controls apply. This does not apply:
  - To any action which is necessary to keep the whole or any part of a tree clear of an electric line provided the action is carried out in accordance with a code of practice prepared under Section 86 of the Electricity Safety Act 1998.
  - If the tree presents an immediate risk of personal injury or damage to property.

43.01-2 No permit required

No permit is required under this overlay:

- For anything done in accordance with an incorporated plan specified in a schedule to this overlay.
- To internally alter a church for liturgical purposes if the responsible authority is satisfied that the alterations are required for liturgical purposes.
- For interments, burials and erection of monuments, re-use of graves, burial of cremated remains and exhumation of remains in accordance with the Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2003.
- To develop a heritage place which is included on the Victorian Heritage Register.

43.01-3 Exemption from notice and review

An application under this overlay for any of the following classes of development is exempt from the notice requirements of Section 52(1) (a), (b) and (d), the decision requirements of Section 64(1), (2) and (3) and the review rights of Section 82(1) of the Act:

- Demolition or removal of an outbuilding (including a carport, garage, pergola, verandah, deck, shed or similar structure) unless the outbuilding is identified in the schedule to this overlay.
- Demolition or removal of a fence unless the fence is identified in the schedule to this overlay.
- External alteration of a building.
- External painting.
- Construction of a fence.
- Construction of a carport, garage, pergola, verandah, deck, shed or similar structure.
- Domestic services normal to a dwelling.
• Carry out works, repairs and routine maintenance.
• Internally alter a building.
• Non-domestic disabled access ramp.
• Construction of a vehicle cross-over.
• Construction of a domestic swimming pool or spa and associated mechanical equipment and safety fencing.
• Construction of a tennis court.
• Construction of a rainwater tank.
• Construction or display of a sign.
• Lopping of a tree.
• Construction of seating, picnic tables, drinking taps, barbeques, rubbish bins, security lighting, irrigation, drainage or underground infrastructure, bollards, telephone boxes.

43.01-4 Decision guidelines
Before deciding on an application, in addition to the decision guidelines in Clause 65, the responsible authority must consider, as appropriate:

• The State Planning Policy Framework and the Local Planning Policy Framework, including the Municipal Strategic Statement and local planning policies.
• The significance of the heritage place and whether the proposal will adversely affect the natural or cultural significance of the place.
• Any applicable statement of significance, heritage study and any applicable conservation policy.
• Whether the location, bulk, form or appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the significance of the heritage place.
• Whether the location, bulk, form and appearance of the proposed building is in keeping with the character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the heritage place.
• Whether the demolition, removal or external alteration will adversely affect the significance of the heritage place.
• Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the significance, character or appearance of the heritage place.
• Whether the proposed subdivision will adversely affect the significance of the heritage place.
• Whether the proposed subdivision may result in development which will adversely affect the significance, character or appearance of the heritage place.
• Whether the proposed sign will adversely affect the significance, character or appearance of the heritage place.
• Whether the lopping or development will adversely affect the health, appearance or significance of the tree.

43.01-5 Use of a heritage place
A permit may be granted to use a heritage place (including a heritage place which is included on the Victorian Heritage Register) for a use which would otherwise be prohibited if all of the following apply:

• The schedule to this overlay identifies the heritage place as one where prohibited uses may be permitted.
• The use will not adversely affect the significance of the heritage place.
• The benefits obtained from the use can be demonstrably applied towards the conservation of the heritage place.

**Decision guidelines**

Before deciding on an application, in addition to the decision guidelines in Clause 65, the responsible authority must consider the effect of the use on the amenity of the area.

**43.01-6 Aboriginal heritage places**

A heritage place identified in the schedule to this overlay as an Aboriginal heritage place also subject to the requirements of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006.

**Notes:** Refer to the State Planning Policy Framework and the Local Planning Policy Framework including the Municipal Strategic Statement, for strategies and policies which may affect the use and development of land. Check the requirements of the zone which applies to the land. Other requirements may also apply. These can be found at Particular Provisions.