



REGIONAL TREE / VEGETATION VANDALISM

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GOVERNANCE AND PLANNING – DEVELOPMENT & COMPLIANCE

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to promote a consistent regional approach to the protection and management of trees and vegetation in the landscape, particularly in deterring and responding to the loss of vegetation arising from deliberate vandalism on public land.

SCOPE

This policy outlines the recommended procedures and activities to provide:

1. A consistent approach by councils to deterring and responding to incidences of tree/vegetation vandalism on public land throughout the region.
2. A consistent regional approach to engaging and involving the community in the long term protection and management of vegetation and in reporting illegal vandalism

The policy supplements individual Council tree and vegetation management policies with a regional tree/vegetation vandalism policy that is based on common objectives, values and needs. This policy will assist council in meeting the recommendations of the NSW Ombudsman's Enforcement Guidelines for Councils (2002) by establishing a consistent and transparent investigation and decision making framework when responding to tree and vegetation vandalism events on public land.

BACKGROUND

This policy has been developed in light of increasing tree/vegetation vandalism being experienced by councils across the region. This is particularly apparent in the coastal zone where development pressure and conflicts between water views and vegetation has seen an increase in the vandalism of trees and vegetation on public land under the care, control and management of councils. Further background information to the policy and the initiatives it comprises are included in Attachment 1.

POLICY OBJECTIVES

1. To promote the value of and need for protection of trees and vegetation on community land
2. To provide regional consistency in the deterrence, investigation and response to tree vandalism incidents
3. To encourage the sharing of experience, expertise and resources among councils when deterring and responding to tree / vegetation vandalism incidents throughout the region.
4. To promote and guide broader community involvement in the prevention of vandalism, and in investigation and enforcement following vandalism incidents

POLICY PRINCIPLES

1. Vandalism of trees and vegetation on community and public land is a serious criminal offence;
2. The long term protection and management of trees and vegetation on public land (including re-establishment in previously cleared areas) is integral to maintaining the economic, cultural, environmental and social values of the region. Trees and vegetation contribute significantly to environmental health, and to human health and wellbeing.
3. The identification and prosecution of perpetrators of public tree/vegetation vandalism should be pursued consistently throughout the region.
4. In the absence of successful prosecutions, Council and the community must carry some responsibility for the prevention of further damage and the rehabilitation of damaged areas.
5. Community education is a key mechanism to promote the protection of trees and vegetation, and to encourage the reporting of vandalism.

POLICY STATEMENT

1. Definition of Tree Vandalism

For the purpose of this policy, Tree Vandalism is defined as; *‘the unlawful destruction, damage or injury to trees and vegetation on community / public land. Examples include poisoning, mowing, pruning, removal and ringbarking’.*

2. Land to which the policy applies

This policy applies to public and community land that is under the care, control and management of councils.

RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

There exists a range of offences under various legislation that have the potential to apply in cases of tree / vegetation vandalism. An overview of these offences, relevant legislation, responsible authorities and the nature of penalties that apply are included in Attachment 2.

POLICY RESPONSES

1. Education

Council’s community environmental education program will include the following key elements about the value of vegetation and the adverse impacts of tree and vegetation vandalism:

- To explain the various environmental functions of vegetation in natural and urban environments including: habitat, water quality, air quality, shade, erosion control, aesthetics, weed suppression, noise attenuation, climate change mitigation and wind breaks.
- To explain the cumulative impacts of vegetation loss, so that the impact of a single act can be judged in the context of impacts over time
- To give an economic value to the environmental functions of vegetation and, therefore, to the cost of vegetation loss and damage, and/or by using ANZ Standard (Draft) or similar weighted calculation.

- To highlight the legal significance of offences (i.e. they are criminal acts), and the potential fines and punishments
- To calculate and publicise the direct economic cost to residents of acts of vandalism, in terms of investigation, replacement and remediation costs
- To publicise successful rehabilitation and other positive outcomes, as well as successful prosecutions and enforcement actions
- To involve the community directly in maintenance and protection of vegetation, and in rehabilitation of damaged areas (eg through Landcare).

2. Monitoring and prevention

- Council will record vandalism incidents and its response to these on a database to allow an assessment of the cumulative impacts of vandalism, to identify high risk areas and to monitor the effectiveness of rehabilitation and response efforts and community education over time. While councils may utilise a variety of database types to record this information, in order to assist with regional scale assessment and reporting, all councils will at a minimum record the following details in regard to vandalism events:
 - a. The area of canopy that has been impacted upon
 - b. Location of the offence
 - c. Vegetation Type (natural bushland or amenity)
 - d. Method of vandalism (cut, cleared or unknown)
- Council prepare a generic management plan for foreshore areas which are regarded as high risk areas.
- Council will actively promote community involvement in stewardship and maintenance of high risk bushland areas.
- Council will target community education initiatives toward high risk vandalism areas

3. Regulation, Enforcement and Rehabilitation

- Council will follow the Investigation and Response Protocol included in Attachment 3 when responding to tree and vegetation vandalism events
- To support the effective implementation of the Investigation and Response Protocol, Council will clearly define relevant staff responsibilities within the protocol, and establish clear lines of communication between those that are involved.
- Council will participate in the development and trial of a regionally standardised 'Response Assessment Model' for the purpose of identifying both the level of impact of vandalism events, and the appropriate initiatives that should be implemented by council in response to these. An example of such an Assessment Model is included in Attachment 4
- Council endorses the suite of potential response measures to vandalism events included in Attachment 5 of this policy.

RESOURCES

Resources required for an individual council to implement this policy include

- Educational materials (eg brochures)
- Management plans and rehabilitation strategies
- Correspondence templates (eg for letter drops)
- Signage
- Paint stencils
- Investigative / regulatory staff
- Physical materials such as bunting, fencing, sail or shade cloth.
- Database to record and monitor vandalism events
- Access to suitable endemic plants suitable for use in rehabilitation
- Team trained and resourced to carry out rehabilitation

Regional resource opportunities

The effective and consistent application of this policy throughout the region could be enhanced, and the resource implications for individual councils reduced through the sharing of experience, expertise and resources among councils. Particular examples of where such resource and information sharing could occur include:

1. Development and use of regional templates for:
 - Educational materials (eg brochures)
 - Management plans and rehabilitation strategies
 - Correspondence (eg for letter drops)
 - Signs
 - Recording vandalism incidents (eg Access database)
2. The sharing of specialist investigative resources and staff that are experienced in environmental investigation techniques. These skills need to be further developed and shared in the region.
3. The promotion and sharing of case studies that critique both successful and unsuccessful responses to vandalism events and the lessons learned from these.
4. Sharing of physical materials required for responding to vandalism events (eg construction fencing, bunting, paint stencils).

There is also the potential for revenue raised through Penalty Infringement Notices and successful court prosecutions to be used as a source of revenue to assist with funding further preventive and regulatory initiatives.

RELATED POLICIES

The Landscape and Vegetation Management Policy.

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY

Manager Development & Compliance, Manager Construction Planning & Management, Tree Assessment Officers

ATTACHMENTS

1. Background to the Policy
2. Legislative framework
3. Response Protocol
4. Example Response Assessment Model
5. Proposed response measures
6. Template for Letterboxing
7. Signage template

(Min No 462/2008 - 1 July 2008)

(Min No 311/2009 - 5 May 2009 - Review of Policies)

(Min No 2013/388 - 16 July 2013 - Review of Policies)

ATTACHMENT 1

BACKGROUND TO THE POLICY

TREE AND VEGETATION VANDALISM

This policy has been developed in light of increasing tree/vegetation vandalism being experienced by councils across the region. This is particularly apparent in the coastal zone where development pressure and conflicts between water views and vegetation has seen an increase in the vandalism of trees and vegetation on public land under the care, control and management of councils.

This issue is not unique to the Hunter, Central and Lower North Coast region however, with the Minister for the Environment seeking feedback from councils in November 2005 regarding ways to improve investigation of breaches of the Tree Preservation Order. This was in response to tree poisoning and removal from council reserves and private property 'appearing to have reached epidemic proportions in some areas' and being particularly common around the harbour and beachside suburbs of Sydney'. In response, the Minister was investigating ways to provide councils with greater powers to investigate breaches of Tree Preservation Orders

There are many reasons that motivate vandalism of trees and vegetation. Some acts are random and without purpose, while others occur through ignorance or are motivated by personal self-interest or gain (eg increased property values, better access to the waterfront, or unimpeded views). Where possible, the response to acts of vandalism should be adapted to suit the perceived motivation. For example, community education and Ranger patrols may be the best response to random vandalism, while prosecution and fines may be the most effective deterrent to economically motivated acts.

The physical nature of tree and vegetation vandalism can occur in a variety of forms, including poisoning, pruning, removal and destruction, and mowing of native understorey. This kind of vandalism has a significant and cumulative impact on the environment. Particular impacts include reduced visual and community amenity, loss of environmental services such as wind-breaks and erosion control, and loss of wildlife habitat.

Such vandalism can have substantial financial and human resource costs for councils. These include the direct loss of the asset value of the trees or vegetation, the cost of the investigation, rehabilitation and repair costs, and the cost of implementing potential punitive / deterrence measures.

The clandestine nature of tree/vegetation vandalism on public land frequently makes the identification of perpetrators difficult. Even where it is possible to identify the most likely offender, it can be difficult to collect sufficient evidence to prove responsibility. This is frequently exacerbated by a general unwillingness among the community to provide testimony, even where an offence may have been witnessed.

Recognition of the common tree/vegetation vandalism issues being experienced by councils has resulted in the HCCREMS Steering Committee resolving to prepare a regional policy. This approach, supported by increased sharing of resources and expertise between councils, will provide a greater level of organisational capacity and commitment to address this issue consistently throughout the region.

POLICY RESPONSES

1. Education

Unless the community has an understanding of the benefits and value of vegetation, and understands the adverse impacts of vandalism, it is difficult to sustain the level of community and political support necessary to deter and respond to such activities. There is no single strategy or argument that will be successful in engendering this support. As such, long-term and varied programs are required.

In this regard, community environmental education program should aim to address the following:

- To explain the various environmental functions of vegetation in natural and urban environments including: habitat, water quality, air quality, shade, erosion control, aesthetics, weed suppression, noise attenuation, climate change mitigation and wind breaks.
- To explain the cumulative impacts of vegetation loss, so that the impact of a single act can be judged in the context of impacts over time
- To give an economic value to the environmental functions of vegetation and, therefore, to the cost of vegetation loss and damage, and/or by using ANZ Standard (Draft) or similar weighted calculation.
- To highlight the legal significance of offences (i.e. they are criminal acts), and the potential fines and punishments
- To calculate and publicise the direct economic cost to residents of acts of vandalism, in terms of investigation, replacement and remediation costs
- To publicise successful rehabilitation and other positive outcomes, as well as successful prosecutions and enforcement actions
- To involve the community directly in maintenance and protection of vegetation, and in rehabilitation of damaged areas (eg through Landcare).

2. Monitoring and Prevention

Given the many years of experience by councils and other land managers in dealing with unapproved clearing and damage to vegetation, it is often possible to predict areas facing high risk of damage, such as new developments fronting waterways with bushland reserves.

The risk of damage to these areas can be reduced by:

- Targeting community education material
- Increasing the presence of enforcement officers
- Monitoring vegetation condition by photographs or aerial photography,
- Involving the community in stewardship and maintenance of bushland areas.
- Developing and implementing management plans for these areas.

Because councils and other land managers do not have the resources to monitor all areas at risk however, community involvement and reporting of vandalism is integral to any monitoring and prevention program. However, the community must have confidence that, if they do report incidents, they will be followed up promptly and effectively by the council. Recording and responding to information provided by the community is therefore extremely important, and can be facilitated through the development of a tree / vegetation database. Development and maintenance of a database is integral to any monitoring and prevention program as it is the most effective means of recording and demonstrating the cumulative impacts of tree and vegetation vandalism over time.

3. Regulation, Enforcement & Rehabilitation

In order to promote consistency among councils when investigating and responding to vandalism events, a guideline protocol has been developed that is included in Attachment 3. Councils' implementation of this protocol will ensure quick and consistent assessment of damage and determination of an appropriate response strategy. To support the effective implementation of this protocol, clear delineation of staff responsibilities within the process, and clear lines of communication between staff involved need to be established. This will ensure implementation of clear and consistent responses by council, and assist in ensuring that staff and other resources required to initiate and implement a response are available.

Although successful investigations and prosecutions are difficult, their impact is significant in making the community aware of the seriousness of illegally damaging vegetation. Involvement of police and/or private investigators may be warranted in serious cases to take advantage of their investigative skills. Establishing a body of specialist expertise and experience within the region is essential if investigations and prosecutions are going to succeed. This could be supported through the sharing between councils in the region of staff who possess such expertise.

There are a range of responses that can be and have been used to deal with instances of vandalism to trees and other vegetation. Experience has shown that the most effective responses involve a suite of actions, rather than a single action, and combine enforcement, education, and rehabilitation. Effective responses need to be quick, predictable, consistent, fair and well-resourced. It needs to be recognised, however, that councils do not have the resources available to implement the full suite of response measures that are available every time a vandalism event is detected.

To promote consistency between councils in the region, a Response Assessment Model will be developed to assist councils in assessing the level of impact of vandalism damage, and in determining the appropriate level and type of response that is required. An example of such an Assessment Tool is included in Attachment 4. The model to be developed will consider factors such as the ecological value, cultural significance, natural condition, and public prominence of damaged vegetation, and calculate the level of impact of the damage (ie high medium or low). The suite of potential responses considered appropriate for high, medium and low impact offences is included in Attachment 5.

ATTACHMENT 2
LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

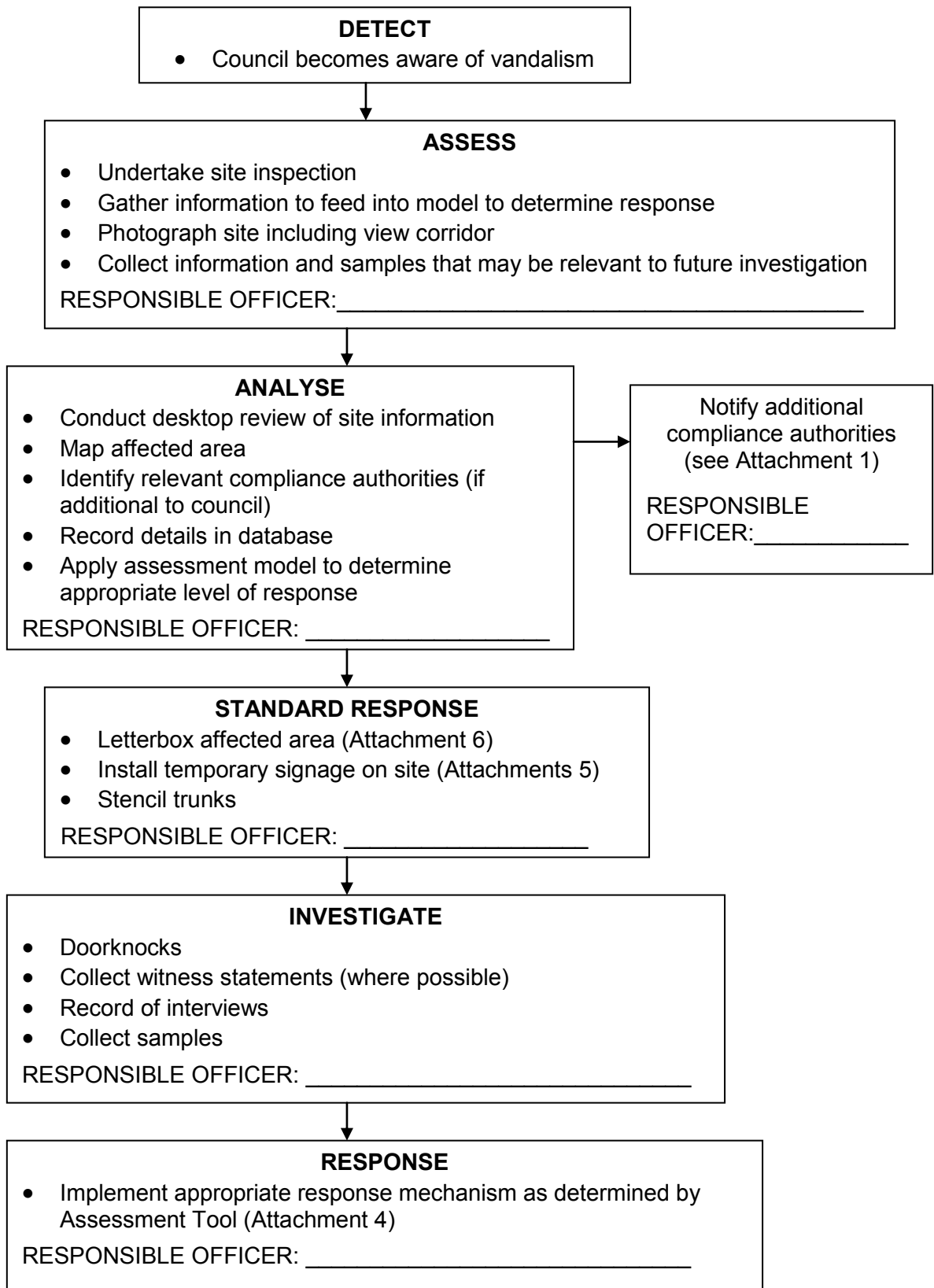
OFFENCE	OFFENCE PROVISION	PROSECUTION AUTHORITY	JURISDICTION	SHORT OFFENCE CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTIES	LIMITATION PERIOD (FROM THE DATE OF THE OFFENCE)	REMEDATION
Contravene Tree Preservation Order	S125 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	Local Government	Penalty Infringement Notice	Development carried out without development consent	\$600	1 years	
Contravene Tree Preservation Order	S125 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	Local Government	Local Court	Development carried out without development consent	1 - 11 Penalty Units	2 year	
Contravene Tree Preservation Order	S125 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	Local Government	Land and Environment Court	Development carried out without development consent	1 - 11 Penalty Units	2 years	A Court may, impose remediation
Carry out forbidden development	S125 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	Local Government	Land and Environment Court	Development carried out without development consent	1 - 11 Penalty Units	2 years	
Contravene Tree Preservation Order	s629(1) of the Local Government Act 1993	Local Government	Local Court	Wilful or negligent damage of a plant in a public place	Up to \$2,200	6 months	
Clear native vegetation	S43(1) of the Native Vegetation Act 2003	Department of Natural Resources	Penalty Notice for s12(1) offence		\$3,300 for individual and \$5,500 for corporations.		
Clear native vegetation	S12(1) and S42(2) of the Native Vegetation Act 2003	Department of Natural Resources	Local Court	Clearing without approval	Up to \$11,000	2 years from the date of the offence or the date on which the offence first came to the notice	S36 remediation notice may be issued by DNR or a S41 (5) Court may make

						of an "Authorised Officer".	such order as it thinks fit to remedy or restrain the contravention
Clear native vegetation	S12(1) of the Native Vegetation Act 2003	Department of Natural Resources	Land and Environment Court	Clearing without approval	Up to \$1,100,000	2 years from the date of the offence or the date on which the offence first came to the notice of an "Authorised Officer".	S36 remediation notice may be issued by DNR or a Court may make such order as it thinks fit to remedy or restrain the contravention under S41 (5)
Remove material from protected land	s22B(1)b of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act 1948	Department of Natural Resources	Local Court	Carrying out work without a permit	\$66,000 for individual and \$137,500 for corporations.	12 months after the act or omission that form the basis of the alleged offence	
Remove material from protected land	s22B(1)b of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act 1949	Department of Natural Resources	Land and Environment Court	Carrying out work with out a permit	\$66,000 for individual and \$137,500 for corporations.	12 months after the act or omission that form the basis of the alleged offence	
Wilful or negligent use of a pesticide that injures the property of another person	s.7(1)(b) of the Pesticides Act 1999	Department of Environment and Conservation	Land and Environment Court		Up to \$120,000 / \$250,000 (individual / corporation).	3 years from the date of the offence or the date on which the offence first came to notice of an "authorised officer".	A court may also, where the offence is proven, order the offender to restore land damaged as a result of the

Use of a pesticide in a manner that harms the property of another person	s.10(1)(b) of the Pesticides Act 1999	Department of Environment and Conservation	Infringement Notice		\$400 for individual and \$800 for corporation	12 months from the date of the offence or the date on which the offence first came to notice of an 'authorised officer'.	offence and / or order the offender to pay the costs of a "public authority" (which includes a Council) where that authority has incurred costs as a result of the offence or in the clean-up, abatement or mitigation of pesticide pollution
Use of a pesticide in a manner that harms the property of another person	s.10(1)(b) of the Pesticides Act 1999	Department of Environment and Conservation	Local Court		(2) Up to \$20,000		
Use of a pesticide in a manner that harms the property of another person	s.10(1)(b) of the Pesticides Act 1999	Department of Environment and Conservation	Land and Environment Court.		(3) Up to \$60,000 / \$120,000 (individual / corporation)		
Use registered pesticide in contravention of approved label	s.15(1) of the Pesticides Act 1999	Department of Environment and Conservation	As for offence under s.10(1)(b) of the Pesticides Act		As for offence under s.10(1)(b) of the Pesticides Act.	As for offence under s.10(1)(b) of the Pesticides Act.	

ATTACHMENT 3

INVESTIGATION AND RESPONSE PROTOCOL



ATTACHMENT 4

EXAMPLE RESPONSE ASSESSMENT MODEL

Location: _____

Officer: _____

Date: _____

0.125 Weighting for each Main Criteria

Criteria	T#1	T#2	T#3	T#4	T#5	T#6	T#7	T#8	T#9
Significance of the tree									
Type 2 for yes 1 for no for each item									
Historical value									
Commemorative tree									
Significant tree (on register)									
Exceptionally old or fine specimen									
Curious growth habit or physical appearance									
Horticultural/scientific value									
Unusually large size									
Rare to the area									
Outstanding aesthetic quality									
Valuable habitat or corridor									
Key stone species									
Contributes to landscape									
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEIGHTED TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Life Cycle Stage									
Type 3 for young, 10 for semi-mature, 42 for mature									
WEIGHTED TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Site									
1 for low profile, 2 for average profile and 3 for high profile									
WEIGHTED TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SULE									
Type 1 for short, 2 for medium or 3 for long									
WEIGHTED TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Environmental effects									
Type 2 for yes and 1 for no									
Will method cause problems eg poison contamination									
Will method cause problems eg erosion									
Will method cause problems eg branches left on site									
Habitat - Loss of nesting sites									
Is the area able to be restored									
Does poisoned tree impact threatened species									
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0			
WEIGHTED TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Target									
1 for occasional, 2 intermittent, 3 frequent,4 for constant									
WEIGHTED TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Damage									
Type 2 for major or 1 minor									
WEIGHTED TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost of remediation and Tree Valuation									
Type in actual amount divided by 1000									
WEIGHTED TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SCORE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION
<p>Low Significance 2.63 - 6.253</p>	A) Letterbox residents
	B) Leave trees in place and tattoo trunks
	C) Install temporary signage
	D) PIN or Local Court where evidence exists.
<p>Medium Significance 6.253 - 9.876</p>	A) Letterbox residents
	B) Leave trees in place and tattoo trunks
	C) Install temporary / permanent signage
	D) Replant and rehabilitate
	E) Pursue action in the Local Court or Land & Environment Court where evidence exists.
<p>High Significance 9.876 - 13.5</p>	A) Letterbox residents
	B) Leave trees in place as safety allows
	C) Install permanent signage
	D) Replant and rehabilitate (involve community where possible)
	E) Increase the density of vegetation in rehabilitation works
	F) Offer rewards for information
	G) Block views obtained by the vandalism (eg bunting, shade cloth, shipping containers)
	H) Pursue action in the Local Court or Land & Environment Court where evidence exists.

ATTACHMENT 5

PROPOSED RESPONSE MEASURES FOR LOW, MEDIUM AND HIGH IMPACT VANDALISM EVENTS

The suite of response measures considered appropriate to implement in response to high, medium and low impact tree and vegetation vandalism events on public land are outlined below. They include:

Low impact events

- Letterbox surrounding residents
- Install temporary signage
- Leave tree skeletons in place as far as safety allows and stencil trunks
- Where sufficient evidence exists, issue Penalty Infringement Notice or pursue prosecution in the Local Court.
- Rehabilitate or re-plant

Medium impact events

- Letterbox surrounding residents
- Erect temporary (consider permanent) signage
- Leave tree skeletons in place as far as safety allows and stencil trunks
- Treat poisoned plants or soil to attempt to rescue affected vegetation
- Re-plant and rehabilitate damaged areas.
- Where sufficient evidence is available, pursue legal proceedings in either the Local Court or Land & Environment Court (NB. While the penalties are more substantial in the Land & Environment Court, so too are the costs of proceedings and the burden of evidence that is required. The decision regarding which court to commence proceedings in will depend largely on an assessment of these factors).

High impact events

- Letterbox residents in the vicinity highlighting the damage and seeking information on perpetrators
- Leave tree skeletons in place as far as safety allows
- Erect permanent signs on the site highlighting damage and its consequences
- Publicise damage and responses in the media

- Protect site and rehabilitation works with fencing (eg construction fencing)
- Involve residents and community groups (eg Landcare and schools) directly in planning and implementing rehabilitation strategies
- Treat poisoned plants or soil to attempt to rescue affected vegetation
- Increase the density or extent of vegetation in rehabilitation works(eg “two-for-one” or “three-for-one”)
- Persist with rehabilitation works and maintenance of rehabilitated areas to ensure no loss of vegetation over time
- Offer rewards for information
- Pursue proceedings in the Land & Environment Court where sufficient evidence exists
- Draw attention to the damage through public art or painting the dead stumps
- Block views using barriers such as bunting, shade cloth, fences or shipping containers

For example, an integrated response to a major incident, combining a suite of actions, may include:

1. Immediately assess the site and gather information
2. Erect permanent signs pointing out the damage and seeking information on the perpetrators.
3. Letterbox residents in the vicinity to publicise the damage and seek information for the investigation.
4. Conduct a thorough investigation including doorknocking local residents with a view to identifying potential witnesses.
5. Assess the best response to stabilise the area and ensure the vandalism isn't rewarded (eg by cutting down or clearing the dead vegetation). Implement measures to block views that may have been obtained (eg shipping containers or screening with shade cloth) or to highlight the damage that has occurred (eg decorating tree skeletons or installing bunting). Such actions can go some way in defeating the vandal's purpose.
6. Prepare and implement a rehabilitation plan, preferably involving local residents (although this may not always be possible or desirable). Successful rehabilitation can be linked with the removal of “punishments”. For example, bunting or signs may be removed after 12 months if re-planted vegetation is established and maintained. This will encourage residents to protect rehabilitation works.
7. Where sufficient evidence may be available, pursue prosecution in the NSW Land and Environment Court. If successful, publicise the outcomes.

ATTACHMENT 6**TEMPLATE LETTER FOR LETTERBOXING**

Occupier
Address 1
Address 2

Dear Occupier

RE: DAMAGE TO VEGETATION ON COMMUNITY RESERVE

In the last few months valuable trees / bushland in the community reserve at **LOCATION** has been vandalised.

This vandalism has included **[INSERT OFFENCE – EG POISONING OF 5 LARGE TREES]**. The impacts from this deliberate vandalism of community property include **[INSERT IMPACTS EG LOSS OF HABITAT, SHADE AND AMENITY]** The cost to council of rehabilitating the damage caused is likely to exceed **[INSERT VALUE]**, taking money away from other community services.

All native vegetation on Council reserves is protected. Deliberately killing or pruning trees and other vegetation on Council reserves without approval is illegal, and can attract substantial penalties. Council is now investigating this particular incident with a view to identifying those responsible.

Council is planning to **INSERT PROPOSED SUITE OF ACTIONS e.g. REPLACE THE POISONED TREES WITH THREE NEW TREES OF THE SAME SPECIES; REHABILITATE THE SITE AND FENCE IT TO PREVENT FURTHER DAMAGE; INVITE THE LOCAL PRIMARY SCHOOL TO ASSIST IN REPLANTING THE DAMAGED AREA.**

If you have any information that may help Council in its investigation, or if you would like to be involved in rehabilitating and protecting the site in future, please contact **[NAME – POSITION]** on **[PHONE NUMBER]**.

Your assistance in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Yours faithfully

MANAGER / MAYOR

ATTACHMENT 7

SIGN TEMPLATE

ENVIRONMENTAL VANDALISM!

These trees / vegetation have **BEEN DESTROYED / KILLED / ARE SICK** as a result of deliberate **POISONING / MOWING / OTHER ACTIVITY**.

This vandalism is a criminal act. Council is investigating to identify those responsible for this selfish damage to community property and would be grateful for any information from the community that may assist.

Should you have any information that can assist in these inquiries, or if you would like to participate in helping to rehabilitate and protect the site in future, please phone council on **PHONE NUMBER**.