

From: [Danielle Gray](#)
To: [TPC Enquiry](#)
Cc: [Graham, Linda](#); [Mark Wapstra](#); [REDACTED] [Adriaan Stander](#)
Subject: Gray Planning response to: Kingborough Council response to Direction 107
Date: Wednesday, 15 July 2026 3:28:41 PM
Attachments: [GES - Land Capability Assessment - \[REDACTED\]_Margate_edited.pdf](#)
[ECOtas \[REDACTED\]_TPC-Direction107.pdf](#)
[ECOtas_Brookfield_Appendix-BVD.pdf](#)
[ECOtas_Brookfield_Appendix-NVR.pdf](#)
[ECOtas_Brookfield_Appendix-PMR.pdf](#)
Importance: High

To the attention of the Chair, Mr Nick Heath and Kingborough LPS panel

Dear Mr Heath,

I make reference to the Direction #107 applicable to the Westwood Properties Pty Ltd land at Margate at [REDACTED]

Thank you for the extension of time provided to enable a response to be prepared.

Rural zone application

Please find **attached an agriculture land capability assessment provided by Dr John Paul Cumming of GES** to support the application of the Rural zone at [REDACTED] [REDACTED] with respect to representation #107.

I believe this has already been submitted by Council but for the sake of completeness, please see attached as part of this response to keep things neat. Council and the representor supported by GES are in agreement with a Rural zoning for [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] properties.

The titles for all of this land are:

[REDACTED] Margate is made up of the following ten titles:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]; and

[REDACTED].

The [REDACTED] property is made up of the following two titles:

[REDACTED]; and

[REDACTED].

Priority Vegetation overlay application

With respect to Council's proposed application of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay across the property made up of 12 titles, I have **attached an assessment from Mr Mark Wapstra of EcoTas** that provides a position of partial support of some placement of the overlay, but strongly disputes the scattered approach of the overlay proposed by Council including the suggested application of the overlay to individual

trees.

On page 40 of his report, Mr Wapstra has confirmed that while individual and scattered trees should not be affected by the overlay, he has confirmed:

“the Priority Vegetation Area overlay could be applied to the more extensively forested parts of the title (property) because these do support, at some scale, natural values consistent with the intent or specifics of priority vegetation as defined at C7.3.1 of the State Planning Provisions...”

In terms of the proposed application of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay and my discussions with Council to date, I have already expressed the view to Council in prior discussions that the overlay should not be applied to every tree, particularly isolated trees in pasture. This methodology of application is in conflict with the recent decision of the Commission for the approved Meredith rezoning nearby in Margate where the decision to approve the rezoning and removal of the vegetation overlay confirmed the Commission’s approach on the application of a vegetation overlay was not appropriate as the Commission was of the view isolated trees in pasture (irrespective of individual conservation status) did not meet the definition of ‘Priority Vegetation’.

It is my expectation that the Commission would hold the same view here as part of this LPS process.

At the end of the day, Brookfields is a property of mixed use to stay economically viable and dozens (hundreds?) of small splodges of Priority Veg overly being applied to isolated trees throughout the property is inconsistent with how the overlay has been applied elsewhere statewide. One only has to review the overlay mapping elsewhere on Thelist to see that the Priority Vegetation Area overlay has not been applied like confetti to individual trees.

On that basis we are happy to review a proposed application of the overlay to contiguous forested areas (Euc communities as confirmed by Mr Wapstra with woodland understorey which are readily apparent in aerial imagery) of the property but object to the overlay being applied to:

- Individual trees;
- Lines of trees;
- Scattered trees;
- Isolated stands or groups of trees;
- Trees in pasture with no woodland understorey.

Please note myself, Mr Wark and Mr Wapstra of EcoTas are happy to discuss any of the attached in person at a hearing or any subsequent Directions to assist the Commission in its decision making if required.

If you wish to discuss I may be contacted on [REDACTED].

Regards

Danielle

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LAND CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

[REDACTED] Margate

CLIENT

Westwood Properties

March 20206

SUMMARY

Geo-Environmental Solutions Pty Ltd was engaged by Westwood Properties to complete a land capability assessment of the property at [REDACTED] Margate.

The assessment has been triggered by possible rezoning of parts of the property from rural to agriculture as part of the transition from the Kingborough Interim Planning Scheme to the Tasmanian Planning Scheme. The subject site is [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at Margate (a total of thirteen titles) with a total site area collectively of approximately 409.2 hectares.

Following field inspection of the land, the land has been classified as a mix of Class 5 and 6 agricultural land with a smaller area of class 3/4 land located immediately adjacent to the North West Bay River and low density housing in [REDACTED]. The property has a long history of wide a range of agricultural uses, including grazing, forestry, cropping and extractive industries. Parts of the property have limited water access to support agricultural activities in the form of several farm dams and access to the North Bay River. There are also multiple buildings located across the subject site with these used for residential, farm storage, office and Resource Processing purposes.

It is concluded that rezoning parts of the property to agricultural zoning would place unnecessary restriction on the current property operations and create potential for poor planning outcomes and potential land use conflict due to very closely adjacent residential land use. Therefore, it is necessary to maintain the zoning of the land as rural to facilitate the continued management of the land as a diverse mixed farming operation situated on the urban fringe.

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FOUNDING STATEMENT

This assessment report is one of many completed by John Paul Cumming of Geo-Environmental Solutions P/L (GES). John Paul holds a first-class honours degree in Agricultural Science (major in soil science) and a PhD in environmental soil chemistry. John Paul is a former Honorary Research Associate in the Faculty of Engineering, Science, and Technology where he has participated in a number of academic and research projects pertaining to soil and environmental management. John Paul has current status as a Certified Professional Soil Scientist from the Australian Society of Soil Science Inc.

John Paul is a graduate member of the Australian Institute of company directors, and a director of Geo-Environmental Solutions P/L (GES). In his role at GES John Paul has completed numerous land capability assessments for Federal, State and Local Government agencies. In addition, John Paul has appeared many times as an expert witness at TASCAT and The Tasmanian Planning Commission in relation to agricultural land capability and land use planning.

1 INTRODUCTION

The subject property is located at [REDACTED] and Hopfield's Road Margate (Figure 1).

The property is approximately 409 hectares in total, consisting of thirteen titles (Figures 2-4). The subject site comprising the titles at [REDACTED] measures approximately 386.5 hectares (titles located on the northern side of North West Bay River as shown in Figures 2 and 3) and 22.7 hectares (titles located on the southern side of North West Bay River as shown in Figure 4). The subject site has road frontage to [REDACTED] to the south of the [REDACTED] properties. The titles that make up [REDACTED] have road frontage boundaries to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] to the east, [REDACTED] to the north and with [REDACTED] located within the titles in a central location which is accessed from [REDACTED].

There are several dams present across the subject site used as water storage from irrigation water and for stock watering. The subject site also has frontage to North West Bay River/Crown land fronting the river to the west and south. Due to the location of the land along the North West Bay River and the associated alluvial soils the lower paddocks on the property have been used for periodic cropping (including essential oil crops such as lavender), and historically for hop production (hence the name [REDACTED]). Cropping has been limited due to small areas of the property being suitable along with restricted activity from closely located residences, resulting in economically unviable opportunities for cropping. The mid slopes of the property have largely been cleared for grazing activities with improved pastures whilst the upper slopes towards Parkes Hill are mainly managed native forest in a number of private forest reserves.

The property also features a range of buildings and outbuildings supporting associated activities such as machinery storage and servicing, drilling equipment storage and maintenance, plus explosives storage for the quarry located on the adjacent HBMI property further to the North. There is also an essential oils extractive processing and laboratory facility located on the property supporting essential production on the property and elsewhere.

It is the scope of this report to consider the agricultural capability of the property, and of the area surrounding the property in the context of the proposed zoning. The report will make reference to the relevant objectives as outlined by the Tasmanian Planning Scheme and the State Policy on the Protection of Agricultural Land.



Figure 1 – Site location – property titles outlined in blue – edge of Margate shown with arrow

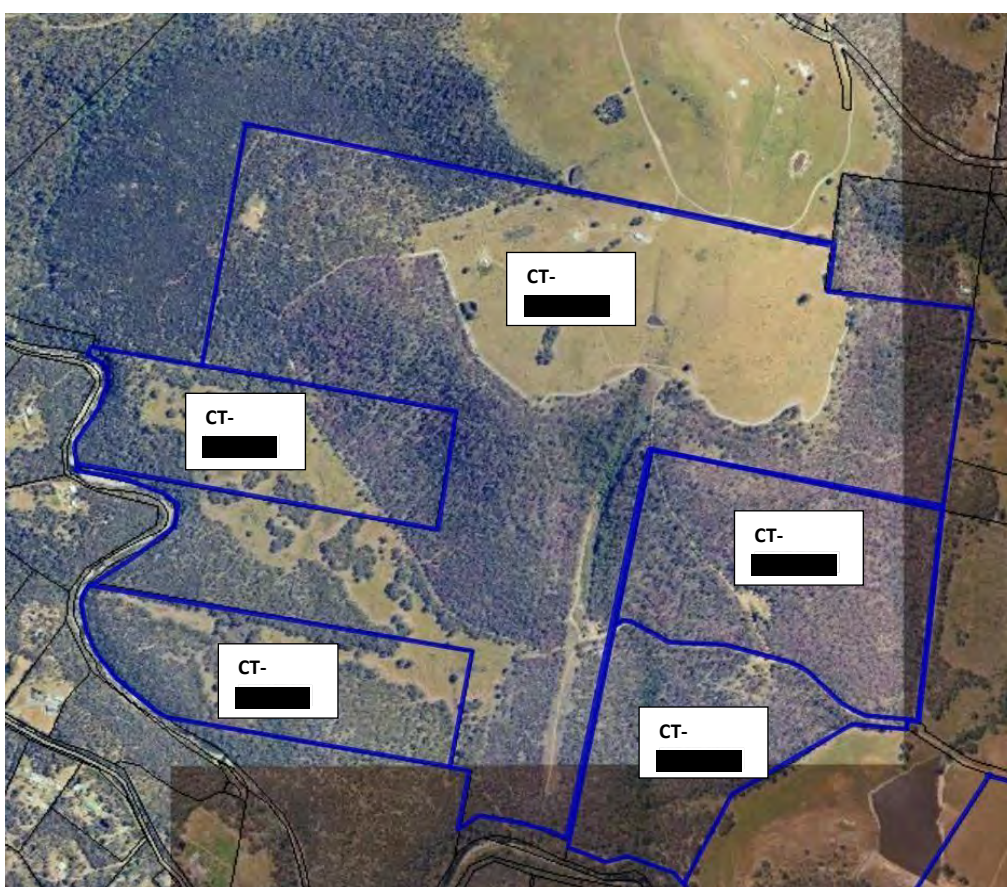


Figure 2 – Site location – five northern titles on the slopes of Parks Hill on [REDACTED]

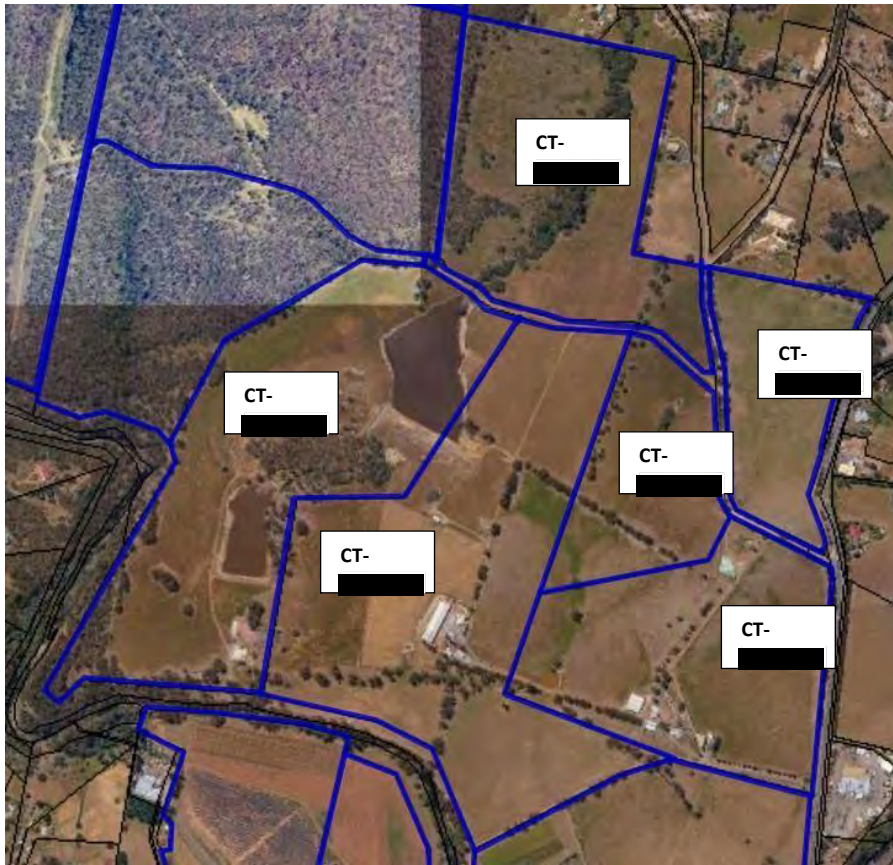


Figure 3 – Site location – five northern central titles on [redacted] y

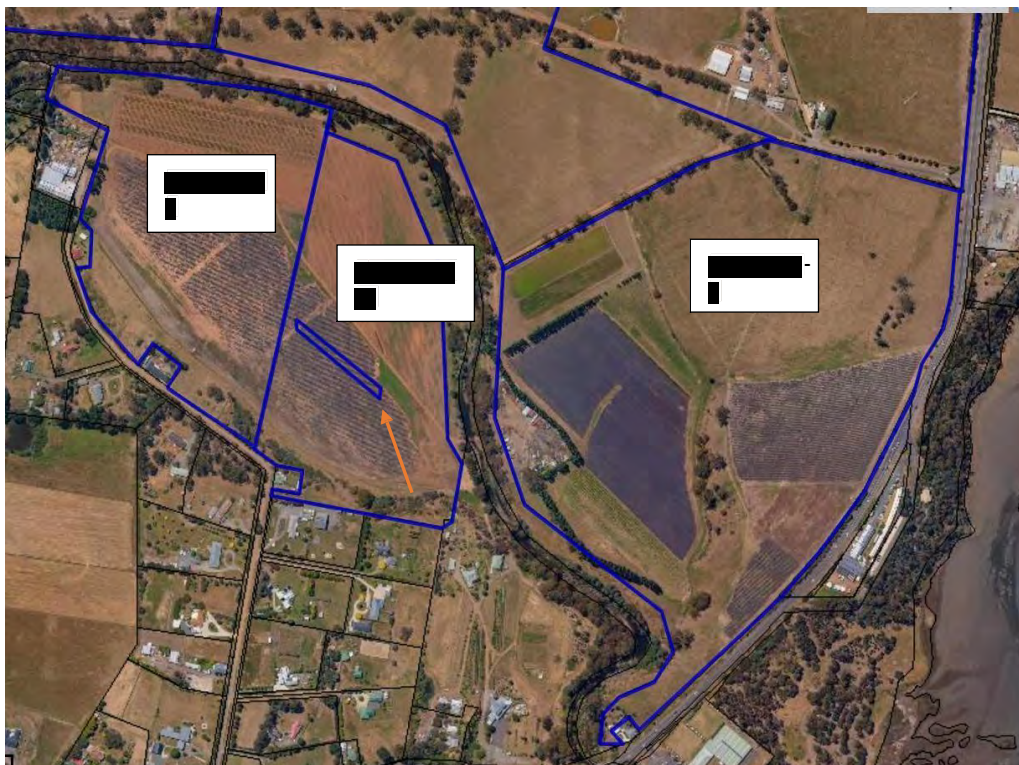


Figure 4 – Site location – three southern titles of [redacted] / [redacted] Road – small redundant title shown with arrow

1.1 Planning context

The subject site is currently zoned a mix of Environmental Living and Rural Resource under the Kingborough Interim Planning Scheme 2015 (figure 5).

There are also large areas of neighbouring properties to the north and south zoned Rural Living. This includes residential properties on [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] that share a title boundary with the subject site. There are also a number of properties zoned Environmental living on [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] that border the property directly or share a boundary across the North West Bay River. As a result, there are approximately 15 properties in close proximity to the boundary of the subject property that all support residential dwellings.

Many properties in the surrounding area including the subject site have a long history of grazing and rural use including farm forestry activities. In the last 60-70 years, this rural use in the local area has been shrinking, with conversion to residential use in the form of smaller subdivided rural residential properties ranging in size from 1 hectare to 5 hectares which is reflected in the land use zoning.

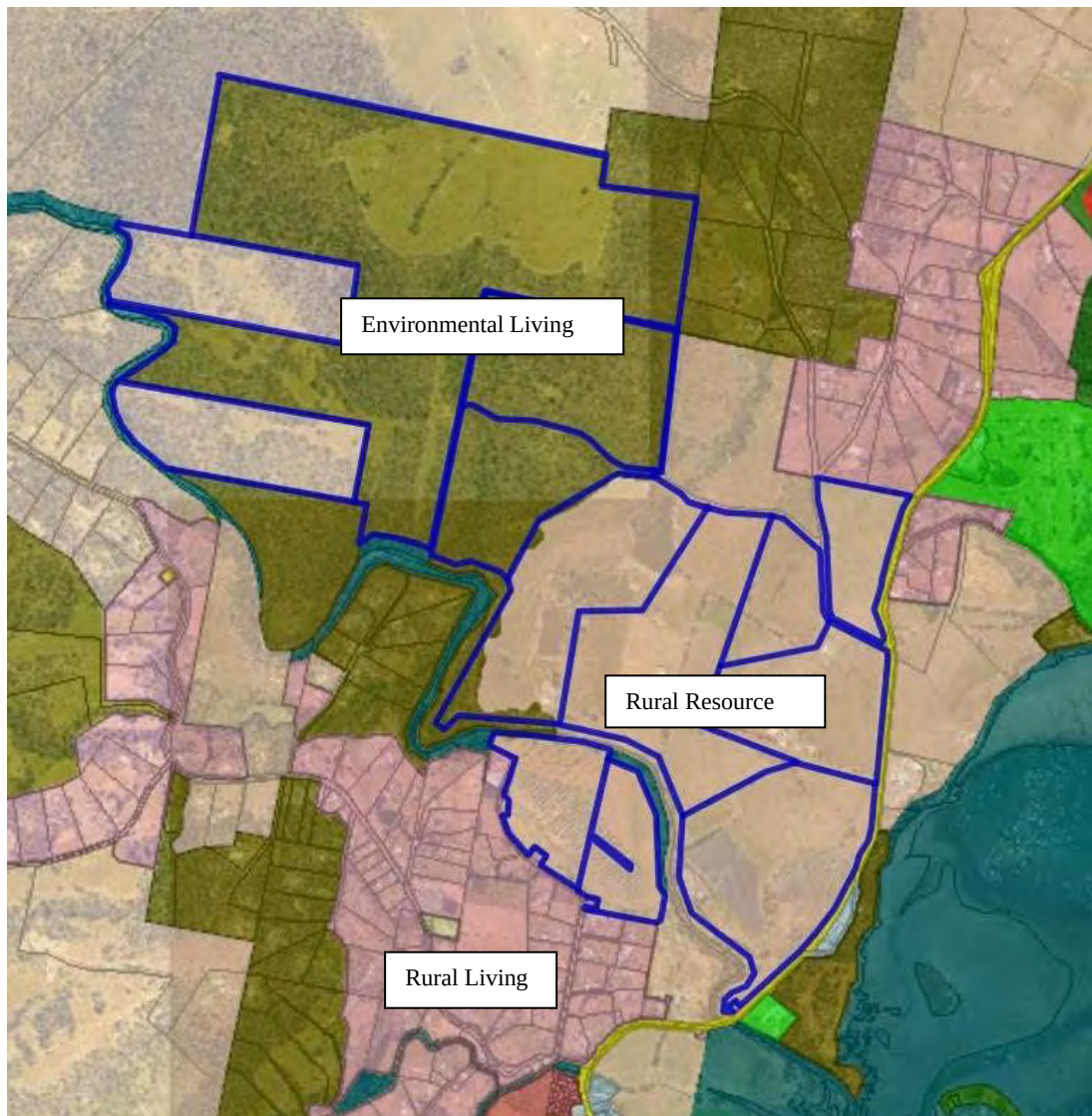


Figure 5 – Planning Zones – Interim Planning Scheme

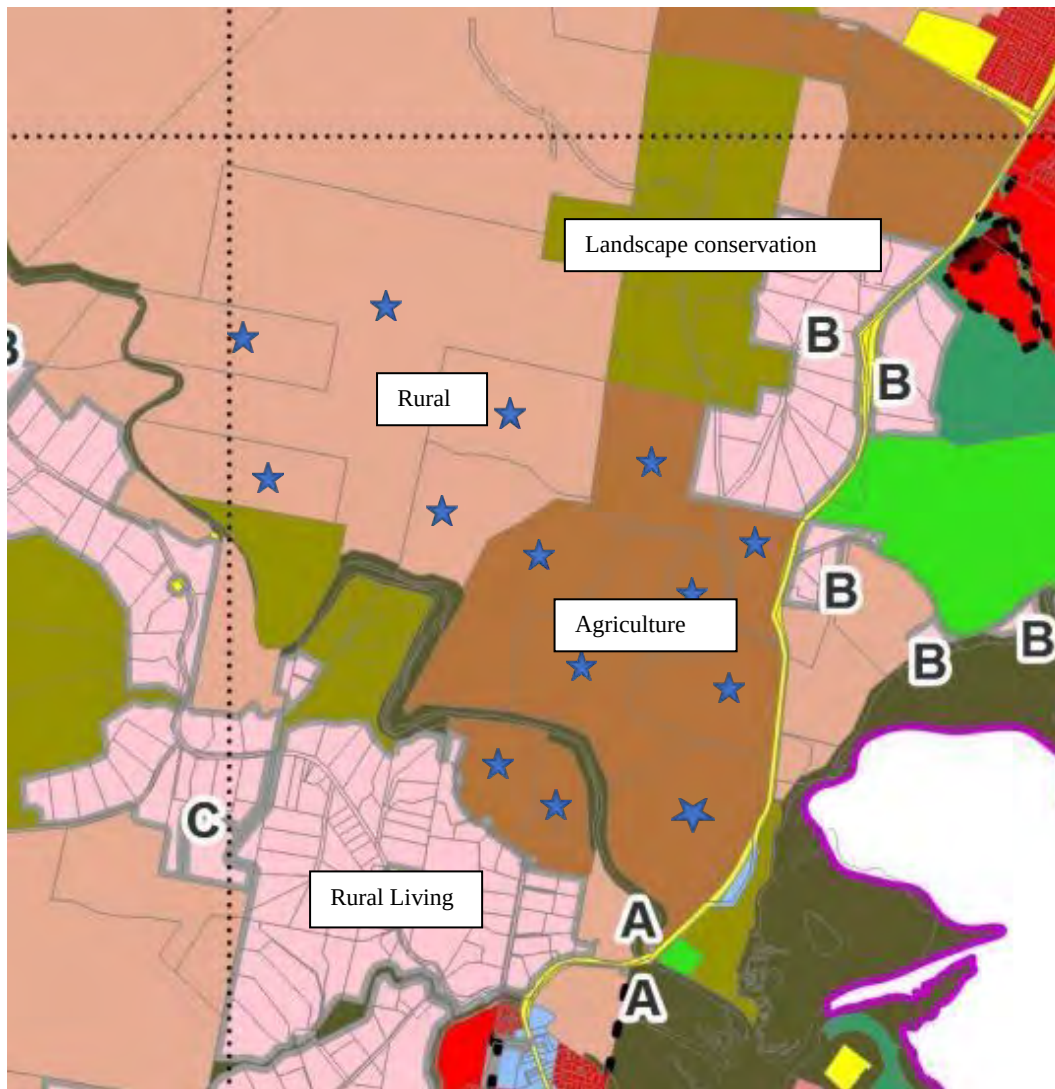


Figure 6 – Planning Zones – Proposed under the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – subject titles shown with a blue star

The proposed changes in zoning with the move to the Tasmanian Planning Scheme under the local provisions schedule for Kingborough is shown in figure 6. The changes include the removal of the Environmental Living zoning and substitution with Rural zoning for much of the land on the high elevations of the property that is under forest. This change is considered a positive step and reflects the current and historical land use of that part of the property. Lower sections of the property close to North West River have been identified to change from rural resource to agriculture. It is unsure why this change has been proposed given that there was no significant agriculture zoned land in the local area or in the wider Kingborough area under the Interim Planning scheme. The land proposed to change to agricultural zoning also supports a dwelling and is located immediately adjacent to many small titles supporting residential use, whilst also being located in close proximity to the Margate township. The proposal to rezone land to agriculture which is in very close proximity to residential land does not follow good planning practice of minimising the potential for land use conflicts. It is also noted there are no topographical,

landscaping, spatial or site buffers available to assist in avoiding land use conflict between housing and the subject land in [REDACTED]

2 SITE INFORMATION

Site information pertaining to the agricultural capability of the land was collected from desktop (The List) and field survey. Field survey was undertaken using a hand auger to assess soil profiles and the suitability of the soils for agriculture.

2.1 TOPOGRAPHY

The property ranges in elevation from approximately 5m AHD close to North West Bay River where it meets the [REDACTED] to approximately 270m AHD on the upper slopes of Parks Hill at the Northern end of the property (figure 7). The upper slopes of the property are steep with large areas of slope 10-20 degrees and the land in that part of the property is largely under native forest. Central areas of the property around [REDACTED] are gently sloping in the range 5-10 degrees and are largely cleared and sown to improved pastures for grazing. The lower elevations of the property around North West Bay River are characterized by a relatively flat alluvial plain with associated loam soils that have historically supported a range of cropping of activities including historical Hopfields.

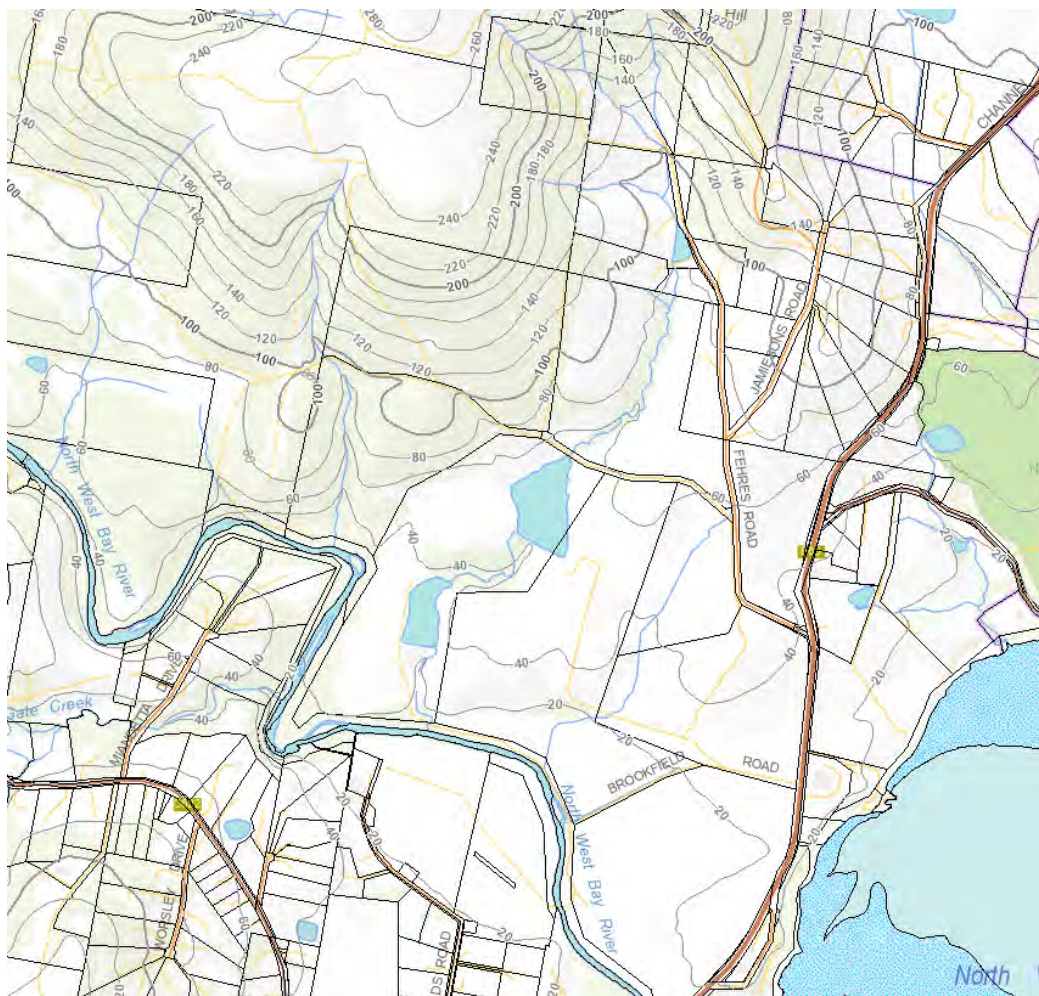


Figure 7 – Contour map of the local area

2.2 Climate

Climatic data collected by the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) were sourced from the Hobart (Ellerslie Road) gauging station (94029), approximately 17km to the north east of the Site. The station has been collecting rainfall data since 1882 and is one of the few stations with records for a full range of climatic statistics. From the historical record, the mean annual rainfall has been determined to be 611mm (Figure 9), whilst reference to the records available at the Margate station (94125) for limited years (1968-2026) indicates slightly higher local rainfall of approximately 730mm (figure 8). Rainfall was generally above average from the mid 1960s until around the end of the 1970s whereby for most of the subsequent period it has been below average, with few periods experiencing above average rainfall as demonstrated by the 5 year moving average.

Mean annual rainfall data for Margate from 1968-2025 is shown on Figure 8. The long term average annual rainfall for the site is approximately 730mm, which suggests that irrigation will be required for any cropping activities on site.

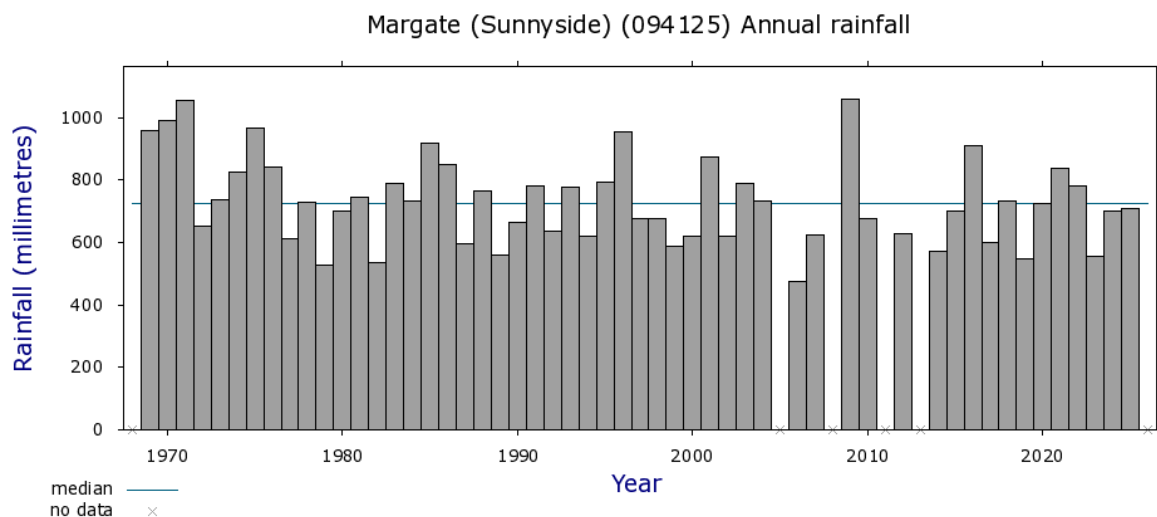


Figure 8 – Summary of mean annual rainfall record for Margate station (94125)

Although evaporation statistics are available from the Hobart station (figure 9), no reliable class A pan evaporation data or evapotranspiration (ET) coverage is available for the site. An estimate of ET has been made using an empirical technique developed by Forestry Tasmania based on mean maximum daily temperature. The estimate is based on the following relationships:

$$ET = 0.12T \text{ mm/day (June-January)}$$

$$ET = 0.13T - 0.4 \text{ mm/day (February-May)}$$

The evaporation data shows a significant water deficit in January and February on a daily basis, and on a cumulative basis this water deficit often extends for more than 4 months of the year in the local area (December – March). For this reason, stock water resources and water for irrigation of any cropping activities are essential to support any agricultural production in the local area.

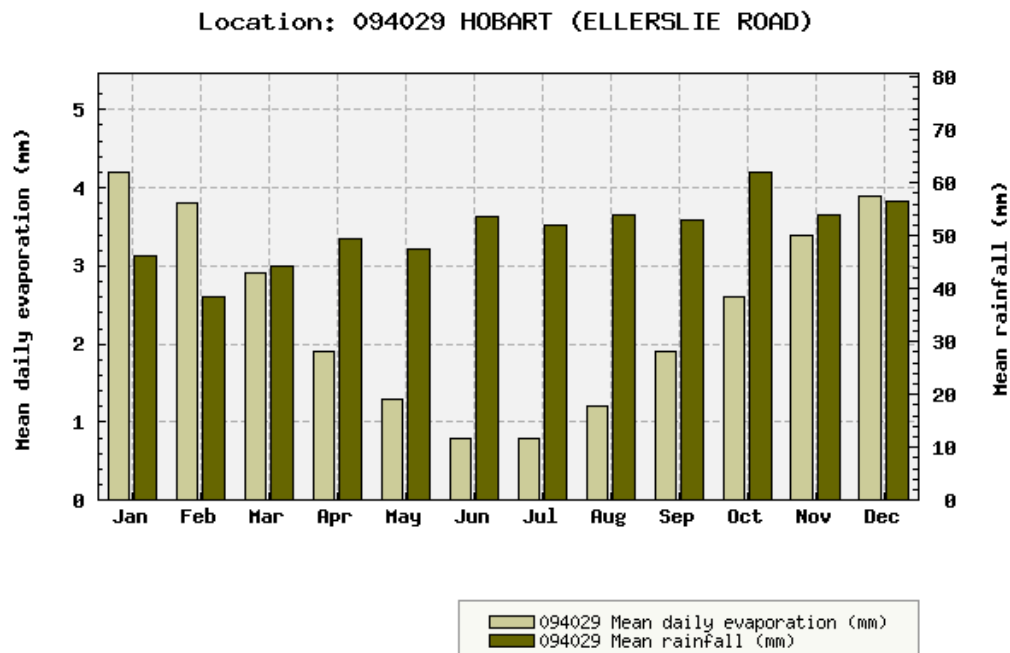


Figure 9 – Summary of mean monthly rainfall and evaporation record for Hobart station (94029)

Looking at other climatic information related to growing conditions it is evident that cold winter conditions can inhibit plant growth in southern Tasmania, and in particular cold ground conditions and frost. Figures for the Hobart station show mean minimum ground temperature below 2°C for the three winter months of June, July, and August which will severely limit plant growth (figure 10).

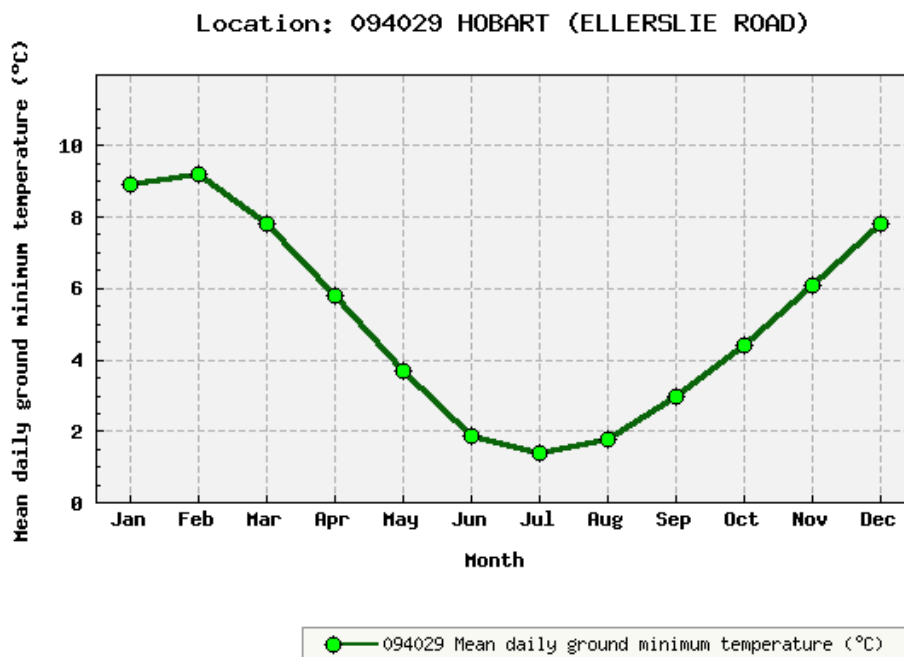


Figure 10 – Summary of monthly minimum ground temperature record for Hobart station (94029)

2.3 Geology

The study area falls within the Mineral Resources Tasmania 1:25 000 mapping (Figure 11). This indicates that the property is predominately underlain by Jurassic dolerite with smaller areas of Permian mudstone, Tertiary sediments, and quaternary aged alluvial sediments associated with North West Bay River. The general geological pattern mapped was confirmed by field inspection.

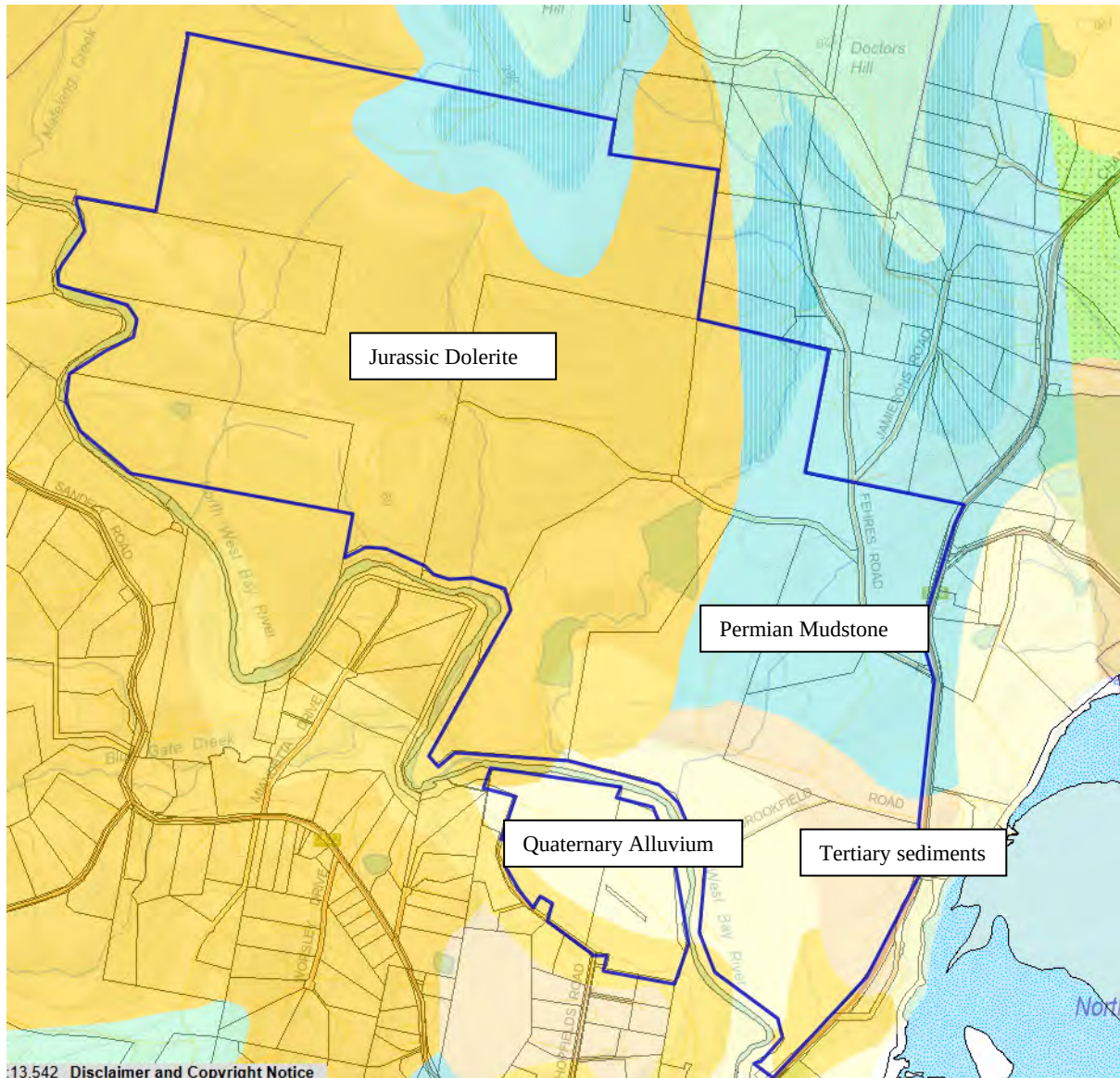


Figure 11 – Geology map of the area – study area on the property mapped as Jurassic Dolerite with smaller areas mapped as Permian Mudstone, Tertiary sediments, and Quaternary alluvium

2.4 Soil distribution

The soils of much of the property found on Jurassic dolerite are predominantly gradational to duplex profiles and consist of a thin (< 15 cm) brownish grey sandy loam topsoil overlying a brown to light brown sandy clay subsoil with a variable stone content (figure 12). The subsoil has strongly developed structure and is expected to be imperfectly to moderately drained, grading to imperfectly drained, with a good CEC for nutrient retention and generally neutral to slightly

alkaline reaction trend (pH). The soils on dolerite are generally classified as Brown soils on dolerite and are classified according to the Australian soil Classification as Brown Dermosols.



Figure 12 – profile of typical brown soils on dolerite on the upper slopes of the property

Where the soils are deeper and blacker in colour they are often classified in the local area as vertosols, due to reactivity and cracking trend when dry. The soils on dolerite on the lower elevations have been cleared and utilised for grazing with occasional cropping and generally have a fertility status to support a limited range of crops. On the higher slopes where the soils area shallower and stony the soils have been left to native pasture and scrub.

An area of the soils on the mid slopes of the property is derived from Permian sediments of mudstone. Soils derived from Permian sediments have known potential for soil dispersion in southern Tasmania, however there is no evidence of dispersive subsoils observed on the site. The soils displayed a duplex profile of fine sandy silt topsoils, overlying mottled grey and yellow silty clay subsoils, with a variable stone content (figure 13). The soils are classified according to the Australian soil classification as Sodosols due to the expected elevated sodium content of the soils. The soils are generally poor agricultural soils and are limited by erosion potential, stone content, rooting depth, impeded drainage, and poor nutrient status.



Figure 13 – profile of duplex soils on Permian mudstone

Soils on the lower slopes are derived from a mix of Tertiary and Quaternary alluvial sediments. The soils on the alluvial sediments are characterised by brown loam soils, featuring deep brown sandy loam topsoils overlying brown loam to clay loam subsoils (figure 14). The deeper loam soils support a range of cropping on the flatter areas of the site and are only limited in places by soil depth and stone content (figure 15). The soils are generally classified according to the Australian soil classification as brown dermosols. The soils generally moderately well drained, fertile, have a neutral pH status, and well suited to irrigated cropping. The loam soils are analogous to the Derwent series loam soils found elsewhere in southern Tasmania along the alluvial plains of the Derwent River and other areas such as the Huon River. The Derwent series soils have historically been important cropping soils and the primary soils utilised for hop production in southern Tasmania. The area of the deeper class 3 loam soils mixed in with the shallower class 4 duplex/loam soils is very hard to differentiate in the local area as small paleochannels with higher subsoils stone content often intersect the deeper alluvial loam soils. Hence the soils on the property on the alluvial sediments is mapped as a complex of class 3 and 4 land, and the land is not considered to represent an area of class 3 land as would some of the larger more uniform areas of Derwent series soils around Grove or Bushy Park for example.



Figure 14 – profile of deep gradational loam soils on quaternary alluvial sediments



Figure 15 – profile of shallow loam soils on quaternary alluvial sediments close to North West Bay River

3 LAND CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Agricultural Land Capability assessment has been developed in Tasmania by the Department of Primary Industries Water and Environment according to the guidelines described in Noble (1992) and Grose (1999). The system uses a rating system of 7 classes to classify land according to the ability of the land to sustain a range of agricultural uses without land degradation. Agricultural land capability is generally based upon the permanent biophysical features of the land such as geology, soils, slope, climate, erosion hazard etc. The classification system assumes an average standard of land management and that production will be sustainable if the land is managed according to the guidelines of its Class. The system does not take into account the economics of production, distance from markets, social or political factors; all of which can change over time.

The agricultural land capability system in Tasmania utilizes a hierarchical framework of 7 classes which describe the degree of limitation from little to no limitations in class 1, to extreme limitations in class 7. Subclasses then describe the dominant limitation(s) within the class, i.e. erosion, wetness, soils, and climate. Land classified as class 1 – 4 is generally suitable for cropping activities subject to the limitations of each class, class 5 & 6 land is generally suitable only for grazing with careful management, and class 7 land is unsuitable for agricultural use (Grose 1999). According to the State Policy on the Protection of Agricultural Land 2009 land classified as class 1, 2 and 3 is defined as prime agricultural land.

3.1 Agricultural Land Capability Classes

The Land Capability Survey of Tasmania, Derwent 1:100 000 map from the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Tasmania (Musk and DeRose, 2000) indicates that the is predominantly Class 5 and 6 land with a smaller area of a complex of class 3/4 (Figure 14). This was generally confirmed with field survey and assessment of the soils on the property the property.

CLASS 3 land is defined as:

Land suitable for cropping and intensive grazing. Moderate levels of limitation restrict the choice of crops or reduce productivity in relation to Class 1 or Class 2 land. Soil conservation practices and sound management are needed to overcome the moderate limitations to cropping use.

Land is moderately productive, requiring a higher level of inputs than Classes 1 and 2. Limitations either restrict the range of crops that can be grown, or the risk of damage to the soil resource is such that cropping should be confined to three to five years out of ten in a rotation with pasture or equivalent during normal years.

CLASS 4 land is defined as:

Land primarily suitable for grazing but which may be used for occasional cropping. Severe limitations restrict the length of cropping phase and/or severely restrict the range of crops that could be grown. Major conservation treatments and/or careful management is required to minimise degradation. Cropping rotations should be restricted to one to two years out of ten in a rotation with pasture or equivalent, during 'normal' years to avoid damage to the soil.

CLASS 5 land is defined as

This land is unsuitable for cropping, although some areas on easier slopes may be cultivated for pasture establishment or renewal and occasional fodder crops may be possible. The land may have slight to moderate limitations for pastoral use. The effects of limitations on the grazing potential may be reduced by applying appropriate soil conservation measures and land management practices.

CLASS 6 is defined as:

Land marginally suitable for grazing because of severe limitations. This land has low productivity, high risk of erosion, low natural fertility or other limitations that severely restrict agricultural use. This land should be retained under its natural vegetation cover.

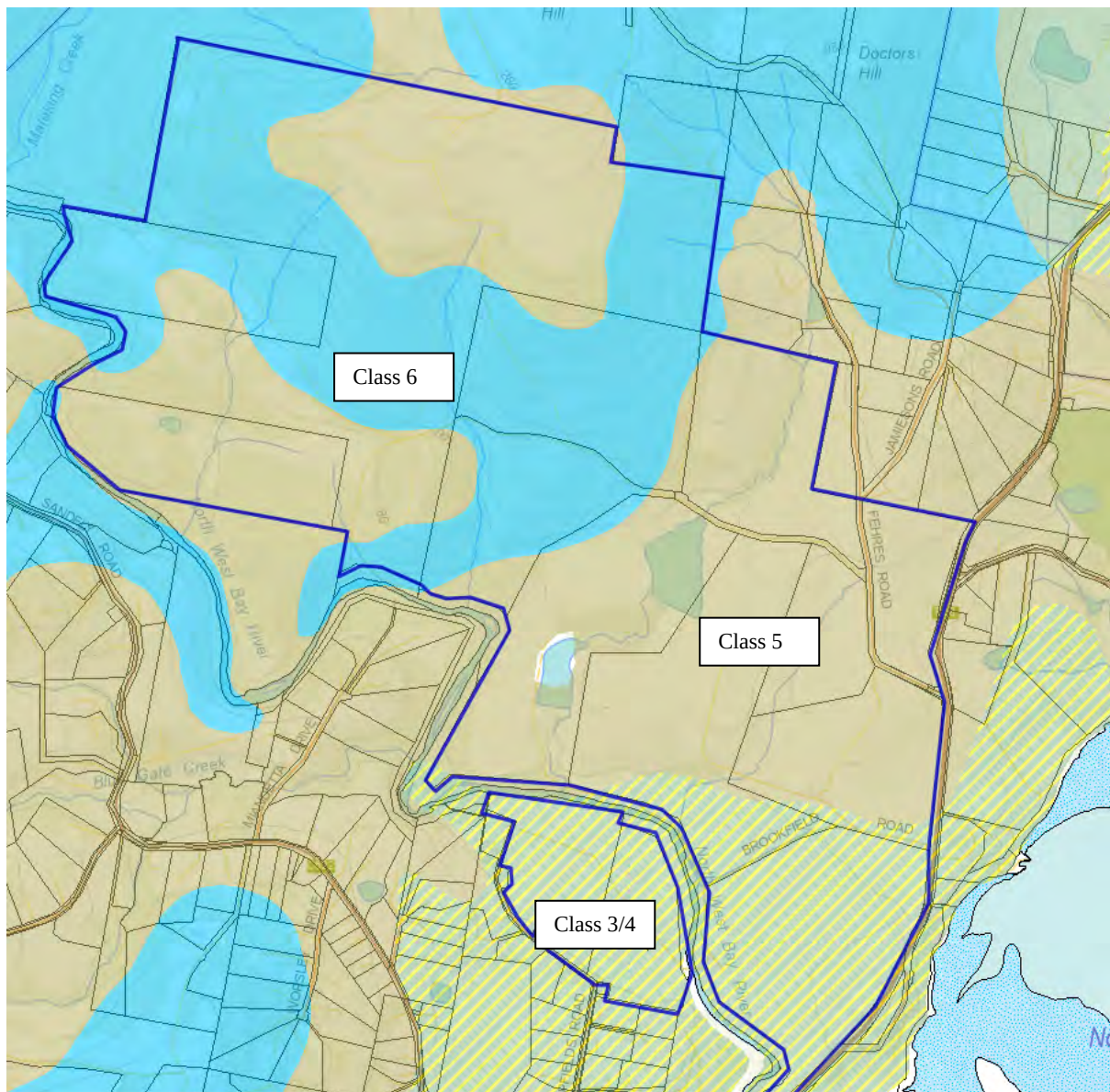


Figure 16 – Land Classification boundaries from Land Capability Survey of Tasmania, 1:100 000, the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Tasmania.

The mid to upper slopes of the site are classified as a mix of Class 5 and class 6 and the land use is restricted to grazing and cropping (on lower slopes) when the ground conditions allow. As per (Musk and DeRose 1999), many of the moderate slopes on dolerite support Brown or Red Dermosols, that are moderately fertile. However, high stone contents can make these areas unsuitable for regular cultivation (g). In addition, many of these areas contain shallow soils which do not hold enough moisture to allow commercial crop growth (l). They are commonly found on the mid to upper convex slopes and crests of the hills and rises. The slopes are usually moderate to steep, up to 15 degrees, yet there are some areas where stoniness and shallow soil depth limit production on very gentle slopes. The property supports large areas of grazing land on class 5 land on Jurassic dolerite and Permian mudstone (figure 17).



Figure 17 – View of typical class 5 land on the mid to upper slopes on Jurassic dolerite

Areas of Class 6 are commonly found in association with class 5 soils on dolerite slopes, where the slopes are in the range of 16-30 degrees (figure 18). Variations in topographic gradient, stone content and soil depth are the principal limitations which differentiate the class 5 and class 6 soils on the same dolerite slopes. The class 6 soils on steeper slopes are also limited by stone content within the soil profile (r), shallow soil depths (l) and severe erosion risks. This land is only marginally suitable for grazing activities due to the shallow (l) and stony (g) nature of soils. Pasture improvement is limited to aerial seeding and/or fertilizing as the slopes limit safe tractor operations. Erosion risk becomes the dominant limitation on gradients over 16 degrees, partly due to the high stone content, low rainfall and the lighter textured nature of topsoils in many areas. Poor pasture cover during late summer can leave steeper slopes prone to erosion. Many areas are

still under the natural forest (much of it in private timber reserves). Once bare, the soil is prone to wind and sheet erosion (a and h). Rill and gully erosion are common also, particularly on the longer slopes (h).



Figure 18 – View of class 6 Land on steeper upper slopes on Jurassic dolerite

The lower slopes of the property close to North West Bay Rivulet feature a complex of class 3/4 land. This land found on the gentle to relatively flat slopes features a complex mix of deep loam soils (class 3) with patches of duplex soils transitioning off the Permian mudstone (class 4), with smaller areas of shallow stony alluvial soils (also class 4). The areas mapped on the tertiary sediments on the mid slopes around Brookfield Road and the property entrance off the Channel Highway are more akin to class 4 soils as they trend more towards duplex soils away from the deeper alluvial loams close to the North West Bay River. The class 3 land is too small in extent to be mapped separately and is mapped in a complex with the class 4 land as the soils types and land classes often change within meters in and out of the respective soil types (figure 19). For this reason, the complex of class 3/4 soils are generally managed as class 4 soils to minimize the impacts of the most limiting factors to crop production such as drainage, soil structure, fertility status, and rooting depth.



Figure 19 – View of complex of class 3/4 land, lighter coloured duplex soil class 4 land in foreground and darker coloured loam soil class 3 land in distance

3.2 Water resources

The property is not located within a declared irrigation district but does contain a number of on farm dams for stock watering and irrigation of crops. The property also has a long frontage to the North West Bay River with associated water rights for pumping of irrigation water when flows allow. The winter take water entitlement (when flows allow) is up to 300ML whilst on farm dam storage is licensed for winter take from a tributary of approximately 26ML (figure 20). Based upon climatic records flows in the North West Bay River have been declining with rainfall decline and the ability to reliably pump from the river has significantly declined. The water licences held on the subject property and adjacent lower on the River (close to Channel Highway) have not been able to be reliably drawn upon due to a lack of reliable consistent flows. The winter take would therefore be heavily reliant upon on farm storage and this storage would not be of sufficient volume to allow for any intensive cropping over a wide area of the property in summer months. As a result, irrigation has historically been limited to the small area of class 3/4 soils close to the North West Bay River.



Figure 20 – Larger of the two licenced storage dams on site



Figure 21 – Hard hose irrigator with irrigated pasture on class 3/4 land

3.3 Existing Land use

The property currently has a number of mixed agricultural uses including irrigated cropping, forestry, resources extraction/processing and grazing of modified pastures (figure 22). The property is also located on the urban fringe of Margate and is bordered on a number of sides by numerous small tiles that support rural residential use. It is the interaction between the existing land uses on the property and in the surrounding area that is most present to be considered for future land use planning. In particular the range of current and historical agricultural and forestry enterprises that are undertaken on the property should not be fettered by future land zoning. In addition, the existing fettering of the property by surrounding residential use must also be taken into account. In particular, the presence of a large number of residential dwellings in very close proximity to the boundary has the potential to fetter future existing and future intensive agricultural use. The landowner already limits operations to avoid impact on closely located residential neighbours with respect to noise, irrigation, spraying, use of tractors, use of fertiliser etc. As shown in figure 23 there are a significant number of dwellings located within the recommended 200m buffer from residential use to agricultural zoned land.

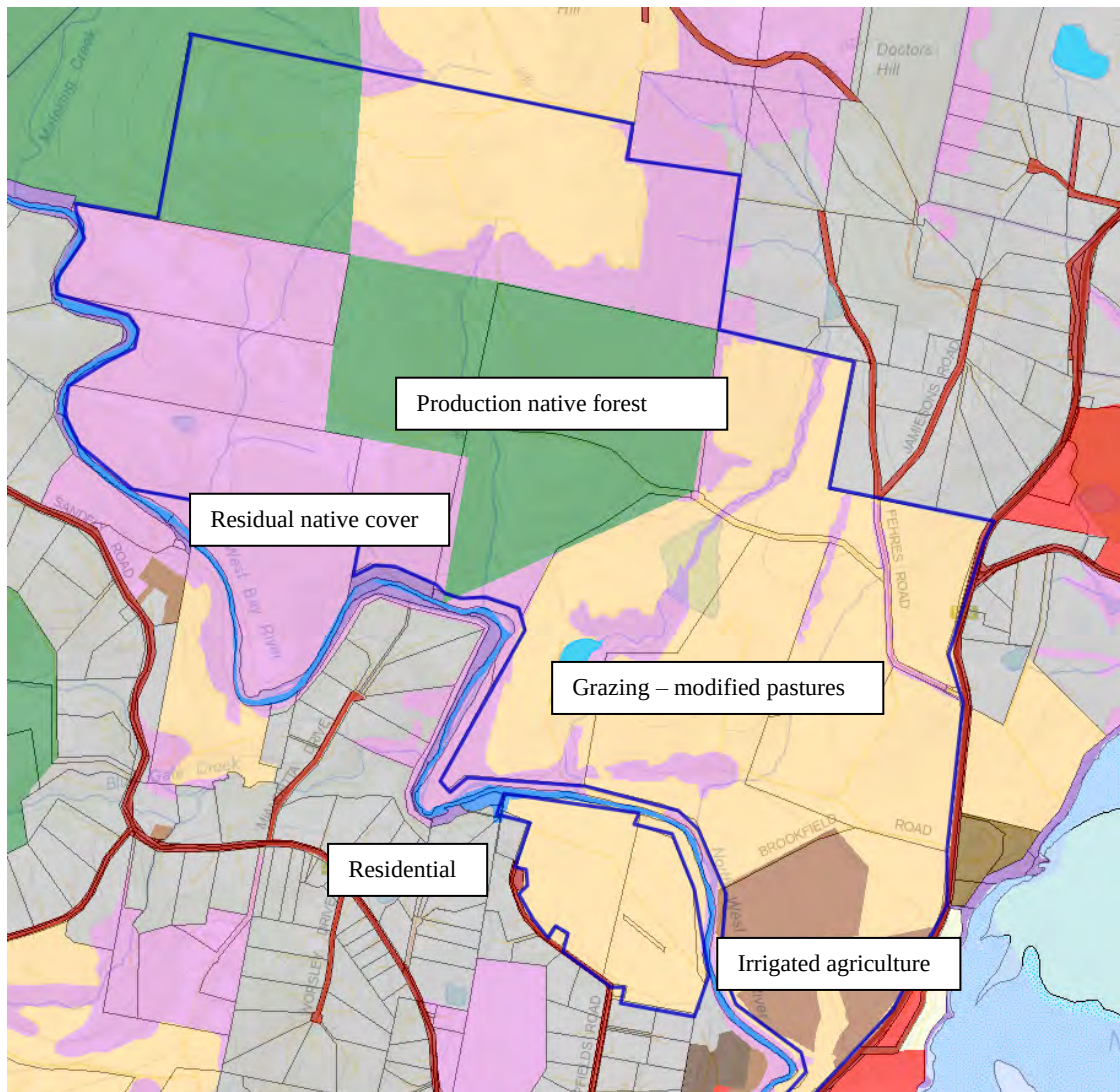


Figure 22 - 2021 land use mapping (ListMap) of the property and surrounding area



Figure 23 Aerial image of existing residential land use in the area – blue circles 200m in diameter placed on each nearby dwelling – property outline in blue

There is potential land use conflict with this encroachment of residential use in close proximity to the subject site, while the subject site has continued to be used for a variety of agricultural production activities, resource development, and processing uses that have been limited in location, extent and operations to minimise residential amenity impact on neighbours. The current rural resource zoning is reflective of the mixed resource utilisation of the property and the location of the property on the urban fringe.

3.4 Agricultural Land Capability Summary

The property has a total area of approximately 409ha and is classified as predominantly a mix of Class 5 land (~220ha) and Class 6 land (~130ha) with a smaller area of class 3/4 land (~60ha).

The class 6 land on the property is generally unsuitable for sustainable agricultural use due to shallow rocky soils, shallow rooting depth, steep slopes, erosion risk, and climatic limitations, including rainfall deficit. The class 6 land is predominantly under native forest, which are largely managed under private forest reserves. The mixed class 5 and class 6 land on the upper slopes of the property would only be suited to very low stocking rates for grazing due to the steep slopes and erosion risk. This classification is consistent with the current land use of the majority of properties in the local area along the upper slopes of the hills.

The class 5 land on the midslopes is well suited to grazing and has water available for stock. This land abuts a number of rural residential properties on Fehres Road, and a low input grazing use on the land is unlikely to cause significant land use conflict. The class 5 land is best suited to ongoing grazing with limited cutting of pasture for hay and occasional tillage for pasture renewal, the class 5 land is not suited to cropping.

The class 3/4 land located close to North West Bay River has a long history of rotational cropping use and is suited only to cropping in rotation with soil conservation plantings. This land has irrigation resources and infrastructure available and is suited to continue low level cropping use. The land is however fettered by a number of residential dwellings located immediately on the southern boundary, and in particular, along [REDACTED]. To enable future sustainable agricultural use of this land careful land management and mindful operations need to be continued to minimise land use conflicts.

4 PLANNING CONTEXT

The property is zoned rural resource under the Interim Planning Scheme. It is currently proposed under the Local provisions for Kingborough Council (LPS) under the Tasmanian Planning scheme that part of the property be rezoned to agriculture.

The proposed zoning of part of the subject site to be zoned to Agriculture is considered to be contrary to the Tasmanian Planning Commission's Section 8A Guideline No.1 LPS zone and Code application guidelines.

AZ 1 The spatial application of the Agriculture Zone should be based on the land identified in the 'Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Zone' layer published on the LIST, while also having regard to:

(a) any agricultural land analysis or mapping undertaken at a local or regional level for part of the municipal area which:

(i) incorporates more recent or detailed analysis or mapping;

(ii) better aligns with on-ground features; or

(iii) addresses any anomalies or inaccuracies in the 'Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Zone' layer, and where appropriate, may be demonstrated in a report by a suitably qualified person, and is consistent with the relevant regional land use strategy, or supported by more detailed local strategic analysis consistent with the relevant regional land use strategy and endorsed by the relevant council;

Comment:

The land potentially suitable for agriculture mapping shows that the property is a mix of constrained and unconstrained land as defined by the mapping parameters (figure 24). The mapping is viewed as a first pass desktop assessment that lacks detail, and often misses important land use information such as adjacent residential land use. This report provides for more specific on ground analysis of the site conditions and the surrounding area.

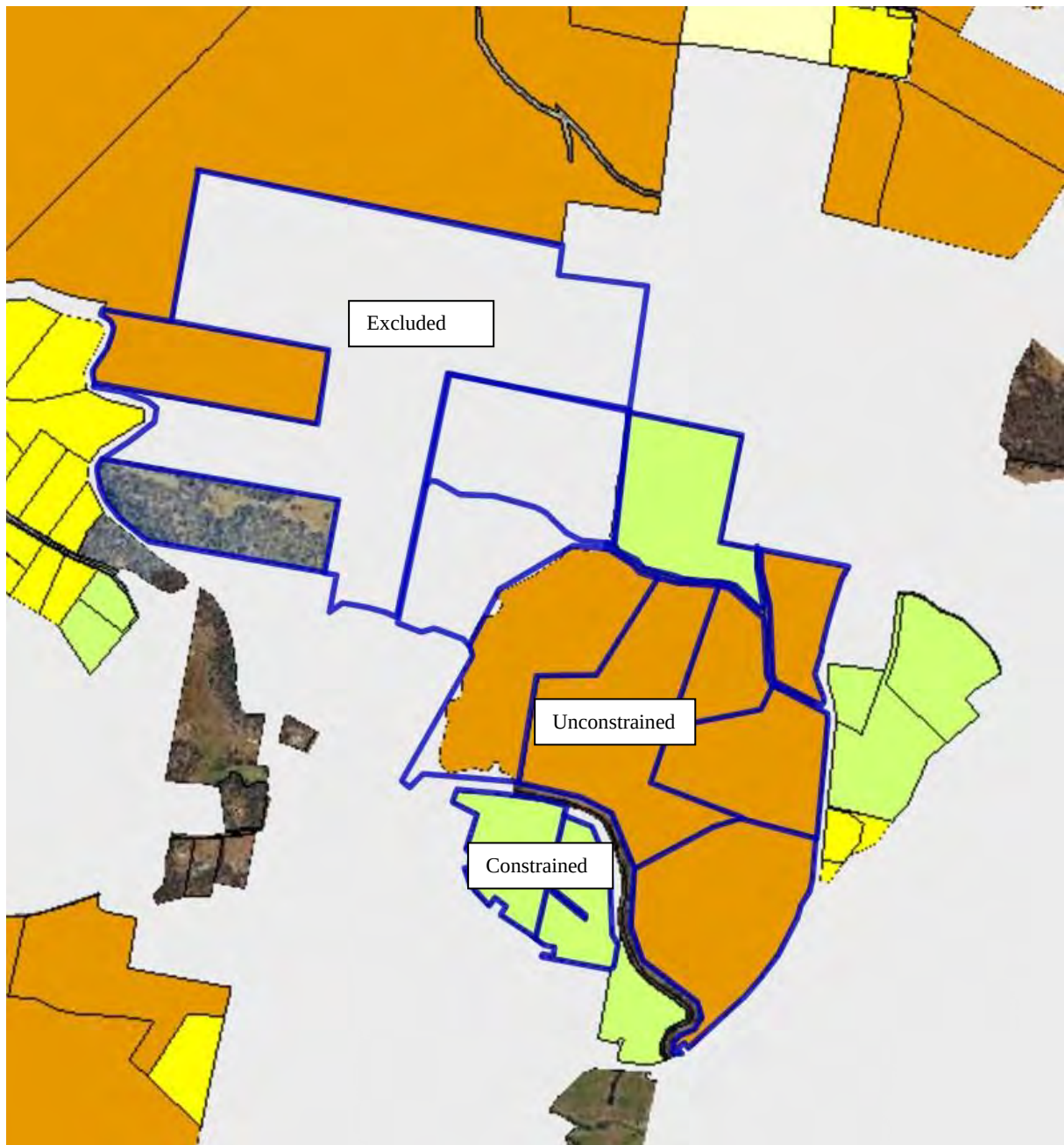


Figure 24 Land potentially suitable for agriculture zone mapping (listmap)

AZ 2 Land within the Significant Agriculture Zone in an interim planning scheme should be included in the Agriculture Zone unless considered for an alternate zoning under AZ 6.

Comment:

The subject site is currently zoned a mix of Environmental Living and Rural Resource. It is considered that given the site constraints of the subject site, the current Rural Resource zoning is appropriate, and the subject site should transition across to a wholly Rural zone under the Kingborough LPS. The subject site is located on the fringe of the Margate township and is in an area of extremely diverse land use and development. It would be considered poor planning to locate the Agriculture zone in close proximity to reasonably intense residential use due to the increased potential for land use conflict. The Rural zone

provides a buffer to residential land use whilst facilitating the continued mixed resource use on the subject property.

AZ 3 Titles highlighted as Potentially Constrained Criteria 2A, 2B or 3 in the 'Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Zone' layer may require further investigation as to their suitability for inclusion within the Agriculture Zone, having regard to:

(a) existing land uses on the title and surrounding land;

Comment:

The current investigation into the current land use on the property and the surrounding properties indicates that the land is not suitable to be zoned to agriculture. The diverse mix of current farming and forestry operations undertaken on the property are best suited to a rural zoning to enable flexibility in land use in order to work with property constraints. Likewise, the presence of a significant number of residential properties immediately adjacent to the property renders the property unsuitable for agricultural zoning. Some of these houses are in very close proximity to the boundary (less than 10m) with no opportunities for any buffering.

(b) whether the title is isolated from other agricultural land;

Comment:

The subject site is isolated from other agricultural land and is surrounded by residential use to the north, south and west and a mix of residential, recreation, light industrial and local business to the east.

(c) current ownership and whether the land is utilised in conjunction with other agricultural land;

Comment:

The subject site has been under single ownership for a long time and is not utilised in conjunction with any other agricultural land outside of the titles that make up the subject site. The land is isolated due to significant surrounding residential encroachment and resource extraction activities.

(d) the agricultural potential of the land; and

Comment:

As discussed in this assessment report the land is predominately class 5 and class 6 land with a smaller area of class 3/4 land. This is reflected in the diverse use of the land for grazing, cropping and farm forestry. As none of the land is prime agricultural land and the area of cropping land is relatively small and isolated, rural zoning is considered most appropriate.

(e) any analysis or mapping undertaken at a local or regional level consistent with the relevant regional land use strategy, or supported by more detailed local strategic analysis consistent with the relevant regional land use strategy and endorsed by the relevant council.

Comment:

No regional analysis was available for review. However, it is noted that the current Kingborough Interim Planning Scheme does not contain any significant agricultural zoned land so that the introduction of agriculture zoning would be a significant departure from long term land use planning in the area.

AZ 4 The 'Potential Agricultural Land Initial Analysis' layer may assist in making judgements on the spatial application of Agriculture Zone, including, but not limited to:

(a) any titles that have or have not been included in the 'Land Potential Suitable for the Agriculture Zone' layer, including titles that are surrounded by land mapped as part of the LIST layer;

Comment:

The subject site is adjacent to other land also noted as being Unconstrained which is not considered accurate as these properties contain residential use or are also directly adjacent to residential use.

(b) any titles highlighted as Potentially Constrained Criteria 2A, 2B or 3;

Comment:

It is considered that all areas of the property adjacent to existing smaller residential titles is constrained. Other parts of the property not immediately adjacent to residential titles are constrained due to lack of available irrigation or soil types and geology usually incompatible to cropping or even pasture.

(c) outlying titles that are either included or excluded within the 'Land Potential Suitable for the Agriculture Zone' layer; and

Comment:

There are no outlying titles to consider. All the titles are contained in a single property holding surrounded on nearly all sides by rural residential titles.

(d) larger titles or those with extensive areas of native vegetation cover.

Comment:

The property contains a number of larger titles on poorer quality class 5 and 6 land. Much of this are is under native vegetation and managed under private timber reserves. Agricultural zoning is not appropriate for this land.

AZ 5 Titles may be split-zoned to align with areas potentially suitable for agriculture, and areas on the same title where agriculture is constrained. This may be appropriate for some larger titles. AZ 6 Land identified in the 'Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Zone' layer may be considered for alternate zoning if:

- (a) local or regional strategic analysis has identified or justifies the need for an alternate consistent with the relevant regional land use strategy, or supported by more detailed local strategic analysis consistent with the relevant regional land use strategy and endorsed by the relevant council;*
- (b) for the identification and protection of a strategically important naturally occurring resource which requires an alternate zoning;*
- (c) for the identification and protection of significant natural values, such as priority vegetation areas as defined in the Natural Assets Code, which require an alternate zoning, such as the Landscape Conservation Zone or Environmental Management Zone;*
- (d) for the identification, provision or protection of strategically important uses that require an alternate zone; or*
- (e) it can be demonstrated that:*
 - (i) the land has limited or no potential for agricultural use and is not integral to the management of a larger farm holding that will be within the Agriculture Zone;*
 - (ii) there are significant constraints to agricultural use occurring on the land; or*
 - (iii) the Agriculture Zone is otherwise not appropriate for the land.*

Comment:

The subject site supports a diverse range of agricultural and farm forestry operations plus extractive industry processing. A single rural zoning across the entire property allows this diverse use to continue. Split zoning across the titles and property has the potential to fragment and restrict some of the existing agricultural operations on the property and is not considered to be advantageous for the long term sustainable agricultural use of the property. Zoning following title boundaries is wholly impractical for a multi title property where land use encroaches across title boundaries.

AZ 7 Land not identified in the 'Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Zone' layer may be considered for inclusion within the Agriculture Zone if:

(a) local or regional strategic analysis has identified the land as appropriate for the Agriculture Zone consistent with the relevant regional land use strategy, or supported by more detailed local strategic analysis consistent with the relevant regional land use strategy and endorsed by the relevant council;

Comment:

No strategic analysis was available for review.

(b) the land has similar characteristics to land mapped as suitable for the Agriculture Zone or forms part of a larger area of land used in conjunction with land mapped as suitable for the Agriculture Zone;

Comment:

The subject site does not have similar characteristics to land mapped as suitable for Agricultural zone elsewhere in Tasmania. The land is predominantly class 5 and 6 land which is generally not included in land suitable for agriculture mapping. The smaller area of class 3/4 land is highly fragmented, small in area and extent and located immediately adjacent to residential land making it unsuitable for agriculture zoning. The land is also isolated and cannot be used in conjunction with other agricultural land.

(c) it can be demonstrated that the Agriculture Zone is appropriate for the land based on its significance for agricultural use; or

Comment:

The subject site is not considered prime agricultural land or land of regional significance. The small area of class 3/4 land has some local historic significance due its historical associated with hop production. However, the land is small in size and significantly fettered by adjacent residential use.

(d) it addresses any anomalies or inaccuracies in the 'Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Zone' layer, and having regard to the extent of the land identified in the 'Potential Agricultural Land Initial Analysis' layer.

Comment:

The mapping layer does have anomalies but they are mostly related to incorrectly labelling constrained land as unconstrained.

Application of the Section 8A Guideline No.1 LPS zone and Code application guidelines with respect to the subject site and requested zoning under the LPS: Rural zone

RZ 1 The Rural Zone should be applied to land in non-urban areas with limited or no potential for agriculture as a consequence of topographical, environmental or other characteristics of the area, and which is not more appropriately included within the Landscape Conservation Zone or Environmental Management Zone for the protection of specific values.

Comment:

The subject site is predominantly class 5 and class 6 land which has moderate to severe limitations for agricultural use. As a result, a large area of the property remains under native forest and is managed in private timber reserves. Other areas of the property have been cleared and utilized for low input grazing operations, whilst a small area of the property is suited to cropping. A rural zoning would reflect the historical and current land use across the majority of the property.

RZ 2 The Rural Zone should only be applied after considering whether the land is suitable for the Agriculture Zone in accordance with the 'Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Zone' layer published on the LIST.

Comment:

As discussed in the previous sections the mapping is not considered accurate and much of the property is considered constrained due to the number of small surrounding titles which all support residential use.

RZ 3 The Rural Zone may be applied to land identified in the 'Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Zone' layer, if:

(a) it can be demonstrated that the land has limited or no potential for agricultural use and is not integral to the management of a larger farm holding that will be within the Agriculture Zone;

Comment:

Much of the land that was mapped as unconstrained is in fact constrained by adjacent residential use. A significant portion of the small area of cropping land on the property is mapped as constrained. None of the land would be managed with other land holdings and it is not expected there would be adjacent or nearby land within the agriculture zone due to the density and extent of housing in the area.

(b) it can be demonstrated that there are significant constraints to agricultural use occurring on the land;

Comment:

The majority of the property has moderate to severe limitations for agricultural use. The small area of cropping land has significant constraints due to adjacent residential, industrial and recreational uses.

(c) the land is identified for the protection of a strategically important naturally occurring resource which is more appropriately located in the Rural Zone and is supported by strategic analysis;

Comment:

There is no known strategic analysis available for review. The mixed quality land has successfully been managed under rural zoning over many years. This has allowed the diverse land mix to be farmed under a whole farm plan and helped to preserve the small area of cropping land close to [REDACTED] from further residential development.

(d) the land is identified for a strategically important use or development that is more appropriately located in the Rural Zone and is supported by strategic analysis; or

Comment:

The subject property is strategically important as it is one of the few remaining farming properties in Kingborough that has survived the urban sprawl. This is entirely due to the diversification on the property and the Rural zone will better facilitate this compared to the significantly more restrictive Agriculture zone in terms of allowable uses and highly restrictive Use Standards. The subject site has been periodically used for lavender oil cropping and processing as well as the distilling of other essential oils. The lavender crop has been deemed economically viable and has been removed at this point in time. Lavender oil production is an uncommon use in southern Tasmania and only occurs at three sites statewide. One is Brookfields and the other two are Bridestowe and Port Arthur. Resource Processing is a Permitted use in the Rural zone but becomes Discretionary under the Agriculture zone. It is considered a Rural zone best support this use in the future.

(e) it can be demonstrated, by strategic analysis, that the Rural Zone is otherwise more appropriate for the land.

Comment:

Whilst there has been no regional strategic analysis completed this assessment does provide a basis for informed decisions on the zoning of the property. Significant areas of the property have moderate to severe limitations for agricultural use and a smaller area of the property is suitable for some agricultural use, albeit with significant fettering. The property has a long history of diverse agriculture, farm forestry, and resource extraction activities which are all permitted uses in the rural zone. The rural zone is considered most appropriate to allow the diverse mix of agricultural related activities to continue on the property unfettered. The rural zone also best represents the location of the property on the urban fringe largely surrounded by rural residential use on all sides. Any conversion to agriculture zoning has the potential to fetter existing activities on the property and introduce greater potential for future land use conflicts with neighboring properties

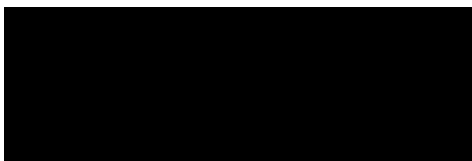
5 CONCLUSIONS

The current Kingborough LPS proposal under the Tasmanian Planning Scheme is for a partial change in zoning of the subject property from rural resource to agriculture. This is not supported by the findings of this report, and it is recommended that the entire property be zoned rural under the LPS.

It is my professional opinion that the proposal for the zoning of the subject property rural is not in conflict with the Tasmanian Planning Scheme or The Protection of Agricultural Land Policy.

In conclusion, I feel that the land area examined is suitable for rural zoning and use:

- The property and the land immediately surrounding the property is predominantly classified as Class 5 & 6 land with a smaller area of class 3/4 land.
- None of the land examined on the property is prime agricultural land as defined under the State Protection of Agricultural land Policy 2009.
- The land examined does not have identified local or regional agricultural significance.
- The subject property is surrounded by existing rural residential land use on adjoining lots.
- A large area of the land has moderate to severe constraints for agricultural use.
- The class 3/4 cropping land on the property is small in area and largely constrained by adjacent residential land use.
- Conversion to agriculture zoning has the potential to fettering existing activities on the property and introduce greater potential for future land use conflicts with neighboring properties.
- The rural zone is considered most appropriate to allow the diverse mix of agricultural related activities to continue on the property unfettered.



Dr John Paul Cumming B.Agr.Sc (hons) PhD CPSS GAICD
Certified Professional Soil Scientist

6 REFERENCES

De Rose R. and Todd D. (2001), Land Capability Survey of Tasmania. Derwent Report. Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Tasmania, Australia.

Grose. C.J. (1999). Land Capability Survey Handbook: Guidelines for the Classification of Agricultural Land in Tasmania – Second Edition, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Tasmania

Noble K E (1992). Land Capability Survey Handbook. Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Tasmania



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Gray Planning
ATTENTION: Danielle Gray
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15 July 2026

RE: ██████████ Margate
Kingborough Draft Local Provisions Schedule – Direction 107
Commentary on Priority Vegetation Area Overlay

Summary statement

In response to Direction 107, in relation to ██████████ Margate, it is my opinion that:

- the Priority Vegetation Area overlay should not be applied to any parts of the title currently supporting existing pasture or crop production land (ostensibly the areas mapped as F-coded TASVEG mapping units) because these do not support natural values consistent with the intent or specifics of priority vegetation as defined at C7.3.1 of the *State Planning Provisions*, specifically because none of these parts:
 - o form an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community as prescribed under Schedule 3A of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* – these parts of the site are most appropriately wholly classified as F-coded (i.e. modified land) TASVEG mapping units, viz. extra-urban miscellaneous (TASVEG code: FUM), agricultural land (TASVEG code: FAL), regenerating cleared land (TASVEG code: FRG) and improved pasture with native tree canopy (TASVEG code: FAC) i.e. C7.3.1(a) does not have application;
 - o are a threatened flora species – no such species known from database information or recorded as the result of two site assessments i.e. C7.3.1(b) does not have application;
 - o form significant habitat for a threatened fauna species at any reasonable scale i.e. C7.3.1(c) does not have application; and
 - o have been identified as native vegetation of local importance – this includes specific reference to the concept of “individual trees” but also to *Information Sheet 2-2024 (LPS Amendment Assessments – Natural Assets Code - Native Vegetation of Local Importance* i.e. C7.3.1(d) does not have application.
- the Priority Vegetation Area overlay could be applied to the more extensively forested parts of the title because these do support, at some scale, natural values consistent with the intent or specifics of priority vegetation as defined at C7.3.1 of the *State Planning Provisions*, specifically because some of these parts:



- o form an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community as prescribed under Schedule 3A of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*, most notably *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland (TASVEG code: DGL) and *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland (TASVEG code: DOV) i.e. C7.3.1(a) has some application;
- o may form significant habitat for a threatened fauna species at some scale (mainly in relation to potential foraging habitat of the swift parrot viz. areas of DGL & DOV) i.e. C7.3.1(c) has some application; and
- o has been identified as native vegetation of local importance (viz. forested slopes, gullies and ridgelines could be reasonably construed as “an important link between other areas of vegetation” meeting the intent of the Parameter 6 (“connectivity”) of *Information Sheet 2-2024 (LPS Amendment Assessments – Natural Assets Code - Native Vegetation of Local Importance* i.e. C7.3.1(d) has some application.

The following statement provides supporting evidence for this conclusion.

Preamble

Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (ECOtas) was engaged through Gray Consulting on behalf of Westwood Properties Pty Ltd in relation to the natural values associated with ██████████ Margate (Figures 1-3), with specific reference to providing further commentary to assist with addressing TPC Direction 107, which was stated as follows:

Following the hearing of Representation 248, *the provision of the following*:

- a review and any recommendations in relation to which zones should apply to ██████████ ██████████ Margate and ██████████ Margate;
- regarding application of the Agriculture Zone and Rural Zone, further advice from a qualified agricultural consultant in relation to application of the zones; and
- a review and any recommendations in relation to the Priority Vegetation Area overlay including application of the overlay
- should a revision of the Agriculture Zone to another zone requiring display of the overlay be recommended.

The response is to be prepared in consultation with Representor 248, Gray Planning for Tim and Katrina Wark.

Note 1: Any recommended modification of the Priority Vegetation Area Overlay and or/zone must be supported with a diagram and appropriate justification.

Note 2: Where consensus is reached between the Planning Authority and Representor, suitable evidence must be provided.

The planning authority provided a response to the TPC dated 15 Apr. 2026, which considered both the zoning and overlay aspects of Direction 107. The zoning matters are not discussed further herein, except to acknowledge that there appears to be consensus by both parties that the relevant titles should be zoned as Rural and not Agriculture, hence the Priority Vegetation Area overlay has potential validity (which would not be the case if zoned Agriculture).

The planning authority engaged Jim Mulcahy (Mulcahy Planning and Property Services) to undertake an assessment of the site, although the extent of this assessment is not known, except by reference to some supplied GIS data and some emailed comments (further discussed below).

I am uncertain as to whether the field assessment by Mr Mulcahy is supported by a document outlining rationale, methods, findings and conclusions. If such a document exists, I am uncertain as to whether it was provided “as is” or “for review” to the planning authority i.e. it is not clear from the planning authority’s response to Direction 107 if their proposed revised Priority Vegetation Area overlay is based on “independent” information (i.e. accepted “as is”) or re-interpreted to arrive at what has been presented. This is an important distinction and a critical



part of the review process where “any recommended modification of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay or zone must be supported with diagrams and appropriate justification”.

Further to this, while it is acknowledged that “The response is to be prepared in consultation with Representor 248, Gray Planning for ██████████”, it is my understanding that the planning authority submitted their response to Direction 107 direct to the TPC because there was a broad understanding that there was very unlikely to be consensus on several aspects of their proposed Priority Vegetation Area overlay, particularly with respect to the management of individual trees in a paddock context.

In email correspondence between Mr Mulcahy and myself (provided when I requested the associated GIS data), the following was provided:

My instructions from the Planning Authority in responding to Direction 107 were to apply the same methodology they had used in modelling for application of the PVA overlay, which is effectively to include:

- the full extent of all native vegetation communities,
- all isolated mature trees (DBH 250 mm or more), their calculated notional root zones (NRZs) and an additional 1 m buffer from the NRZ to cater for growth of the trees during the life of the overlay, and
- where mature trees adjoin pasture, their calculated notional root zones (NRZs) and an additional 1 m buffer from the NRZ to cater for growth of the trees during the life of the overlay.

In fulfilling these instructions, the end result is a refined application of the overlay based on more accurate and precise tree data. You will note that I started recording trees along internal tracks, but when the scope of my work was extended to the whole property in case the proposed Ag Zone reverts to Rural, I decided this was probably unnecessary given the time involved.

Native vegetation was not surveyed in any detail, and no re-mapping of vegetation was undertaken because this was unnecessary to fulfil my instructions. I was also aware before I finished that you were probably going to be engaged to conduct a Natural Values Assessment and that the TASVEG mapping could be corrected / refined through that avenue (it's obviously not very accurate at the moment).

I did ask the question about whether my ground-truthing should include an analysis of whether mature trees could plausibly become priority vegetation according to Council's definition of Vegetation of Local Significance within the life of the overlay, which would have significantly reduced the number of trees being recorded, but my instructions were that it would be preferable to be consistent with the methodology and outcome applying throughout the municipality (for reasons of consistency and equity).

In terms of the implications of the Planning Authority's approach to the owner's management of pasture on the farm, the overlay is only triggered if clearance of native vegetation is proposed. Under the policies and approach taken by the Planning Authority the individual mature trees are 'native vegetation' but the nominal tree protection zones included in the overlay are not. As such, it is only the proposed removal of the trees which could potentially trigger the overlay. I say potentially because the exemptions available under the Natural Assets Code are also relevant.

There are several concerning matters in this email. The specific methods (i.e. the dot points above) are discussed further in this document because they are also outlined in the planning authority's response to Direction 107.

The statement “native vegetation was not surveyed in any detail, and no re-mapping of vegetation was undertaken because this was unnecessary to fulfil my instructions” is somewhat alarming because several of the elements of priority vegetation defined at C7.3.1 of the *State Planning Provisions* rely on knowledge of the native vegetation communities present. In making a substantial change to the overlay, with the specific engagement of a qualified ecologist, not taking the opportunity to ground-truth the TASVEG mapping is concerning.

The statement is followed by “I was also aware before I finished that you were probably going to be engaged to conduct a Natural Values Assessment and that the TASVEG mapping could be corrected / refined through that avenue (it's obviously not very accurate at the moment”.



Whether I was going to be engaged or not is not relevant to the planning authority's engagement of Mr Mulcahy to provide the relevant information to inform their revision to the overlay. His statement confirms that some level of ground-truthing was undertaken ("it's obviously not very accurate at the moment"). What these statements demonstrate is that despite some on-ground assessments, and recognition of the low veracity of available information (such as TASVEG mapping), the planning authority nonetheless applied the overlay in a "blanket" manner.

The statement that "under the policies and approach taken by the Planning Authority the individual mature trees are 'native vegetation' but the nominal tree protection zones included in the overlay are not" with the suggestion that "as such, it is only the proposed removal of the trees which could potentially trigger the overlay" is concerning (because the C7.2.1 is quite clear in that "this code applies to development on land within the following areas (c) (i) Rural Zone".

It is notable that Mr Mulcahy recognises that "the exemptions available under the Natural Assets Code are also relevant", a fact seemingly overlooked until this point by the planning authority. It is presumed that the exemption being referred to is:

C7.4 Use or Development Exempt from this Code

C7.4.1 The following use or development is exempt from this code:

- (c) clearance of native vegetation within a priority vegetation area,
 - (i) on existing pasture or crop production land; or
 - (ii) if the vegetation is within a private garden, public garden or park, national park, or within State-reserved land or a council reserve,
 provided the native vegetation is not protected by legislation, a permit condition, an agreement made under section 71 of the Act, or a covenant;

C7.4.1(c)(i) refers to "existing pasture or crop production land". Unfortunately, "existing pasture" is not defined at Table 3.1 (or elsewhere in the *State Planning Provisions*) but "crop production" is defined at Table 3.1 to mean "use of land to propagate, cultivate or harvest plants, including cereals, flowers, fruit, seeds, and vegetables", presumably therefore the "land" used for this is what is referred to in C7.4.1(c)(i).

One does not need to go very far to find a reasonable working definition of "existing pasture". Under the Statewide vegetation mapping system (TASVEG), there are several "agriculturally"-coded mapping units available for "existing pasture" including agricultural land (TASVEG code: FAL), regenerating cleared land (TASVEG code: FRG) and improved pasture with native tree canopy (TASVEG code: FAC). These mapping units aptly describe the mosaic of "existing pasture" present across most of the subject property see Plates 1 & 2 for examples). This includes areas trees in different configurations including isolated (i.e. individual trees), copses (e.g. small numbers of locally occurring trees) and larger patches of varying canopy densities, all underlain by long- and intensively-managed pasture. The descriptions of the aforementioned TASVEG mapping units "cope" with different densities of native (and/or planted) trees (Kitchener & Harris 2023+, updated Nov. 2025). What this all appears to be point to is that irrespective of the presence of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay over areas of the subject property reasonably considered to be "existing pasture or crop production land", "any clearance of native vegetation" (which the planning authority considers to be individual trees) would be exempt at C7.4.1(c)(i). This leads to the obvious question: why attempt to apply the overlay on a per tree and a per notional root zone (NRZ) basis in the context of this (and indeed many other) properties?



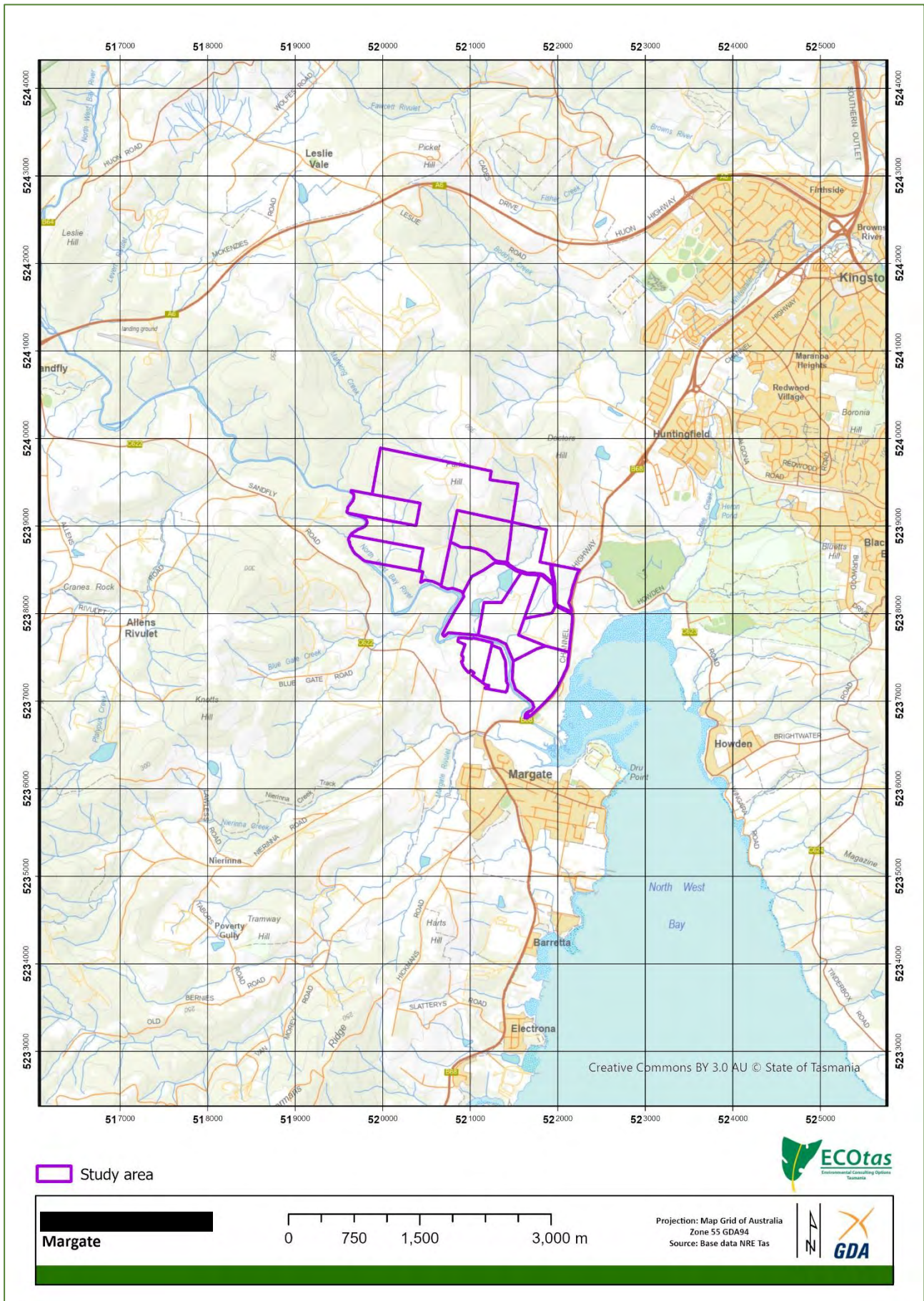


Figure 1. General location of subject titles

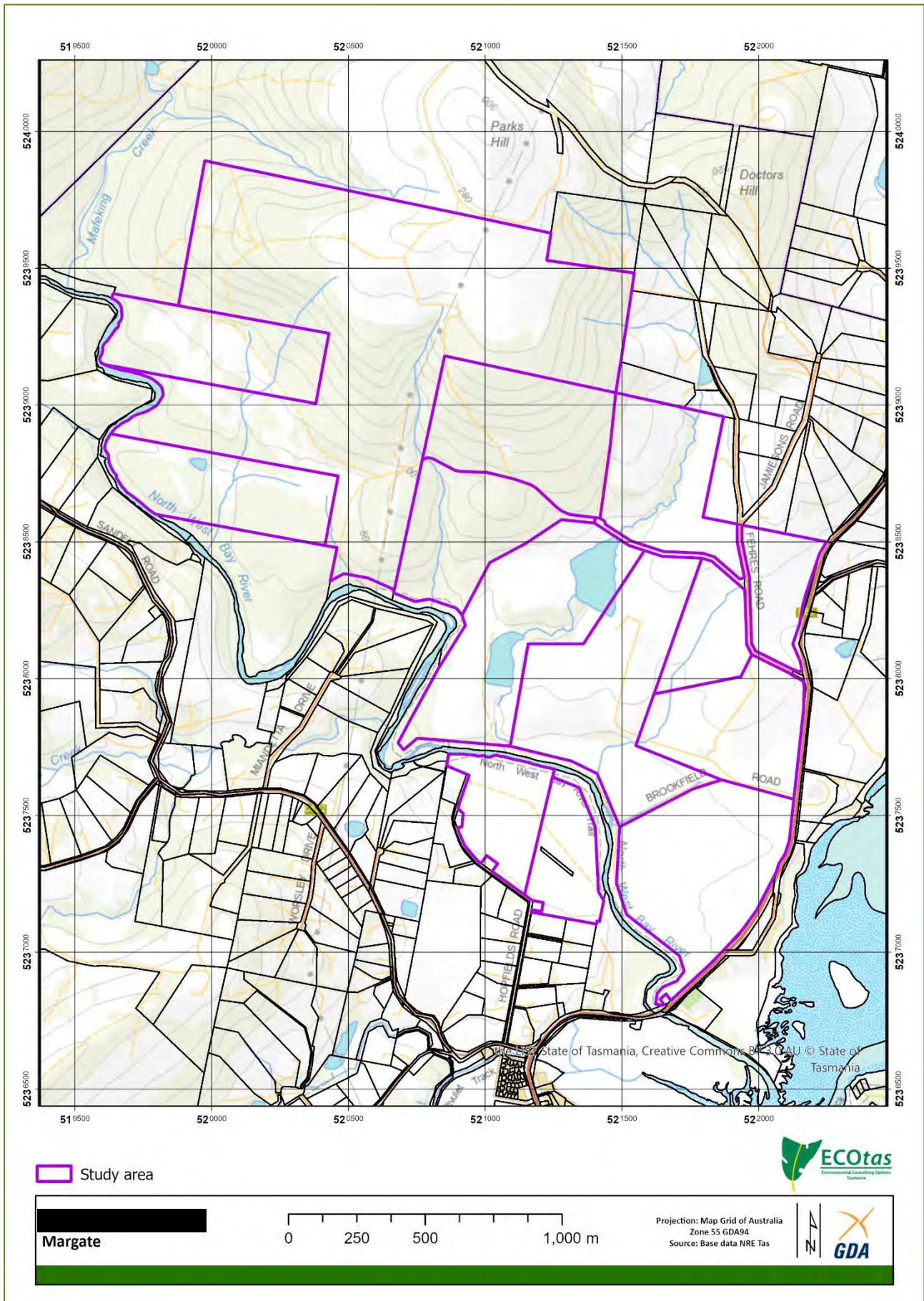


Figure 2. Detailed location of subject titles: overview

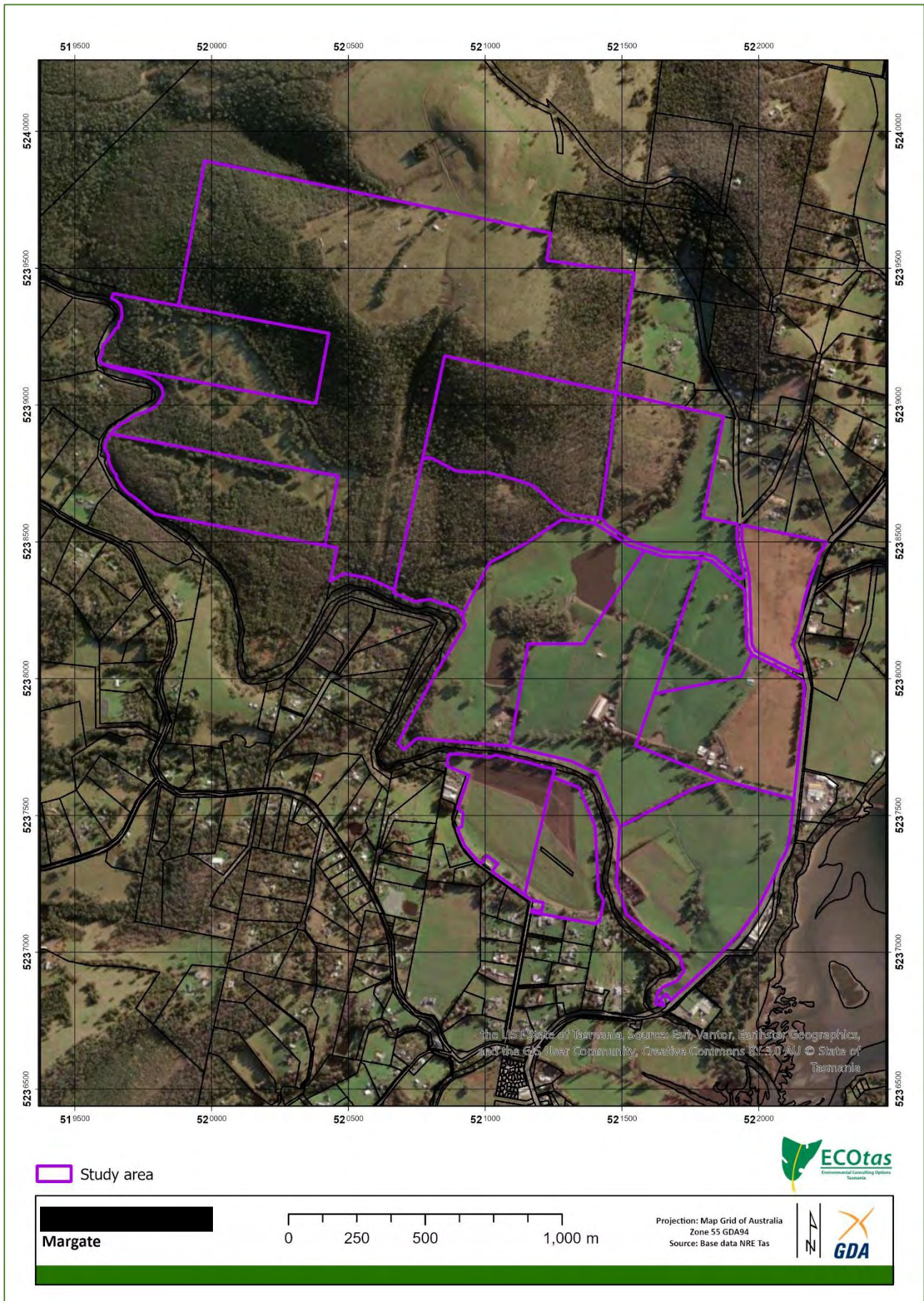


Figure 3. Detailed location of subject titles: recent aerial imagery



Plate 1. An example of what the planning authority is classifying as “native vegetation” and applying the overlay because of the presence of native trees: under TASVEG, this site is either mapped as part of the concept of FAL (agricultural land) or, if mapping at a finer-scale, as FAL (improved pasture with native tree canopy) i.e. in no manner “native vegetation” in an ecological or formal classificatory sense



Plate 2. An example of what the planning authority is classifying as “native vegetation” (apart from the one planted blue gum in the foreground) and applying the overlay because of the presence of native trees: under TASVEG, this site is either mapped as part of the concept of FAL (agricultural land) or, if mapping at a finer-scale, as FAL (improved pasture with native tree canopy) i.e. in no manner “native vegetation” in an ecological or formal classificatory sense



Commentary on methods (response to Direction 107)

At this juncture I take the opportunity to comment on several statements made by the planning authority in their response to Direction 107, primarily in relation to how they have applied available information and ground-truthed information to create the Priority Vegetation Area overlay.

Statement in response to Direction 107:

"The purpose of the overlay is to map areas which may contain Priority Vegetation and to trigger an investigation by a suitably qualified person as part of the development assessment process".

Response:

I totally concur with this statement. In fact, it is the basis of my over-arching concern with the manner in which the Natural Assets Code has been developed in the *State Planning Provisions*. Put simply, unless the overlay is present, the Natural Assets Code has no application. This has already led to perverse outcomes such as a development being placed in high priority vegetation (threatened blue gum forest and swift parrot habitat) rather than an adjacent paddock, simply because the REM had a "blip" ("it's only a model"). Background documentation to the REM clearly indicated it was never intended to be accepted without opportunity for review, with all its inputs subject to differing degrees of accepted veracity and assumptions. There is no simple mechanism for a landowner, developer or planning authority to adjust the overlay on a case-by-case basis. As such, I understand this planning authority's attempted approach to apply the overlay to virtually all areas with some form of "native vegetation". However, despite my concern, it is not my place (nor the planning authority's) to adjust the operation of C7.3.1 (i.e. definition of priority vegetation) and the Natural Assets Code.

Statement in response to Direction 107:

"What constitutes Priority Vegetation and our understanding of where Priority Vegetation occurs may change within the life of the overlay for a range of reasons, including:

- growth and maturation of trees,
- succession of vegetation communities (from one community to another),
- corrections or revisions to available remote data such as TASVEG and the Natural Values Atlas (NVA), and
- changes in the conservation priority of any given species, vegetation community or habitat type as defined by Commonwealth and State governments.

For this reason, the Planning Authority considers that all native vegetation has the potential to be or to become Priority Vegetation within the life of the overlay and determining whether vegetation is Priority Vegetation requires assessment at the time of application".

Response:

I accept the premise of this statement. However, this once again highlights the fundamental flaw in the operation of C7.3.1 and the Natural Assets Code, which cannot be adjusted in response to a particular direction from the TPC (e.g. Direction 107 for [REDACTED]). It seems obvious that if the definitions in C7.3.1 are applied to create the overlay, that "nature being nature", the overlay will, at some point, need adjusting. The geographical and temporal nature of that change will depend on the value. For example, I concur that trees are subject to "growth and maturation" and that therefore, if an overlay is based on the girth of a tree "right now", this tree will change: it might fall down, it might grow, this is not predictable in the real world as it depends on too many factors. At some point, we need to accept that an overlay will be a "snapshot in time". I also concur there will be "succession of vegetation communities (from one community to another)". To further explain this, a community could shift from a non-threatened mapping unit (e.g. *Allocasuarina verticillata* forest, NAV) to a threatened one



(e.g. *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland, DGL) due to regeneration after a major fire (this is a genuine example – it is slowly happening on the slopes above Proctors Road). The shift could also go the other way i.e. threatened to non-threatened (the same example could be used). I also accept that there will be “corrections or revisions to available remote data such as TASVEG and the Natural Values Atlas (NVA)”. To add to the example, the descriptions of potential habitat of threatened species are also regularly reviewed and changed (sometimes made much “tighter”, sometimes “loosened”), based on surveys, research, etc. The REM had to apply a cut-off at some point with respect to the version of TASVEG used (it was 3.0) and the then point-in-time available records of threatened species. As previously stated though, the developer of the REM never intended the output to be static. I also accept that there will be “changes in the conservation priority of any given species, vegetation community or habitat type as defined by Commonwealth and State governments”. For example, there will be new listings and delistings (or uplistings or downlistings). In accepting all of these examples (and there are others than can be used), it simply highlights that fundamental flaw in the interaction of C7.3.1 and the Natural Assets Code. However, as an environmental consultant, I must work with the provisions as they are – it is not up to me to change them on a property-by-property basis.

The planning authority’s conclusion, after giving these examples, is that “for this reason, the Planning Authority considers that all native vegetation has the potential to be or to become Priority Vegetation within the life of the overlay and determining whether vegetation is Priority Vegetation requires assessment at the time of application”. This is a very general statement and is almost wholly based on assumptions, some of which are more predictably likely to eventuate than others. However, under the current *State Planning Provisions*, in my opinion it cannot be up to a single planning authority to adjust the ruleset applied to C7.3.1. For the record, the last part of their conclusion (viz. “...determining whether vegetation is Priority Vegetation requires assessment at the time of application”) is something I totally agree with. This is how the Biodiversity Code of most interim planning schemes operated – it made little difference if an overlay was present or not: if there was anticipated impact to native vegetation, planning authority’s (mostly) request some form of natural values assessment.

Embedded in the planning authority’s treatment of priority vegetation that can include “all native vegetation has the potential to be or to become Priority Vegetation within the life of the overlay” is, in my opinion, a fundamental error in regulating the management of natural values. Applying speculative thresholds (i.e. how big a tree might grow, how a vegetation community might change, etc.) rather than evidence-based thresholds (e.g. i.e. defining the conservation value of an individual tree according to an incorporated policy, classifying native vegetation communities according to a recognised system such as TASVEG, etc.) must surely lack legal basis. Put very simply, it is unacceptable to base an overlay on “what might be” rather than “what is”.

To reiterate, in my opinion, I must work within the definition of priority vegetation provided at C7.3.1 and it is not up to me (or anyone else other than the TPC) to make adjustments to this (and then only through a recognised consultative process). It is clear, however, that the definition of priority vegetation needs to be reviewed and that a mechanism to be able to adjust the overlay (or take account of possible priority vegetation where any overlay is absent) needs to be developed i.e. be able to respond to precisely the type of natural, legislative and administrative changes that the planning authority has raised in its response to Direction 107.

Statement in response to Direction 107:

“Consistent with the understanding that individual mature eucalypts can provide habitat for threatened fauna species such as swift parrots, forty-spotted pardalotes and masked owls, the Planning Authority considers that mature eucalypts which provide potential habitat for threatened fauna species are, in and of themselves, examples of ‘native vegetation’ and ‘priority vegetation.’

The Planning Authority’s existing working definition of a ‘high conservation value tree’ has been adopted as the basis for defining trees which provide potential habitat for threatened species or may do so within the life of the overlay”.



Response:

As I have stated for several years, this planning authority is to be commended as the only one (to my knowledge) that has developed policy to take account of the conservation value of individual trees, primarily in relation to threatened fauna (but also more broadly to include any hollow-dependent species and "priority species"). However, what is conflated in their statements is the reasonable statement that "individual mature eucalypts can provide habitat for threatened fauna species" with the broader allocation of any such trees to be "examples of 'native vegetation' and 'priority vegetation'". "Native vegetation" and "priority vegetation" are defined in the *State Planning Provisions* and we must work within those definitions. See later in this document for discussion on the definition of "native vegetation" in particular.

The rationale for "picking on" so-called "individual mature eucalypts" and relating this to particular threatened species is acceptable at one level. However, it fails to acknowledge the much broader range of tree (and understorey) species used by threatened fauna. To use the swift parrot as one example, while it is accepted that *Eucalyptus globulus* and *Eucalyptus ovata* are important foraging species, it is also widely known that the species utilises a wide array of other species (including understorey species) – put simply, we have massively over-simplified its habitat requirements. The masked owl needs massive trees with large hollows but it also roosts in a range of non-eucalypt species. In fact, mid-storey structure and composition is important (e.g. it roosts in large specimens of *Exocarpos cupressiformis*). It is also an example of the importance of exotic trees such as macrocarpa and radiata pines, which can be used for roosting. That said, I accept that there are limits to what types of trees should be logically included in a "tree policy" (although I believe that the criteria should be developed by a panel of experts, not a single planning authority).

The statement that "the Planning Authority's existing working definition of a 'high conservation value tree' has been adopted as the basis for defining trees which provide potential habitat for threatened species or may do so within the life of the overlay" is not accepted as a legitimate response to the definition of priority vegetation and specifically the "significant habitat" component of this. The "working definition" being referred to is not even incorporated properly into the *Kingborough Interim Planning Scheme 2015* (except by an oblique reference to "high conservation value trees") and it finds no place in the *State Planning Provisions*.

Statement in response to Direction 107:

"Given the overlay will generally be applied remotely without the opportunity for ground-truthing, in most cases there is little capacity to confirm the species of mature eucalypts, or characteristics such as hollow formation.

For this reason, it is considered that all mature eucalypts (DBH of 250 mm or more) which have not been deliberately planted are native vegetation in and of themselves because they are potentially Priority Vegetation or they have the potential to become Priority Vegetation within the life of the overlay. For example:

- they could be white gums providing potential habitat for forty-spotted pardalotes,
- they could be black gums or blue gums which could mature into potentially important foraging habitat for swift parrots within the life of the overlay, or
- they could be hollow-bearing trees or have the potential to develop hollows within the life of the overlay".

Response:

The key issue to address here is the notion by the planning authority that a tree with a DBH of 25 cm could be considered "mature". This is nonsensical in the extreme. Under their existing non-incorporated "tree policy", only individuals of *Eucalyptus viminalis* (and *E. rubida*) with a DBH of 25 cm or more are taken into account because of the potential importance to the forty-spotted pardalote. Even that threshold was never justified by empirical data and leads to virtually every white gum almost anywhere in the municipality attaining a high conservation value, which is clearly not a reasonable outcome. This is now extended to any native tree



species. Black gum and blue gum are used as examples because of their association with the swift parrot. A statement such as “they...could mature into potentially important foraging habitat...” is obviously true. However, this could take 1 year, 10 years, 100 years – simply unknown. Alternatively, it could never happen. The application of the 25 cm DBH to trees that “could be hollow-bearing trees or have the potential to develop hollows within the life of the overlay” is absurd – it ignores decades of peer-reviewed research on hollow development in *Eucalyptus*. A 25 cm DBH tree is at least 100 years from starting to form hollows suitable for the species their policy is attempting to cater for.

It is noted that the statement also excludes “deliberately planted” trees from the concept of “native vegetation”. While consistent with the *State Planning Provisions* definition of such, these statements by the planning authority are in relation to so-called “mature eucalypts” that they relate to threatened fauna habitat and habitat of hollow-dependent species. That is, this is not about “native vegetation” per se but “habitat”. On that basis, excluding planted examples of *Eucalyptus globulus* in the municipality is ignoring a massive component of potential foraging habitat for the swift parrot (see Plates 3 & 4 for examples). This is not a semantic point: this planning authority is actively planting habitat for species such as the swift parrot and forty-spotted pardalote – to suggest that these trees should be ignored by their own policy is farcical. There are many examples where planted blue gums provide the only potential foraging habitat for the swift parrot in a large area (e.g. extensive paddocks where blue gums have been planted in fenceline and road verge rows and are flowering prolifically while nearby natural examples of *Eucalyptus ovata* barely flower). All that said, under current definitions, I do not believe that planted trees should be considered to be “native vegetation”. Whether such trees should form part of the concept of priority vegetation at C7.3.1(c), i.e. “significant habitat for threatened fauna”, remains open to interpretation (see later in this document).

One of the other concerns with this statement is the use of 25 cm DBH as a threshold. There is, to my knowledge, no peer-reviewed basis for a 25 cm DBH cut-off. The justification is essentially because such a tree could become bigger. On that basis, so could a tree that is 20 cm or indeed a seedling. This is not a pedantic point but a practical one. There is no reason to suggest a 5 m tall/10 cm DBH sapling of *Eucalyptus ovata* growing in a paddock is more or less important than a 30 m tall/120 cm DBH mature *E. ovata* growing in the same paddock: indeed, if we are serious about trying to take account of successional replacement, an argument can be made that the smaller individuals are likely to provide a much longer foraging resource for the swift parrot than a paddock tree “nearing the end of its days”. The point being made here is that the 25 cm DBH threshold is entirely arbitrary (and a total nonsense to call such trees “mature”) – see Plates 5 & 6 for examples.

It is also notable that the planning authority method appears to be focussed on species of *Eucalyptus* – field assessment and the supplied GIS data indicated that no non-*Eucalyptus* species were included. This means that species such as *Acacia melanoxylon* (blackwood), *Acacia dealbata* (silver wattle) and *Exocarpos cupressiformis* (to name a few) were not included. Such species are not excluded from the planning authority’s current “tree policy” that they have apparently applied (at least in part). At the same time, their data does indicate that *Eucalyptus* species with no particular recognised association with threatened fauna species have been included such as *Eucalyptus amygdalina* (black peppermint), *Eucalyptus pulchella* (white peppermint) and *Eucalyptus obliqua* (stringybark). This is a case of “not being able to have it both ways” – either all trees are important or (and this is the more sensible approach), there is a TPC-endorsed and incorporated “tree policy” that defines trees to be included. For the record, site assessment indicated that several trees were missed from the survey (no rationale provided).

Some examples of the so-called mature trees proposed for inclusion in the overlay are shown in Plates 7 & 8.





Plates 3 & 4. Fenceline plantings of *Eucalyptus globulus* that are in full flower (i.e. these provide genuine and accepted foraging resource habitat for the swift parrot) not included in the overlay because they are not “native vegetation”





Plate 5. Example of a created slope (from spoil many decades ago) below main farm workshop area (road to right of image) with mainly planted and adventive trees on the bank but also with scattered “natural” trees – this is an example of a planted blue gum (even quite a large one) not being included in the overlay but the naturally regenerating ones (see “blue” juveniles) not being considered (even though the planning authority is applying the “time machine principle”)



Plate 6. The scattered individuals of *Eucalyptus ovata* in the paddock are included in the planning authority’s overlay but the many regenerating smaller ones are not – a demonstration that while a threshold is needed, the arbitrary 25 cm one is not evidentially-based





Plate 7. Example of *Eucalyptus obliqua* on southern side of Fehres Road with a DSH of 26 cm – suggesting that this is a “mature” tree is clearly ecologically and arboro-physiologically nonsense



Plate 8. Examples of *Eucalyptus ovata* on southern side of Fehres Road (near first bend) with DSHs of 28 & 32 cm – suggesting that these are “mature” tree is clearly ecologically and arboro-physiologically nonsense and to further suggest that these provide anything other than highly opportunistic foraging habitat for the swift parrot is also misleading (may not flower for many years, no guarantee that these road verge and fenceline trees will not be “managed”



Statement in response to Direction 107:

"It is acknowledged that application of the overlay relies on modelled data and aerial imagery and the resulting hexagonal grid pattern output delivers inaccuracies in terms of the extent of any native vegetation cover".

Response:

This is a concerning statement. The planning authority is acknowledging the inherent errors and yet continues to apply the overlay on a per tree basis, which is capturing trees in the middle of paddocks, on road verges and in suburban yards.

Statement in response to Direction 107:

"The Planning Authority supports further refinement of the overlay boundary on a case-by-case basis where the opportunity arises. Where possible, this should occur through ground-truthing by a suitably qualified person".

Response:

This is also a concerning statement. It appears that at present, the "case-by-case" refinement is being made in response to formal representations. This will lead to inequity between properties. For example, if ground-truthing occurs on one property but not another, it could still lead to the overlay being changed on the neighbouring property (e.g. because of the Notional Root Zone).

I concur that "ground-truthing by a suitably qualified person" should occur. However, the methods applied should be those accepted by the TPC that align with the intent and specifics of the definition of priority vegetation at C7.3.1, not application of a planning authority's own "tree policy".

Statement in response to Direction 107:

"The Priority Vegetation Area overlay only applies to native vegetation and should be removed where it can be demonstrated that there is no native vegetation present which is or has the potential to be priority vegetation".

Response:

I concur with this statement but the planning authority would be aware that there is no "easy" mechanism for making such changes. Their interpretation of "native vegetation", however, would mean that there would be little material change to the overlay, even if ground-truthed, because, by their own admission it includes so-called "mature trees" with a DSH of 25 cm or more.

The response to Direction 107 also includes some specific information on the "process for reviewing the application of the PVA overlay" in relation to that property (i.e. ██████████
██████████)

Statement in response to Direction 107:

"After consulting with the owner and gaining his consent, several site visits were conducted by Mr Jim Mulcahy to assess the presence and extent of native vegetation and priority vegetation in the area proposed for the overlay".

Response:

It appears from this statement that the intent was to "assess the presence and extent...of...priority vegetation", presumably by reference to the planning authority's instructions to Mr Mulcahy. However, while the broad protocols adopted by the planning authority are outlined in their response to Direction 107, it is not known (except by Mr Mulcahy's email to



me) what his instructions were. During the process, it is clear that Mr Mulcahy shifted his emphasis on assessing individual trees in a forest situation ("you will note that I started recording trees along internal tracks, but when the scope of my work was extended to the whole property in case the proposed Ag Zone reverts to Rural, I decided this was probably unnecessary given the time involved"). This implies an assumption that the zone change will occur. It also suggests an intent by the planning authority to "double dip" in considering individual trees that are already part of a forest community, including one that is potentially already priority vegetation at C7.3.1(a) viz. a threatened native vegetation community.

I am not certain as to how many visits comprises "several" but in light of his email statement ("...I decided this was probably unnecessary given the time involved"), some budget constraints must have been imposed by the planning authority. I am not aware of any such constraints implicit in Direction 107 – the objective of the engagement of Mr Mulcahy was presumably to address the instruction to provide "a review and any recommendations in relation to the Priority Vegetation Area overlay including" and within this apparently to "assess the presence and extent of native vegetation and priority vegetation in the area proposed for the overlay". While I concur that the property is very large, it is the planning authority who has suggested the configuration of the overlay and what parameters to use to inform this, seemingly largely unrelated to the formal definition of priority vegetation under the *State Planning Provisions*. By arguing that "the Planning Authority considers that all native vegetation has the potential to be or to become Priority Vegetation within the life of the overlay", the authority "gets out of" needing to consider the relevant components of priority vegetation. In this case, despite "several visits", the authority has not provided even an indicative map of what parts of the property support threatened native vegetation, threatened flora populations or significant habitat of threatened fauna (three key components of priority vegetation). Instead, Mr Mulcahy apparently abandoned any attempt to address these components because (a) "native vegetation was not surveyed in any detail, and no re-mapping of vegetation was undertaken because this was unnecessary to fulfil my instructions [I argue that it was] and (b) that he "was also aware before I finished that you were probably going to be engaged to conduct a Natural Values Assessment and that the TASVEG mapping could be corrected / refined through that avenue" [this was never guaranteed – at that time I was still in negotiation over fees and scheduling].

Statement in response to Direction 107:

"Where a native vegetation community was identified, the whole area of that community is recommended for inclusion in the overlay".

Response:

The definition of priority vegetation at C7.3.1(a) makes reference to native vegetation communities but only those that "form an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community as prescribed under Schedule 3A of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*". This should be the "control" on when native vegetation is included, either via modelling (viz. TASVEG, with all its inherent vagaries) and/or ground-truthing. In the case of Direction 107, "apparently" "several site visits were conducted by Mr Jim Mulcahy to assess the presence and extent of native vegetation and priority vegetation in the area proposed for the overlay" such that the revised overlay should, logically, be based on those findings, which presumably identified areas of threatened native vegetation in accordance with C7.3.1(a).

In their response, the planning authority notes that:

"A site visit confirmed the presence of the following native vegetation within the area of the property and immediate surrounds:

- large areas of white peppermint (*E. pulchella*) dry forest and woodland (DPU), with black gums (*E. ovata*) common in places along the margins of this community where it adjoins areas of pasture,
- small areas of blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) dry forest and woodland (DGL), which is a listed threatened community under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*,
- a small area of black gum (*Eucalyptus ovata*) forest (DOV), which is a listed threatened community under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*,



- small areas of lowland grassland complex (GCL) arising from the clearing of forest and woodland and which intergrade with improved pasture (FAG), and
- individual mature eucalypts within areas of pasture (FAC)".

Unfortunately, not even an indicative map is provided with their response on where the areas of the threatened native vegetation is apparently present. I acknowledge that the existing TASVEG mapping for the property is highly variable and that it would take several days of relatively intensive field work and then follow-up GIS work (aerial photo interpretation) to revise the vegetation mapping for this property. This was outside the scope of my engagement (largely due to time constraints and scheduling).

As it happens, in the case of this property, inclusion of areas of native vegetation communities in the Priority Vegetation Area overlay can be justified under C7.3.1(d), although the planning authority failed to do this, instead taking a very "broad brush" approach. See later consideration of the TPC's *Information Sheet 2-2024 (LPS Amendment Assessments – Natural Assets Code – Native Vegetation of Local Importance)* (dated 2 September 2024).

Statement in response to Direction 107:

"Where a native vegetation community adjoins managed land, the protection of that community requires consideration of the root zones of individual trees along the margins of the community.

In this context, the root zones of all mature eucalypts (DBH of 250 mm or more) along the margins of native vegetation are relevant to the overlay and a nominal tree protection zone around each relevant tree is included in the overlay as well as the tree itself.

To cater for the growth of trees within the life of the overlay, the area adopted as a nominal tree protection zone for each tree has a diameter 1 m greater than the calculated Nominal Root Zone under the methodology described in the Australian Standard for Protection of Trees on Construction Sites (AS 4970-2025)".

Response:

Apart from the continued notion that a mature eucalypt could be one that has a DBH of 25 cm, attempting to capture trees on the margins of forest is problematic. Often such margins are fenced and have been intensively managed for decades as primary production land. To now apply the overlay to extend into a paddock, across a road, over buildings, etc. seems to be a "step too far", especially on land zoned as Rural (i.e. intended to be used for some form of resource development), presumably "safe in the knowledge" that works can occur up to existing fencelines.

Many of the trees that create the overlay proposed by the planning authority are those growing in the public road reserve network – these create the overlay because of the NRZ extending "across the fence". In most cases, "across the fence" is intensively-managed pasture and/or cropping land, often with some form of farm track, tractor track or fenceline management strip along side the fence (see Plates 7 & 8 for examples).

There is no provision in AS 4970-2025 to "cater for the growth of trees". The suggestion to simply add 1 m to the Nominal Root Zone, irrespective of the tree species, form, health, context, etc. is nonsensical, especially when the 25 cm DBH is applied. There is simply no evidence available to suggest what "extra buffer" should be applied. To my knowledge, AS 4970-2025 is intended to be applied to the "now", not some arbitrary future point. The planning authority's "future point" is loosely defined as "the life of the overlay". In my opinion, this extra buffer must be dismissed as part of any method.





Plates 7 & 8. Examples of trees along the public Fehres Road that have been used to create the overlay across adjacent existing cleared pasture



- a nominal tree protection zone around each relevant tree is included in the overlay as well as the tree itself, and
- to cater for the growth of trees within the life of the overlay, the area adopted as a nominal tree protection zone for each tree has a diameter 1 m greater than the calculated Nominal Root Zone under the methodology described in the Australian Standard for Protection of Trees on Construction Sites (AS 4970-2025)".

My response to this is much the same as the previous statement except to note this now applies to individual trees in situations such as a road verge or the middle of a paddock.

“The Planning Authority is of the view that, as the Rural Zone is recommended for the site, the section 8A Guidelines allow for the application of the Priority Vegetation Area Overlay. It is understood that the representor supports this approach in principle, while noting that there may be some disagreement regarding the extent and spatial application of the overlay across the site. The Planning Authority acknowledges this potential difference in views and respects that the representor may choose to provide a further response to the Tasmanian Planning Commission on this matter”.

"Accordingly, the Planning Authority provides the following recommendations regarding how the Priority Vegetation Area Overlay may be refined and applied to the site. Given the complexities of the site, the advice provided is more detailed than would ordinarily be included in response to a direction; however, this level of detail is considered appropriate to assist both the Tasmanian Planning Commission and the representor in considering the proposed overlay application".

"Attachment 1 provides an overview of the Priority Area Vegetation Overlay and the process undertaken".

"A site visit confirmed the presence of the following native vegetation within the area of the property and immediate surrounds:

- large areas of white peppermint (*E. pulchella*) dry forest and woodland (DPU), with black gums (*E. ovata*) common in places along the margins of this community where it adjoins areas of pasture,
- small areas of blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) dry forest and woodland (DGL), which is a listed threatened community under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*,
- a small area of black gum (*Eucalyptus ovata*) forest (DOV), which is a listed threatened community under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*,
- small areas of lowland grassland complex (GCL) arising from the clearing of forest and woodland and which intergrade with improved pasture (FAG), and
- individual mature eucalypts within areas of pasture (FAC)".

Considering the apparent provision of "more detailed than would ordinarily be included in response to a direction", there is no provision of even indicative vegetation mapping for any part of the site. I have only undertaken two "drive-throughs" of the forested areas (and where there is a forest-pasture mosaic) and can indicate that there are at least three other TASVEG mapping units that are reasonably extensive on the site, none of which are threatened, including *Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest (DOB), *Eucalyptus obliqua* forest with broad-leaf shrubs (WOB) and regenerating cleared land (FRG). There is also at least one small patch of highly modified *Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest (WVI), which is a threatened vegetation type. However, at least 40% of the forested areas have not been examined. As indicated, this would involve several field days, ideally with two suitably qualified ecologists, and some intensive GIS work. This was beyond the scope of my engagement (despite the planning authority's assumptions "I was also aware before I finished that you were probably going to be engaged to conduct a Natural Values Assessment and that the TASVEG mapping could be corrected / refined through that avenue"). Even when the low veracity of existing vegetation mapping was recognised "it's obviously not very accurate at the moment"), the planning authority still does not provide a revised map, despite being able to name six different TASVEG mapping units that are present and even suggest whether they are present as "large areas" or "small areas". It does not seem unreasonable, therefore, for the planning authority to provide their updated vegetation mapping to both the TPC and representor to allow verification and assessment against C7.3.1.

"The property has been subject to two separate periods of tree planting along fencelines and within paddocks, one in the 1980s and a second in the early 2000s (Owner, pers comm.). These trees, which are mostly blue gums, do not meet the Scheme definition of native vegetation (because they have been planted) and were not included in the assessment".

It is uncertain as to which "Scheme definition" the planning authority is referring to in this statement. If they are referring to the current *State Planning Provisions* definition of "native vegetation", this is open to interpretation. The definition is "plants that are indigenous to Tasmania including trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses that have not been planted for domestic or commercial purposes". Unfortunately, the concepts of "domestic" or "commercial" purposes are not defined under the *Provisions*. In the case of fenceline plantings, they could be argued to be both "ornamental" (to some degree) and "commercial" (if they provide a windbreak/shelter function and this contributes to the primary production aims) – but this is far from certain and should be subject to legal precedent. Certainly, this is one of the first instances of this planning authority treating planted trees as not being "native vegetation" (numerous examples from residential and rural areas).

It is proposed to revise the area of the overlay such that it only applies to those parts of the property at ██████████ Margate and ██████████ Margate which are:

- occupied by native vegetation communities, and/or
- affected by the defined nominal tree protection zones for the individual mature eucalypts recorded within and directly adjoining areas of pasture (potential to be vegetation of local importance)".

The maps attached to the planning authority's response does not provide a means of distinguishing between the two very different concepts. It is not possible to know which parts of their revised overlay is due to "native vegetation communities" (see previous notes stating that no information has been provided) and which to "individual mature eucalypts recorded



within and directly adjoining areas of pasture (potential to be vegetation of local importance)" (see also previous discussion of the nonsensical inclusion of trees over 25 cm DSH).

"In defining the proposed boundaries of the overlay, fencelines and property boundaries have been adopted wherever practicable, the exception being where the defined nominal tree protection zones for mature eucalypts require the overlay to extend into areas of pasture".

It is reiterated that application of the overlay across existing pasture or crop production land (the terms used at C7.4.1(c)(i) of the exemptions under the Natural Assets Code) at any level is not supported, let alone an overlay created by trees growing on land not subject to the owner's control in any manner.

"Maps of the current proposed boundary of the overlay at this site and the proposed revised boundary are provided in Attachment 2".

Maps have been provided but they are of a scale that it is essentially uninterpretable except by viewing on a large screen via GIS with multiple layers showing including individual trees, their nominal root zones, etc. To reiterate, however, the maps (and supplied data) do not provide any guidance on where "native vegetation communities" are present (as separate from "individual trees").

Inconsistent application of revised overlay

While Direction 107 is in reference to ██████████ only, in making their proposed revision to the overlay, the planning authority has taken into account trees on adjacent titles (mainly in road corridors), and used these to define the overlay on the subject site. It is assumed, that similar to other adjustments on a property-by-property basis (e.g. see response to Direction 106), that knowledge gained from this site will not inform the application of the overlay on adjacent titles (whether or not a representation has been made or not).

This failure to adjust the overlay in adjacent areas highlights a major inconsistency in the current broader review of the overlay on different titles. The adjustment on ██████████ can be, at best, described as a "scattergun" or "confetti" approach to the overlay, based on individual trees. The overlay on adjacent titles remains unchanged, based on the council-adjusted REM hexagonal modelling approach, without any re-assessment. If the TPC accepts that the overlay on ██████████ should be removed (or modified) from the "existing pasture or crop production land" under Direction 107, then a consistent approach should be adopted for adjacent titles. I make this comment under the concept of ensuring a consistent approach to the development of the overlay – it would be a disingenuous approach to apply a per tree overlay (or remove the overlay) on one title simply because a representation was made but keep the broader overlay on an adjacent title (which appears to also be based on the location of individual trees rather than some other element of priority vegetation). Apart from leading to future inconsistencies in how the Natural Assets Code will be considered (e.g. the form or assessment needed, how the development standards are applied, etc.), it also seems to go against "natural justice" with one landowner being treated very differently to another (in many cases, direct neighbours).

Assessment of ██████████

This statement is supported by my own (with assistance from James Wapstra, ECOtas) natural values assessment of parts of ██████████ on 25 Jun. 2026 & 1 Jul. 2026. I also note that I have been previously engaged to assess other parts of the property, including the now constructed and operational larger dam.

It became rapidly obvious that revising the vegetation mapping for the whole property was not practical within the indicated time limits (this statement due by 15 Jul. 2026 with most of the period between engagement and the present with the author out of the country). However, a broad overview was undertaken and it may be possible to provide some indicative vegetation



mapping. At this stage, however, this is not considered appropriate as it would only marginally better inform the TPC than existing TASVEG mapping.

It was also clear that re-assessing every tree was not possible. However, given the relatively low coincidence in data on individual trees provided by the planning authority and my own data for 1657 Channel Highway (Direction 106), a sub-sample of trees at different sites was examined. As with the 1657 Channel Highway (Direction 106), the precision of Mr Mulcahy's data is accepted, notwithstanding that any hand-held GPS device (even subject to correction) will have some inherent errors. A key part of this is that I am aware that Mr Mulcahy uses a much more precise GPS device than my own. By comparison to aerial imagery and my in-field GIS application (iGIS), I accept the point locations of Mr Mulcahy over my own. Their positions differ to varying degrees, meaning neither file is properly "true". The identification of tree species is also accepted (all accurate). We measured diameter at standard height (DSH) using a diameter tape (to the nearest centimetre), with each trunk of multi-trunked trees measured and the corrected DSH calculated using the algorithm at https://www.treetec.net.au/tree-arborist-victoria/tpz_srz_dbh_calculator/ (aligned with AS 4970-2025). Data was transferred to ArcGIS Pro for manipulation. Data was handled as an .xlsx worksheet imported into ArcGIS Pro for manipulation and presentation.

Findings

The following information is provided to inform the response to Direction 107. In my opinion, the response by the planning authority does not include "appropriate justification" for "any recommended modification of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay" (see my previous commentary against their "methods").

The following subsections provide information on "natural values" routinely considered as part of most natural values assessments for developments proposals as provided in *Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys – Terrestrial Development Proposals* (DPIPWE 2015, updated by NRE Tas 2021) and that could be construed to form part of the concept of priority vegetation as defined at cl. C7.3.1 of the *State Planning Provisions* at cl. C7.3.1., viz. native vegetation communities, threatened flora and threatened fauna (other more "nebulous" concepts are discussed under the detailed consideration of the parameters included in *Information Sheet 2-2024 (LPS Amendment Assessments – Natural Assets Code - Native Vegetation of Local Importance* (TPC 2024)).

Vegetation classification

As stated previously, I am not in a position to provide an updated/revised map of vegetation communities across the property. It is noted that this has also not been provided by the planning authority in their response. If C7.3.1(a) is to be interpreted to apply the Priority Vegetation Area overlay to parts of the site supporting "threatened native vegetation communities", then at present only TASVEG mapping is available.

In this case, all available versions of TASVEG (including the older TASVEG 3.0 that was used to inform the Regional Ecosystem Model) are effectively the same (Figure 4) and map the site as supporting the following TASVEG mapping units:

- agricultural land (FAL)

This is mapped extensively across the site, notably including virtually all the road verges and fenceline plantings as well as almost all scattered paddock trees, whether as individuals or small or larger copses (it also correctly includes all farm buildings, roads, etc.).



Note that some areas of Fal are better classified as regenerating cleared land (FRG), particularly those areas in the west. There are also some areas that could be better allocated to improved pasture with native tree canopy (FAC). Whether the “existing pasture or crop production land” are coded as FAL, FRG or FAC is immaterial in terms of the conservation status assigned to such areas. For the record, I did not note any areas that could be properly assigned to “lowland grassland complex (GCL) arising from the clearing of forest and woodland and which intergrade with improved pasture (FAG)” with any such areas better assigned to FRG.

- unverified plantations for silviculture (FPU)

Some road verge and internal fenceline plantings are mapped as FPU. Consistent with the iterative corrections to this under successive versions of TASVEG, these should be re-coded to FAC or FAL where they do not represent commercial/semi-commercial plantings.

- water, sea (OAQ)

The two larger dams are correctly mapped as OAQ.

- *Eucalyptus pulchella* forest and woodland (DPU)

DPU is mapped extensively across the site. Brief site assessments indicated this is largely correct, although some of the more protected slopes support *Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest (DOB) and *Eucalyptus obliqua* forest with broad-leaf shrubs (WOB), and the lower-lying areas in the west are *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland (DOV).

- *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland (DGL)

Limited parts of the site are mapped as DGL. Brief site assessments indicated almost all areas mapped as DGL are either DPU or *Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest (DOB).

- *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland (DOV)

DOV is mapped around and above the lower dam – some of this is DOV but some is also DPU and FAC. A linear band of DOV is also mapped along the creekline northeast of the larger dam – this is largely correct but part of this strip is also DPU, DOB and DGL. There is also a linear strip mapped along an internal fenceline in the east – this is better coded as FAL. DOV is also very oddly mapped along Fehres Road – this is better coded as FUM.

The degree to which existing vegetation mapping can be used to guide assessment against C7.3.1(a), viz. **that “it forms an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community as prescribed under Schedule 3A of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*”**, is challenging because it is broadly correct but importantly incorrect in many areas. That is, it is not as simple as suggesting that the areas currently mapped as a threatened native vegetation community (i.e. DGL & DOV) could be used to define the extent of priority vegetation and hence the overlay. However, in this case, it will be argued that the extensive forested parts of the site meet the intent of C7.3.1(d) such that the classification is moot.

Threatened flora

Database information indicates that the site does not support any previously recorded point locations of flora species listed as threatened on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and/or the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*. Site assessment confirmed the absence of threatened flora. While a large area, I believe there is a low likelihood of threatened flora being present based on the site’s location, geology, topography and vegetation types. If present, such species would be highly localised.

On this basis, no part of the site can be reasonably construed as priority vegetation **as per the intent of C7.3.1(b), viz. that it “is a threatened flora species”**.

I believe it is reasonable to assume that this is also the view of the planning authority because no mention of C7.3.1(b) has been mentioned in their formal response to Direction 107.



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Threatened fauna

Database information indicates that the subject title does not support any previously recorded point locations of fauna species listed as threatened on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and/or the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*. Site assessment confirmed the absence of point locations and/or specific evidence (e.g. dens, scats, nests, etc.) of such species.

The concept of priority vegetation includes component C7.3.1(c) which is stated as: "it forms a significant habitat for a threatened fauna species". There are two matters that need to be interpreted in this statement.

The first is "easy" in that "a threatened fauna species" is reasonably interpreted as one listed on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and/or the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*, which is included as part of the definitions at C7.3.1 of the Natural Assets Code.

The second is more challenging: what is intended by "significant habitat"? Fortunately, C7.3.1 provides this interpretation:

"means the habitat within the known or core range of a threatened fauna species, where any of the following applies:

- (a) is known to be of high priority for the maintenance of breeding populations throughout the species' range; or
- (b) the conversion of it to non-priority vegetation is considered to result in a long-term negative impact on breeding populations of the threatened fauna species".

Unfortunately, none of the terms (e.g. "known or core range") or concepts ("high priority", "negative impact", etc.) are anywhere defined under the *State Planning Provisions*. It is notable that the TPC's *Natural Assets Code Fact Sheet* provides no useful interpretation of the concept of significant habitat. The use of the term "habitat" is problematic in itself in that the *State Planning Provisions* do not provide a definition of the term, although it is used extensively throughout (and not only linked to the term "significant").

This leaves any interpretation up to professional expertise and opinion. What is clear, however, is that the terms and phrasing used at C7.3.1(c) and specifically its own interpretation of the concept of "significant habitat" has been taken, almost verbatim, from *Significant Habitat Planning Guideline* (FPA 2013). That document provides the following relevant definitions:

"All terminology used in this document is in accordance with definitions as outlined in the Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement (1997), the Threatened Species Strategy for Tasmania (2000) and Tasmania's Nature Conservation Strategy (2001), unless otherwise defined below.

Core range encompasses the area, within the known range, known to support the highest densities of the species and/or thought to be of highest importance for the maintenance of breeding populations of the species.

Known range (or actual range) is the area within which the species is most likely to occur, being the area of land within a minimum convex polygon of all known localities of the species. This term is synonymous with 'extent of occurrence' as referred to in the *Guidelines for Eligibility for listing under the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (DPIPWE 2009)

Significant habitat is habitat within the known range of a species that (1) is known to be of high priority for the maintenance of breeding populations throughout the species range and/or (2) conversion, of which, to non-native vegetation is considered to result in a long term negative impact on breeding populations of the species. It may include areas that do not currently support breeding populations of the species but that need to be maintained to ensure the long-term future of the species. Significant habitat is determined from published and unpublished scientific literature and/or via expert opinion, agreed by the Threatened Species Section (DPIPWE) in consultation with species specialists".

That is, it is clear that the *State Planning Provisions* have adopted these concepts. In my opinion, this was highly inappropriate. To my knowledge (which includes several discussions with officers of the Forest Practices Authority), this adoption process did not include any consultation with



the FPA. To that end, their adoption was not only inappropriate, it was not guided by relevant expertise with particular respect to the interpretation of the concepts.

The *Significant Habitat Planning Guideline* (FPA 2013) is downloadable from the FPA website, with the following caveat (my emphasis added):

"This guideline provides a planning framework to avoid or limit the clearance and conversion of significant habitat of threatened fauna habitat to non-native vegetation cover such as plantations, agriculture and infrastructure. The framework does not deal with the reservation of habitat, which is addressed through other statutory mechanisms".

Within the guideline itself, its intended use is made very clear by its subtitle, which is stated as (my emphasis added):

An internal planning framework developed by the Forest Practices Authority for the purposes of delivering management prescriptions through the threatened fauna adviser to avoid or limit the clearance and conversion of significant habitat for threatened forest fauna."

That is, the guideline is intended as just that: a guideline. Further, it is an internal guideline, wholly for use within the forest practices system. More specifically, the guideline states (my emphasis added):

"Applications to convert native vegetation to plantations and non-forest land use are processed by the Forest Practices Authority in accordance with the Tasmanian Government Policy for Maintaining a Permanent Native Forest Estate (September 2011) and the planning system under the *Forest Practices Act 1985* which includes the *Forest Practices Code 2000* and associated planning tools (e.g. *Biodiversity Values Database*, *Threatened Fauna Adviser* (TFA) and *Forest Botany Manuals*). These planning tools have been developed to guide and facilitate decision-making at the operational or coupe level (e.g. area covered by a single forest practices plan). Some planning work has been conducted to develop decision-making tools for the landscape-level (i.e. multiple coupes). Many of the prescriptions outlined in current operational planning tools are provided on the assumption that there will be successful native vegetation regeneration post-harvest and subsequent recovery of threatened species and their habitats. This is not the case for forest practices plan applications that seek to make long term or permanent changes to threatened species habitat through conversion to non-native vegetation. The number of applications that seek to convert threatened species habitat has declined following the amendment of the Australian Forestry Standard in 2007, which now disallows the broad scale conversion of native forest. Conversion of native forest has now ceased on State forest but continues at a reduced level on private land. The Tasmanian Government's Policy on the Maintenance of the Permanent Forest Estate permits broad scale conversion to occur within specified thresholds until 2015.

A more strategic approach to the loss of threatened species habitat is required due to the cumulative impact of previous conversion and the rate of continuing conversion within the range of threatened fauna in Tasmania. This framework addresses this issue and will assist with the maintenance of significant habitat for threatened fauna".

That is, the guideline was developed to address a very specific purpose i.e. broadscale land clearing. It was never intended to address lot-level land use practices. In fact, notably, the *Forest Practices Regulations 2017* specifically exempt most activities subject to a permit issued under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*. In recent discussions with senior officers of the FPA, it was clear that the FPA was not aware of the effective verbatim adoption of the definitions and phrasing of their *Significant Habitat Planning Guideline* (FPA 2013) in the *State Planning Provisions*.

That the guideline was not intended to be "absolute" in its application is demonstrated by its Section 9 ("exercise of discretion..."). This is also demonstrated by numerous case-by-case applications for various properties and species. Examples include limiting the area subject to the guideline in relation to the line-of-sight concept related to eagle nests with several examples allowing clearing in the 500-1,000 m line-of-sight zone because of certain factors.

A logical question then arises? If the *Significant Habitat Planning Guideline* (FPA 2013) is not appropriate to use for local government planning decisions, what sources of information should be used? As a starting point, most ecological consultants do use the description of potential and significant habitat provided through the forest practices system to guide natural values



assessments. This is primarily because the FPA provides a “one-stop shop” for such information: otherwise, we would need to go through recovery plans, listing statements, internal documents, etc. Unfortunately, for many species, doing such results in multiple different (and sometimes startlingly different) concepts of “potential habitat”. That is, the FPA’s information is “convenient”. However, its use must be carefully considered. It does not follow that if a site matches the description of significant habitat for a species using the FPA description that it immediately qualifies as significant habitat under the *State Planning Provisions*. Specifically, this is precluded by the caveats attached to the *Significant Habitat Planning Guideline* (FPA 2013) that very much limit its utility to internally (i.e. within the FPA) guiding management of habitat of threatened fauna in broadscale land clearing proposals.

In my opinion, the *State Planning Provisions* can include the concept of “significant habitat for a threatened fauna species” but this must be guided by a consultatively developed set of criteria and definitions in the framework of land uses subject to the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*. In the absence of this, and recognising the existing definitions provided, these now need to be applied in the most reasonable manner possible to the subject site.

I note that this particular planning authority also has a definition of “significant habitat” included in the current *Kingborough Interim Planning Scheme 2015* (KIPS). The following definition is provided at cl. 4.1.3, as follows:

means native vegetation determined from published scientific literature and/or agreed by the Threatened Species Section (DPIPWE) in consultation with species specialists, and/or endorsed by the Threatened Species Scientific Advisory Committee (TSSAC) as habitat within the known range of a threatened or vulnerable flora or fauna species that:

- (i) is known to be of high priority for the maintenance of breeding populations throughout the species' range; and/or
- (ii) if converted to non-native vegetation is considered to result in a long term negative impact on breeding populations of the species.

That is, the incorporated definition utilised by the planning authority is also an almost verbatim copy from FPA (2013). Again, the appropriateness of using this definition, without proper consultation as to its development and an assessment of its usefulness in the local planning system (as opposed to broadscale land clearing proposals for which the definition was intended), is highlighted. Unfortunately, the definition is flawed in that it uses the phrase “threatened or vulnerable flora or fauna” in a generic sense rather than a legislated sense, noting that the term “threatened” is generic and the term “vulnerable” has specific (but slightly different) meaning under both the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) and the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA). Cl. 4.1.3 of the KIPS does not define “threatened species” so the definition of “significant habitat” was always open to interpretation (i.e. did it include endangered and rare species on the TSPA or just vulnerable species and did it include endangered and critically endangered species or just vulnerable on the EPBCA?).

The definition from c. 4.1.3 is repeated at E10.3 of the Biodiversity Code, again unfortunately carrying through the incomplete definition in relation to all legislated statuses on the TSPA and EPBCA. However, the Code at least provides a definition of threatened species, as follows:

means a fauna or flora species listed under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

It is actually through Table E10.1 of the Biodiversity Code that the intent of the phrase “threatened or vulnerable” becomes slightly clearer.

One of the components of high priority biodiversity values is:

Significant habitat for and/or areas known to contain threatened species listed under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* that are:

- (a) recognised as endangered or vulnerable; or
- (b) largely confined in their total distribution to the municipal area; or
- (c) have most of their range within the municipal area.



One of the components of moderate priority biodiversity values is:

Significant habitat for and/or areas known to contain threatened species listed under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* that are:

- (a) recognised as rare; and
- (b) are not specific to the municipal area.

Notwithstanding that these definitions never provided a formal link to the terms for endangered, vulnerable or rare, their intended meaning is/was quite clear (ignoring the discrepancy regarding species listed as critically endangered under the EPBCA).

While it is recognised that the present assessment needs to consider whether the subject title supports priority vegetation because of the presence of “significant habitat for threatened fauna” as intended by C7.3.1(b) of the *State Planning Provisions*, because these are effectively the same as those currently used in the KIPS, this fact has been highlighted to show that it makes little material difference which definition is applied.

In terms of whether the site does or does not support “significant habitat for threatened fauna”, it is noted that in the covering letter to the planning authority’s response to Direction 107, no mention is made of threatened fauna, and certainly not to if any consideration that parts of the site meet the intent C7.3.1(c). The attachment to their response, however, does make reference to threatened fauna but only in the context of “individual mature eucalypts” (see previous discussion of this). That is, again, no mention is made of whether their consideration of “individual mature eucalypts” is against C7.3.1(c) or some other aspect of the definition of priority vegetation.

Without a proper assessment of the whole title, it is challenging to assign particular parts of it as “significant habitat for threatened fauna” i.e. as priority vegetation under C7.3.1(c). However, as a starting point, I am comfortable assigning any areas mapped as the TASVEG mapping units DGL & DOV as “significant” in relation to the swift parrot (based on published descriptions of potential foraging habitat). However, see previous discussion on the veracity of available mapping, the lack of mapping provided by the planning authority in their response to Direction 107 and my own lack of updated vegetation mapping – i.e. as a minimum, at least at present, at most the areas mapped as DGL and DOV (however inaccurate) could be assigned to priority vegetation. Without a more detailed assessment, it is not possible to assign any areas as potential nesting habitat for this species (or other hollow-nesting species) – certainly the brief assessments indicated very little mature forest with hollow-bearing trees. Whether parts of the site dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis* can be assigned as “significant” in relation to the forty-spotted pardalote is open to interpretation. At present, however, no specific areas of any TASVEG mapping unit dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis* have been identified by the either existing TASVEG mapping or the planning authority. I have alluded to a possible small area of highly modified *Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest (WVI) but this is almost wholly associated with a watercourse so whether it is assigned as priority vegetation or not is somewhat moot as it should be captured by the watercourse provisions of the Natural Assets Code.

More broadly, the site obviously supports potential habitat for a suite of listed fauna species including marsupial carnivores, eastern barred bandicoot, masked owl, grey goshawk, chaostola skipper, blue-winged parrot, wedge-tailed eagle and white-bellied sea-eagle. The degree to which any part of the site comprises “significant habitat” is open to interpretation. The Regional Ecosystem Model used a combination of range boundaries, habitat descriptions and modelling to assign sites as priority vegetation for a number of species including wide-ranging and non-habitat specialised species such as the Tasmanian devil, spotted-tailed quoll and eastern barred bandicoot. While I accept that it is possible to assign a nest or den site of a listed species (in most circumstances, but not necessarily all) as “significant” and therefore priority vegetation, there are no such features for this whole site. For a property such as this, however, assigning priority vegetation to simply potential habitat for a species such as the Tasmanian devil is fraught with challenges. This species uses a wide range of habitats from undisturbed native forest through to open pasture – assigning “significance” to “natural” habitat but not modified habitats belies the manner in which the species utilises a massive territory/home range and specific



habitat elements within this i.e. pasture, scattered trees, farm buildings, etc. can be as important in the landscape as natural forest.

So for most species potentially present on the site (based, for example, on published habitat descriptions – see previous discussion on these), at most, the site might be used highly opportunistically/intermittently. I do not believe there is any doubt that the intent of “significant habitat” under the *State Planning Provisions* ever included such habitat use.

On this basis of this discussion, at this stage of information availability, the parts of the site mapped as DGL & DOV can be reasonably construed as priority vegetation as **per the intent of C7.3.1(c), viz. that “it forms a significant habitat for a threatened fauna species”** (potential foraging habitat for the swift parrot).

Individual trees

The planning authority is proposing that almost all non-planted native *Eucalyptus* trees outside the forested parts of the site meet the intent of the priority vegetation, justified as follows: “consistent with the understanding that individual mature eucalypts can provide habitat for threatened fauna species such as swift parrots, forty-spotted pardalotes and masked owls, the Planning Authority considers that mature eucalypts which provide potential habitat for threatened fauna species are, in and of themselves, examples of ‘native vegetation’ and ‘priority vegetation’”.

As a starting point, to suggest that a single tree could comprise “native vegetation” within the intent of the definition under the *State Planning Provisions* is tenuous at best. The definition is as follows:

means plants that are indigenous to Tasmania including trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses that have not been planted for domestic or commercial purposes

Some comment on this is required. This is an almost all-encompassing definition and means that sites that are not domestic gardens, commercial wood plantations, crops or very clearly intensively-managed pasture grass are all “native vegetation”. Technically, this would include most road verges with scattered trees, shrubs and native grasses, but it could also be extended to “rough pasture” i.e. sites clearly used for primary production such as cropping, grazing, hay-making, etc. but that periodically revert to disused land and some native plant species occurring once again (most notably some native grasses, herbs like buzzies, a scattered teatree or wattle seedling, perhaps a patch of bracken), and to suburban yards with a native tree or shrub. In my opinion, it is very challenging to properly assign an area now correctly mapped as a combination of agricultural land (TASVEG code: FAL) and extra-urban miscellaneous (TASVEG code: FUM) under TASVEG as “native vegetation” – if this were the approach adopted, suburban yards would then become “native vegetation” – it seems very unlikely this was ever the intent of the definition. It creates a nonsensical situation in some municipalities where a farmer ploughing a paddock may technically need a permit under the Natural Assets Code. There is no conceivable manner in which this could have been the intent of the definition. Now that we have TASVEG classifications, there is no reason that the definition should not be modified.

The Statewide vegetation mapping system deals with modified sites under the super-category of “modified land” that includes the following relevant mapping units: agricultural land (FAL), regenerating cleared land (FRG), extra-urban miscellaneous (FUM), weed infestation (FWU), permanent easements (FPE), *Pteridium esculentum* (bracken) fernland (FPF) and urban areas (FUR). In this case, most of the “existing pasture and crop production land” is already mapped as FAL (with erroneous mapping of linear strips as DOV & FPU), hence “modified land” and therefore not reasonably “native vegetation”. By concluding that individual trees should not be logically construed as “native vegetation” does not imply that I believe such trees do not have any conservation value.

At this juncture, it is probably worthwhile to discuss the presumption by the planning authority that individual trees can be assigned to priority vegetation under the *State Planning Provisions*. I can find no part of the definition of “priority vegetation” at C7.3.1 that makes any reference



to the concept of “individual trees”, except highly obliquely through the concept of “significant habitat”. That the *State Planning Provisions* never intended to “deal with” the concept of “individual trees” is almost certain. By reference to the components of the Regional Ecosystem Model (REM) adopted by the TPC in developing the Priority Vegetation Area overlay for most municipalities, it is noted there is no mention of “individual trees” or equivalent concepts. The REM was adopted by Kingborough Council but then modified, apparently introducing the concept of “individual trees” to their own overlay, albeit in what can only be described as an extremely haphazard and ad hoc manner (e.g. using aerial imagery to poorly define the location of trees, not identifying such trees to species, etc.). It is further noted that *Information Sheet 2-2024 (LPS Amendment Assessments – Natural Assets Code – Native Vegetation of Local Importance (TPC 2024))* also does not make any specific reference to the concept of “individual trees”.

Further to the assignation of the Priority Vegetation Area to trees outside the subject title and extending the overlay to within the title, presumably under some attempt to deal with the Notional Root Zone under the *Australian Standard for Protection of Trees on Development Sites AS4970-2025*, is considered to be inappropriate. This would create complex management scenarios for a landowner that does not have a tree on their title but may wish to undertake some routine property management such as fenceline installation and maintenance or (even) minor works or development that would then potentially have the Natural Assets Code applied, albeit many activities close to such trees (e.g. those on the boundary) almost certainly being exempt under various provisions of the *State Planning Provisions*.

Continuing to apply the Priority Vegetation Area overlay to individual trees in situations such as property boundaries, internal fencelines along paddocks, scattered “paddock trees”, on road verges, etc. needs to be reviewed as a matter of priority at a municipal level, not on a property-by-property basis (the latter can only lead to perverse outcomes and lack of balance and consistency). I am not aware that any other planning authority has defined priority vegetation to include “individual trees”.

While this statement suggests that the overlay should not be applied to any of the individual trees within or adjacent to the site outside the forested areas, for completeness, some of the data of Mr Mulcahy is presented here to inform consideration of Direction 107.

As a starting point, Mr Mulcahy documented 2,233 individual trees from across the site. Only a sub-set of these are discussed. However, some general principles are applicable to the whole data set.

As a starting point, the precision of Mr Mulcahy’s GPS unit is not specified. All units will have some level of imprecision. This highlights the challenge of applying the Priority Vegetation Area overlay to individual trees, especially where the overlay then relies on the application of the Nominal Root Zone (NRZ) and an extra 1 m buffer to this. If the overlay is to be reasonable when based on ground-truthed data, it is critical that the data is correct. In fact, what this demonstrates is that rather than attempting to use a point location of a tree to define the overlay, a general policy should be applied.

There are several errors in Mr Mulcahy’s data. This was also evident on a nearby property, documented in my response to Direction 106. For that site, the key difference was in the DSH (DBH), with only three trees with the same DSH as my measurements; 17 of Mr Mulcahy’s DSHs were smaller than mine (by 3-28%, average 10%); and five of Mr Mulcahy’s DSHs were larger than mine (by 1-62%, average 25%). For that site, all of Mr Mulcahy’s DSHs appeared to be to the nearest 5 cm (i.e. not actually measured). Based on this discrepancy on that property (in relation to only about 30 trees), I was concerned that a similar situation was the case on

██████████ Examination of a sub-set of Mr Mulcahy’s data indicates that of 61 trees checked, only 4 had matching DSHs (presumably because these happened to be measured at a 5 or 10 cm mark, matching Mr Mulcahy’s presumed “measuring to the nearest 5 cm only”); six were measured smaller than his (by 1.3-5.6%); and 51 (i.e. 84%) were measured greater than his (by 2-40%; average difference = 15%). It is assumed that Mr Mulcahy did not physically measure any trees and that estimates were made using another method, leading to what can only be described as quite significant errors. These errors are then exacerbated by assigning the NRZ to each tree and then adding an extra metre “for good measure”. The planning authority’s response states that “the Planning Authority supports further refinement of the



overlay boundary on a case-by-case basis where the opportunity arises” and that “where possible, this should occur through ground-truthing by a suitably qualified person”. In this case, considerable expense has undoubtedly been incurred by the planning authority to develop the revised overlay based on individual trees. Despite this, it remains subject to error, both in terms of the precision of mapping (unknown) and the extent of the overlay based on unmeasured (or mis-measured) trees.

While the planning authority’s method for assessing whether individual trees comprise priority vegetation or not is based on their so-called “Planning Authority’s existing working definition of a ‘high conservation value tree’”, they have made no effort to actually relate any of the measured 2,233 trees to their own concept of a high or very high conservation value tree, instead defaulting to assign any tree with a DSH over 25 cm to a “mature” tree.

A large proportion of the documented trees are below 30 cm DSH (177 = 25 cm; 285 = 30 cm = 21%), many of which are associated with the existing pasture and crop production land (or road verges). Of these, only 7 are *E. viminalis* – this is mentioned because under the planning authority’s existing policy, it is only *E. viminalis* (or *E. rubida*) that needs to be considered with a threshold of 25 cm DSH. The balance are other species where the threshold is either 40 cm (for *E. ovata* and *E. globulus*) or 70 cm (for dry forest or a modified setting). This data could be analysed extensively but suffice to say, apart from the fundamental measurement errors, it also bears very little relation to their existing policy, on which the planning authority is seemingly relying on to assign such trees to priority vegetation.

Further to the “planning authority’s working definition of a high conservation value tree”, to what incorporated policy is this referring to? The planning authority is well aware of the definitional problems with the concept of “high conservation values trees” included as a component of moderate priority values at Table E10.1 of the Biodiversity Code of the KIPS (in that it is linked, very loosely, to the term at cl. 4.1.3 of the KIPS, which is: “means a tree that is of a species that is listed in the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) and/or provide potential or significant habitat for a threatened species listed in either of those acts”). This definition is linked to the previously discussed flawed definitions of “significant habitat” or the even more nebulous “potential habitat”. The relevance of applying “the planning authority’s working definition of a high conservation value tree” to this particular site to inform Direction 107 is confusing. This calls for “a review and any recommendations in relation to the application of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay”. Under the *State Planning Provisions*, the “priority vegetation area” is defined to mean: “land shown on an overlay map in the relevant Local Provisions Schedule, as within a priority vegetation area”. To my interpretation, therefore, in defining this overlay, application of the definition of “priority vegetation” is the only relevant approach – applying a non-incorporated “working definition of a high conservation value tree” to individual trees is simply illogical.

In this case, the fact that trees within forest were characterised is alarming – this implies that the planning authority intends to “double dip” i.e. be able to apply policy in relation to both the native vegetation community and the trees within it, even though such trees are the key part of defining the native vegetation community.

In conclusion, in relation to the consideration of individual trees, I wholly reject:

- any notion that a threshold of a DSH of 25 cm can in any manner represent a “mature eucalypt”;
- the consideration of any individual trees that are already part of a native forest community, irrespective of their position relative to a forest-pasture boundary;
- the inclusion of any trees outside the subject title (e.g. “across the fence” and along a road verge); and
- the inclusion of any trees, irrespective of species or girth that are clearly within existing pasture or crop production land (or associated context such as around farm buildings and along internal farm tracks and fences).



In drawing this conclusion, I reiterate that I am in no way ignoring the conservation value of individual trees in many situations including those described above. However, in my opinion, this should be dealt with through a Statewide policy on management of “habitat trees” for threatened fauna, which applies to all land uses and tenures, supported by a framework of provision and management of funds on a per tree basis, associated planting and monitoring programs and an over-arching management (reporting, audit, etc.). I do not subscribe to the view that individual trees should be assigned to “significant habitat” as intended by the definition of priority vegetation on a case-by-case basis, especially in this type of setting.

Native vegetation of local importance

At the time of the promulgation of the *State Planning Provisions*, there was, to my knowledge, no available interpretation of the concept of “native vegetation of local importance”, as intended by C7.3.1(d). Of note is that the TPC’s *Natural Assets Code Fact Sheet*, while mentioning that the “priority vegetation area protects...other locally important native vegetation” (noting that even this phrase is different to that used in the *State Planning Provisions*), it provided no interpretation of this matter. It does note, however, that the “priority vegetation area overlay was based on comprehensive mapping and modelling, using data such as: • Department of Natural Resources and Environment’s (NRE) TASVEG mapping for threatened native vegetation communities, and • NRE’s Natural Values Atlas for threatened flora and fauna species”. These information sources do not include any link to a concept such as “native vegetation of local importance”. The fact sheet goes on to state that “many planning authorities have prepared alternate overlay mapping which: • corrects any errors in DPIPW’s mapping and data, or • gives more recent or detailed local assessment of the mapping and data, or • identifies locally important native vegetation, including habitat for native fauna”.

It is reasonable to indicate that all environmental consultants (and presumably all planning officers in councils) struggled with the application of C7.3.1(d). To their credit, the TPC produced *Information Sheet 2-2024 (LPS Amendment Assessments – Natural Assets Code – Native Vegetation of Local Importance)* (dated 2 September 2024). It was unfortunate, however, that there appears to have been no formal or informal consultation with any ecological experts on the content of the information sheet, nor any promotion of its existence. That said, this information sheet now exists and it is clearly intended “to provide assessment guidelines to support assessment of native vegetation of local importance under the Natural Assets Code” (this is its formally stated purpose).

The information sheet further states:

“When assessing a draft Local Provisions Schedules (LPS) or an amendment to LPS which include consideration of information and evidence on ‘native vegetation of local importance’ under the Natural Assets Code, a key consideration for the Commission will be the ecological significance of the vegetation.

It is a matter for an applicant or planning authority to determine the nature and extent of information provided to the Commission to enable it to undertake an assessment of the conservation significance of native vegetation of local importance”.

In my opinion, there is little room for interpretation of these statements – there is a clear intent that the TPC intends for the information sheet to strongly guide the consideration of C7.3.1(d). In other directions, the TPC has in fact made direct reference to this guidance document (e.g. Direction 90).

The information sheet states:

“In determining the conservation significance of native vegetation of local importance, the fundamental test to be applied is an ecological one, and not one that relies on social values.

The Commission is not aware of a commonly accepted protocol or set of rules in conservation science that defines what should be considered as locally important native vegetation from an ecological perspective.



Each draft LPS or amendment to an LPS will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. The Commission will consider the parameters listed below, where relevant, when undertaking an assessment of the conservation significance of native vegetation of local importance”.

Again, it is clear that the parameters then included in the sheet are to be the primary guide to interpreting C7.3.1(d). In this case, given the absence of any natural values that can be construed as meeting the intent of C7.3.1(a), (b) or (c), it is relevant to consider if any such values at this site might meet those included in C7.3.1(d). I do not believe that there should be any doubt on how to address Direction 106 with respect to the “native vegetation of local importance” criteria of priority vegetation i.e. the parameters of the information sheet should be applied. In my opinion, there is “no room” for these to be subject to either being ignored (i.e. not used) or substantially altered (at least not without approval through a formal TPC hearing).

It is important to first consider the key qualifying statements in the information sheet when analysing the parameters – these qualifiers are stated as:

“In terms of weighting, parameters 1 and 2 are considered the most important.

If the vegetation community is significant by virtue of its threatened community status and/or its limited range within the state and/or its limited representation in the conservation reserve estate (vegetation composition) and it has high habitat values by virtue of the maturity of the vegetation (vegetation structure), then the vegetation would almost certainly meet the test of 7.3.1. (d) and, therefore, be defined as priority vegetation.

On the other hand, if the vegetation met neither the vegetation composition or vegetation structure parameters then it is quite unlikely to qualify under 7.3.1.(d) as priority vegetation.

If the vegetation meets just one of these two most important parameters then assessment across all factors is necessary to determine priority vegetation status”.

To my interpretation, this places a very strong emphasis on “vegetation composition and vegetation structure parameters”, which is important in relation to the subject property, which supports a mosaic of native vegetation (mainly forest) and extensive existing pasture and crop production land. These latter areas are not threatened vegetation (mapped on both TASVEG and confirmed as F-coded TASVEG mapping units i.e. not native vegetation per se), and on this basis alone, much of the site appears to fail the first “test” of the parameters.

So, to go through each of the parameters in turn, with the precise phrasing from the information sheet included in quotation marks and my response to each in square brackets, refer to the following:

“1. Vegetation composition”

- “What is the TASVEG classification?”

[Existing pasture and crop production land: mainly mapped as FAL but could also be allocated to other F-coded mapping units.

Forested areas: combination of various mapping units including DPU, DGL, DOV (TASVEG) and likely to be DPU, DOB, DGL, WOB, WVI, etc.]

- “What is the dominant species or are there co-dominant species?”

[Depends on vegetation classification – see preceding sections for some information].

- “Is the vegetation community widespread around Tasmania or elsewhere in Australia?”

[Only relevant to the native vegetation communities: of the vegetation types present, the key two of conservation concern are DGL & DOV, with communities such as DPU & DOB widespread and well-reserved].

- “Is the vegetation community and/or significant species within the community listed as threatened on Tasmanian or Commonwealth threatened species legislation?”

[DGL = listed on Schedule 3A of the *Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002*; DOV = listed on Schedule 3A of the *Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002* and occurrences



can equate to the EPBCA-listed Black Gum – Brookers Gum Forest – further site assessments needed to see if criteria/thresholds are met].

- “Is the vegetation community well represented in the conservation reserve system locally, regionally or elsewhere in the state?”

[See above].

On this basis, the parts of the subject site classified as State-listed native vegetation communities meet the intent and specifics of Parameter 1.

“2. Vegetation structure”

- Is the forest old growth forest or regrowth forest?”

[Not relevant to the existing pasture and crop production land – not a native vegetation community, either “old growth” or “regrowth” (both terms undefined in notesheet), with only scattered trees over pasture grass and around buildings and farm yards present;

None of the forested area would qualify as “old-growth” under accepted definitions – generally regrowth-dominated post-clearing and/or fire or otherwise modified, where less disturbed, lacking dominance by over-mature elements].

- “What is the evidence of the age of the forest?”

[Not assessed in detail but LISTmap’s tree canopy layer (Figure 5) and mature habitat (Figure 6) mapping discounts almost all as being mature, clearly dominated by regrowth trees, which was confirmed by the two drive-throughs that included most of the site].

- “Is the age of the forest such that it is reaching a stage of maturity that sees trees start to senesce and create hollows for hollow-dependent fauna and provide fallen branches and stems that would provide habitat for ground-dwelling fauna?”

[Not relevant to the existing pasture and crop production land in fact, only one hollow-bearing tree was observed;

The forested area has small areas starting to attain a higher level of maturity but evidence to date suggests that this is highly localised].

- Is any non-forest community in a relatively undisturbed, weed-free condition?

[Not relevant – no native non-forest communities present].

On this basis, the parts of the subject site classified as State-listed native vegetation communities meet the intent and specifics of Parameter 2.

The information sheet states that “in terms of weighting, Parameters 1 and 2 are considered the most important”. For the record, this would mean assigning the areas mapped as threatened native vegetation to priority vegetation, which is already indicated at C7.3.1(a) anyway.

“3. Significance of vegetation in the area”

- Is the vegetation community the only remaining stand of the species in the area and as such has an elevated significance?”

[No – the communities, even the listed ones, are well-represented at a Statewide, bioregional and municipal level].

- “Are there the same vegetation types in the surrounding area and if so, what area of vegetation and what is its reserve status?”

[Yes – all the native vegetation communities present extend into adjacent areas. Note: the author has undertaken extensive surveys of the adjacent HBMI property and can confirm this].

On this basis, no part of the subject site meets the intent and specifics of Parameter 3.



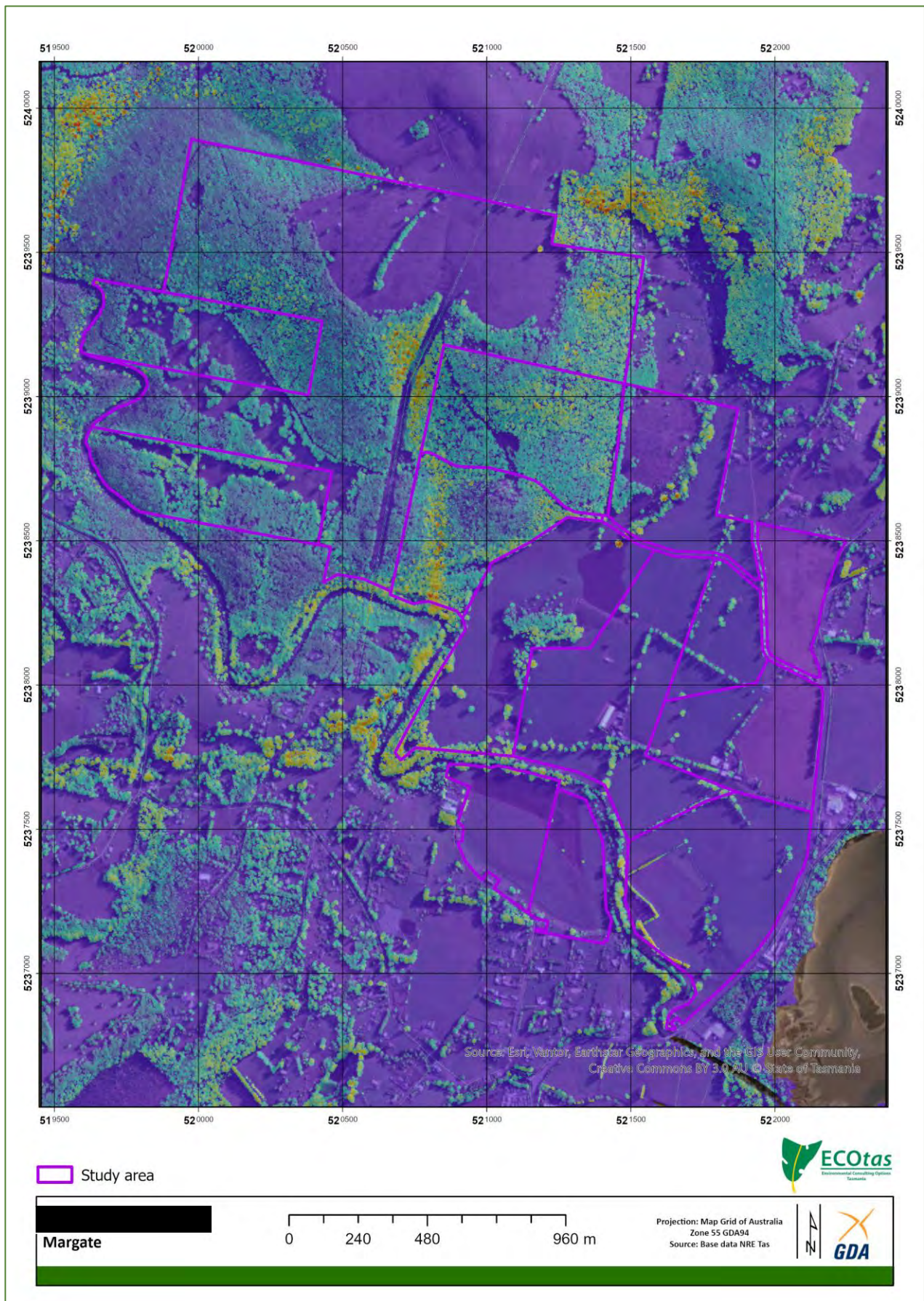


Figure 5. LISTmap's tree canopy layer for property showing the generally regrowth-dominated canopy of the forested area (apart from a couple of gully systems) – note also the scattered "paddock trees" and lines of road verge and fenceline trees

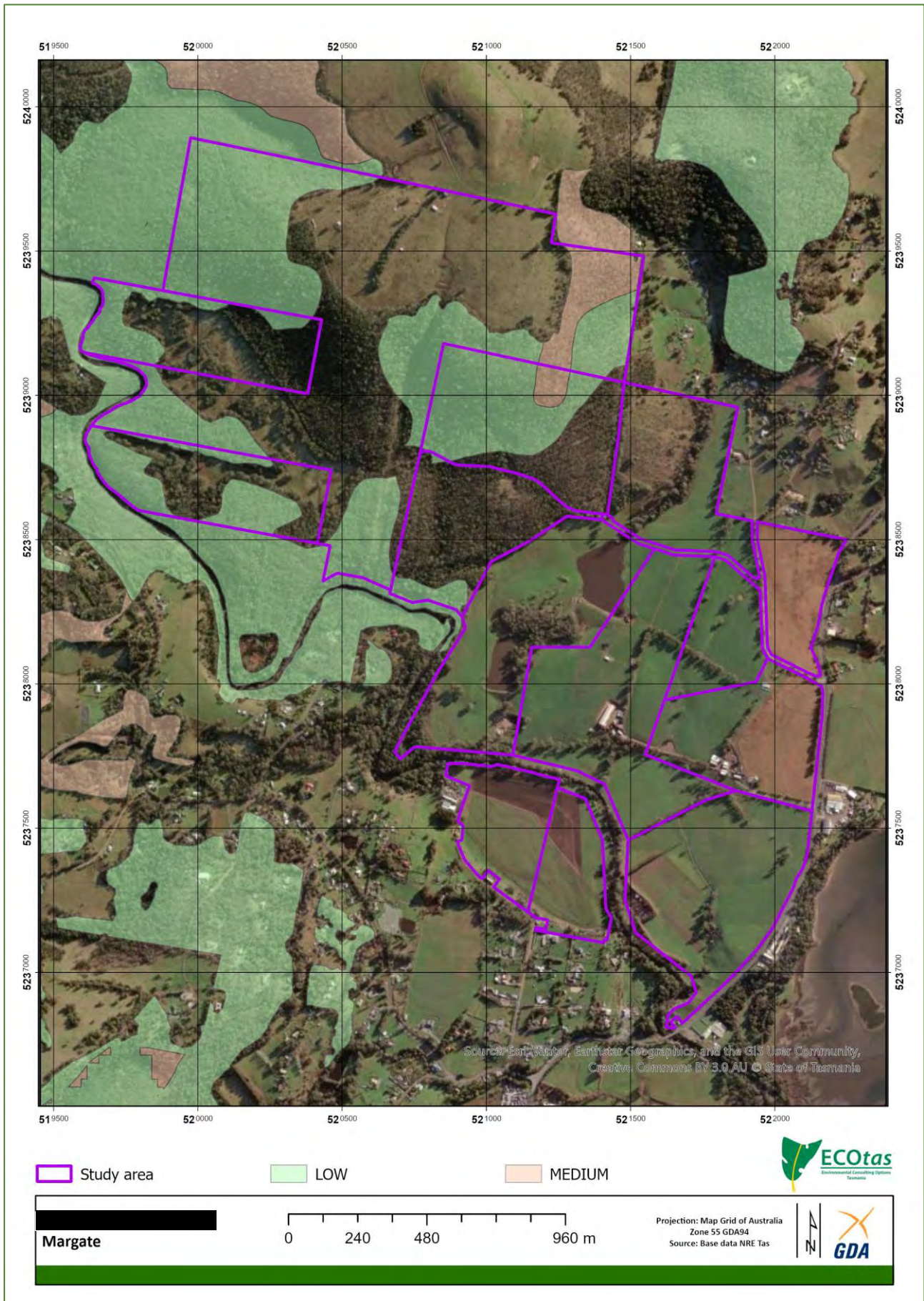


Figure 6. Mature habitat availability modelling (ex-FPA) for property and surrounds, which correctly maps most of the forested area a low

"4. Suitability for reserve status"

- Does the forest meet the nationally accepted criteria used for the development of a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of forest conservation reserves (the JANIS criteria that deal with biodiversity, old-growth and wilderness parameters)?"

[Parts of the forested areas could viz. where suitable areas of threatened native vegetation is confirmed and assessed as suitable (considerable more assessment needed). Ultimately, it would be up to an agency such as NRE Tas to determine if a site was suitable for some form of formal reservation, if a landowner decided that management might take this form – it is understood that this is not the case here].

- "Would the forest qualify for reserve status?"

[Possibly – see above].

- "Would any non-forest community, by virtue of its rarity, habitat values and intactness, qualify for reserve status?"

[Not relevant – no native non-forest communities present].

On this basis, parts of the subject site could meet the intent and specifics of Parameter 4, if further assessment identified sufficient areas of threatened native vegetation (at this stage, expected to be relatively limited).

"5. Native fauna"

- What are the species that are recorded as utilising the land?"

[Refer to *Findings Threatened fauna*. The site ranges from highly modified to relatively undisturbed. No comprehensive assessment of the vertebrate and invertebrate fauna has been undertaken but this is not justified under any assessment protocols].

- "Are any of the species listed as threatened species?"

[Refer to *Findings Threatened fauna*. The areas of existing pasture and crop production land could be used by threatened fauna, but such use would likely be opportunistic, ephemeral and intermittent. Forested areas will be utilised by a wide range of threatened fauna species].

- "Do the recorded species commonly occur in many parts of Tasmania?"

[Not assessed at this stage but see notes under *Findings Threatened fauna* in relation to swift parrot and forty-spotted pardalote].

- "Does the land provide breeding or foraging habitat for any of the species?"

[See notes under *Findings Threatened fauna* in relation to swift parrot and forty-spotted pardalote].

- "Are any of the species likely either to be just passing through or flying over the site?"

[This is most relevant to species such as the swift parrot, where intermittent or opportunistic use is possible but occupation unlikely i.e. such species would be "just passing through or flying over the site", depending on the vegetation type and part of the site].

On this basis, parts of the subject site could meet the intent and specifics of Parameter 5, where some higher level of utility by threatened fauna is anticipated (e.g. areas mapped as DOV & DGL as swift parrot foraging habitat).



"6. Connectivity"

- Does the land provide an important link between other areas of vegetation?"

[While the concept of an "important link" is undefined, in my professional experience, the site does provide a "summit to sea" type of link from North West Bay through the slopes of Kunanyi/Mount Wellington. While there are disjunctions created by roads, farms, etc., North West Bay River itself provides an almost continuous forested link – the forested slopes of the title form part of this "link"].

- "Will any link still be maintained if the land was included in a zone that allows for maintenance of native vegetation which, in turn, would permit continued mobility of fauna?"

[Yes – if zoned as Rural, the likely uses would allow most of the "link" to be maintained. For example, uses such as native forest silviculture, firwood collection, grazing, some minor land clearing, etc. could all be accommodated under existing policy while still allowing extensive retention/management of native vegetation, allowing "continued mobility of fauna"].

On this basis, it could be argued that the forested parts of the subject site meet the intent and specifics of Parameter 6.

On the basis of the above discussion, the existing pasture and crop production land parts of the subject site do not meet the intent or specifics of the parameters of *Information Sheet 2-2024 (LPS Amendment Assessments – Natural Assets Code - Native Vegetation of Local Importance)*, such that these parts of the site cannot be **reasonably construed as priority vegetation as per the intent of C7.3.1(d), viz. "native vegetation of local importance"**.

However, the forested slopes, gullies and ridgelines could be reasonably construed as "an important link between other areas of vegetation" meeting the intent of the Parameter 6 ("connectivity") of *Information Sheet 2-2024 (LPS Amendment Assessments – Natural Assets Code - Native Vegetation of Local Importance)*, such that these parts of the site can be reasonably construed as priority vegetation as per the **intent of C7.3.1(d), viz. "native vegetation of local importance"**.

If the above is accepted, it is somewhat a moot point whether any of the native forest areas qualify as priority vegetation under other criteria of C7.3.1. The question then arises as to how to define the extent of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay. To that end, if the planning authority's suggested configuration for the overlay is accepted but without the consideration of individual trees and their associated NRZs (and added 1 m buffer), this does effectively capture the forested areas. It may continue to include some sites that might be better classified as an F-coded TASVEG mapping unit (e.g. FAC) but this can be addressed through the usual consideration of the Natural Assets Code at the time of a planning application.

Summary statement

In response to Direction 107, in relation to [REDACTED] Margate, it is my opinion that:

- the Priority Vegetation Area overlay should not be applied to any parts of the title currently supporting existing pasture or crop production land (ostensibly the areas mapped as F-coded TASVEG mapping units) because these do not support natural values consistent with the intent or specifics of priority vegetation as defined at C7.3.1 of the *State Planning Provisions*, specifically because none of these parts:
 - o form an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community as prescribed under Schedule 3A of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* – these parts of the site are most appropriately wholly classified as F-coded (i.e. modified land) TASVEG



- mapping units, viz. extra-urban miscellaneous (TASVEG code: FUM), agricultural land (TASVEG code: FAL), regenerating cleared land (TASVEG code: FRG) and improved pasture with native tree canopy (TASVEG code: FAC) i.e. C7.3.1(a) does not have application;
- o are a threatened flora species – no such species known from database information or recorded as the result of two site assessments i.e. C7.3.1(b) does not have application;
- o form significant habitat for a threatened fauna species at any reasonable scale i.e. C7.3.1(c) does not have application; and
- o have been identified as native vegetation of local importance – this includes specific reference to the concept of “individual trees” but also to *Information Sheet 2-2024 (LPS Amendment Assessments – Natural Assets Code - Native Vegetation of Local Importance* i.e. C7.3.1(d) does not have application.
- the Priority Vegetation Area overlay could be applied to the more extensively forested parts of the title because these do support, at some scale, natural values consistent with the intent or specifics of priority vegetation as defined at C7.3.1 of the *State Planning Provisions*, specifically because some of these parts:
 - o form an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community as prescribed under Schedule 3A of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*, most notably *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland (TASVEG code: DGL) and *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland (TASVEG code: DOV) i.e. C7.3.1(a) has some application;
 - o may form significant habitat for a threatened fauna species at some scale (mainly in relation to potential foraging habitat of the swift parrot viz. areas of DGL & DOV) i.e. C7.3.1(c) has some application; and
 - o has been identified as native vegetation of local importance (viz. forested slopes, gullies and ridgelines could be reasonably construed as “an important link between other areas of vegetation” meeting the intent of the Parameter 6 (“connectivity”) of *Information Sheet 2-2024 (LPS Amendment Assessments – Natural Assets Code - Native Vegetation of Local Importance* i.e. C7.3.1(d) has some application.

Further to the above, I here state for the record (as I have on almost all submissions to the TPC that have included reference to “individual trees”) that having concluded that the scattered trees on this site (mapped as FAL, FAC, FRG or FUM) are not consistent with the intent or specifics of C7.3.1 of the *State Planning Provisions*, it does not follow that I believe that individual trees do not have conservation/biodiversity value. However, in my opinion, these are not “dealt with” in a simple and/or consistent manner (perhaps not at all, with no specific clauses related to the concept of “individual trees”) under the *State Planning Provisions*, especially in a rural/rural living setting such as the present title (which is actually better considered as a long-used “light industrial site in a fenced paddock”). I acknowledge that there may be an iterative loss of individual trees (i.e. “death by a thousand cuts” – either from deliberate removal as part of property management such as along fencelines or in the middle of paddocks and/or due to natural senescence). However, in my opinion, this should be dealt with through a Statewide policy on management of “habitat trees” for threatened fauna, which applies to all land uses and tenures, supported by a framework of provision and management of funds on a per tree basis, associated planting and monitoring programs and an over-arching management (reporting, audit, etc.). I do not subscribe to the view that individual trees should be assigned to “significant habitat” as intended by the definition of priority vegetation on a case-by-case basis, especially in this type of setting.

This site has raised several matters related to the treatment of “individual trees” and the broader concept of “native vegetation” that are not effectively dealt with through the *State Planning Provisions*. Three examples from this site are described below, all of which I believe warrant



much deeper and consultative consideration to develop a broader cross-tenure policy that therefore avoids these case-by-case (property-by-property) considerations.

Issue 1: should planted trees be classifiable as priority vegetation?

Many of the individuals of *Eucalyptus globulus* (blue gum) on the property have been planted. While the planning authority has clearly indicated that such trees are not being defined as “native vegetation”. C7.3.1 clearly requires a site to be “native vegetation”, else it cannot be priority vegetation.

The “line in the sand” is not as simple as concluding that all planted native trees should be excluded from a consideration of priority vegetation. While naturally occurring blue gums are important because of their relationship to swift parrots, we know this species also forages on a wide range of other species not usually included in formal descriptions of habitat. For example, native species such as *Eucalyptus amygdalina* and *Melaleuca ericifolia* are locally important. However, ornamentally planted species (including blue gums, but also Western Australian “flowering gums”) are also widely recognised as important in the urban/peri-urban setting. This “blurs” the line of significance. The same can be said of a species such as the forty-spotted pardalote – while *Eucalyptus viminalis* (white gum) is widely cited as the most important component of habitat, it is in fact virtually any hollow-bearing tree (or even stump or fencepost) that might be important for breeding – and the species does not restrict itself to white gum-dominated forests. If features such as “individual trees” are to be included in the concept of “significant habitat”, we (i.e. planning authorities, land use planners, ecologist, etc.) need much stronger guidance on when to “cross the line”. In a technical sense, dismissing extensively planted blue gums, for example, from consideration as priority vegetation is correct under C7.3.1 but in my opinion, this should be reviewed.

Issue 2: should the Priority Vegetation Area overlay be extended on to one title because of a tree on another?

In this case, the planning authority has defined the Priority Vegetation Area overlay within the subject site based on trees outside the title, presumably under some attempt to deal with the Notional Root Zone under the *Australian Standard for Protection of Trees on Development Sites AS4970-2025*, which I consider to be inappropriate. Including “trees over the fence” creates complex management scenarios for a landowner that does not have a tree on their title but may wish to undertake some routine property management such as fenceline installation and maintenance or (even) minor works or development that would then potentially have the Natural Assets Code applied, albeit many activities close to such trees (e.g. those on the boundary) almost certainly being exempt under various provisions of the *State Planning Provisions*.

It is my understanding that the TPC has already made at least one decision where trees outside a subject title were excluded from consideration as priority vegetation and hence could not form part of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay.

Issue 3: should TASVEG F-coded mapping units be included in priority vegetation?

The F-coded mapping units are sites like paddocks (i.e. FAL), light industrial sites (e.g. FUM), urban areas (i.e. FUR), weed infestations (i.e. FWU) but it also includes sites that could be construed as “native vegetation” under the *State Planning Provisions* (because that includes the almost all-encompassing definition of “plants that are indigenous to Tasmania including trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses that have not been planted for domestic or commercial purposes”). Bracken-infested paddocks are classified as *Pteridium esculentum* fernland (FPF) and “old pastures” regenerating with a mix of native and introduced species are classified as “regenerating cleared land” (FRG). More complex are sites that are intensively-managed (sometimes less so) pasture (used for grazing, sometimes cropping) that have a canopy of native trees that exceeds 5% cover – these are now classified as “improved pasture with native tree canopy” (FAC).



In my opinion, the definition of “native vegetation” needs to be reviewed in the context of the Statewide mapping system classification (viz. TASVEG) and a policy developed that provides guidance on when a site can be reasonably considered to meet the intent of “native vegetation”.

In this case, extensive parts of the subject site are shown correctly on TASVEG as FAL (i.e. existing pasture or crop production land) and I have confirmed it as such.

Issue 4: when does a single tree become “native vegetation”?

The definition of “native vegetation” has been discussed elsewhere in this statement. However, it is further discussed here, exploring the concept of when a single tree can be reasonably construed as “native vegetation”. This is not a discussion about the conservation value of single trees or copses of trees (e.g. paddock trees, fenceline trees, isolate trees in yards, etc.) – that has also been previously discussed (and accepted). Rather, it is about finding a logical means of classifying sites where such trees occur under the *State Planning Provisions*. Such sites are already adequately and appropriately classifiable under the Statewide TASVEG mapping system with multiple F-coded mapping units available. In coding a site with an F unit, it immediately falls within the super-category of “modified land” and is no longer considered, quite logically, as a “native vegetation community”. It is unfortunate that the definition of “native vegetation” under the *State Planning Provisions* “leave the door open” to allow a single tree to be included in the concept. This results in a site that is clearly, for example, a paddock or an urban yard but with one non-planted (i.e. indigenous to the site) native tree (or indeed shrub, grass, sedge, herb – see definition of “native vegetation”) being able to fall within the definition of “native vegetation”. From an ecological perspective, this is a “muddy area” – see previous discussion on the conservation significance of individual trees. However, this particular planning authority is focussed on “native trees” – but ignore tall or low shrubs, etc., all of which also have conservation significance (e.g. as nesting sites for small birds, shelter sites for vertebrates, etc.). This is why I continue to urge for a Statewide policy on the management of “paddock trees” and similar “vegetation”.

However, from a management perspective, including individual trees (or indeed shrubs if the logic is extended) in the concept of “native vegetation” is fraught with challenges. For example, should only certain species be included (e.g. those with a stronger association with threatened fauna)? Should only certain size trees be included (e.g. those over a certain diameter)? Should trees with poor health be excluded (e.g. those about to fall down)? Ecologically, placing a higher level of importance on any one of these elements ignores the wider utility of tree (and shrub) species by a wide range of faunal elements. Again, a Statewide policy on management of individual trees would be the logical place to assign such priorities.

The issue becomes more complicated when extended beyond one tree. It may be possible to exclude a single tree from the concept of “native vegetation”, simply for practical reasons. That is, “draw a line in the sand” at one tree, accepting some will be lost and not able to be considered but that resources are then available to focus on more critical issues. However, “single trees” occur as a continuum from an isolated paddock tree or an urban yard tree to lines of trees along fences, copses of remnant trees in paddocks, localised patches of saplings allowed to regenerate naturally after disturbance, etc. To reiterate, all of these occurrences of “single trees” are adequately catered for in TASVEG (as FAL, FAG, FRG, FUM, FUR, etc.).

In my opinion, the definition of “native vegetation” needs to be reviewed in both the context of the Statewide mapping system classification (viz. F-coded TASVEG mapping units) and a policy developed that provides guidance on when a site can be reasonably considered to meet the intent of “native vegetation” due to the presence of “single trees” (whether as genuine singles, copses, lines, etc.) including a consideration of the importance of species (e.g. association with threatened fauna), form (tree, shrub, other, etc.), stature and age (girth, height, hollows, etc.), context (e.g. paddock, suburban yard, road verge, etc.), amongst other variables.



The present statement is intended as an objective presentation of matters related to natural values of the site to assist the TPC in addressing Direction 107, with respect to the application of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay.

Note that this statement does not constitute legal advice, and provides an interpretation of the provisions of the *State Planning Provisions*, which may not represent the views of Kingborough Council or the Tasmanian Planning Commission (TPC). It should not be relied upon to make financial decisions.

Please do not hesitate to contact me further if additional information is required.

Kind regards



Mark Wapstra
Senior Scientist/Manager

References

- CofA (Commonwealth of Australia) (2026). *Protected Matters Report* for a polygon defining the study area, buffered by 5 km, dated 15 Jul. 2026. [supplied with this report]
- DPIPWE (Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment) (2015, updated by NRE Tas 2021). *Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys – Terrestrial Development Proposals*. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment, Hobart.
- FPA (Forest Practices Authority) (2026). *Biodiversity Values Database* report, specifically the species' information for grid reference centroid on 521030mE 5238553mN (i.e. a point defining the approximate centre of the study area), buffered by 5 km and 2 km for threatened fauna and flora records, respectively, hyperlinked species' profiles and predicted range boundary maps, dated 15 Jul. 2026. [supplied with this report]
- Kitchener, A. & Harris, S. (2013+, updated Nov. 2025). *From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation*. Edition 2 (online edition). Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment, Hobart.
- NRE Tas (Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania) (2026). *Natural Values Report* titled ECOtas_Brookfield for a polygon defining the study area (centred on 521030mE 5238553mN), buffered by 5 km, dated 15 Jul. 2026. [supplied with this report]
- TPC (Tasmanian Planning Commission) (2024). *Information Sheet 2-2024 (LPS Amendment Assessments – Natural Assets Code - Native Vegetation of Local Importance*. Tasmanian Planning Commission, Hobart. [dated 2 Sep. 2024]





Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 15-Jul-2026

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

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[Acknowledgements](#)

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the [Administrative Guidelines on Significance](#).

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	5
Listed Threatened Species:	65
Listed Migratory Species:	34

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage>

A [permit](#) may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	53
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	9
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	15
Regional Forest Agreements:	1
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	12
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	9
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

[Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only
Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	Vulnerable	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by black gum or Brookers gum (Eucalyptus ovata / E. brookeriana)	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Tasmanian white gum (Eucalyptus viminalis) wet forest	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species

[Resource Information]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Aquila audax fleayi			
Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagle, Wedge-tailed Eagle (Tasmanian) [64435]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In feature area
Ardenna grisea			
Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Botaurus poiciloptilus			
Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Ceyx azureus diemenensis Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher [25977]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Fregetta grallaria grallaria White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea), White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Australasian) [64438]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica baueri Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Fairy Prion (southern) [64445]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pardalotus quadragintus Forty-spotted Pardalote [418]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera Gould's Petrel, Australian Gould's Petrel [26033]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Breeding likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche bulleri platei Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus Eastern Hooded Plover, Eastern Hooded Plover [90381]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tyto novaehollandiae castanops (Tasmanian population) Masked Owl (Tasmanian) [67051]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

FISH			
Brachionichthys hirsutus Spotted Handfish [64418]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Prototroctes maraena Australian Grayling [26179]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Serirolella brama Blue Warehou [69374]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thymichthys politus Red Handfish [83756]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

FROG			
Ranoidea raniformis listed as Litoria raniformis Southern Bell Frog, Growling Grass Frog, Green and Golden Frog [94668]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

INSECT			
Antipodia chaostola leucophaea Tasmanian Chaostola Skipper, Heath-sand Skipper [77672]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

MAMMAL			
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (Tasmanian population) Spotted-tail Quoll, Spot-tailed Quoll, Tiger Quoll (Tasmanian population) [75183]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus viverrinus Eastern Quoll, Luaner [333]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In feature area
Perameles gunnii gunnii Eastern Barred Bandicoot (Tasmania) [66651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Sarcophilus harrisii Tasmanian Devil [299]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Caladenia caudata Tailed Spider-orchid [17067]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Caladenia sylvicola Forest Fingers [64860]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Colobanthus curtisiae Curtis' Colobanth [23961]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Dianella amoena Matted Flax-lily [64886]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Epacris virgata Pretty Heath [20375]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Lepidium hyssopifolium Basalt Pepper-cress, Peppercress, Rubble Pepper-cress, Pepperweed [16542]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Leucochrysum albicans subsp. tricolor Hoary Sunray, Grassland Paper-daisy [89104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Prasophyllum amoenum Dainty Leek-orchid [64946]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Prasophyllum apoxychilum Tapered Leek-orchid [64947]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pseudocephalozia paludicola Alpine Leafy Liverwort [66441]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pterostylis ziegeleri Grassland Greenhood, Cape Portland Greenhood [64971]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Xerochrysum palustre Swamp Everlasting, Swamp Paper Daisy [76215]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Carinascincus microlepidotus Boulder Cool-skink, Southern Snow Skink [90207]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
SEASTAR			
Parvulastra vivipara Tasmanian Live-bearing Seastar [85451]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
SHARK			
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
SNAIL			
Ammoniropa vigens Ammonite Pinwheel Snail [90200]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Ardenna carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Marine Species			
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In feature area
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Eubalaena australis as Balaena glacialis australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In feature area
Lagenorhynchus obscurus Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Lamna nasus Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species	[Resource Information]		
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Ardenna carneipes as Puffinus carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Ardenna grisea as Puffinus griseus Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni as Diomedea gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pachyptila turtur Fairy Prion [1066]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Sterna striata White-fronted Tern [799]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche bulleri platei as Thalassarche sp. nov. Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thinornis cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis Hooded Plover, Hooded Dotterel [87735]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis Eastern Hooded Plover, Eastern Hooded Plover [90381]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Fish			
Hippocampus abdominalis Big-belly Seahorse, Eastern Potbelly Seahorse, New Zealand Potbelly Seahorse [66233]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hippocampus breviceps Short-head Seahorse, Short-snouted Seahorse [66235]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Histiogamphelus briggsii Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Pipefish [66242]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Maroubra perserrata Sawtooth Pipefish [66252]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Mitotichthys mollisoni Mollison's Pipefish [66260]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Mitotichthys semistriatus Halfbanded Pipefish [66261]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Mitotichthys tuckeri Tucker's Pipefish [66262]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Phyllopteryx taeniolatus Common Seadragon, Weedy Seadragon [66268]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Solegnathus spinosissimus Spiny Pipehorse, Australian Spiny Pipehorse [66275]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Stigmatopora argus Spotted Pipefish, Gulf Pipefish, Peacock Pipefish [66276]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Stigmatopora nigra Widebody Pipefish, Wide-bodied Pipefish, Black Pipefish [66277]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Urocampus carinirostris Hairy Pipefish [66282]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Vanacampus phillipi Port Phillip Pipefish [66284]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Mammal			
Arctocephalus forsteri Long-nosed Fur-seal, New Zealand Fur-seal [20]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Arctocephalus pusillus Australian Fur-seal, Australo-African Fur-seal [21]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Whales and Other Cetaceans		[Resource Information]	
Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Mammal			
Balaenoptera acutorostrata Minke Whale [33]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In feature area
Delphinus delphis Common Dolphin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In feature area
Grampus griseus Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Lagenorhynchus obscurus Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Tursiops truncatus s. str. Bottlenose Dolphin [68417]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Baanya	Conservation Covenant	TAS	In buffer area only
Browns River Fern Tree	Conservation Covenant	TAS	In buffer area only
Coningham	Nature Recreation Area	TAS	In buffer area only
Fossil Cove	Conservation Area	TAS	In buffer area only
Kingston Golf Course	Private Sanctuary	TAS	In buffer area only
North West Bay	Conservation Area	TAS	In feature area
Old Bernies Road #1	Conservation Covenant	TAS	In buffer area only

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Old Bernies Road #2	Conservation Covenant	TAS	In buffer area only
Peter Murrell	State Reserve	TAS	In buffer area only
Peter Murrell	Conservation Area	TAS	In buffer area only
Pretty Heath Retreat	Conservation Covenant	TAS	In buffer area only
Snug Tiers	Nature Recreation Area	TAS	In buffer area only
Thinking Frog - Tinderbox	Conservation Covenant	TAS	In buffer area only
Tinderbox	Nature Reserve	TAS	In buffer area only
Wellington Park	Other Conservation Area	TAS	In buffer area only

Regional Forest Agreements
[[Resource Information](#)]

Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included. Please see the associated resource information for specific caveats and use limitations associated with RFA boundary information.

RFA Name	State	Buffer Status
Tasmanian	Tasmania	In feature area

EPBC Act Referrals
[[Resource Information](#)]

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
H.B.M.I. Leslie Vale Quarry - capacity increase	2022/09412		Assessment	In feature area
Huntingfield Master Plan ? Stage 2 and 3	2020/8869		Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Kingston Bypass Stage 2 and Algona Road Upgrades	2023/09751		Assessment	In buffer area only

Controlled action				
Construction of a Bypass Section	2008/4445	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Development of 90 residential lots with associated public roads and underground	2004/1706	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Springfarm Market Development	2010/5568	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Not controlled action				
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
North West Bay - Electrona Wharf	2001/131	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Proposed subdivision, 70 Channel Highway, Kingston	2020/8742	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Telstra Mobile Telecommunications Facility	2011/5837	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
11 Lot Residential Subdivision	2012/6277	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Referral decision				
North West Bay Sewer Scheme	2005/1989	Referral Decision	Completed	In feature area
Biologically Important Areas [Resource Information]				
Scientific Name		Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Seabirds				
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]		Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
Ardenna tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater [82652]		Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
Pelecanoides urinatrix Common Diving-petrel [1018]		Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
Phalacrocorax fuscescens Black-faced Cormorant [59660]		Foraging	Likely to occur	In buffer area only
Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]		Foraging	Known to occur	In feature area
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]		Foraging	Likely to occur	In feature area
Whales				
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]		Foraging	Likely to be present	In feature area
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]		Migration		In feature area

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Eubalaena australis			
Southern Right Whale [40]	Reproduction		In feature area

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data is available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on the contents of this report.

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

- [-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory](#)
- [-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia](#)
- [-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT](#)
- [-Birdlife Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- [-Natural history museums of Australia](#)
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-South Australian Museum](#)
- [-Queensland Museum](#)
- [-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums](#)
- [-Queensland Herbarium](#)
- [-National Herbarium of NSW](#)
- [-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria](#)
- [-Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
- [-State Herbarium of South Australia](#)
- [-Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
- [-Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
- [-Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence](#)
- [Forestry Corporation, NSW](#)
- [-Geoscience Australia](#)
- [-CSIRO](#)
- [-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns](#)
- [-eBird Australia](#)
- [-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre](#)
- [-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory](#)
- [-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program](#)
- [-Australian Institute of Marine Science](#)
- [-Reef Life Survey Australia](#)
- [-American Museum of Natural History](#)
- [-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania](#)
- [-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania](#)
- [-Other groups and individuals](#)

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the [Contact us](#) page.

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Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

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Natural Values Atlas Report

Authoritative, comprehensive information on Tasmania's natural values.

Reference: ECOtas_Brookfield

Requested For: Mwapstra

Report Type: Summary Report

Timestamp: 01:33:08 PM Wednesday 15 July 2026

Threatened Flora: buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m

Threatened Fauna: buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m

Raptors: buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m

Tasmanian Weed Management Act Weeds: buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m

Priority Weeds: buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m

Geoconservation: buffer 1000m

Acid Sulfate Soils: buffer 1000m

TASVEG: buffer 1000m

Threatened Communities: buffer 1000m

Fire History: buffer 1000m

Tasmanian Reserve Estate: buffer 1000m

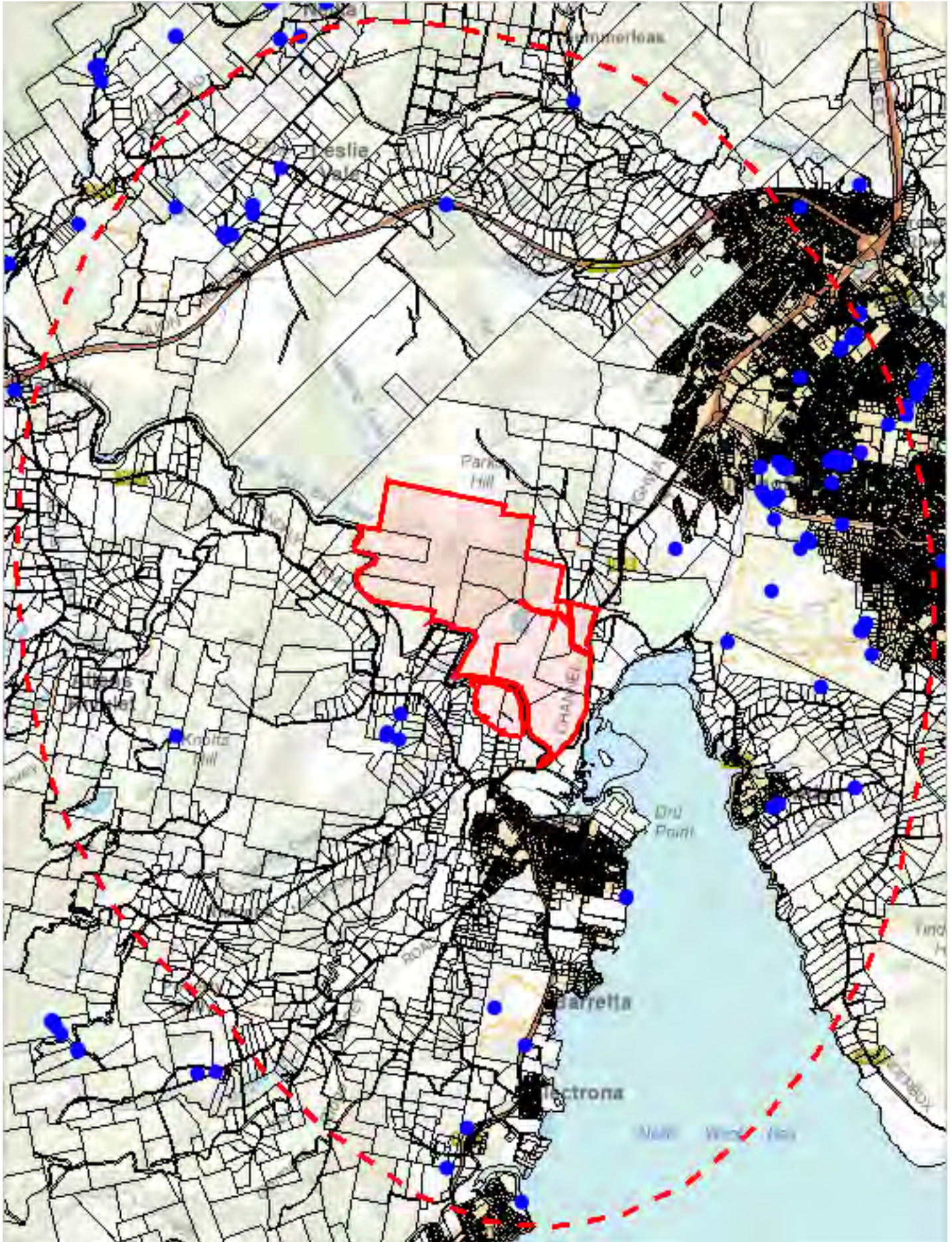
Biosecurity Risks: buffer 1000m



The centroid for this query GDA94: 521030.0, 5238553.0 falls within:

Property: [REDACTED]

*** No threatened flora found within 500 metres ***



515762, 5231596

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

✎ Line Unverified

● Point Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

✎ Line Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Acacia uncifolia	coast wirilda	r		n	11	19-Feb-2024
Allocasuarina duncanii	conical sheoak	r		e	1	15-May-2019
Amphibromus neesii	southern swampgrass	r		n	1	01-Dec-1894
Austrostipa bigeniculata	doublejointed speargrass	r		n	2	18-Aug-2010
Caladenia caudata	tailed spider-orchid	v	VU	e	10	17-Sep-2008
Caladenia filamentosa	daddy longlegs	r		n	13	30-Oct-2007
Comesperma defoliatum	leafless milkwort	r		n	8	26-Jan-2015
Discaria pubescens	spiky anchorplant	e		n	1	01-Jan-1840
Diuris palustris	swamp doubletail	e		n	2	01-Oct-1893
Eucalyptus obliqua x risdonii		ph		e	1	17-Nov-2004
Goodenia geniculata	bent native-primrose	e		n	1	20-Oct-1929
Isolepis habra	wispy clubsedge	r		n	1	24-Apr-1967
Lachnagrostis semibarbata var. filifolia	narrowleaf blowngrass	r		n	1	01-Feb-1929
Lepidosperma tortuosum	twisting rapiersedge	r		n	41	26-Mar-2024
Lythrum salicaria	purple loosestrife	v		n	3	14-Feb-2023
Parietaria debilis	shade pellitory	r		n	2	07-Nov-2009
Pomaderris elachophylla	small-leaf dogwood	v		n	20	30-Mar-2026
Prostanthera rotundifolia	roundleaf mintbush	v		n	4	22-Aug-2024
Pterostylis squamata	ruddy greenhood	v		n	13	14-Dec-2020
Senecio longipilus	longhair fireweed	v		n	1	20-Oct-1929
Senecio squarrosus	leafy fireweed	r		n	10	20-Nov-2016
Thelymitra atronitida	blackhood sun-orchid	e		n	31	05-Nov-2024
Thelymitra inflata	inflated sun-orchid	e		n	1	20-Nov-1991
Thelymitra malvina	mauvetuft sun-orchid	e		n	2	20-Nov-2010
Westringia angustifolia	narrowleaf westringia	r		e	8	20-Jan-1962

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

For more information about threatened species, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

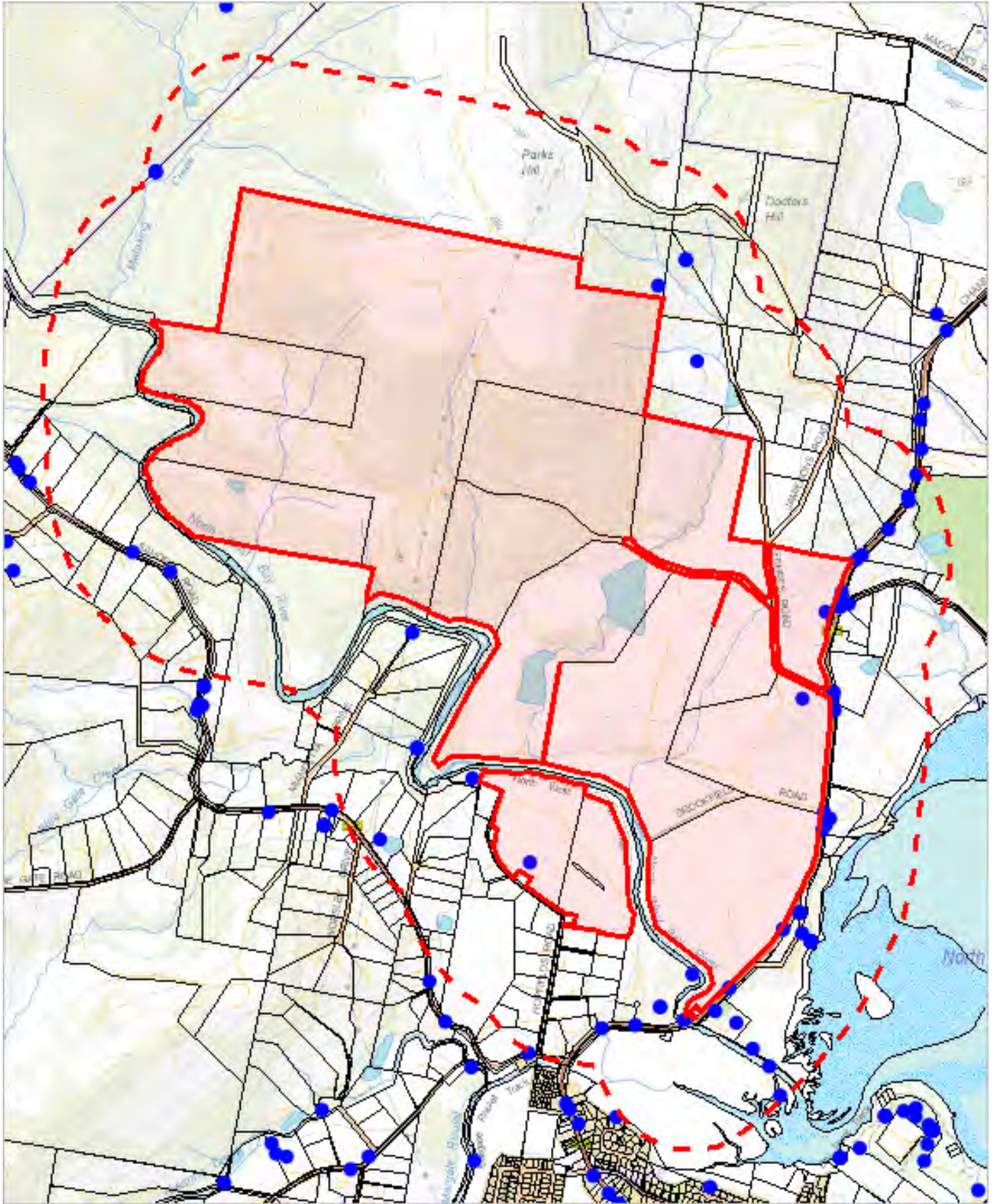
Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

522767, 5240596



519070, 5236103

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

✎ Line Unverified

● Point Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

✎ Line Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened fauna within 500 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	7	17-Apr-2025
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	5	13-Mar-2023
<i>Ceyx azureus</i> subsp. <i>diemenensis</i>	Tasmanian azure kingfisher	e	EN	e	1	16-Jul-1978
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	2	11-Mar-2025
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	2	08-Nov-2023
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail		VU	n	3	27-Mar-2020
<i>Hydroptila scamandra</i>	caddis fly (upper scamander river)	r		ae	1	06-Jan-1977
<i>Ichthyophaga leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	12	05-Sep-2025
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	4	28-Sep-2024
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	blue-winged parrot	v	VU	n	1	08-Nov-2023
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	14	25-Oct-2020
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	2	26-Nov-1972
<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	15	21-Mar-2026
<i>Tachypiza novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	8	16-Feb-2024
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	masked owl	pe	PVU	n	1	04-May-1974

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Threatened fauna within 500 metres (based on Range Boundaries)

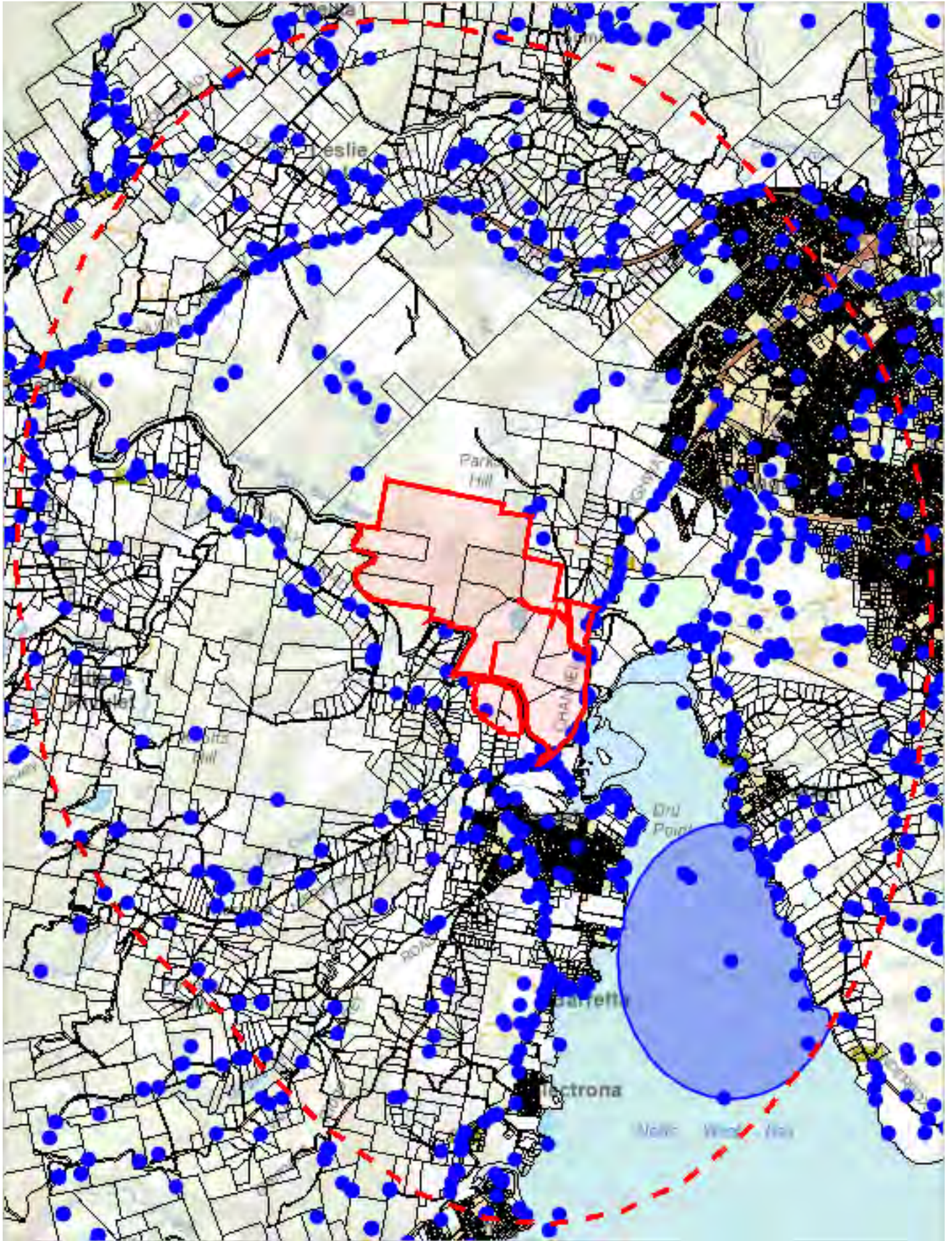
Species	Common Name	SS	NS	BO	Potential	Known	Core
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	1	0	1
<i>Tachypiza novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	1
<i>Lissotes menalcas</i>	mount mangana stag beetle	r		e	1	1	0
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	7	0	0
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i>	chaostola skipper	e	EN	ae	3	0	1
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i>	Tasmanian masked owl	e	VU	e	1	0	1
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	3	0	0
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	ae	1	0	0
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	1
<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	e	EN	e	4	0	0
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	0	1
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Brachionichthys hirsutus</i>	spotted handfish	e	CR	e	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	0	0	1
<i>Ichthyophaga leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	1	0	0

For more information about threatened species, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000



515762, 5231596

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

✎ Line Unverified

● Point Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

✎ Line Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	9	06-Aug-2025
<i>Ammoniropa vigens</i>	Ammonite Pinwheel Snail	e	CR	e	1	03-Oct-2025
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i>	chaostola skipper	e	EN	ae	3	19-Nov-1948
<i>Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	e	EN	e	41	31-Oct-2020
<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	199	07-Aug-2025
<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	53	07-Aug-2025
<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>	new zealand fur seal	r		n	3	14-Nov-2025
<i>Arctocephalus forsteri subsp. doriferus</i>	new zealand fur seal	r		n	2	08-Dec-2007
<i>Brachionichthys hirsutus</i>	spotted handfish	e	CR	e	2	03-Sep-2013
<i>Ceyx azureus subsp. diemenensis</i>	Tasmanian azure kingfisher	e	EN	e	4	20-May-2023
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	n	5	05-Jan-2024
<i>Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus</i>	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	n	5	14-Apr-2026
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	139	12-Apr-2026
<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	southern right whale	e	EN	m	6	28-Aug-2021
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	v	VU	n	11	26-Jan-2024
<i>Gazameda gunnii</i>	Gunn's screw shell	v		ae	18	09-Jun-2023
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	9	12-Aug-2025
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail		VU	n	43	19-Mar-2025
<i>Hydrotilla scamandra</i>	caddis fly (upper scamander river)	r		ae	1	06-Jan-1977
<i>Ichthyophaga leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	136	05-Sep-2025
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	244	18-Oct-2025
<i>Mirounga leonina</i>	southern elephant seal	e	VU	n	1	20-Aug-2023
<i>Mirounga leonina subsp. macquariensis</i>	southern elephant seal	pe	PVU	n	2	25-Nov-1984
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	blue-winged parrot	v	VU	n	114	02-Jan-2026
<i>Oecetis gilva</i>	caddis fly (south esk river)	r		ae	4	10-Apr-2010
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	e	EN	e	264	03-May-2025
<i>Parvulastra vivipara</i>	live-bearing seastar	e	VU	e	1	01-Jan-1900
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	259	03-Feb-2026
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	3	26-Nov-1972
<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	167	21-Mar-2026
<i>Sternula albifrons placens</i>	Tasman little tern	e		n	1	19-Nov-2022
<i>Tachypiza novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	226	01-Jun-2026
<i>Tyto castanops</i>	Tasmanian masked owl	pe	PVU		1	30-Jul-2007
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	masked owl	pe	PVU	n	14	11-Jan-2024
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops</i>	Tasmanian masked owl	e	VU	e	21	16-Oct-2022

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres (based on Range Boundaries)

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	BO	Potential	Known	Core
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	1	0	1
<i>Tachypiza novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	1
<i>Lissotes menalcas</i>	mount mangana stag beetle	r		e	1	1	0
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	10	0	0
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i>	chaostola skipper	e	EN	ae	4	0	2
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops</i>	Tasmanian masked owl	e	VU	e	1	0	1
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	3	0	0
<i>Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus</i>	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	ae	1	0	0
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	1
<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	e	EN	e	4	0	2
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	0	1
<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Brachionichthys hirsutus</i>	spotted handfish	e	CR	e	1	1	0
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	0	0	1
<i>Ichthyophaga leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	1	0	0

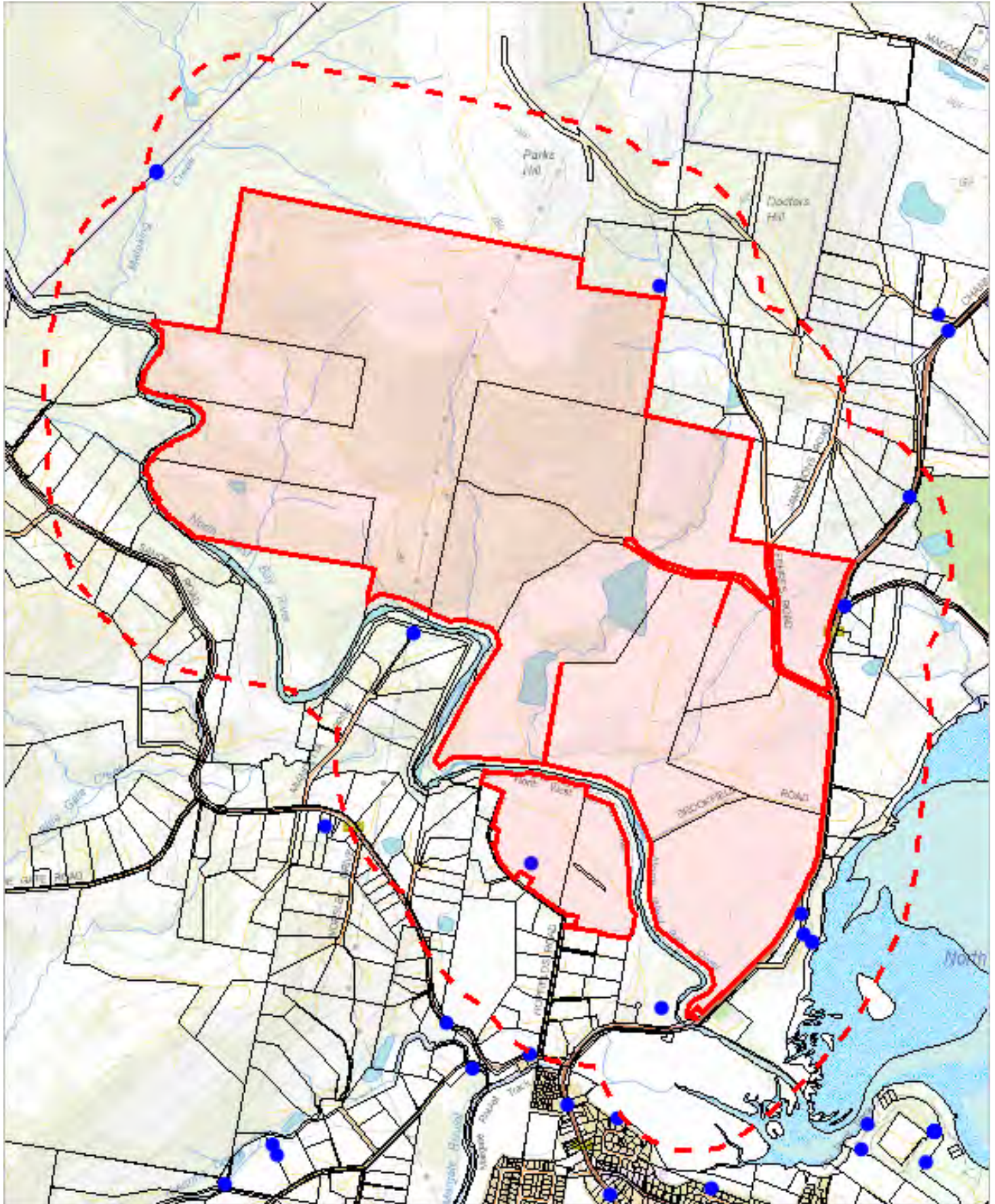
Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

For more information about threatened species, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000



519070, 5236103

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

- Point Verified
- Point Unverified
- ▬

 Line Verified
- ▬

 Line Unverified
- Polygon Verified
- Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres

Verified Records

Nest Id/Location Foreign Id	Species	Common Name	Obs Type	Observation Count	Last Recorded
3380	Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3397	Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3610	Ichthyophaga leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	1	12-Jul-2025
807	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	4	13-Mar-2023
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Carcass	1	27-May-2019
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Sighting	6	17-Apr-2025
	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Sighting	1	22-Mar-2021
	Falco longipennis	australian hobby	Sighting	1	11-Mar-2024
	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Sighting	2	14-Nov-2024
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Sighting	2	08-Nov-2023
	Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	Sighting	1	04-May-1974

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres (based on Range Boundaries)

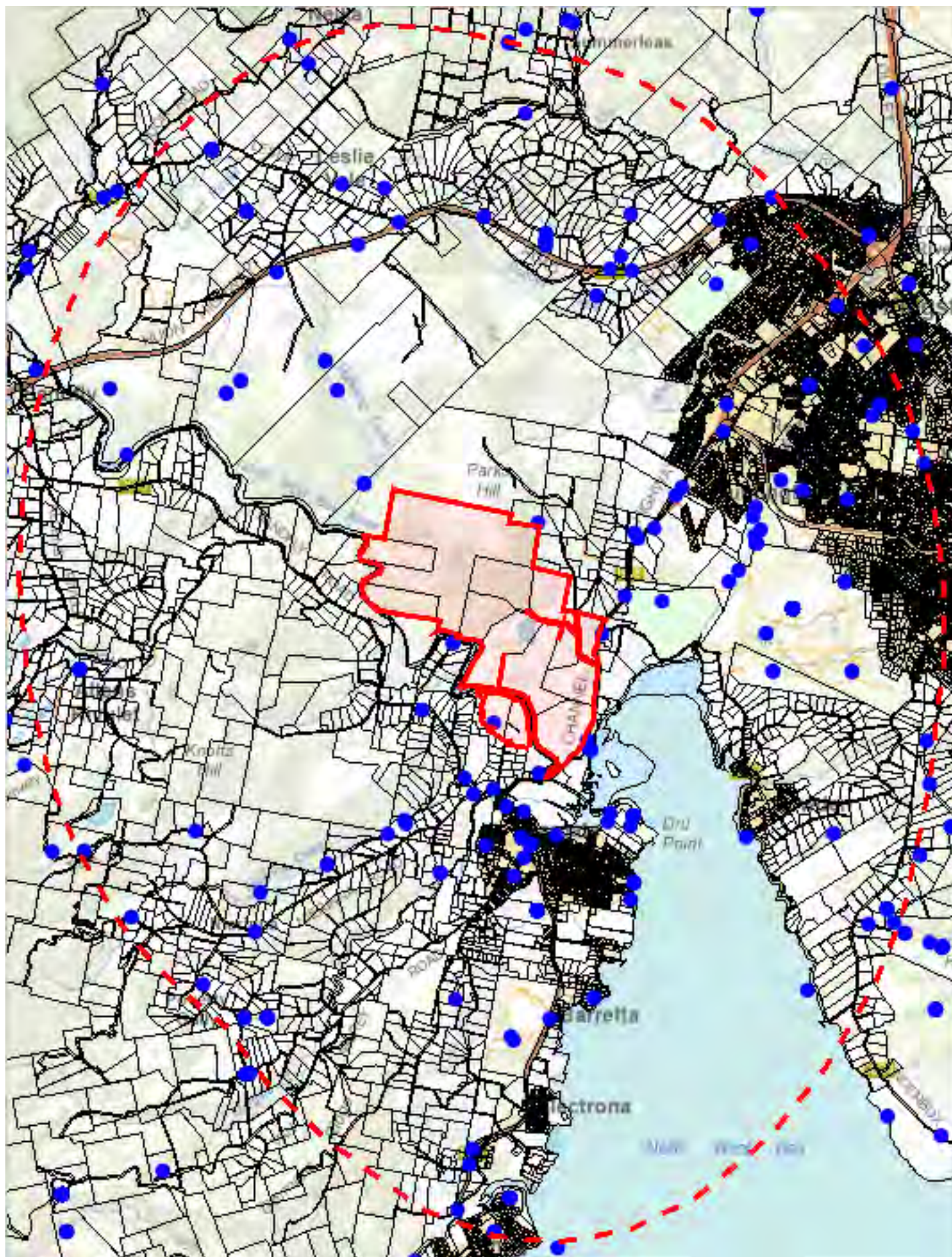
Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Potential	Known	Core
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	1	0	0
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		1	0	1
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		3	0	0

For more information about raptor nests, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000



Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

✍ Line Unverified

● Point Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

✍ Line Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Nest Id/Loca tion Foreign Id	Species	Common Name	Obs Type	Observation Count	Last Recorded
1607	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	2	17-Jan-2008
1677	Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	1	27-Jul-2008
1851	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	2	13-Mar-2023
1852	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	2	17-Oct-2022
2665	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	2	13-Mar-2023
2666	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	2	13-Mar-2023
2761	Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	1	18-Dec-2019
2801	Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
2802	Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
2803	Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
2805	Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3272	Accipiter sp.	goshawk	Nest	1	20-Nov-2022
3273	Accipiter sp.	goshawk	Nest	1	20-Nov-2022
3380	Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3395	Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3396	Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3397	Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3398	Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3399	Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3400	Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3401	Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3403	Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3404	Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3416	Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3559	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	05-May-2025
3610	Ichthyophaga leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	1	12-Jul-2025
425	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	9	17-Sep-2007
807	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	4	13-Mar-2023
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Sighting	9	06-Aug-2025
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Carcass	1	27-May-2019
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Not Recorded	42	07-Jul-2018
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Sighting	156	07-Aug-2025
	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Carcass	1	12-Mar-2023
	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Sighting	28	07-Aug-2025
	Falco cenchroides	nankeen kestrel	Not Recorded	1	27-Jun-2016
	Falco longipennis	australian hobby	Sighting	19	14-Mar-2025
	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Not Recorded	5	02-Sep-2017
	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Sighting	29	28-Aug-2025
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Sighting	9	12-Aug-2025
	Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	Not Recorded	3	16-May-1991
	Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	Sighting	11	11-Jan-2024

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres (based on Range Boundaries)

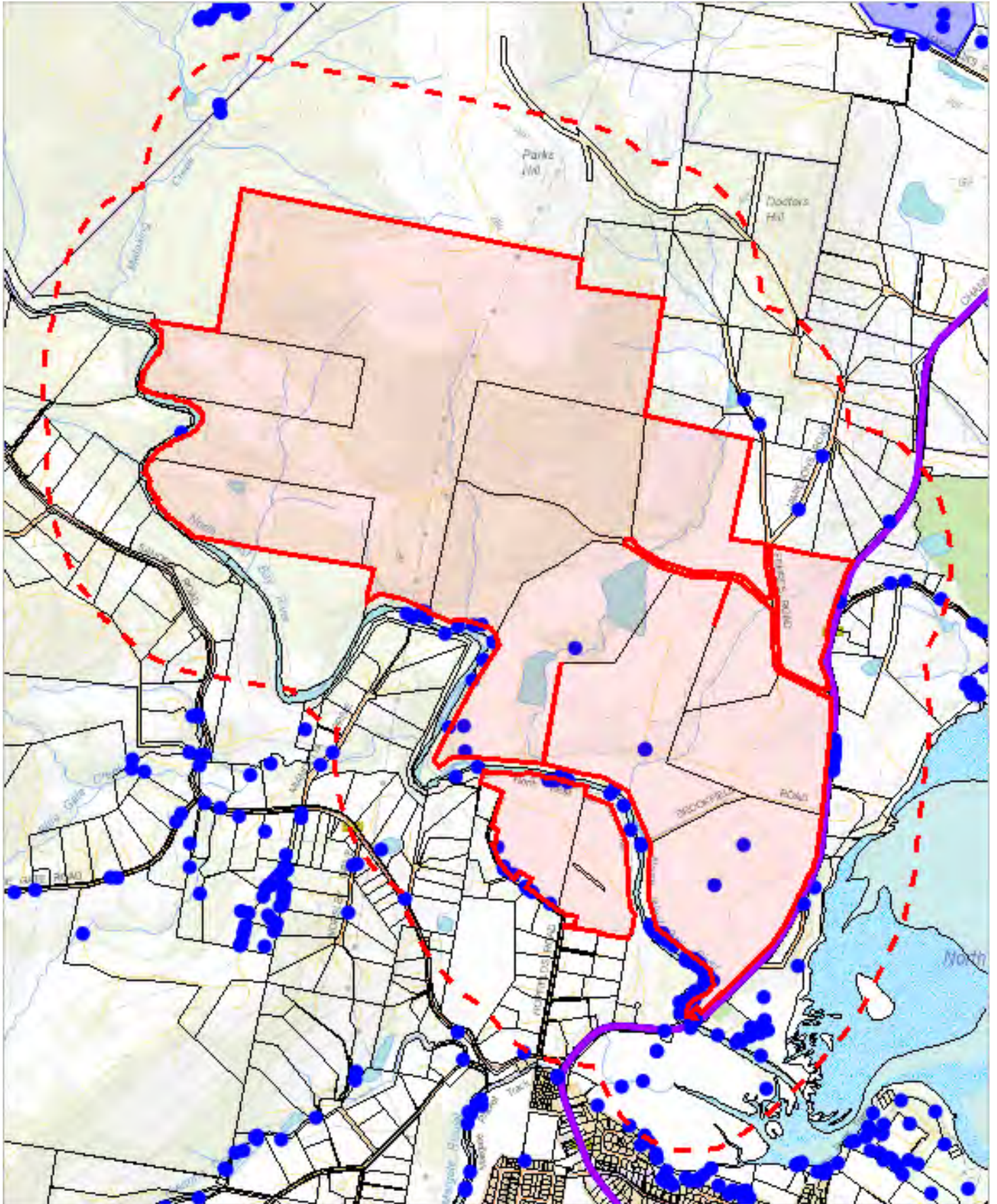
Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Potential	Known	Core
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	1	0	0
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		1	0	1
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		3	0	0

For more information about raptor nests, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.

Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000



Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

✎ Line Unverified

● Point Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

✎ Line Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

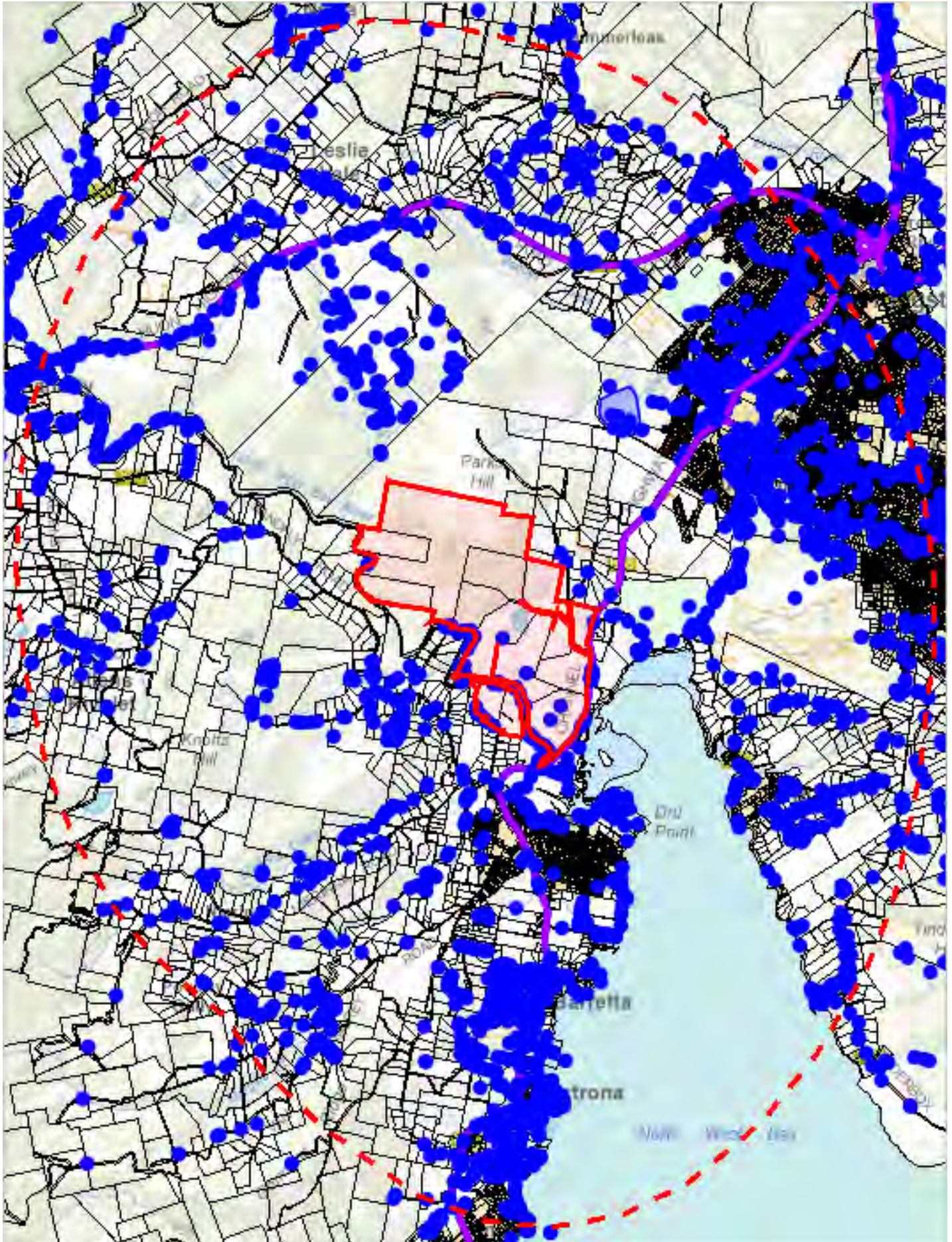
Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	nodding thistle	14	16-Nov-2022
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	slender thistle	2	16-Nov-2022
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i>	boneseed	13	05-Feb-2026
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> var. <i>arvense</i>	creeping thistle	3	05-Feb-2026
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	silver pampasgrass	1	13-Mar-1985
<i>Cortaderia</i> sp.	pampas grass	2	13-Mar-1985
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	english broom	2	16-Nov-2022
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	foxglove	5	21-Jan-2026
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	patersons curse	55	06-Jan-2026
<i>Erica holosericea</i>	silky heath	1	18-Sep-2012
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	spanish heath	21	17-Mar-2026
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	9	21-Jan-2026
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	montpellier broom or canary broom	9	05-Feb-2026
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	perforated st johns-wort	38	05-Jan-2026
<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	himalayan honeysuckle	4	21-Jan-2026
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	white horehound	10	18-Jan-2021
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	serrated tussock	1	13-Mar-2024
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	blackberry	5	18-Jan-2021
<i>Salix cinerea</i> subsp. <i>cinerea</i>	grey willow	18	27-Sep-2017
<i>Salix x fragilis</i> nothovar. <i>fragilis</i>	crack willow	1	13-Feb-1997
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	ragwort	2	18-Jan-2021
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	2	13-May-2003

Unverified Records

For more information about introduced weed species, please visit the following URL for contact details in your area:

<https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds>



515762, 5231596

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Tas Management Act Weeds within 5000 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

✎ Line Unverified

● Point Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

✎ Line Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



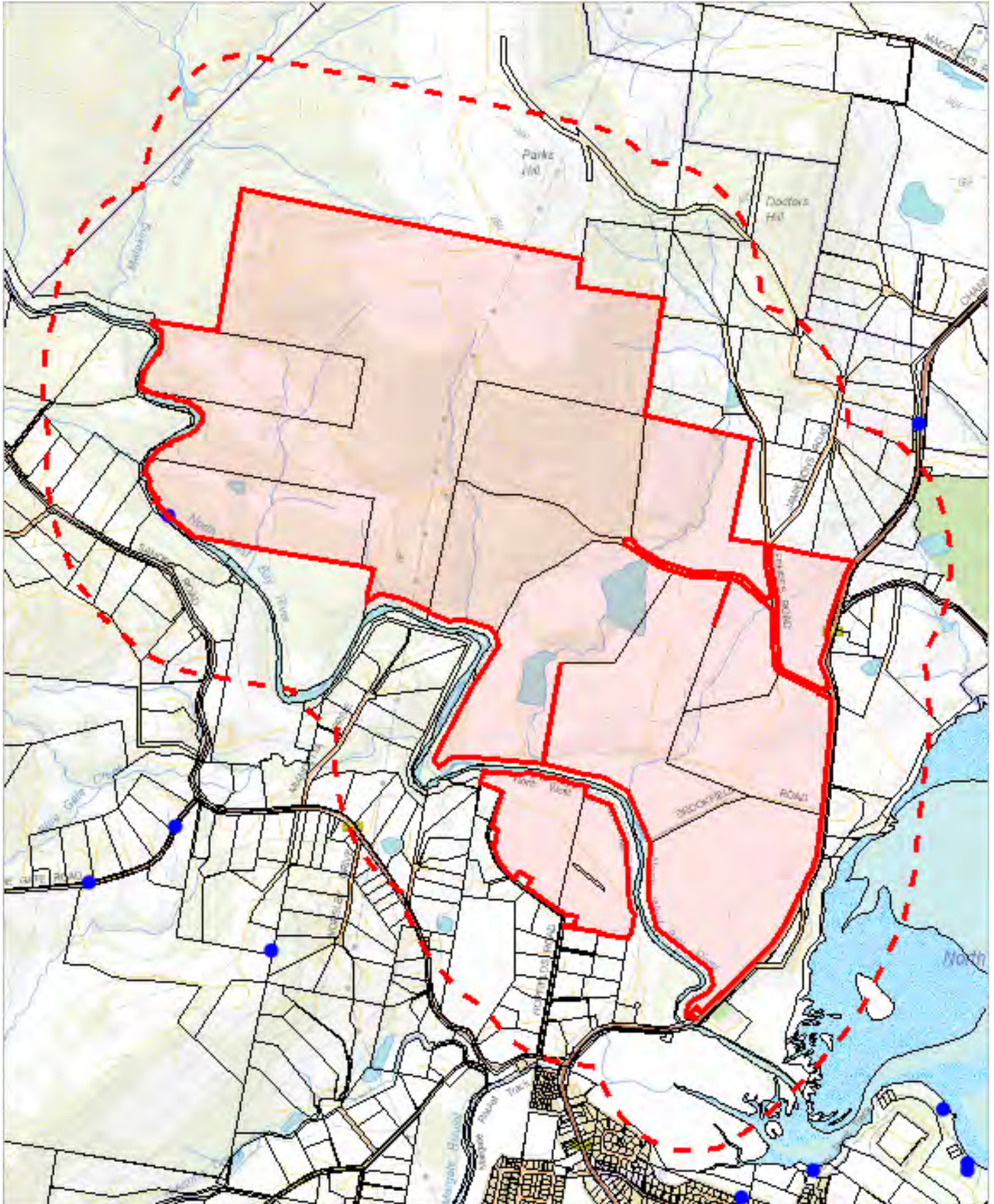
Tas Management Act Weeds within 5000 m

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Amsinckia calycina	hairy fiddleneck	89	29-Sep-2025
Asparagus asparagoides	bridal creeper	1	24-Jul-2009
Asparagus plumosus	common asparagus fern	1	27-Aug-2024
Asphodelus fistulosus	onion weed	1	29-Oct-2024
Berberis darwinii	darwins barberry	14	24-Jun-2024
Calluna vulgaris	heather	32	11-Mar-2026
Carduus nutans	nodding thistle	17	16-Nov-2022
Carduus pycnocephalus	slender thistle	58	03-Feb-2026
Carduus tenuiflorus	winged thistle	13	30-Oct-2019
Cenchrus macrourus	african feathergrass	12	18-Jan-2023
Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera	boneseed	601	16-Mar-2026
Cirsium arvense	californian thistle	2	01-Jan-1000
Cirsium arvense var. arvense	creeping thistle	107	19-Mar-2026
Coprosma robusta	karamu	34	18-Oct-2023
Cortaderia jubata	pink pampasgrass	35	23-Mar-2026
Cortaderia selloana	silver pampasgrass	63	14-May-2024
Cortaderia sp.	pampas grass	646	24-Mar-2026
Cytisus multiflorus	white spanish broom	1	27-Nov-2011
Cytisus scoparius	english broom	240	23-Feb-2026
Datura stramonium	common thornapple	17	19-Apr-2021
Digitalis purpurea	foxglove	146	16-Feb-2026
Echium plantagineum	patersons curse	625	06-Jan-2026
Echium vulgare	vipers bugloss	2	10-Dec-2024
Eragrostis curvula	african lovegrass	24	05-Dec-2023
Erica afra	african heath	2	31-Mar-2025
Erica arborea	tree heath	3	07-Nov-2018
Erica baccans	berryflower heath	39	15-Sep-2025
Erica caffra	african heath	3	15-Sep-2025
Erica holosericea	silky heath	5	18-Sep-2012
Erica lusitanica	spanish heath	1450	14-May-2026
Foeniculum vulgare	fennel	21	21-Jan-2026
Genista monspessulana	montpellier broom or canary broom	677	23-Feb-2026
Hypericum perforatum	perforated st johns-wort	62	05-Jan-2026
Ilex aquifolium	holly	93	20-Aug-2025
Lepidium draba	hoary cress	8	06-Sep-2021
Leycesteria formosa	himalayan honeysuckle	23	21-Jan-2026
Lycium ferocissimum	african boxthorn	47	05-Feb-2026
Marrubium vulgare	white horehound	13	29-Sep-2025
Nassella neesiana	chilean needlegrass	2	27-Mar-2025
Nassella tenuissima	mexican feather grass	4	18-Mar-2022
Nassella trichotoma	serrated tussock	30	16-Mar-2026
Opuntia sp.	prickly pear or cholla	4	15-Aug-2024
Pilosella aurantiaca subsp. aurantiaca	orange hawkweed	1	09-Mar-1998
Rubus anglocandicans	blackberry	25	21-Mar-2022
Rubus fruticosus	blackberry	359	27-Nov-2025
Rubus leucostachys	blackberry	10	04-Aug-2020
Rubus sp. (blackberry Tasmania)	blackberry	46	07-Mar-2022
Salix cinerea subsp. cinerea	grey willow	136	25-Nov-2020
Salix matsudana	sallow willow	4	18-Jan-2024
Salix x fragilis nothovar. fragilis	crack willow	25	13-Nov-2024
Salix x rubens	basket willow	3	20-Jan-2004
Salix x sepulcralis nothovar. chrysocoma	golden weeping willow	1	22-Oct-2003
Senecio jacobaea	ragwort	69	03-Feb-2026
Ulex europaeus	gorse	383	19-Mar-2026
Urospermum dalechampii	false dandelion	1	05-Nov-2019

Unverified Records

For more information about introduced weed species, please visit the following URL for contact details in your area:



519070, 5236103

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Priority Weeds within 500 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

✎ Line Unverified

● Point Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

✎ Line Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Priority Weeds within 500 m

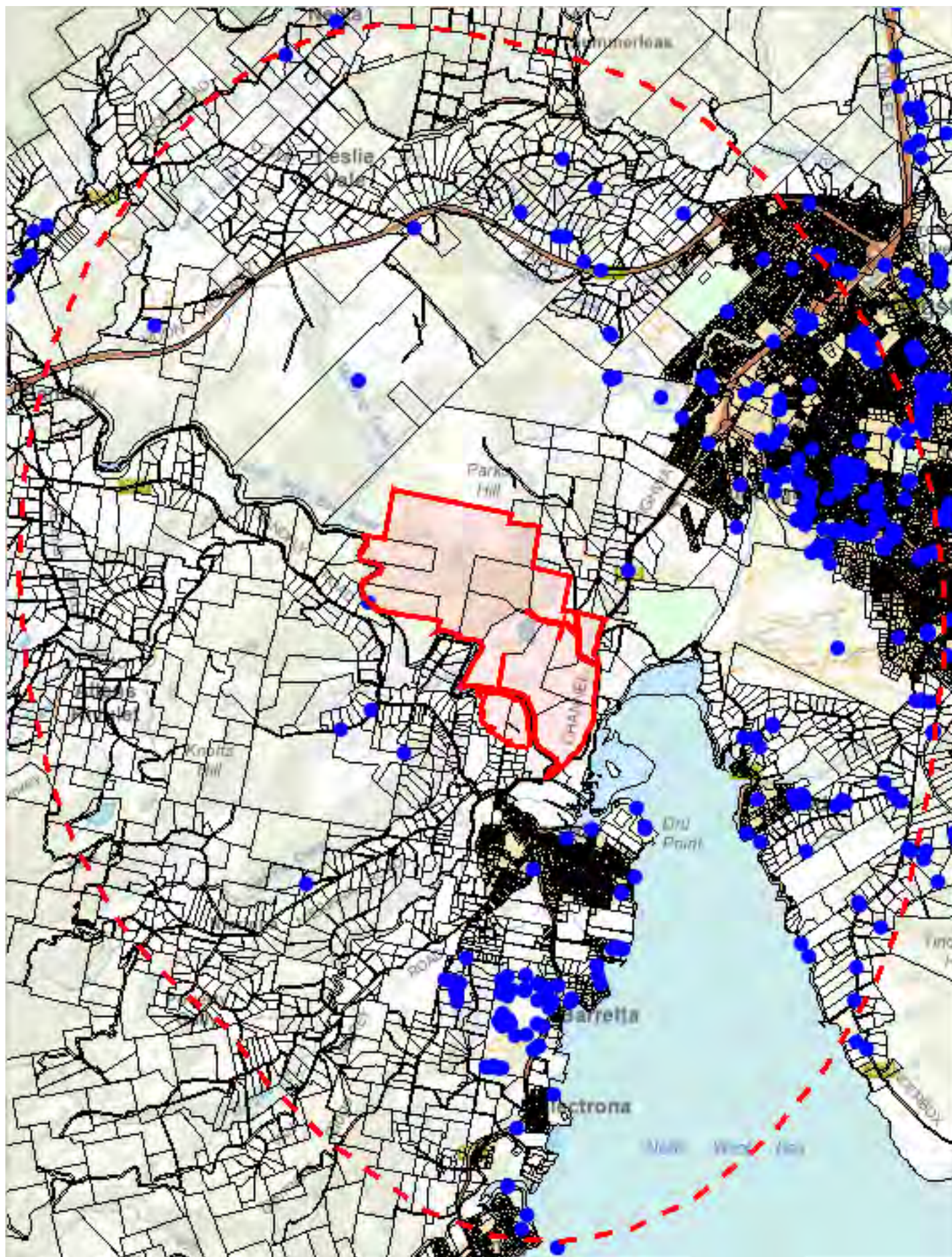
Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Dipsacus fullonum	wild teasel	1	20-Feb-2022

Unverified Records

For more information about introduced weed species, please visit the following URL for contact details in your area:

<https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds>



Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Priority Weeds within 5000 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

- Point Verified

●

Point Unverified

▬

Line Verified

▬

Line Unverified

▭

Polygon Verified

▭

Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Priority Weeds within 5000 m

Verified Records

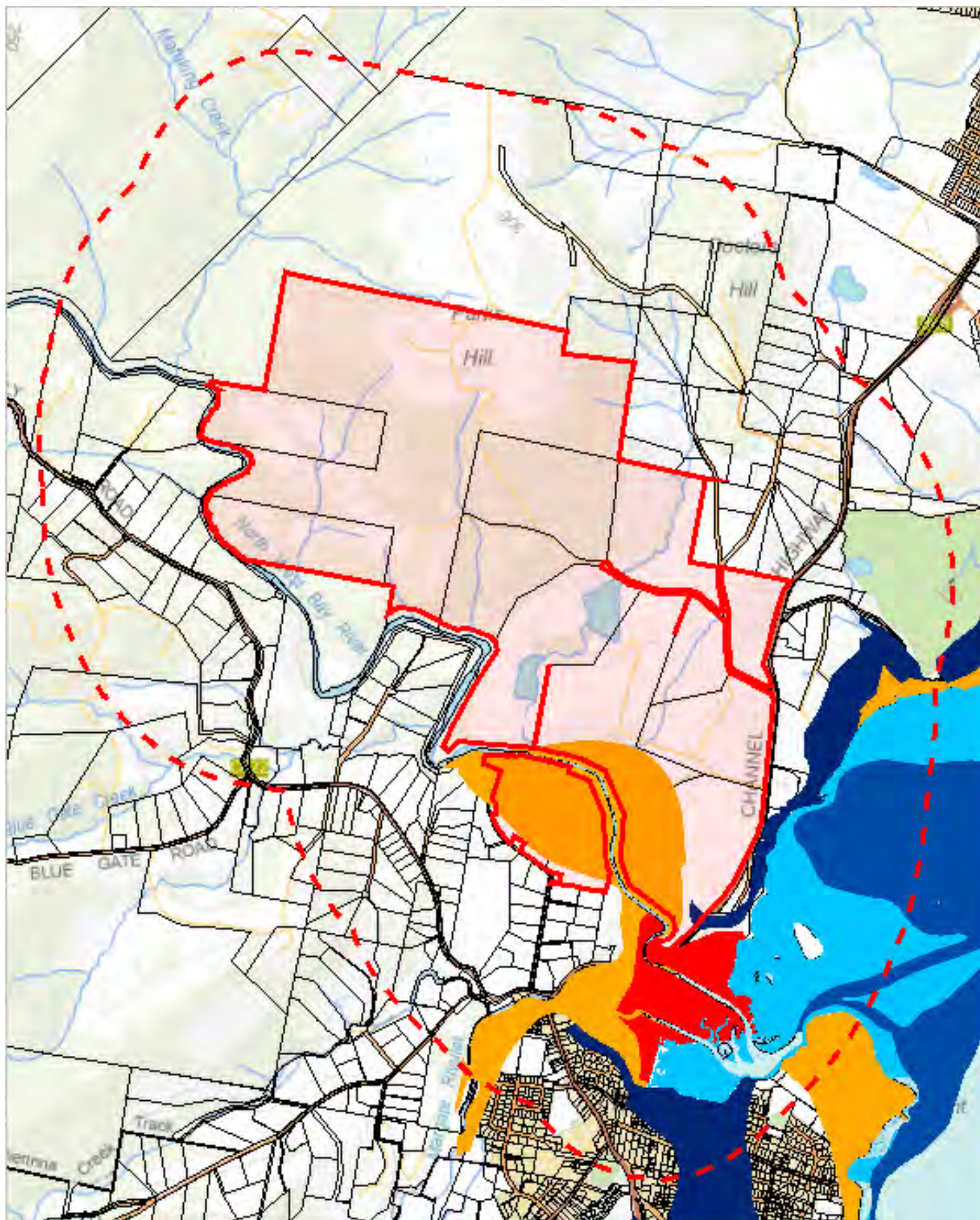
Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Acacia baileyana	cootamundra wattle	51	20-Feb-2025
Acacia howittii	sticky wattle	55	25-Sep-2025
Achillea millefolium	yarrow	1	27-Apr-2020
Billardiera heterophylla	bluebell creeper	170	27-Jan-2026
Cenchrus clandestinus	kikuyu grass	1	17-May-2017
Dipsacus fullonum	wild teasel	3	17-Aug-2022
Echium candicans	pride-of-madeira	19	26-Aug-2023
Gomphocarpus fruticosus subsp. fruticosus	swanplant	3	01-Apr-2025
Grevillea rosmarinifolia	rosemary grevillea	12	14-Apr-2025
Iris pseudacorus	yellow flag iris	4	09-Apr-2025
Opuntia elatior	prickly pear	1	15-Aug-2024
Pittosporum undulatum	sweet pittosporum	224	16-Mar-2026
Polygala myrtifolia	myrtleleaf milkwort	5	17-Jul-2025
Prunus laurocerasus	cherry laurel	3	24-Jun-2022
Reseda luteola	weld	22	18-Sep-2025
Salix x pendulina var. pendulina	weeping willow	2	23-Jul-2010
Schinus terebinthifolius	broadleaf pepper tree	1	14-Nov-2011
Tradescantia fluminensis	wandering creeper	2	28-Sep-2021
Verbascum thapsus	great mullein	11	20-May-2025
Watsonia meriana var. bulbillifera	bulbil watsonia	14	24-Jul-2025

Unverified Records

For more information about introduced weed species, please visit the following URL for contact details in your area:

<https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds>

*** No Geoconservation sites found within 1000 metres. ***



518702, 5235602

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Acid Sulfate Soils within 1000 metres

Legend: Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils (0 - 20m AHD)

 High  Low  Extremely Low

Legend: Inland Acid Sulfate Soils (>20m AHD)

 High  Low  Extremely Low

Legend: Marine Subaqueous/Intertidal Acid Sulfate Soil

 High (Intertidal)  High (Subtidal)

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Acid Sulfate Soils within 1000 metres

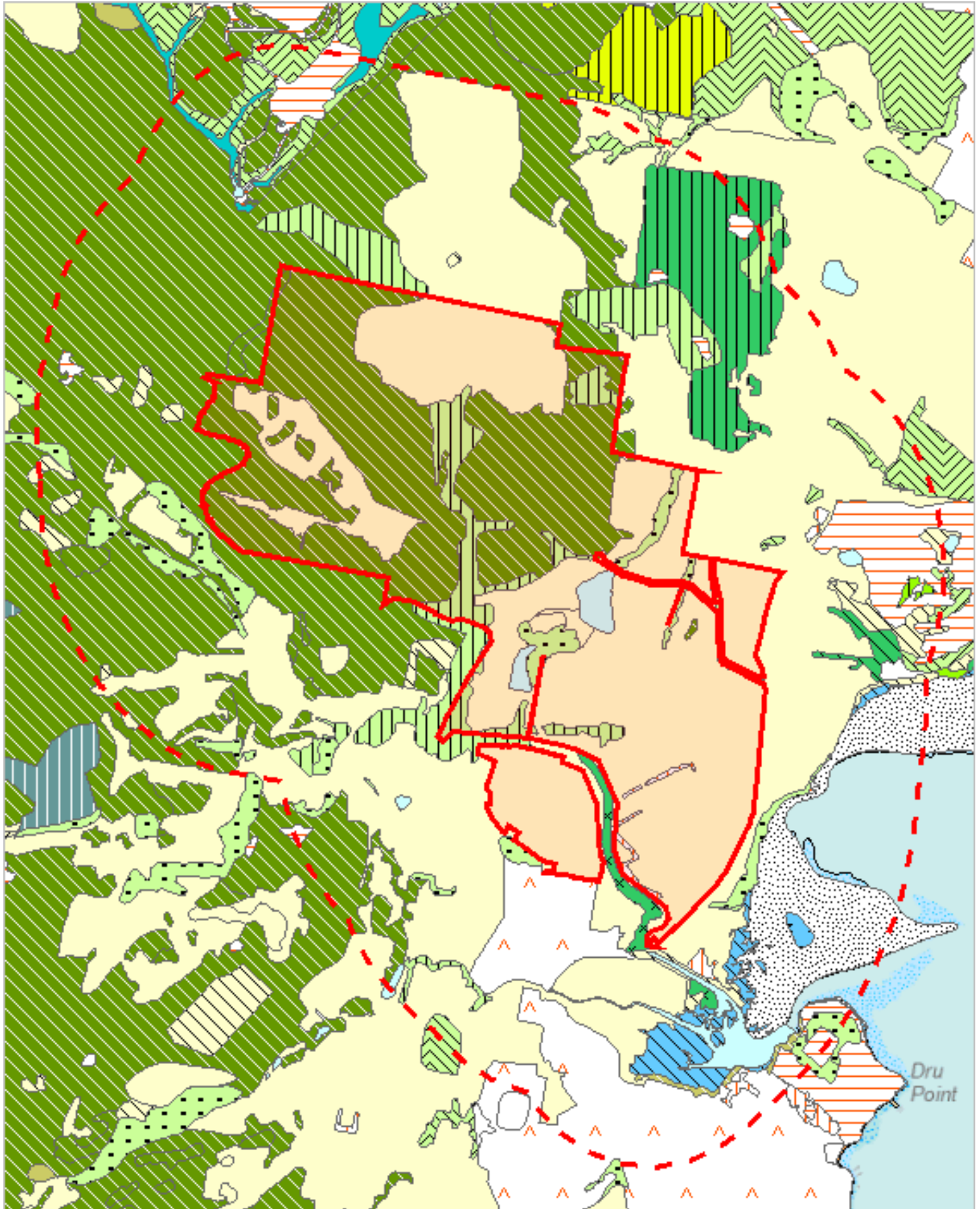
Dataset Name	Acid Sulfate Soil Probability	Acid Sulfate Soil Atlas	Description
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	Extremely Low	Ci(p3)	Extremely low probability of occurrence (1-5% of mapping unit). with occurrences in small areas. Sandplains and dunes 2-10m AHD, ASS generally below 1m from the surface. Heath, forests. Holocene or Pleistocene. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	Extremely Low	Cj(p3)	Extremely low probability of occurrence (1-5% of mapping unit). with occurrences in small areas. Sandplains and dunes >10m AHD, ASS generally below 1m from the surface. Heath, forests. Mainly Pleistocene. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	High	Ae(p3)	High probability of occurrence (>70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Floodplains <2m AHD, ASS generally within upper 1m. Grasslands, reedlands and wetland forests. (e.g Melaleuca, Casuarina). Includes backplains. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	Low	Bf(p3)	Low probability of occurrence (6-70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Floodplains 2-4m AHD, ASS generally below 1m from the surface, generally wetland forests. (e.g Melaleuca, Casuarina). Includes plains and levees. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	Low	Bg(p3)	Low probability of occurrence (6-70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Floodplains >4m AHD, ASS generally below 3m from the surface, generally forests. Includes plains and levees. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	Low	Bi(p3)	Low probability of occurrence (6-70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Sandplains and dunes 2-10m AHD, ASS generally below 1m from the surface. Heath, forests. Holocene or Pleistocene. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	Low	Bu(p3)	Low probability of occurrence (6-70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Unclassified - Insufficient landscape information available to classify map unit. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Marine Subaqueous and Intertidal Acid Sulfate Soils	High	Aa(p3)	High probability of occurrence (>70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Subaqueous material in subtidal wetland, PASS material and/or MBO. Often seagrasses. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.
Marine Subaqueous and Intertidal Acid Sulfate Soils	High	Ab(p3)	High probability of occurrence (>70% chance of occurrence in mapping unit). Intertidal flats, PASS generally within upper 1m. Potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) = sulfidic material (Isbell 1996 p.122). No necessary analytical data are available but confidence is fair, based on a knowledge of similar soils in similar environments.

For more information about Acid Sulfate Soils, please contact Land Management Enquiries.

Telephone: (03) 6777 2227

Email: LandManagement.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

Address: 171 Westbury Road, Prospect, Tasmania, Australia, 7250



518702, 5235602

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Legend: TASVEG 5.0

	(DAC) Eucalyptus amygdalina coastal forest and woodland
	(DAD) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on dolerite
	(DAM) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest on mudstone
	(DAS) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone
	(DAZ) Eucalyptus amygdalina inland forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits
	(DBA) Eucalyptus barberi forest and woodland
	(DCO) Eucalyptus coccifera forest and woodland
	(DCR) Eucalyptus cordata forest
	(DDE) Eucalyptus tasmaniensis dry forest and woodland
	(DDP) Eucalyptus dalrympleana - Eucalyptus pauciflora forest and woodland
	(DFP) Furneaux peppermint forest
	(DGL) Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland
	(DGW) Eucalyptus gunnii woodland
	(DKW) King Island Eucalypt woodland
	(DMO) Eucalyptus morrisbyi forest and woodland
	(DMW) Midlands woodland complex
	(DNI) Eucalyptus nitida dry forest and woodland
	(DOB) Eucalyptus obliqua dry forest
	(DOV) Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland
	(DOW) Eucalyptus ovata heathy woodland
	(DPD) Eucalyptus pauciflora forest and woodland on dolerite
	(DPE) Eucalyptus perriniana forest and woodland
	(DPO) Eucalyptus pauciflora forest and woodland not on dolerite
	(DPU) Eucalyptus pulchella forest and woodland
	(DRI) Eucalyptus risdonii forest and woodland
	(DRO) Eucalyptus rodwayi forest and woodland
	(DSC) Eucalyptus amygdalina - Eucalyptus obliqua damp sclerophyll forest
	(DSG) Eucalyptus sieberi forest and woodland on granite
	(DSO) Eucalyptus sieberi forest and woodland not on granite
	(DTD) Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on dolerite
	(DTG) Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on granite
	(DTO) Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments
	(DVC) Eucalyptus viminalis - Eucalyptus globulus coastal forest and woodland
	(DVF) Eucalyptus viminalis Furneaux forest and woodland
	(DVG) Eucalyptus viminalis grassy forest and woodland
	(HCH) Alpine coniferous heathland
	(HCM) Cushion moorland
	(HHE) Eastern alpine heathland
	(HHW) Western alpine heathland
	(HSE) Eastern alpine sedgeland
	(HSW) Western alpine sedgeland/herbland
	(HUE) Eastern alpine vegetation (undifferentiated)
	(FAC) Improved pasture with native tree canopy
	(FAL) Agricultural land
	(FMG) Marram grassland
	(FPE) Permanent easements
	(FPF) Pteridium esculentum fernland
	(FPH) Plantations for silviculture - hardwood
	(FPS) Plantations for silviculture - softwood
	(FPU) Unverified plantations for silviculture
	(FRG) Regenerating cleared land
	(FSM) Spartina marshland
	(FUM) Extra-urban miscellaneous
	(FUR) Urban areas
	(FWU) Weed infestation
	(MBE) Eastern buttongrass moorland
	(MBP) Pure buttongrass moorland
	(MBR) Sparse buttongrass moorland on slopes
	(MBS) Buttongrass moorland with emergent shrubs

TASVEG 5.0 Communities within 1000 metres

	(MBU) Buttongrass moorland (undifferentiated)
	(MBW) Western buttongrass moorland
	(MDS) Subalpine <i>Diplarrena latifolia</i> rushland
	(MGH) Highland grassy sedgeland
	(MRR) Restionaceae rushland
	(MSW) Western lowland sedgeland
	(GCL) Lowland grassland complex
	(GHC) Coastal grass and herbfield
	(GPH) Highland <i>Poa</i> grassland
	(GPL) Lowland <i>Poa labillardierei</i> grassland
	(GRP) Rockplate grassland
	(GSL) Lowland grassy sedgeland
	(GTL) Lowland <i>Themeda triandra</i> grassland
	(NAD) <i>Acacia dealbata</i> forest
	(NAF) <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> swamp forest
	(NAL) <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> forest
	(NAR) <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> forest on rises
	(NAV) <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> forest
	(NBA) <i>Bursaria</i> - <i>Acacia</i> woodland
	(NBS) <i>Banksia serrata</i> woodland
	(NCR) <i>Callitris rhomboidea</i> forest
	(NLA) <i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> - <i>Acacia mucronata</i> forest
	(NLE) <i>Leptospermum</i> forest
	(NLM) <i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> - <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> swamp forest
	(NLN) Subalpine <i>Leptospermum nitidum</i> woodland
	(NME) <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> swamp forest
	(OAQ) Water, sea
	(ORO) Lichen lithosere
	(OSM) Sand, mud
	(RCO) Coastal rainforest
	(RFE) Rainforest fernland
	(RFS) <i>Nothofagus gunnii</i> rainforest scrub
	(RHP) <i>Lagarostrobos franklinii</i> rainforest and scrub
	(RKF) <i>Athrotaxis selaginoides</i> - <i>Nothofagus gunnii</i> short rainforest
	(RKP) <i>Athrotaxis selaginoides</i> rainforest
	(RKS) <i>Athrotaxis selaginoides</i> subalpine scrub
	(RKX) Highland rainforest scrub with dead <i>Athrotaxis selaginoides</i>
	(RML) <i>Nothofagus</i> - <i>Leptospermum</i> short rainforest
	(RMS) <i>Nothofagus</i> - <i>Phyllocladus</i> short rainforest
	(RMT) <i>Nothofagus</i> - <i>Atherosperma</i> rainforest
	(RMU) <i>Nothofagus</i> rainforest (undifferentiated)
	(RPF) <i>Athrotaxis cupressoides</i> - <i>Nothofagus gunnii</i> short rainforest
	(RPP) <i>Athrotaxis cupressoides</i> rainforest
	(RPW) <i>Athrotaxis cupressoides</i> open woodland
	(RSH) Highland low rainforest and scrub
	(AAP) Alkaline pans
	(AHF) Freshwater aquatic herbland
	(AHL) Lacustrine herbland
	(AHS) Saline aquatic herbland
	(ARS) Saline sedgeland / rushland
	(ASF) Freshwater aquatic sedgeland and rushland
	(ASP) Sphagnum peatland
	(ASS) Succulent saline herbland
	(AUS) Saltmarsh (undifferentiated)
	(AWU) Wetland (undifferentiated)
	(SAL) <i>Acacia longifolia</i> coastal scrub
	(SBM) <i>Banksia marginata</i> wet scrub
	(SBR) Broad-leaf scrub
	(SCA) Coastal scrub on alkaline sands
	(SCH) Coastal heathland
	(SCL) Heathland on calcareous substrates

TASVEG 5.0 Communities within 1000 metres

	{SED} Eastern scrub on dolerite
	{SHS} Subalpine heathland
	{SHW} Wet heathland
	{SKA} Kunzea ambigua regrowth scrub
	{SLG} Leptospermum glaucescens heathland and scrub
	{SLL} Leptospermum lanigerum scrub
	{SLS} Leptospermum scoparium heathland and scrub
	{SMM} Melaleuca squamea heathland
	{SMP} Melaleuca pustulata scrub
	{SMR} Melaleuca squarrosa scrub
	{SRE} Eastern riparian scrub
	{SRF} Leptospermum with rainforest scrub
	{SRH} Rookery halophytic herbland
	{SSC} Coastal scrub
	{SSK} Scrub complex on King Island
	{SSW} Western subalpine scrub
	{SSZ} Spray zone coastal complex
	{SWR} Western regrowth complex
	{SWW} Western wet scrub
	{WBR} Eucalyptus brookeriana wet forest
	{WDA} Eucalyptus dalrympleana forest
	{WDB} Eucalyptus tasmaniensis forest with broad-leaf shrubs
	{WDL} Eucalyptus tasmaniensis forest over Leptospermum
	{WDR} Eucalyptus tasmaniensis forest over rainforest
	{WDU} Eucalyptus tasmaniensis wet forest (undifferentiated)
	{WGL} Eucalyptus globulus King Island forest
	{WGL} Eucalyptus globulus wet forest
	{WNL} Eucalyptus nitida forest over Leptospermum
	{WNR} Eucalyptus nitida forest over rainforest
	{WNU} Eucalyptus nitida wet forest (undifferentiated)
	{WOB} Eucalyptus obliqua forest with broad-leaf shrubs
	{WOL} Eucalyptus obliqua forest over Leptospermum
	{WOR} Eucalyptus obliqua forest over rainforest
	{WOU} Eucalyptus obliqua wet forest (undifferentiated)
	{WRE} Eucalyptus regnans forest
	{WSU} Eucalyptus subcrenulata forest and woodland
	{WVI} Eucalyptus viminalis wet forest

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



TASVEG 5.0 Communities within 1000 metres

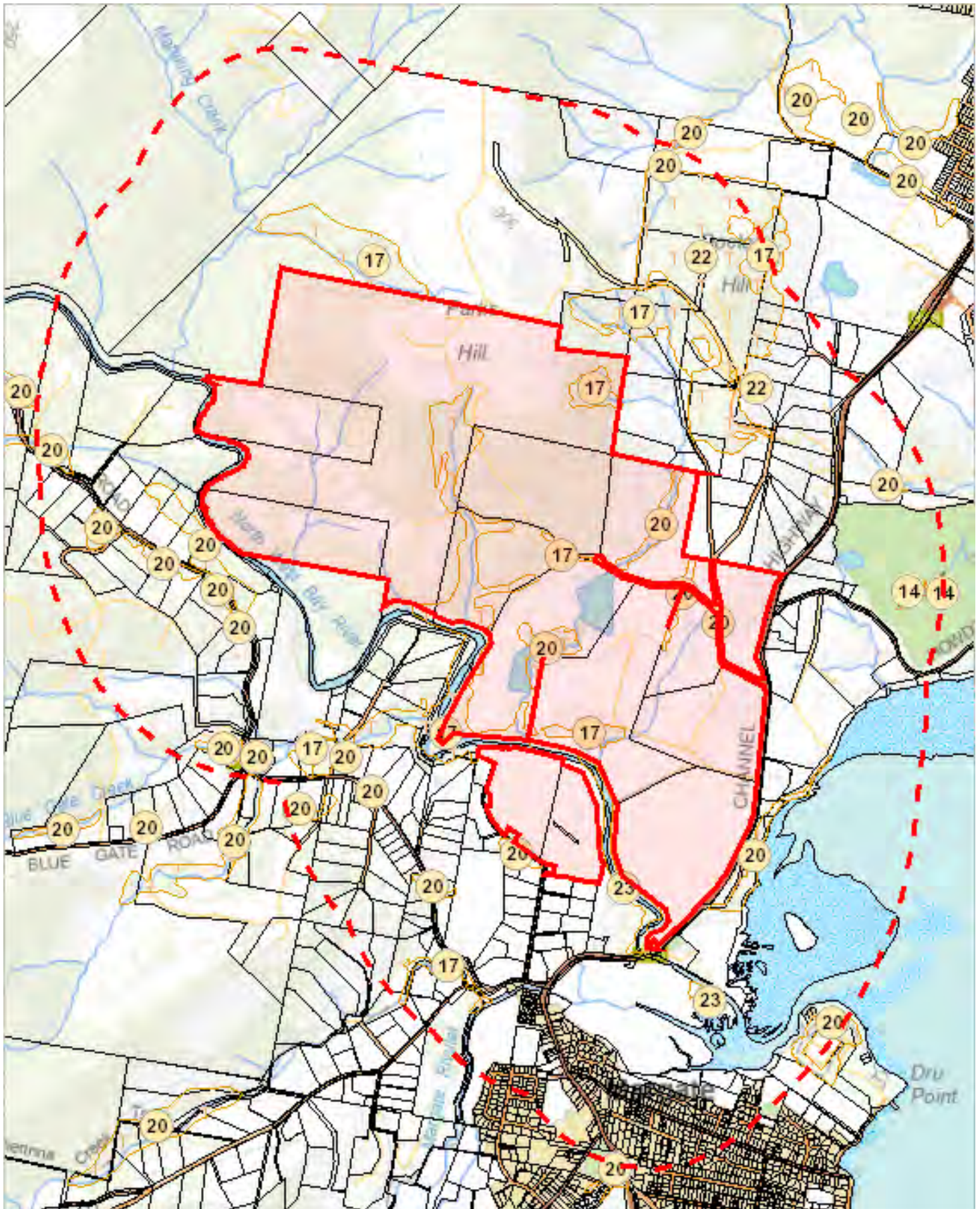
Code	Community	Notable Tree
ARS	(ARS) Saline sedgeland / rushland	
ASS	(ASS) Succulent saline herbland	
DAS	(DAS) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone	
DGL	(DGL) Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland	
DOB	(DOB) Eucalyptus obliqua dry forest	
DOV	(DOV) Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland	
DPU	(DPU) Eucalyptus pulchella forest and woodland	
DTO	(DTO) Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments	
DVC	(DVC) Eucalyptus viminalis - Eucalyptus globulus coastal forest and woodland	
DVG	(DVG) Eucalyptus viminalis grassy forest and woodland	
FAL	(FAL) Agricultural land	(EM) E. pulchella
FAL	(FAL) Agricultural land	
FPU	(FPU) Unverified plantations for silviculture	
FRG	(FRG) Regenerating cleared land	(EA) E. amygdalina
FRG	(FRG) Regenerating cleared land	(EM) E. pulchella
FRG	(FRG) Regenerating cleared land	
FUM	(FUM) Extra-urban miscellaneous	
FUR	(FUR) Urban areas	(EV) E. viminalis
FUR	(FUR) Urban areas	
NAV	(NAV) Allocasuarina verticillata forest	
OAQ	(OAQ) Water, sea	
OSM	(OSM) Sand, mud	
WOB	(WOB) Eucalyptus obliqua forest with broad-leaf shrubs	

For more information contact: Coordinator, Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program.

Telephone: (03) 6165 4320

Email: TVMMPsupport@nre.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000



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Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Threatened Communities (TNVC 2025) within 1000 metres

Legend: Threatened Communities

- ☐ 1 - Alkaline pans
- ☐ 2 - Allocasuarina littoralis forest
- ☐ 3 - Athrotaxis cupressoides/Nothofagus gunnii short rainforest
- ☐ 4 - Athrotaxis cupressoides open woodland
- ☐ 5 - Athrotaxis cupressoides rainforest
- ☐ 6 - Athrotaxis selaginoides/Nothofagus gunnii short rainforest
- ☐ 7 - Athrotaxis selaginoides rainforest
- ☐ 8 - Athrotaxis selaginoides subalpine scrub
- ☐ 9 - Banksia marginata wet scrub
- ☐ 10 - Banksia serrata woodland
- ☐ 11 - Callitris rhomboidea forest
- ☐ 13 - Cushion moorland
- ☐ 14 - Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone
- ☐ 15 - Eucalyptus amygdalina inland forest and woodland on cainozoic deposits
- ☐ 16 - Eucalyptus brookeriana wet forest
- ☐ 17 - Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland
- ☐ 18 - Eucalyptus globulus King Island forest
- ☐ 19 - Eucalyptus morrisbyi forest and woodland
- ☐ 20 - Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland
- ☐ 21 - Eucalyptus risdonii forest and woodland
- ☐ 22 - Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments
- ☐ 23 - Eucalyptus viminalis - Eucalyptus globulus coastal forest and woodland
- ☐ 24 - Eucalyptus viminalis Furneaux forest and woodland
- ☐ 25 - Eucalyptus viminalis wet forest
- ☐ 26 - Heathland on calcareous substrates
- ☐ 27 - Heathland scrub complex at Wingaroo
- ☐ 28 - Highland grassy sedge land
- ☐ 29 - Highland Poa grassland
- ☐ 30 - Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest
- ☐ 31 - Melaleuca pustulata scrub
- ☐ 32 - Notelaea - Pomaderris - Beyeria forest
- ☐ 33 - Rainforest fernland
- ☐ 34 - Riparian scrub
- ☐ 35 - Seabird rookery complex
- ☐ 36 - Sphagnum peatland
- ☐ 36A - Spray zone coastal complex
- ☐ 37 - Subalpine Diplarrena latifolia rushland
- ☐ 38 - Subalpine Leptospermum nitidum woodland
- ☐ 39 - Wetlands

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened Communities (TNVC 2025) within 1000 metres

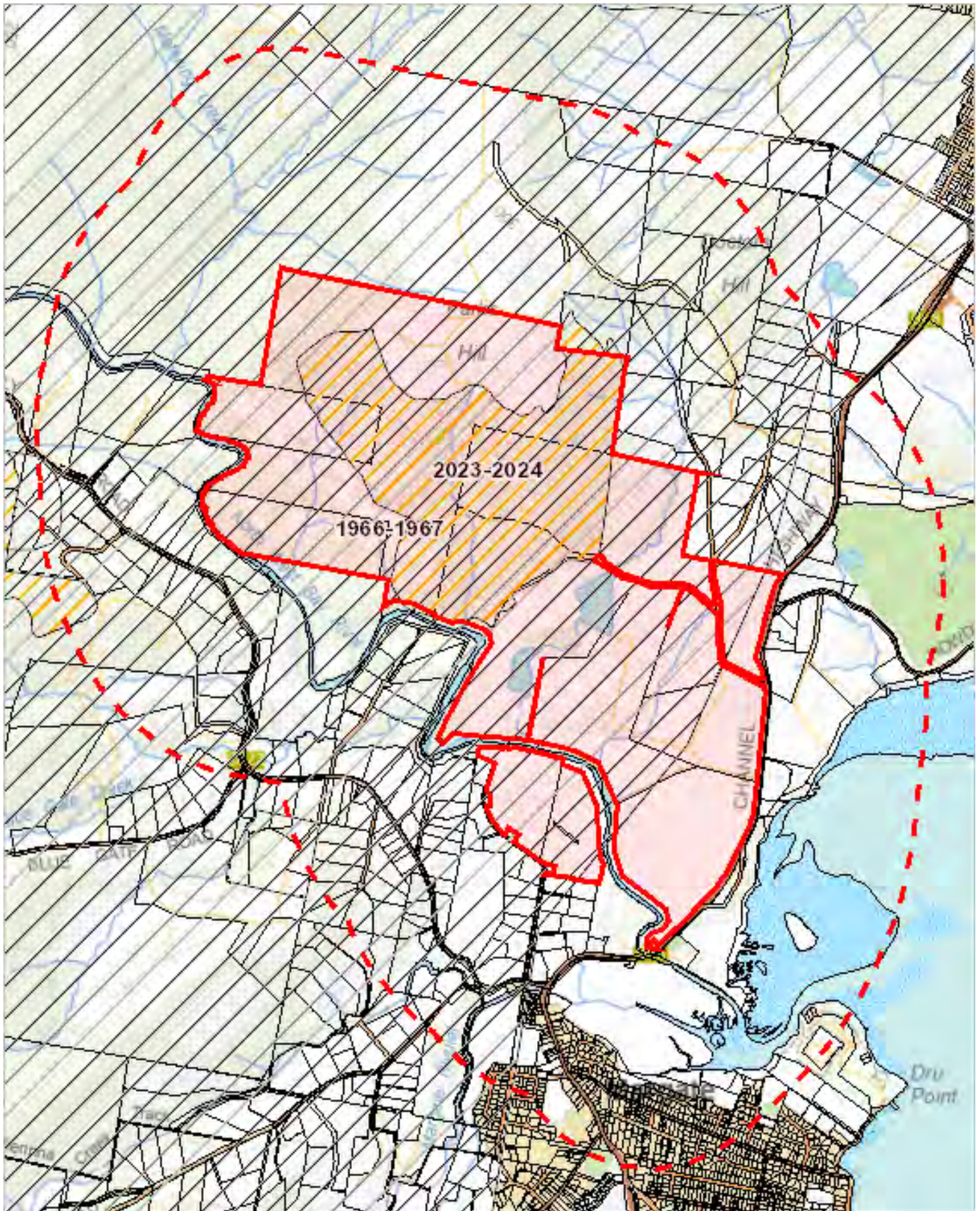
Scheduled Community Id	Scheduled Community Name
14	Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone
17	Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland
20	Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland
22	Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments
23	Eucalyptus viminalis - Eucalyptus globulus coastal forest and woodland

For more information contact: Coordinator, Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program.

Telephone: (03) 6165 4320

Email: TVMMPsupport@nre.tas.gov.au

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Fire History (All) within 1000 metres

Legend: Fire History All

- ☒ Bushfire-Unknown Category
- ☒ Bushfire
- ☒ Completed Planned Burn

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Fire History (All) within 1000 metres

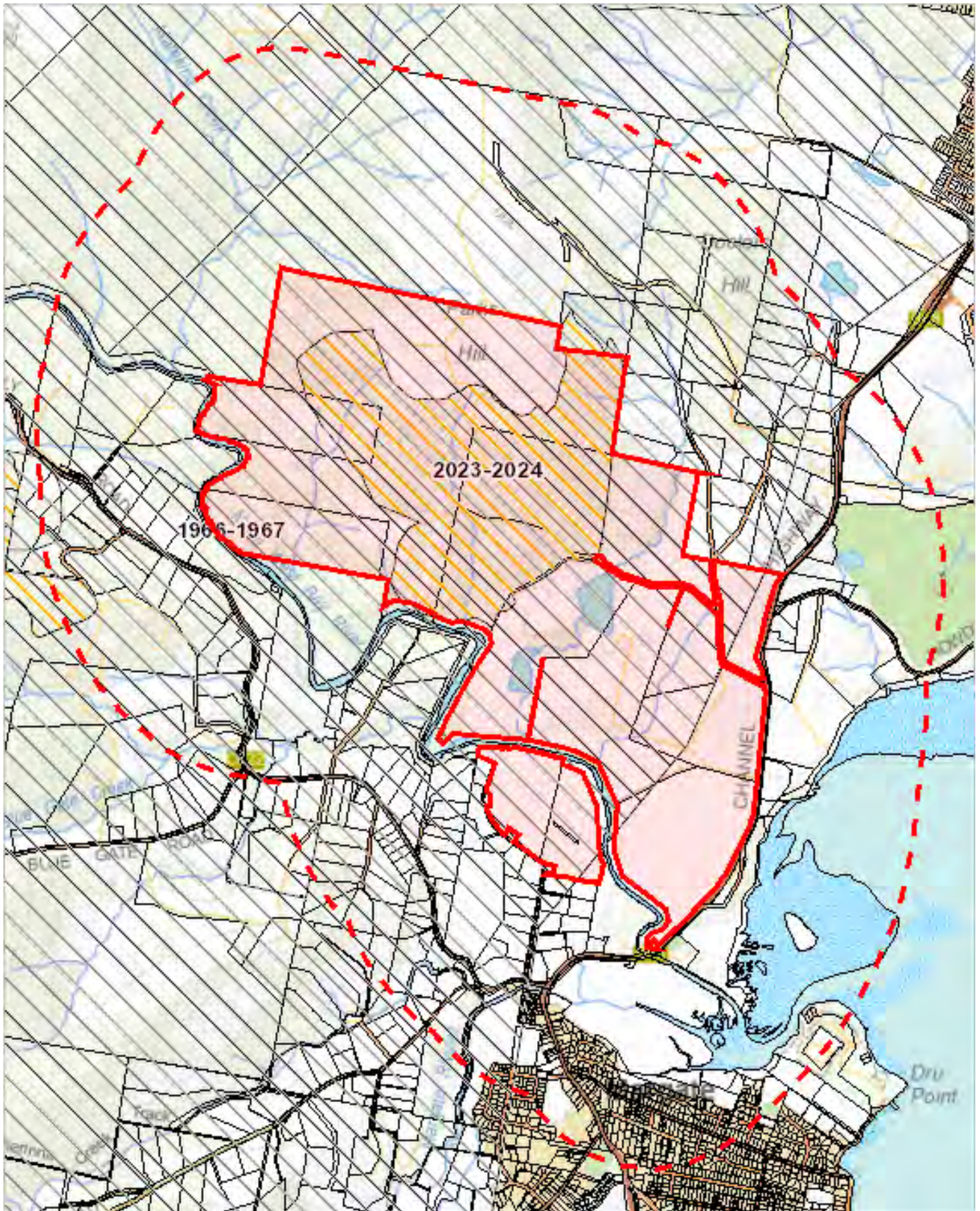
Incident Number	Fire Name	Ignition Date	Fire Type	Ignition Cause	Fire Area (HA)
147749	Sandfly Road	12-Jun-2008	Bushfire	Undetermined	11.86809062
1702	Sandfly	01-Jan-1988	Bushfire	Undetermined	15.45172852
TSM702BU	Parks Hill	01-Nov-2023	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	116.7312272
TSZ011BU	Hickmans Hill	08-Nov-2022	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	77.06581585
	1967 Fire	07-Feb-1967	Bushfire	Undetermined	198781.03618169

For more information about Fire History, please contact the Manager Community Protection Planning, Tasmania Fire Service.

Telephone: 1800 000 699

Email: planning@fire.tas.gov.au

Address: cnr Argyle and Melville Streets, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000



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Fire History (Last Burnt) within 1000 metres

Legend: Fire History Last

-  Bushfire-Unknown category
-  Completed Planned Burn

 Bushfire

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Fire History (Last Burnt) within 1000 metres

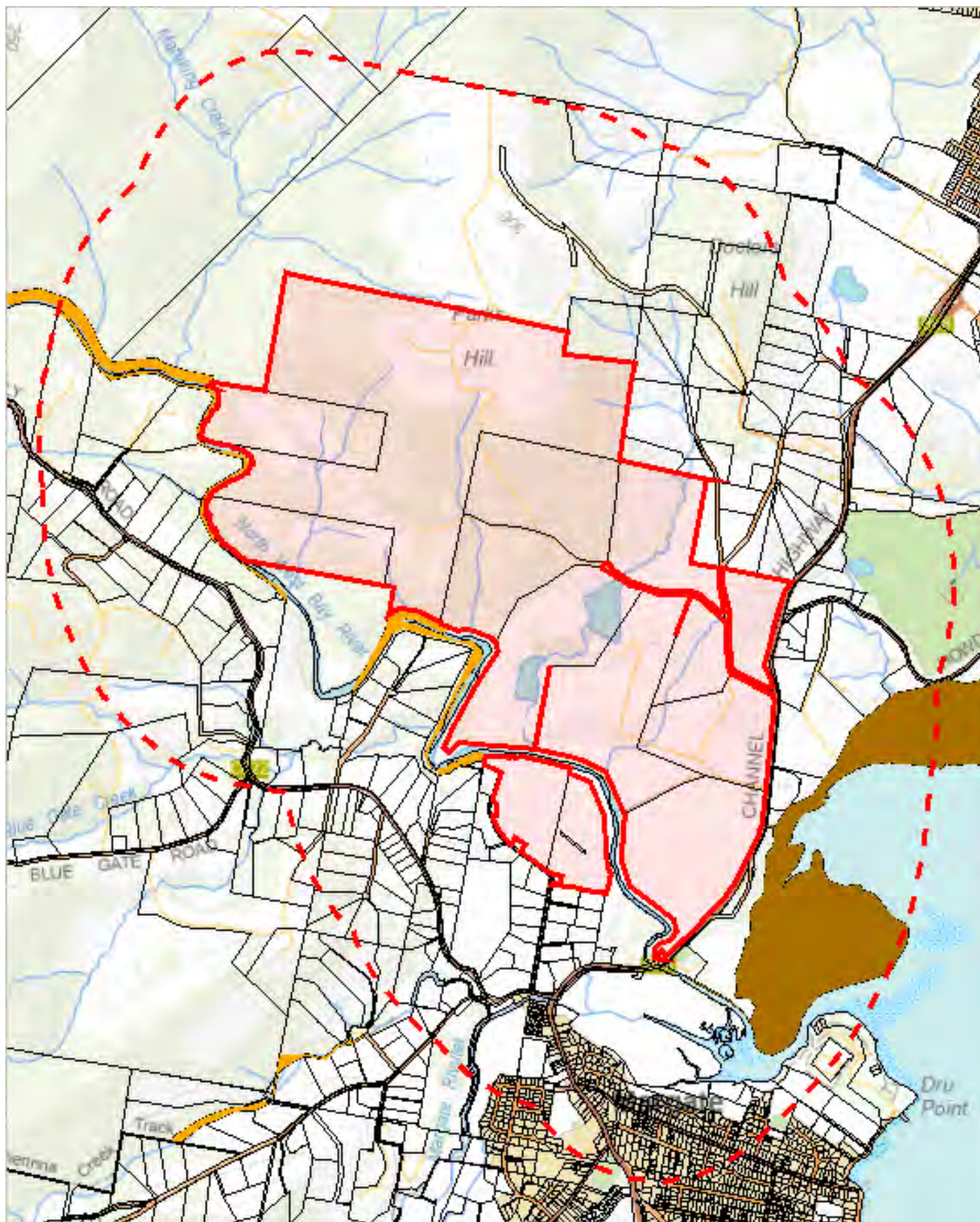
Incident Number	Fire Name	Ignition Date	Fire Type	Ignition Cause	Fire Area (HA)
147749	Sandfly Road	12-Jun-2008	Bushfire	Undetermined	11.86809062
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For more information about Fire History, please contact the Manager Community Protection Planning, Tasmania Fire Service.

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Email: planning@fire.tas.gov.au

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Reserves within 1000 metres

Legend: Tasmanian Reserve Estate

-  Conservation Area
-  Conservation Area and Conservation Covenant (NCA)
-  Game Reserve
-  Historic Site
-  Indigenous Protected Area
-  National Park
-  Nature Reserve
-  Nature Recreation Area
-  Regional Reserve
-  State Reserve
-  Wellington Park
-  Other Public Authority Land within TWWHA
-  Future Potential Production Forest
-  Informal Reserve on Permanent Timber Production Zone Land or STT managed land
-  Informal Reserve on other public land
-  Roadside Conservation Site
-  Conservation Covenant (NCA)
-  Private Nature Reserve and Conservation Covenant (NCA)
-  Private Sanctuary and Conservation Covenant (NCA)
-  Private Sanctuary
-  Private land within TWWHA
-  Private land within other WHA (Convict Sites)
-  Management Agreement
-  Stewardship Agreement
-  Part 5 Agreement (Meander Dam Offset)
-  Other Private Reserve

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



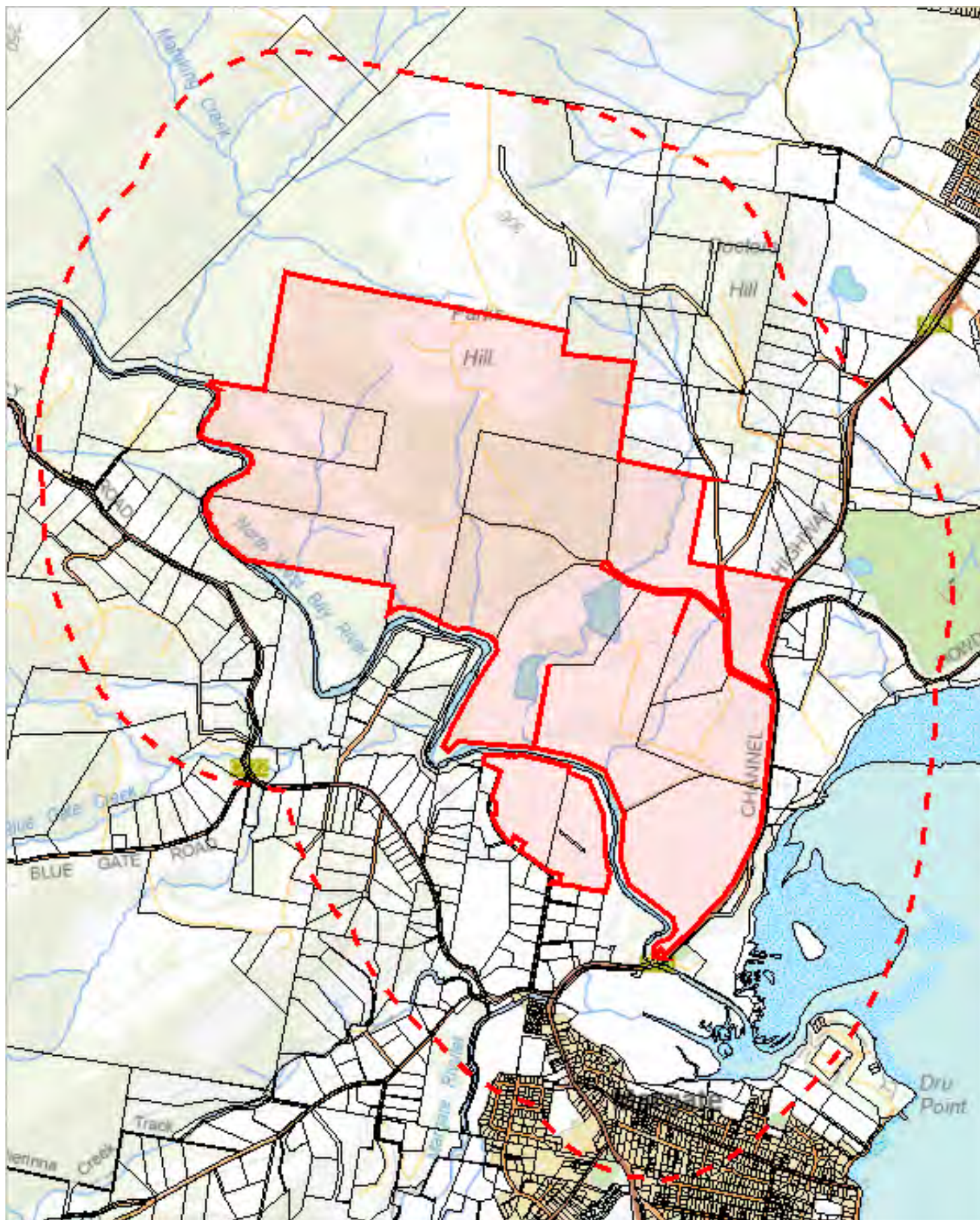
Reserves within 1000 metres

Name	Classification	Status	Area (HA)
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.01097234
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.01305729
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.01320327
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.01373724
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.01477007
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.01579909
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.02130483
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.02587223
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.02842513
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.03018082
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.0310494
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.05476236
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.05700277
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.05822127
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.06808107
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.080822
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.16249614
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.18810371
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.18871344
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.36750297
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	0.50303096
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	1.39259407
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	6.62756614
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	28.47372647
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	36.50888814
	Informal Reserve on other public land	Informal Reserve	0.09574333
	Informal Reserve on other public land	Informal Reserve	0.14628658
	Informal Reserve on other public land	Informal Reserve	0.37234745
	Informal Reserve on other public land	Informal Reserve	0.44193826
	Informal Reserve on other public land	Informal Reserve	2.01608966
	Informal Reserve on other public land	Informal Reserve	4.53696496
	Informal Reserve on other public land	Informal Reserve	14.29274011

For more information about the Tasmanian Reserve Estate, please contact the Natural Values Science Services Branch.

Email: LandManagement.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000



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Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters

Legend: Biosecurity Risk Species

- Point Verified
- Point Unverified
- Line Unverified
- Polygon Verified
- Line Verified
- Polygon Unverified

Legend: Hygiene infrastructure

- Location Point Verified
- Location Point Unverified
- Location Line Verified
- Location Line Unverified
- Location Polygon Verified
- Location Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters

Verified Species of biosecurity risk

No verified species of biosecurity risk found within 1000 metres

Unverified Species of biosecurity risk

No unverified species of biosecurity risk found within 1000 metres

Generic Biosecurity Guidelines

The level and type of hygiene protocols required will vary depending on the tenure, activity and land use of the area. In all cases adhere to the land manager's biosecurity (hygiene) protocols. As a minimum always Check / Clean / Dry (Disinfect) clothing and equipment before trips and between sites within a trip as needed <https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weed-hygiene/keeping-it-clean-a-tasmanian-field-hygiene-manual>

On Reserved land, the more remote, infrequently visited and undisturbed areas require tighter biosecurity measures.

In addition, where susceptible species and communities are known to occur, tighter biosecurity measures are required.

Apply controls relevant to the area / activity:

- Don't access sites infested with pathogen or weed species unless absolutely necessary. If it is necessary to visit, adopt high level hygiene protocols.
- Consider not accessing non-infested sites containing known susceptible species / communities. If it is necessary to visit, adopt high level hygiene protocols.
- Don't undertake activities that might spread pest / pathogen / weed species such as deliberately moving soil or water between areas.
- Modify / restrict activities to reduce the chance of spreading pest / pathogen / weed species e.g. avoid periods when weeds are seeding, avoid clothing/equipment that excessively collects soil and plant material e.g. Velcro, excessive tread on boots.
- Plan routes to visit clean (uninfested) sites prior to dirty (infested) sites. Do not travel through infested areas when moving between sites.
- Minimise the movement of soil, water, plant material and hitchhiking wildlife between areas by using the Check / Clean / Dry (Disinfect when drying is not possible) procedure for all clothing, footwear, equipment, hand tools and vehicles <https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weed-hygiene/keeping-it-clean-a-tasmanian-field-hygiene-manual>
- Neoprene and netting can take 48 hours to dry, use non-porous gear wherever possible.
- Use walking track boot wash stations where available.
- Keep a hygiene kit in the vehicle that includes a scrubbing brush, boot pick, and disinfectant <https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weed-hygiene/keeping-it-clean-a-tasmanian-field-hygiene-manual>
- Dispose of all freshwater away from natural water bodies e.g. do not empty water into streams or ponds.
- Dispose of used disinfectant ideally in town through a treatment or septic system. Always keep disinfectant well away from natural water systems.
- Securely contain any high risk pest / pathogen / weed species that must be collected and moved e.g. biological samples.

Hygiene Infrastructure

No known hygiene infrastructure found within 1000 metres

Threatened Fauna Range Boundaries

Search Point 521030E,5238553N is within the following fauna range boundaries as at Wed Jul 15 2026 13:35:34 GMT+1000 (Australian Eastern Standard Time)

Common name	Species name	Range Class
grey goshawk	Accipiter novaehollandiae	Potential Range
grey goshawk	Accipiter novaehollandiae	Core Range
chaostola skipper	Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	Potential Range
wedge-tailed eagle	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	Potential Range
spotted-tailed quoll	Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus	Potential Range
eastern quoll	Dasyurus viverrinus	Core Range
eastern quoll	Dasyurus viverrinus	Potential Range
white-bellied sea-eagle	Haliaeetus leucogaster	Potential Range
swift parrot	Lathamus discolor	Core Breeding Range
swift parrot	Lathamus discolor	SE Potential Range
swift parrot	Lathamus discolor SPIBA	SPIBA - Channel
mt. mangana stag beetle	Lissotes menalcas	Potential Range
green and golden frog	Litoria raniformis	Potential Range
blue wing parrot	Neophema chrysostoma	Potential Range
forty-spotted pardalote	Pardalotus quadragintus	Potential Range
forty-spotted pardalote	Pardalotus quadragintus	Survey Range
eastern barred bandicoot	Perameles gunnii	Core Range
eastern barred bandicoot	Perameles gunnii	Potential Range
australian grayling	Prototroctes maraena	Potential Range
tasmanian devil	Sarcophilus harrisii	Potential Range
masked owl	Tyto novaehollandiae	Potential Range
masked owl	Tyto novaehollandiae	Core Range

Showing 1 to 22 of 22 entries

Threatened Fauna Records

Fauna Records within 5000m of 521030E,5238553N

NVA Data Currency: 15/7/2026 (4am)

Records with the project code 'rnd' and same foreign ID (nest ID) have been simplified to only show the newest observation.

Species name	Common name	Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	100	521812	5236783	1935	Sighting	1972-11-26	Present	fish-pd cra-rfa:fish-pd:1262/1	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	1000	521362	5236433	2146	Sighting	1974-05-04	Present	fos cra-rfa:fos:13578/1	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	500	522862	5238683	1837	Sighting	1989-04-30	Present	tmag-fos cra-rfa:tmag-fos:13243/1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	100	523812	5239083	2832	Sighting	1999-01-01	Present	fhb fauna_hb:fhb:484/1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	100	523812	5239483	2933	Sighting	1999-01-01	Present	fhb fauna_hb:fhb:485/1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	100	523832	5239912	3114	Sighting	2003-12-01	Present	threatensp gt:spotweb:threatensp:1810/1	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	50	525087	5238171	4075	Sighting	2004-10-05	Present	pbell_data private:pbell_data:14/1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1000	525612	5236883	4877	Sighting	1989-11-11	Present	tfm tfm:tfm:1039/1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1000	523312	5242383	4458	Sighting	1983-10-16	Present	tfm tfm:tfm:961/1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1000	523512	5242583	4733	Sighting	1991-11-11	Present	tfm tfm:tfm:965/1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	523812	5239483	2933	Sighting	1900-01-01	Present	tfm tfm:tfm:975/1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1000	524212	5235383	4492	Sighting	1990-09-09	Present	tfm tfm:tfm:984/1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	525512	5236783	4819	Nest	1993-11-12	Present	swp tp:swp:1003/2	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	25	523512	5242583	4733	Sighting	1995-11-12	Present	swp tp:swp:11032/2	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	524212	5235383	4492	Sighting	1994-08-31	Present	swp tp:swp:3456/1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	100	523312	5242383	4458	Sighting	1987-10-17	Present	swp-87 tp:swp-87:1228/2	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	525612	5236883	4877	Sighting	1993-11-12	Present	swp tp:swp:1004/2	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	524512	5236383	4103	Sighting	1994-09-09	Present	swp tp:swp:3455/1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	524212	5235383	4492	Sighting	1994-09-10	Present	swp tp:swp:3457/2	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	100	523312	5238183	2312	Sighting	1994-09-09	Present	tp tp:tp:3454/3	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	20	523720	5239729	2936	Nest	2003-12-01	Present	tss data AS32	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	20	524962	5240033	4201	Sighting	2007-06-15	Present	awelling	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	20	517590	5235085	4885	Sighting	2008-11-15	Present	awelling	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	525115	5238215	4099	Sighting	2008-11-25	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	525106	5238216	4090	Nest	2008-09-25	Present	tss data	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	200	522470	5242599	4296	Sighting	2009-10-25	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523260	5238236	2252	Sighting	2009-09-03	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523296	5238184	2296	Sighting	2009-10-08	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523830	5239156	2864	Sighting	2009-10-12	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523600	5238376	2576	Sighting	2009-12-10	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523806	5238716	2781	Sighting	2009-12-15	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523261	5238240	2253	Sighting	2009-12-15	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523282	5238249	2272	Sighting	2009-12-21	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523921	5239563	3062	Sighting	2009-12-21	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523243	5238189	2243	Sighting	2009-12-23	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523396	5238257	2384	Sighting	2009-12-23	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523882	5239299	2948	Sighting	2009-12-30	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	524086	5239130	3110	Sighting	2010-01-18	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	524104	5239149	3131	Sighting	2010-01-18	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	524071	5239120	3093	Sighting	2010-01-18	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	524117	5239161	3146	Sighting	2010-01-18	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	524120	5239034	3127	Sighting	2010-01-18	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	524144	5239118	3165	Sighting	2010-01-21	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	524199	5239120	3219	Sighting	2010-01-21	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	524161	5239131	3184	Sighting	2010-01-21	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523695	5238880	2685	Sighting	2010-02-03	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	100	525694	5236853	4964	Sighting	2000-01-01	Present	fpaf 5274	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	10	525113	5240473	4512	Sighting	2008-11-12	Present	nbdata 201008b 1030 JMG004	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	10	525155	5240473	4550	Sighting	2008-11-12	Present	nbdata 201008b 1031 JMG004	NVA
Ceyx azureus subsp. diemenensis	Tasmanian azure kingfisher	250	521935	5236620	2134	Sighting	1978-07-16	Present	wakd WapCey103	NVA
Ceyx azureus subsp. diemenensis	Tasmanian azure kingfisher	5000	521275	5236215	2351	Sighting	1978-07-27	Present	wakd WapCey104	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	100	523674	5240688	3398	Sighting	2011-11-12	Present	tlcdata	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	100	522220	5240783	2528	Sighting	2011-11-07	Present	tlcdata	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	100	522151	5240772	2486	Sighting	2011-11-07	Present	tlcdata	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	100	522091	5240689	2385	Sighting	2011-11-07	Present	tlcdata	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	100	522220	5240783	2528	Sighting	2011-11-07	Present	tlcdata	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	100	522151	5240772	2486	Sighting	2011-11-07	Present	tlcdata	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	100	522091	5240689	2385	Sighting	2011-11-07	Present	tlcdata	NVA

Species name	Common name	Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	524798	5238200	3784	Sighting	2012-04-30	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	524878	5238235	3861	Sighting	2012-04-30	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	525106	5238219	4090	Sighting	2012-04-30	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	524956	5238144	3947	Sighting	2012-05-07	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	525451	5237683	4506	Sighting	2012-05-14	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	525102	5238225	4085	Sighting	2012-04-05	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	525009	5238210	3994	Sighting	2012-04-05	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	524891	5238186	3878	Sighting	2012-04-05	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	524881	5238182	3869	Sighting	2012-04-05	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	524873	5238218	3858	Sighting	2012-04-05	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	524776	5238208	3762	Sighting	2012-04-05	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	524881	5238228	3865	Sighting	2012-04-05	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	524882	5238228	3866	Sighting	2012-04-05	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	524891	5238233	3874	Sighting	2012-04-05	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	524323	5237999	3339	Sighting	2012-05-08	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	524198	5238006	3215	Sighting	2012-05-08	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	524189	5238009	3205	Sighting	2012-05-08	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	524147	5238052	3157	Sighting	2012-05-08	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	524137	5238061	3146	Sighting	2012-05-08	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	524140	5238067	3148	Sighting	2012-05-08	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	10	524961	5240043	4204	Sighting	2012-05-29	Present	tss data	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	10	524231	5239261	3278	Sighting	2009-03-09	Present	fpaf	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	10	524571	5235622	4597	Sighting	2009-03-31	Present	fpaf	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	5000	523809	5235924	3826	Sighting	1993-12-09	Present	tmagvert B4530	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	5000	523809	5235924	3826	Sighting	2004-01-01	Present	tmagvert B6091	NVA
Tyto castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	20	518443	5239441	2735	Sighting	2007-07-30	Present	gdr	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	5000	521365	5235933	2641	Sighting	1989-04-30	Present	tmagvert B4365	NVA
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	20	521616	5236794	1854	Sighting	1972-11-26	Present	fish	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	6	523898	5239655	3072	Nest	2013-11-06	Present	40spot FST1307	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	200	522470	5242599	4295	Sighting	2013-10-23	Present	mwsprr	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	200	520697	5242846	4306	Sighting	2013-10-23	Present	mwsprr	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	4	523888	5239667	3067	Nest	2014-08-21	Present	40spot N PETER MURRELL-2014	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523820	5239335	2898	Audible	2017-01-19	Present	nbdata 20180731-fa 007 JMG015	NVA
Tachyspiza novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	10	519172	5242155	4053	Nest	2019-12-18	Present	rmd 2761	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	22	525373	5237698	4426	Sighting	2020-10-31	Present	inat https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/64070567	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	50	522613	5242891	4618	Sighting	2021-06-24	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523949	5239451	3054	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 7	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523869	5239226	2918	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 9	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523724	5238971	2726	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 10	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523688	5238796	2669	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 12	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523828	5238722	2803	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 13	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523649	5238362	2626	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 16	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523384	5238217	2378	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 18	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523534	5238165	2534	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 20	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523320	5237959	2366	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 23	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	524439	5239041	3444	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 28	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	522866	5239173	1938	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 29	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	522819	5238899	1822	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 31	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	523803	5239610	2968	Sighting	2019-12-12	Present	dr2009 OBS837511527	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	524272	5238598	3242	Sighting	2019-01-27	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS703728232	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	524272	5238598	3242	Sighting	2019-03-22	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS727904102	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	524272	5238598	3242	Sighting	2019-08-24	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS798788539	NVA

Species name	Common name	Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	524272	5238598	3242	Sighting	2018-09-30	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS62343440	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	524288	5238598	3258	Sighting	2019-10-18	Present	dr2009 OBS817928713	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	524272	5238598	3242	Sighting	2019-02-14	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS710504592	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	524272	5238598	3242	Sighting	2019-03-17	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS725954321	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	523883	5239429	2984	Sighting	2019-01-15	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS698900017	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	10000	524453	5239142	3473	Sighting	2019-02-01	Present	dr359	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	1000	524272	5238598	3242	Sighting	2019-01-27	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS703728252	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	1000	522804	5238580	1774	Sighting	2018-10-20	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS671876235	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	1000	522090	5237086	1810	Sighting	2019-03-16	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS725951592	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	1000	524272	5238598	3242	Sighting	2019-08-24	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS798778089	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	10000	516301	5239166	4769	Sighting	2016-11-01	Present	dr359	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	10000	524453	5239142	3473	Sighting	2018-09-01	Present	dr359	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	20	518536	5235623	3848	Sighting	2023-09-06	Present	wjbo	NVA
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	5	518324	5241065	3692	Nest	2023-03-13	Present	rnd 1851	NVA
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	10	519652	5239960	1969	Nest	2023-03-13	Present	rnd 807	NVA
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	10	519367	5240961	2926	Nest	2023-03-13	Present	rnd 2665	NVA
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	10	519237	5241276	3260	Nest	2023-03-13	Present	rnd 2666	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	10	518177	5235574	4125	Sighting	2023-10-29	Present	wjbo	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	20	518225	5235497	4148	Sighting	2023-11-11	Present	wjbo	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	200	521331	5242339	3798	Sighting	2023-10-30	Present	edspr	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	200	521151	5242529	3978	Sighting	2023-10-30	Present	edspr	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	200	518804	5239103	2293	Sighting	2023-10-11	Present	edspr	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	50	522544	5236381	2648	Audible	2020-03-08	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS8751419659	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	50	519421	5243176	4895	Sighting	2021-12-10	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1292424889	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	50	523663	5242359	4628	Sighting	2020-11-28	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1019588145	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	50	524273	5238598	3243	Sighting	2023-01-02	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1595202736	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	50	519421	5243176	4895	Sighting	2021-01-24	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1058304905	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	50	522544	5236381	2648	Sighting	2022-09-15	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1518652726	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	50	519421	5243176	4895	Sighting	2020-11-15	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1012072604	NVA
<i>Tachyspiza novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	10	521633	5239626	1231	Nest	2022-11-15	Present	rnd 3380	NVA
<i>Tachyspiza novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	10	517012	5239154	4063	Nest	2022-11-15	Present	rnd 3395	NVA
<i>Tachyspiza novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	10	518094	5239621	3124	Nest	2022-11-15	Present	rnd 3396	NVA
<i>Tachyspiza novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	10	520622	5237810	848	Nest	2022-11-15	Present	rnd 3397	NVA
<i>Tachyspiza novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	10	519889	5235267	3478	Nest	2022-11-15	Present	rnd 3398	NVA
<i>Tachyspiza novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	10	519182	5242086	3987	Nest	2022-11-15	Present	rnd 3399	NVA
<i>Tachyspiza novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	10	521543	5242841	4319	Nest	2022-11-15	Present	rnd 3400	NVA
<i>Tachyspiza novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	10	522483	5240978	2827	Nest	2022-11-15	Present	rnd 3401	NVA
<i>Tachyspiza novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	10	524258	5235901	4178	Nest	2022-11-15	Present	rnd 3403	NVA
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	50	519421	5243176	4895	Sighting	2021-04-19	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1125696256	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	3243	Sighting	2021-02-11	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1069990133	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	3243	Sighting	2021-01-06	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1045280706	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	3243	Sighting	2021-04-11	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1169923734	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	3243	Sighting	2022-03-05	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1373350312	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524484	5239401	3557	Sighting	2022-07-22	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1483680093	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	3243	Sighting	2022-01-28	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1328476224	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	3243	Sighting	2020-01-01	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS844730474	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	3243	Sighting	2022-10-16	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1541272759	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	3243	Audible	2020-08-30	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS973954617	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	3243	Sighting	2020-01-11	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS849718799	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	3243	Sighting	2020-02-05	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS861301066	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	3243	Sighting	2022-03-10	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1361918457	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	3243	Sighting	2020-01-10	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS849159314	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	3243	Audible	2021-01-15	Present	dr2009 URN:ComellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1051655329	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	20	523721	5241443	3949	Sighting	2024-09-10	Present	dpw-fauna	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	1	522143	5234398	4301	Sighting	2024-09-12	Present	dpw-fauna	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	50	521930	5234366	4283	Sighting	2024-09-24	Present	edbo	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	50	522480	5236431	2570	Sighting	2024-09-27	Present	edbo	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	5	524139	5241302	4150	Sighting	2024-10-27	Present	nresp	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	5	524185	5241253	4153	Carcass	2024-10-27	Present	nresp	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	10	521868	5234346	4290	Sighting	2024-09-24	Present	emr	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	10	520120	5242684	4230	Audible	2024-10-27	Present	dpw-fauna	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	20	519980	5242701	4279	Sighting	2024-11-02	Present	dpw-fauna	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	10	520071	5242714	4270	Sighting	2024-11-04	Present	dpw-fauna	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	10	520196	5242748	4277	Sighting	2024-11-04	Present	dpw-fauna	NVA

Species name	Common name	Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	519997	5242713	4286	Sighting	2024-11-03	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	520122	5242613	4160	Sighting	2024-11-11	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	23	521897	5234365	4277	Sighting	2024-09-17	Present	inat https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/242244555	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	100	521944	5234379	4273	Sighting	2024-09-21	Present	inat https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/243014386	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	41	521952	5234366	4287	Sighting	2024-09-21	Present	inat https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/243014623	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1	521929	5234361	4287	Sighting	2024-09-21	Present	inat https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/243028897	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	521893	5234362	4279	Sighting	2024-09-28	Present	inat https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/245504115	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	46	521928	5234364	4284	Sighting	2024-10-09	Present	inat https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/246438906	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	100	522535	5236380	2643	Sighting	2024-09-28	Present	inat https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/246853044	NVA
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	5	518167	5240932	3722	Nest	2022-10-17	Present	rmd 1852	NVA
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	10	517094	5240274	4296	Nest	2025-05-05	Present	rmd 3559	NVA
Ichthyophaga leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	20	521873	5236686	2048	Nest	2025-07-12	Present	rmd 3610	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	524273	5238598	3243	Sighting	2024-09-20	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS2474937192	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	521834	5234462	4169	Sighting	2024-09-22	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS2483445190	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	522545	5236381	2648	Sighting	2024-09-28	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS2494405707	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	522545	5236381	2648	Sighting	2024-09-28	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS2494950767	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	522545	5236381	2648	Sighting	2024-10-02	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS2520949549	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	522430	5242394	4088	Sighting	2024-10-08	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS2518636731	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	517880	5237142	3452	Sighting	2023-11-08	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS186991936	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	522545	5236381	2648	Sighting	2024-10-11	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS2526222655	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	521834	5234462	4169	Audible	2024-10-12	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS2528073046	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	521834	5234462	4169	Sighting	2024-10-15	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS2536918829	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	524273	5238598	3243	Sighting	2023-11-25	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1883298187	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	521449	5234418	4156	Sighting	2024-10-27	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS2565912526	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	521434	5236076	2510	Sighting	2024-11-14	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS2612645726	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	520619	5234415	4158	Sighting	2025-07-29	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS3413515693	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	3243	Audible	2024-03-15	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1980664893	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	3243	Sighting	2023-11-25	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1883298197	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	3243	Sighting	2024-04-28	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS2100005729	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	3243	Sighting	2025-01-26	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS2815665186	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	50	516578	5237971	4490	Sighting	2024-01-11	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1921169454	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	523986	5238336	2964	Sighting	2024-10-10	Present	dr359 5ceaddcf-2e70-419c-bcc1-687e1d12e70d	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	520274	5237523	1278	Sighting	2024-09-27	Present	dr359 85a13ce6-8db3-4748-ba26-1483f138c6a1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	520274	5237523	1278	Sighting	2023-10-05	Present	dr359 b0ea8b08-2194-4e91-ae91-620f57300a07	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	522482	5236463	2545	Sighting	2024-09-11	Present	dr359 e56047c2-2902-4153-8833-600cddb2d2b7	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	521925	5234356	4291	Sighting	2024-09-29	Present	dr359 2b59cafb-9631-428e-a523-4a81a6f7e67c	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	522115	5234430	4263	Sighting	2024-10-03	Present	dr359 b4cf8343-5814-46af-a459-6e63d3e2a5de	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	4	522469	5242593	4289	Sighting	2024-10-12	Present	dr359 1715f405-bdc2-4b99-8467-7a4e6cb90adc	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	522425	5234956	3858	Sighting	2024-09-21	Present	dr359 37b3a82d-4d09-454b-86cb-8e93077040fa	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	520930	5236014	2541	Sighting	2024-10-14	Present	dr359 7e73f31c-db72-4b8f-923f-542334f3a19a	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	520303	5237579	1215	Sighting	2024-09-28	Present	dr359 5c918da8-f688-43e6-815b-0e55c6b95aa4	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	165	521002	5243415	4862	Sighting	2023-10-04	Present	dr359 e89ba6f8-e675-41ce-bae0-2cbl5880ffbc	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	165	521002	5243415	4862	Sighting	2024-10-09	Present	dr359 da6d3a7b-802e-41f6-9896-976b766c450f	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	521932	5234368	4281	Sighting	2024-10-08	Present	dr359 89d35b2f-4bec-4b12-88d5-227acb776206	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	-1	523905	5239588	3056	Sighting	2023-12-30	Present	dr359 ecd5c7a8-4c09-4cf0-9b5c-9fdcb35ca75d	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	522551	5242579	4304	Sighting	2024-10-09	Present	dr359 b35e770d-7baa-4714-9b5c-df528de5eb8c	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	165	521002	5243415	4862	Sighting	2023-10-02	Present	dr359 4ca622d9-b026-47a1-a764-fe927f6caddf	NVA

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Summary of Threatened Flora Species in Search

Species name	Common name
Senecio squarrosus	leafy fireweed

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

Threatened Flora Records

Flora Records within 2000m of 521030E, 5238553N

NVA Data Currency: 15/7/2026 (4am)

Species name	Common name	Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Obs. state	NVA id
Senecio squarrosus	leafy fireweed	5	520099	5237367	1508	Specimen	2012-08-07	Present	NVA
Senecio squarrosus	leafy fireweed	10	520083	5237090	1743	Sighting	2016-11-20	Present	NVA
Senecio squarrosus	leafy fireweed	10	519944	5237131	1789	Sighting	2016-11-20	Present	NVA
Senecio squarrosus	leafy fireweed	10	519957	5237167	1753	Sighting	2016-11-20	Present	NVA

Showing 1 to 4 of 4 entries