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Sent: Friday, November 6, 2020 1:52 PM
To: 'tpc@planning.tas.gov.au' <tpc@planning.tas.gov.au>
Subject: Adam Greenhill Ag Assessment

Hi

Please find Agricultural Assessment of Properties at Gala and Glen Gala, Cranbrook.
If there is anything more that you require, please email me.

Regards

ADAM GREENHILL
FARM

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Adam Greenhill

Agricultural Assessment of properties at Gala and Gala Estate at 45 and 56 72 Glen Gala Road, Cranbrook.

3/11/2020



Pinion Advisory was formed in July 2020 by the merger of three Australian consulting firms – Macquarie Franklin, Rural Directions and Sunraysia Agriculture.

Pinion Advisory

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Senior Consultant

An appropriate citation for this report is: Pinion Advisory, November 2020, Agricultural Assessment Report of land at Gala and Glen Gala properties, Cranbrook.

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3/11/20		Draft	

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1 Executive summary

This agricultural assessment report has been prepared on behalf of the proponent, Adam Greenhill, and covers a number of property titles on the Gala and Glen Gala properties at Cranbrook.

The proposed development consists of a proposed rezoning of the relevant property titles from Agriculture to Rural under the Tasmanian Planning Scheme.

The relevant titles on the Gala and Glen Gala properties have a very low level of land capability and significant limitations which severely limits all potential agricultural land use activities.

The rural zoning of the relevant titles on the Gala and Glen Gala property is commensurate with the current and future potential agricultural land use activity which could be conducted on the property and severe land use limitations associated with this land.

It should be noted that property title 0616, which is located adjacent to the immediate south of property titles 0617 and 0620, under the proposed Tasmanian planning scheme this land has been identified as rural zoned land. Property title 204393/1, 0617 and 0620 has a range of similar attributes including land capability, soils, geology, topography and share a comparable severely limited capacity for agricultural land use activity.

2 Purpose

This report has been undertaken on behalf of Adam Greenhill (the proponent) in order to support the re-zoning of the relevant properties titles on the Gala and Glen Gala properties from the agricultural to rural zoning under the Tasmanian Planning Scheme.

2.1 Land Capability

The currently recognised reference for identifying land capability is based on the class definitions and methodology described in the Land Classification Handbook, Second Edition, C.J Grose, 1999, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Tasmania.

Most agricultural land in Tasmania has been classified by the Department of Primary Industries and Water at a scale of 1:100,000, according to its ability to withstand degradation. A scale of 1 to 7 has been developed with Class 1 being the most resilient to degradation processes and Class 7 the least. Class 1, 2 and 3 is collectively termed "prime agricultural land".

For planning purposes, a scale of 1:100,000 is often unsuitable and a re-assessment is required at a scale of 1:25,000 or 1:10,000. Factors influencing capability include elevation, slope, climate, soil type, rooting depth, salinity, rockiness and susceptibility to wind, water erosion and flooding.

In providing the opinion enclosed here, it is to be noted that Jason Lynch possess a B.AppSc(hort), is a member of Australian Institute of Agriculture, Certified Practising Agricultural and has over 20 years' experience in the agricultural industry in Tasmania. Jason is skilled to undertake agricultural and development assessments as well as land capability studies. He has previously been engaged by property owners, independent planners, surveyors and Councils to undertake assessments within the Brighton, Burnie, Central Coast, Central Highlands, Circular Head, Clarence, Devonport, George Town, Glamorgan Spring Bay, Huonville, Kentish, King Island, Kingston, Latrobe, Launceston, Meander Valley, Northern Midlands, Southern Midlands and Waratah-Wynyard municipalities. Most of these studies have involved the assessment of land for development purposes for potential conflict with Council Planning Schemes.

3 Property location

The relevant property titles are owned by Adam Greenhill (the proponent) and are located on the far western area of the Gala and Glen Gala properties at 45 and 56 Glen Gala Road, Cranbrook. (Refer Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1 Property details

Title Address	Title Reference	Hectares* (Approx)
Gala	0619	21
	0618	123
	0617	121
	0620	404
Glen Gala	0624	114
Total		783

*subject to survey

These property titles are located to the west of Cranbrook and covered by ground including a series of small elevated plains separated by open slopes and steep gullies associated with the ephemeral streams, Boulder Creek, Brushy and Cygnet Rivers (Refer Figure 2).

The vegetation present on the property is dominated by *Eucalyptus pulchella* forest and woodland with lesser areas of *E. amygdalina*, *globulus*, *tenuiramis* and *viminalis* with pockets of scrub and heathland and native grasslands.

Areas of threatened native vegetation communities are present on the property titles, with pockets of *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland and small area of *Melaleuca pustulata* scrub at the far southern end of title 0620. (Refer Figure 3) Additionally extensive areas of the property titles in question have been identified as Biodiversity Protection Areas according to the Glamorgan Spring Bay Interim Planning Scheme 201 (GSBIPS2015) and this includes *E. viminalis* grassy forest and woodland and *E. pulchella* forest and woodland.

No infrastructure is present on the property titles in question.

The property in question is zoned Rural Resource according to the GSBIPS2015. Adjacent land to the west and north is zoned as environmental management and further to east is significant agriculture zoned land. (Refer Figure 4).

The property is held as private freehold land and is immediately surrounded by private freehold land to the north, east and south. State and regional reserve land is adjacent to the east and south east, a small parcel of conservation area is adjacent to the north with conservation covenant further to the east. (Refer Figure 5).

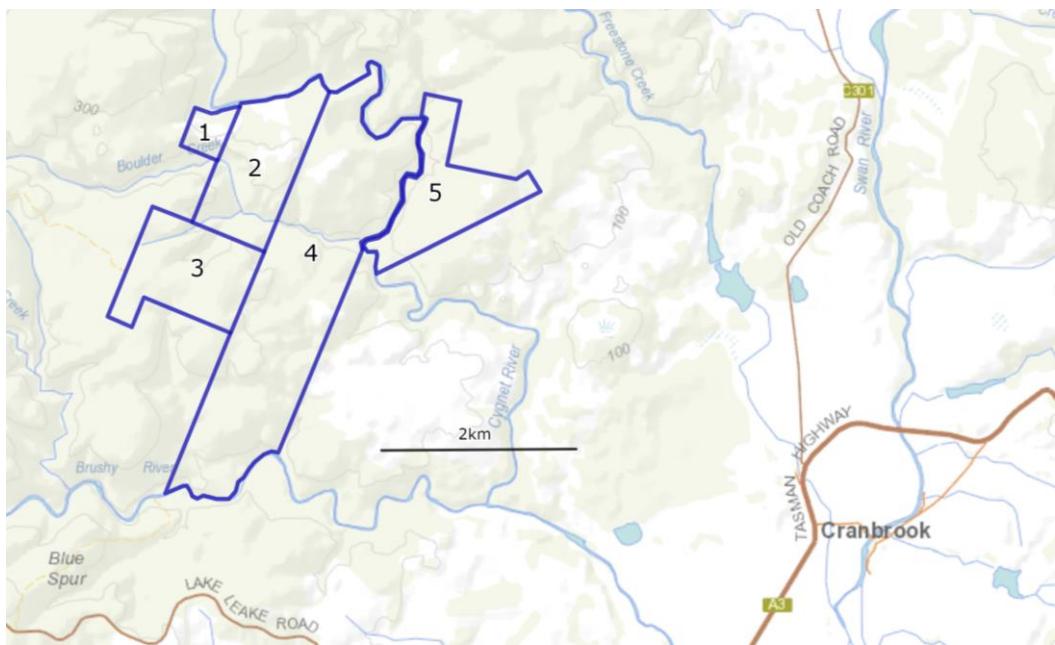


Figure 1 Property title locations, 1 (0619), 2 (0618), 3 (0617), 4 (0620) and 5 (0624) (source the LIST)

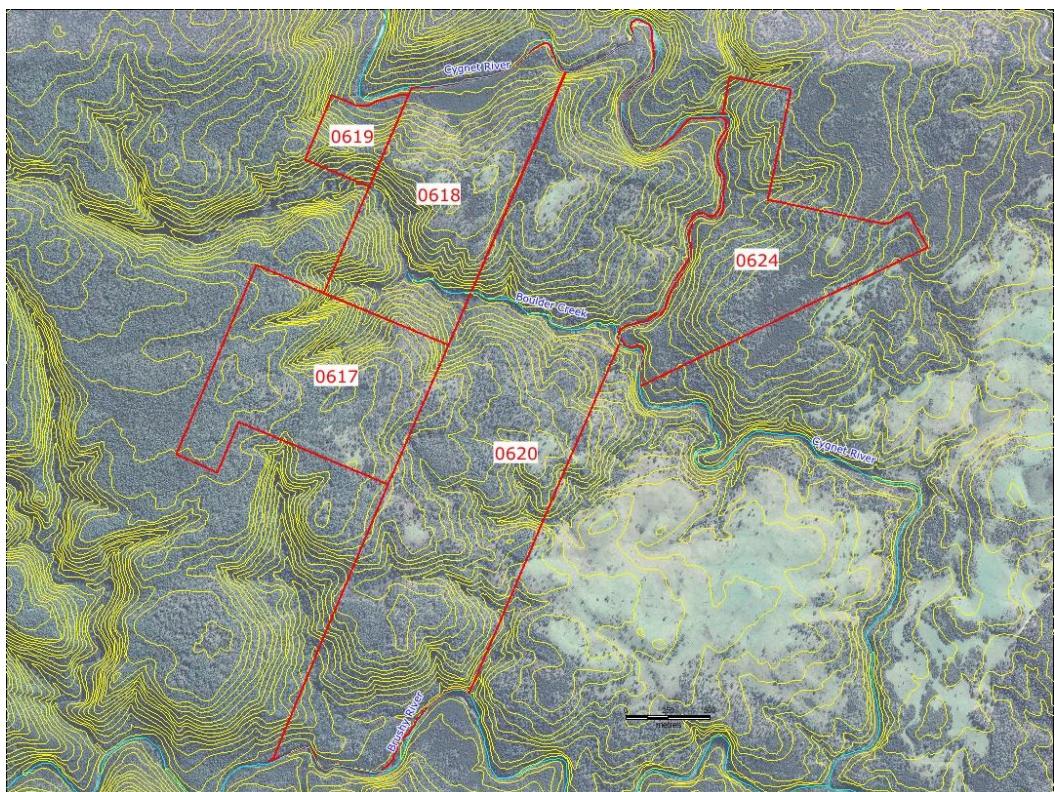


Figure 2 Topography map of the property titles in question (contours in 5 meters) (source the LIST)

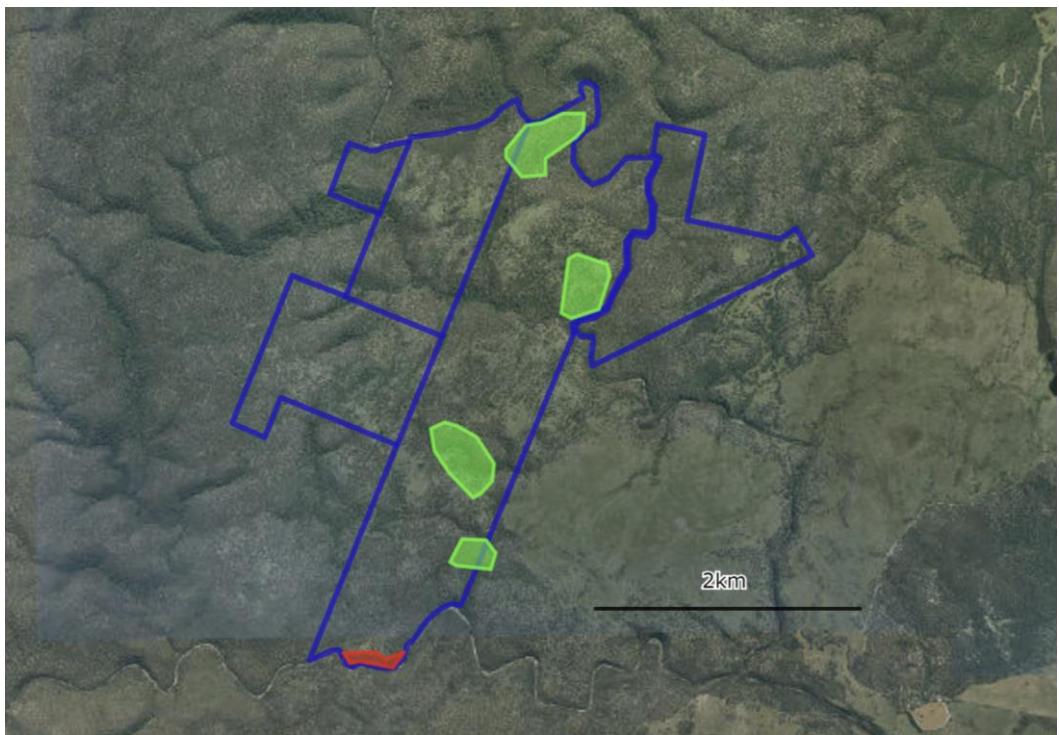


Figure 3 Threatened native vegetation species present on the property, as per *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland (highlighted in green) and *Melaleuca pustulata* scrub (highlighted in red) (source the LIST)

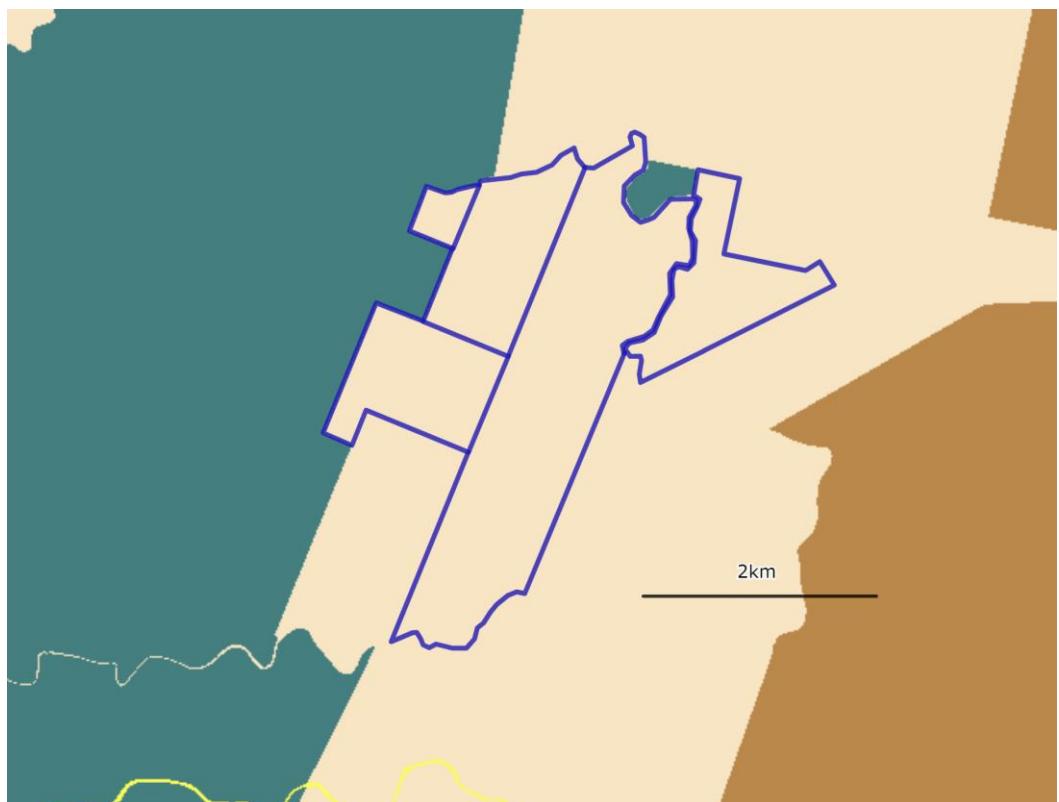


Figure 4 Zoning map, rural resource (light brown shaded), significant agriculture (dark brown) and environmental management (green shaded) (lilac shaded) (source the LIST)

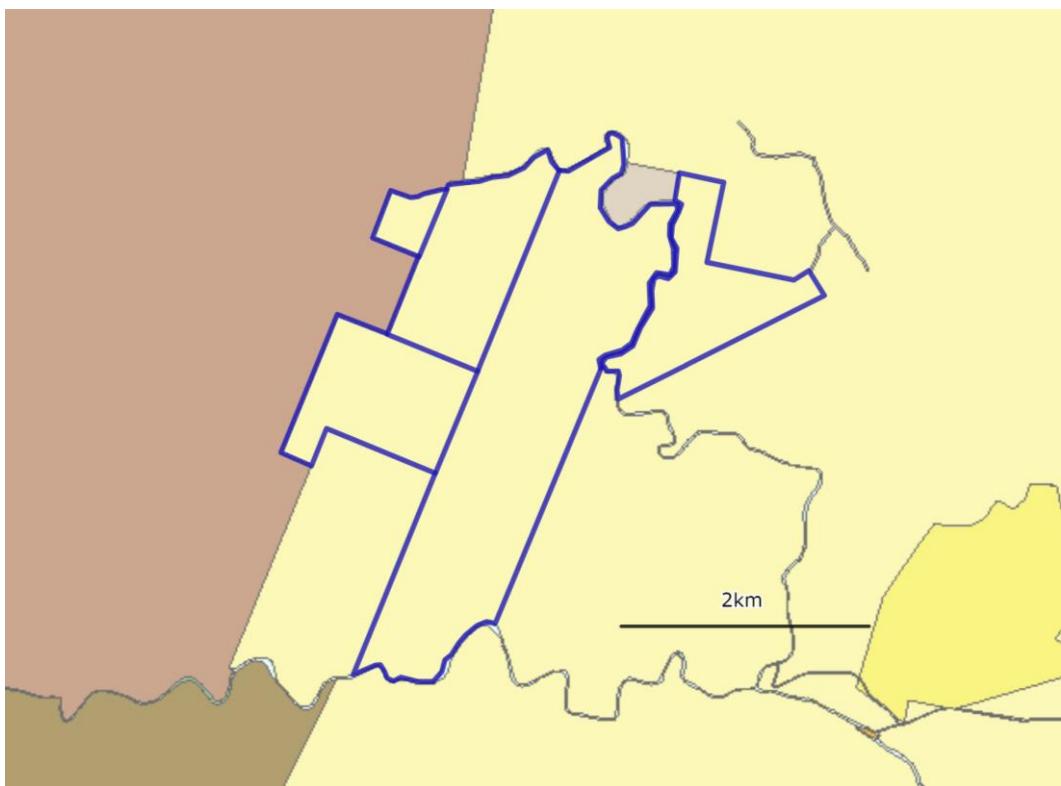


Figure 5 Land tenure map with private tenure (yellow shaded), conservation area as the Sassafras Gully conservation area (grey), conservation covenant (golden shaded), regional reserve as the Cygnet River Reserve (light brown shaded) and state reserve as the Wye River state reserve (dark brown shaded)

4 Land capability

The official land capability map for the area was produced by the DPIWE in 2002 at a scale of 1:100,000 and reported in their Breakoday and Freycinet modelled land capability maps.

On the subject lot, DPIWE modelling identified the property to be covered by Class 5 and 6 land.

A more detailed inspection of the property was undertaken by the author in January 2017, and determined these property titles are consistently covered by Class 6 land except for a small portion of class 5 land on the far north west corner of title 0624 (Refer Figure 6)

Class 5 land is described as:

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

Class 6 land is described 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.

The key land capability limitation associated with the property is:

- Erosion (e) associated with the risk of rill and sheet erosion on the steeper land, wind erosion and associated scouring on the sandy soils and the potential for degraded soil structural due to pugging from livestock movement on waterlogged soils and/or inappropriate, excessive ground cultivation activities.
- Soils (s) associated with the sandy soil present throughout much of the property are prone to wind erosion, low fertility, and imperfect drainage.

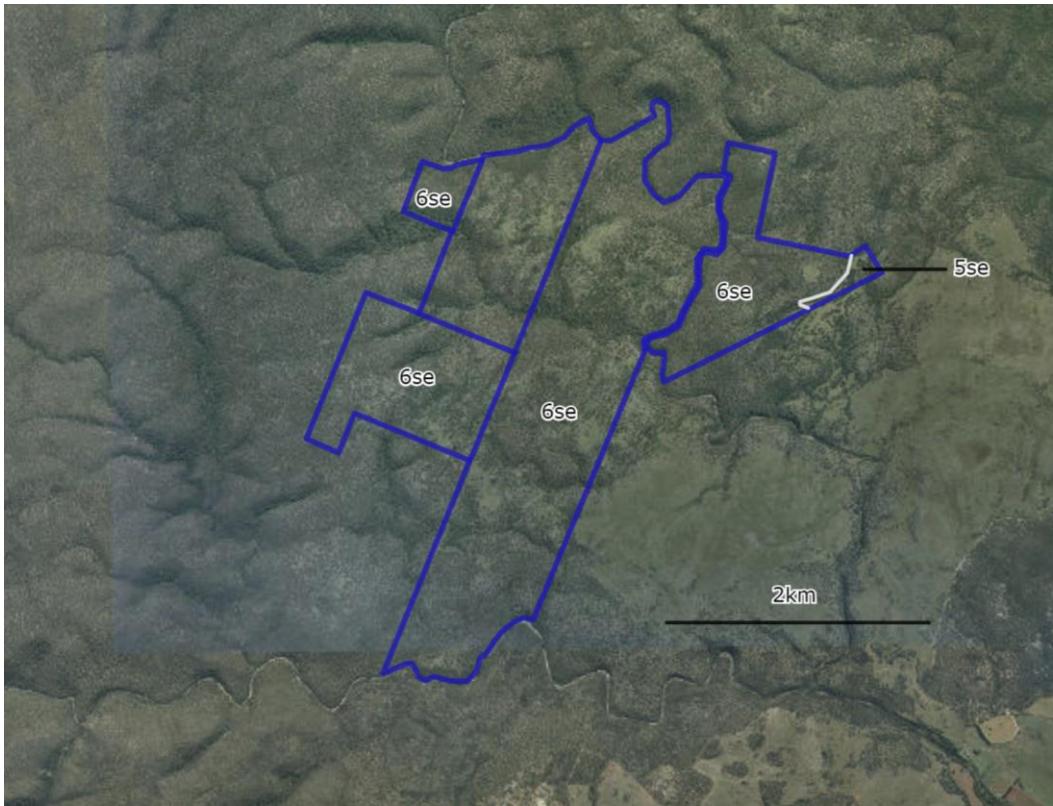


Figure 6 Land capability areas on the property titles in question

Agricultural Assessment of properties at Gala and Glen Gala, Cranbrook

Table 2 Land capability table

Land Capability Class (ha)	Land Characteristics								Agricultural Versatility
	Geology & Soils	Slope %	Topography & Elevation	Erosion Type & Severity	Climatic Limitations	Soil Qualities	Main Land Management Requirements		
5se (approx. 8 ha)	Stoney black/brown dermosol soils derived from Jurassic dolerite geology.	5-10%	Gentle sloping and undulating ground. 140-160m ALS	Low to moderate. Associated with the risk of rill and sheet erosion on bare and exposed soils, the potential for degraded soil structural due to pugging from livestock movement on waterlogged soils and/or inappropriate and excessive ground cultivation activities.	Moderate to severe. This land experiences cool winters and hot summer conditions. Receives on average 527mm annual rainfall, less than 5 annual frost events, 1080 GDD (Oct to April) and 1100 chill hours (May to August). This land is subject to extended periods of drought where annual rainfall can be 50% lower than average.	These soils are moderately well drained and have a moderate soil moisture holding capacity. Topsoil depth ranges up to 20 cm deep.	Avoid situations that lead to the exposure of bare soil, therefore maintain sufficient ground cover. Low lying areas of this land are subject to waterlogging during extended periods of rainfall.	Unsuitable for cropping and suitable for pastoral use with moderate/severe restrictions. This land is covered by native grasslands and native forest and woodland vegetation and have not been developed for agricultural land use activity, this land has no current productive use and/or capacity.	

Agricultural Assessment of properties at Gala and Glen Gala, Cranbrook

Land Capability Class (ha)	Geology & Soils	Slope %	Topography & Elevation	Erosion Type & Severity	Climatic Limitations	Soil Qualities	Main Land Management Requirements	Agricultural Versatility
6se (approx. 775 ha)	Shallow stoney black/brown dermosol soils derived from Jurassic dolerite geology.	5-30%	Gentle to moderate sloping and hilly ground with steep sloping land associated with the gullies present across the ground. 140-160m ALS	Moderate to high. Associated with the risk of rill and sheet erosion on bare and exposed soils, the potential for degraded soil structural due to pugging from livestock movement on waterlogged soils and/or inappropriate and excessive ground cultivation activities.	Moderate to severe. This land experiences cool winters and hot summer conditions. Receives on average 527mm annual rainfall, less than 5 annual frost events, up to 1080 GDD (Oct to April) and up to 1100 chill hours (May to August). This land is subject to extended periods of drought where annual rainfall can be 50% less than average.	These soils are generally moderately well drained and have a moderate soil moisture holding capacity. Topsoil depth ranges up to 10-20 cm deep.	Avoid situations that lead to the exposure of bare soil, therefore maintain sufficient ground cover. Low lying areas of this land are subject to waterlogging during extended periods of rainfall.	Unsuitable for cropping and suitable for pastoral use with severe restrictions. This land is covered by native grasslands and native forest and woodland vegetation and have not been developed for agricultural land use activity, this land currently has no productive use and/or capacity.

5 Water Availability

A number of ephemeral stream and creeks flow through the property titles in question and they represent a negligible opportunity for accessing irrigation and/or stock water.

Cygnet and Brushy Rivers flow around the northern and southern ends of a number of these property titles, and these waterways have potentially allocatable irrigation water. However, as these property titles are covered by class 6 land it would not be reasonable to develop irrigated agricultural production systems due to the expected low of productivity which could be realised.

No dams, either for stock and/or irrigation purposes are present are these property titles.

The property title 0617, 0618, 0619 and 0620 are not located in a declared irrigation district.

Property title 0624 is located in the Swan Valley irrigation district. It should be noted irrigation water sourced from a Tasmanian Irrigation scheme is not allowed to be applied to class 6 land. Therefore only 8 hectares of this title (total area of 114 hectares) could be irrigated using irrigation water supplied from the Swan Valley irrigation scheme.

The property is not serviced by TasWater for the provision of drinking water or sewerage services.

6 Land Use Activity

6.1 Current agricultural land use activity

At present these property titles are not used for agricultural land used activity.

Based on discussions with the proponent the last time the land on the property titles in question were used for agricultural land use activity was in the late 1990s when sheep were grazed for a short period of time.

6.2 Potential land use activity

6.2.1 Cropping land use activity

None of the land on any of the properties would be considered suitable for cropping land use activity.

6.2.2 Pastoral land use activity

The land on the property would be considered suitable for pastoral land use with severe limitations.

Based on the land capability, climate and rainfall the potential carrying capacity of the ground would be approximately 4 DSE/ha for a total potential carrying capacity of approximately 3,100 DSE.

This figure assumes that the livestock are grazing improved pasture, optimal soil fertiliser, stock water is available, control of browsing wildlife and rotational grazing.

Assuming the current gross margin (GM) per DSE of \$45/head, if the property was fully developed therefore the potential annual livestock gross margin for the property is \$139,500 or \$180/ha.

At present due to the current condition of the land of these property titles (pasture quality, browsing wildlife, paddock fencing, soil fertility) the livestock carrying capacity and would be reduced 75% to a total potential carrying capacity of 775 DSE.

In reality due to the absence of fencing, absence of stock water and lack of pasture it is this land will not support pastoral land use activity.

6.3 Local and regional agricultural significance

The property title in question hold a negligible level of recognised local and regional agricultural significance.

On a local basis the properties in question are covered by class 6 land in an undeveloped state which is unused for agricultural land use land activity, have no infrastructure present (eg dams, mining leases and/or utilities) and are not integral nor support to the operation and/or management of any adjacent or larger agricultural properties. It should be noted that threatened native vegetation communities are present on, and Biodiversity Protection Areas do cover the property titles in question.

The property has no prime agricultural land present on it.

The non-prime agricultural land present on the property (783 hectares) is dominated by class 6 land (775 hectares) and a small section of class 5 land (8 hectares).

On a regional basis the property titles in question are representative of the dominant land capability area present, being class 6 land, which is recognised as having severe limitations associated with potential land use activity.

Table 3 Modelled land capability mapping areas present on a regional basis

Modelled land capability mapping areas	Land capability mapping classes (%)			
	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7
Breakoday	27	35	38	<1
Freycinet	30	30	38	2
Little Swanport	15	29	56	<1

Therefore, on a regional basis there is no significance attached to the class 5 and 6 land present on the property titles in question in terms of agricultural values.

6.4 Property improvement and development considerations

At present the properties in question are in an undeveloped state, and significant investment would be required to address the various property limitations, and this includes:

- Capital fertiliser
- Paddock fencing
- Browsing wildlife fencing
- Pasture renovation

In order to address these property productivity limitations, it would be reasonable to consider a total investment of over \$2,000,000 (\$3000+/ha over potential 783 hectares).

Due to the cost of developing this land for pastoral land use activity (eg paddock and vermin proof fencing, pasture establishment, improving soil fertility) relative to the actual gross margins which could be obtained from the land it is reasonable to consider this land would not be converted and developed for pastoral use.

The Greenhills have exercised ownership over this land since the mid-1800s and never attempted to develop it for agricultural land use activity due to recognised severe limitations to its productivity potential and relative development costs.

7 Proposed Re-zoning

Under the proposed Tasmanian Planning Scheme these properties in question would be zoned Agricultural, however the proponent wishes to have this revised to be have the property zoned as Rural.

In order to support the rezoning proposal responses to key considerations have been provided, as per RZ1, RZ2, RZ3 and AZ6.

7.1 RZ1

The property titles in question have a severely limited level of current and potential agricultural land use activity, due to:

- The low level of land capability present, that being dominated by class 6 land
- The land on the property titles is completely undeveloped in terms of agricultural land use including infrastructure such as paddock and vermin proof fencing, improved pastures and a stock water system
- Only suitable for a severely restricted opportunity for land use activity that being for dryland low intensity pastoral use

If the property titles in question were fully developed the potential gross margin annual return of \$139,500 could be generated, however only if a major capital investment was made to address the various property productivity limitations.

In reality due to the level of capital investment required (approximately \$2,000,000) relative to the potential annual financial return this development would not occur.

7.2 RZ2

The "Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Zone" layer indicates that the property titles in question have been identified as being unconstrained zoned land.

Adjacent land is covered by unconstrained agricultural zoned land to the north, east and south, with the land to the west excluded from this zoning assessment.

It should be noted that property title 0616 is similarly zoned as unconstrained, however under the proposed Tasmanian planning scheme this land has be identified as rural zoned land.

Property title 0616 is located adjacent to the immediate south of property title 0617 and 0620 share a range of similar attributes including land capability, soils, geology, topography and a comparable severely limited capacity for agricultural land use activity.

7.3 RZ3

- a) The property titles in question do form part of the larger land holdings, as the Gala and Glen Gala properties.

However the property titles in question are not integral and/or do not hold any significance in terms of being required land to support the balance of the larger properties as per hosting required infrastructure (eg irrigation dams), right of way accesses, frontage to transport networks or essential pasture and/or cropping land.

- b) The property titles in question have a severely limited level of current and potential agricultural land use activity, due to:

- The low level of land capability present, that being dominated by class 6 land.
- The land on the property titles is completely undeveloped in terms of agricultural land use including infrastructure such as paddock and vermin proof fencing, improved pastures and a stock water system.
- Only being suitable for a severely restricted opportunity for land use activity that being for dryland very low intensity pastoral use.

If the property titles were fully developed the potential gross margin annual return of \$139,500 could be generated, however only if a major capital investment was made to address the various property productivity limitations.

In reality due to the level of capital investment required (approximately \$2,000,000) relative to the potential annual financial return this development would not occur.

- c) No strategically important naturally occurring resources have been identified on the property titles in question, and this includes soil, mining leases, water resources and/or beneficial topography.
- d) The property titles in question have been assessed as having no strategic important use or development, rather the land is of particularly low value in terms of agricultural land use opportunity.
- e) Based a review and assessment of the local and regional significance the property titles in question hold no important and/or critical agricultural values. It should be noted that the land on the property titles in question are:
- undeveloped for agricultural land use activity
 - covered by class 6 land (associated with severe limitations to agricultural land use activity)
 - have no infrastructure present (eg dams, mining leases and/or utilities)
 - are not integral nor support to the operation and/or management of any adjacent or larger agricultural properties
 - Do contain land which includes threatened native vegetation communities are present on, and Biodiversity Protection Areas

We contend that the properties in question would better zoned as rural rather than agricultural.

7.4 AZ6

- a) The property titles in question have been identified as unconstrained in the "Land potentially suitable for agriculture zone". Property title 0616 is located adjacent to the immediate south of property titles 0617 and 0620 and shares a range of similar attributes including land capability, soils, geology, topography and a comparable severely limited capacity for agricultural land use activity. Property title 0616, is similarly zoned as unconstrained, however under the proposed Tasmanian planning scheme this land has been identified as rural zoned land.

Therefore, it would be reasonable and appropriate to consider that the property titles in question should be similarly zoned as rural as per property title 0616.

- b) No strategically important naturally occurring resources have been identified on the property titles in question, and this includes soil, water resources and/or beneficial topography.
- c) Extensive areas of the property titles in question have been identified in the Glamorgan Spring Bay Interim Planning Scheme 2015 Biodiversity Protection Area as having strategically important naturally values including *E. viminalis* grassy forest and woodland and *E. pulchella* forest and woodland.

The purpose of the GSBIPS2015 biodiversity code is to minimise the loss of threatened native vegetation communities and flora species, minimise clearance of important habitat and minimise the loss of biodiversity.

Therefore, the potential conversion of the property titles in question would be in conflict with the GSBIPS2015 biodiversity code and further strengthens the position that this land should be zoned rural and not agricultural.

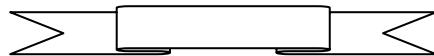
- d) The property titles in question have no identified and/or intended strategic uses.
- e) The property title in question have a severely limited level of current and potential agricultural land use activity, due to:
 - I. The low level of land capability present, that being dominated by class 6 land.
 - II. The land on the property titles is completely undeveloped in terms of agricultural land use including infrastructure such as paddock and vermin proof fencing, improved pastures and a stock water system.
 - III. Only being suitable for a severely restricted opportunity for land use activity that being for dryland very low intensity pastoral use.

If the property titles were fully developed the potential gross margin annual return of \$139,500 could be generated, however only if a major capital investment was made to address the various property productivity limitations.

In reality due to the level of capital investment required (approximately \$2,000,000) relative to the potential annual financial return this development would not occur.

8 Conclusions

1. The proposed development consists of a proposed rezoning of the property titles in question under the Tasmanian Planning scheme from agricultural to rural.
2. The property titles in question have a very low level of land capability and are severely limited in terms of their current and potential agricultural land use activity.
3. At present these property titles are undeveloped and not used for agricultural land use activity.
4. The property titles in question are covered by extensive Biodiversity Protection Areas with the purpose of this GSBIPS2015 code to preserve and minimise any loss of biodiversity and habitat and hence further limits any scope for conversion of the land for agricultural land use activity.
5. Due to cost of developing the land relative to the economic returns which could be generated from the potential low intensity dryland pastoral use it would not be suitable and/or economic to convert the land for productive agricultural use.
6. The rural zoning of the property title in question is commensurate with the current and future potential land use activity that could be conducted on the property and associated severe limitations associated with this land.



9 References

Lynch, S. (2002) Modelled Land Capability Classes of Tasmania, Breakoday 1:100,000 map. Department of Primary Industries Water and Environment, Tasmania.

Lynch, S. (2002) Modelled Land Capability Classes of Tasmania, Freycinet 1:100,000 map. Department of Primary Industries Water and Environment, Tasmania.

Lynch, S. (2002) Modelled Land Capability Classes of Tasmania, Little Swanport 1:100,000 map. Department of Primary Industries Water and Environment, Tasmania.

Grose C.J. (1999) Land Capability Handbook: Guidelines for the Classification of Agricultural Land in Tasmania. 2nd Edition, DPIWE, Tasmania.

Glamorgan Spring Bay Interim Planning Scheme 2015.

Department of Justice, Agriculture Land Mapping Project - identifying land suitable for inclusion within the Tasmanian Planning Scheme's Agriculture Zone, Background Report, Tasmanian Government, 2017.

Guideline No. 1 Local Provisions Schedule (LPS): zone and code application, Tasmanian Government, Amended June 2018

Southern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy 2010–2035, Southern Tasmanian Councils Authority, Amended Feb 2020

Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Rural and Agriculture, Factsheet 4, Department of Justice, Tasmanian Government, 2017.

10 Declaration

I declare that I have made all the enquiries which I consider desirable or appropriate, and no matters of significance which I regard as relevant have, to my knowledge, been withheld.

Jason Lynch

Mr Jason Lynch B. App.Sci (Hort) CPag
Senior Consultant
Pinion Advisory Pty Ltd
November 2020

Appendices

Appendix A Jason Lynch professional profile



Jason Lynch



Position:

Senior Consultant - Agronomy

Qualifications:

B App Sci (Hort)
CPAg (Certified Practicing Agriculturalist)

Professional Associations:

Australian Institute of Agricultural Science
Australasia Pacific Extension Network

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INTRODUCTION

Jason Lynch is a senior consultant at Pinion Advisory, with over 20 years experience in production agronomy, various aspects of grazing management and property development. Jason works with clients to improve the profitability and sustainability of a diverse range of agricultural production systems.

Jason has agronomic experience in both pasture based and a range of broad acre and intensive cropping systems, in addition to horticultural enterprises. Jason provides advice to clients on crop protection, integrated pest management practices, soil health management, plant and soil nutrition, and soil moisture and irrigation management. He has well developed communication skills and has extensive experience in the delivery of presentations and group facilitation for both small and large audiences. Jason's client mix includes small and large scale businesses, and both family farms and corporate enterprises.

Jason is able to provide independent agronomic advice with an in-depth knowledge of farming systems.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- 2013 - present: senior consultant – Pinion Advisory/Macquarie Franklin
- 1998 - 2013: senior agronomist - Serve-Ag Pty Ltd

RECENT PROJECTS

- Property assessments and technical support, Cradle Coast NRM, Property Our Productive Soils 2019 to present
- Irrigation water reuse project, Western Water, Victoria, 2018-present
- Property agricultural assessments, council planning scheme compliance reports and provision of expert witness statements across the various Tasmanian municipalities, 2005 -present
- Farm Water Access Plans and land capability assessments for various irrigation schemes including the Dial Blythe, Duck, Midlands, North Esk, Scottsdale, South Esk, South East, Southern Highlands and Swan River, Tasmanian Irrigation Sept 2013 - present
- Pasture Principles course facilitator and coach, Cressy/Tamar, Coal Valley, Derwent Valley Evandale, Flinders Island, North West Northern/Central/Southern Midlands, Meander Valley, 2014 - present



Jason Lynch

Areas of Expertise

- Extension & communications
- Facilitation
- Agronomic advice
- Vegetable production
- Cereal production
- Forage and fodder production
- Floriculture
- Berry fruit production
- Crop protection
- Soil fertility
- Plant nutrition
- Soil, plant and water analytical testing
- Biofumigation
- Gross margin analysis
- Agricultural research
- Land capability assessment
- Land use constraint analysis
- Farm drainage

Pinion Advisory Expertise

- Agronomic advice
- Crop protection
- Land capability assessment
- Sustainable soil management
- Soil science
- Red meats and dairy feed base management
- Agricultural research
- Extension and communication
- Irrigation

- MLA Producer Demonstration Site technical support with Longford Red Meat Group, MLA, 2016 - 2018
- GRDC Opportunity For Profit project, Management Guidelines, Tasmania, GRDC, 2016-2019
- Lifetime Ewe Management Facilitator, RIST, Jan 2015-Dec 2015
- Insect Pasture Pest IPM course delivery, Cradle Coast NRM, May 2014-July 2015
- Managing Your Finances course delivery, Dairy Tas, 2015
- F300 – Boosting livestock production efficiency and decreasing greenhouse gas emissions, North West Tasmanian Beef Producers Group Coach, Meat and Livestock Australia, Nov 2014 - March 2015
- Dairy Australia Taking Stock, 2016 - present
- Regular delivery of presentations to various NRM, grower and agricultural industry groups throughout Tasmania, 2006-present
- Sustainable Agriculture Program involving soil testing and the delivery of property nutrient budgets and fertiliser recommendations, Cradle Coast NRM, Jan 2013-May 2013
- Property management planning services and land capability assessments, Agricultural Resource Management, 2007-2010
- Soil health management, including agronomic advice and research and development relating to soil fertility, nutrient management, erosion management, green manure and biofumigation crops
- Provision of comprehensive agronomic advice covering a wide range of broadacre and horticultural crops such as alliums, turf, berry fruit, brassicas, canola, carrots, cereals, hemp, legumes, floriculture, poppies and potatoes (fresh, processing and seed production)

BOARDS AND STEERING COMMITTEES

- Forage Value Index technical committee group member, Dairy Australia Jan 2020 - present
- More milk from forages steering committee group member, Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture, Sept 2013 – June 2014
- Dairy Futures CRC steering committee for forage technologies adoption, Dairy Australia, Sept 2013 – June 2016
- Forage Improvement Community of Interest group, member, Dairy Australia, Dec 2015 – present
- Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture Participatory Action Research Group member, 2016-2018