STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

by Dr. Dennis N. Williamson
Geoscene International
(A Division of Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd)

November 2023

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(Second Edition)

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Final Report
November 2023

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Context and Aims

The Stanley Coastal Region (SCR) includes an area of approximately 38,000 ha or 381[2] km. of land and the adjacent Southern Ocean areas, extending approximately 16 km to 18 km to the east and approximately 19 km to 21 km to the west of Stanley Peninsula and approximately 7 km to 11 km inland from the coastal shoreline, in Northwest Tasmania.

The Stanley Coastal Landscape Assessment provides what Geoscene International term as a "deep landscape assessment", which includes a broad natural, cultural, and scenic (visual) landscape description and assessment of the SCR of northwest Tasmania. The report has been prepared independently by Dr. Dennis Williamson and his support team at Geoscene International (a Division of Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd). This final report follows the Preliminary Draft Report that was distributed for public comment during March 2022. Only a few comments were received, leading to minor changes to this Final Report, along with updated information. The maps reflect a continuing assessment that has extended over an approximate two-year period from 2021 through 2023, with various updates and improvements made along the way.

Range of Assessments Completed

The Stanley Coastal Landscape Assessment has assessed a broad range of landscape attributes and values. These assessments have been presented in three parts of the report, covering the following assessment types:

- Part A – Landscape Description and Assessment of the region's natural and cultural landscapes, including: geoconservation sites; landscape setting units, flora and fauna species, land use, tourism attractions and facilities, Aboriginal and European history, and cultural heritage;
- Part B - Scenic and Visual Landscape Assessment of scenic quality classes, viewpoint sensitivity levels, viewing distance zones, and scenic value areas;
- Part C: Overall Landscape Significance, including Aboriginal and European cultural heritage and scenic, tourism and natural conservation values, and key recommendations.

Key Findings

Geology and Landscape Character and Setting Units

The SCR is primarily comprised of volcanic basalt and coastal sedimentary landforms, creating a series of uplifted mountain ridges, hills and plateau that are flanked on the north and in the intervening valleys by coastal plains and basins. The area contains Geoconservation Sites of global to district significance, with some areas at Rocky Cape that are ~1.5 billion years old, volcanic formations at The Nut and fringing Stanley Peninsula that are collectively of "world class" and currently under assessment by the Australian Heritage Council for possible inclusion on the National Heritage List[1], and the Mowbray Swamp Megafauna Site near Smithton.

The geologic foundations form and influence two Landscape Character Types: the Coastal LCT and the Plateau & Plains LCT. Within these LCT, 35 Landscape Setting Units have been delineated for landscape description and scenic assessment purposes.

Flora and Fauna

The region has a great level of flora and fauna biodiversity, despite extensive clearing and alteration of habitats through European settlement. Vegetation types ranging from native grasslands and Dry Eucalypt Forests/Woodlands to Non-Eucalypt Forests and Woodlands. Approximately 46 Threatened Vegetation Species exist. In addition, over 80 terrestrial and marine fauna species in the region are classified on the State or National Schedules as Threatened or of Conservation Significance (i.e., Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, or Rare).

The importance of these threatened species is exemplified by the past extinctions of the Tasmanian Tiger and the Tasmanian Emu, which flourished in the region prior to European settlement.

Land Uses and Planning Controls

The private lands of the region largely include extensive agricultural lands; timber production forest areas; and urban and industrial land uses at Smithton and Stanley.

Key public reserves and conservation areas include Rocky Cape National Park; Stanley Nut State Reserve; Shakespeare Hills Regional Reserve; and conservation areas at Duck Bay, West Inlet, East Inlet, Peggs Beach, Hellyer and Forwards Beach.

Circular Head Council's LPS Planning Zones and Planning Code overlays have been mapped and described.

Tourism Attractions and Facilities

The region's tourism attractions and facilities have been inventoried and mapped. Stanley Peninsula and vicinity contain most of these attractions and facilities, with The Nut and the rich history of Stanley township with its Local Heritage Precinct and Heritage Walks being prominent. Rocky Cape National Park and the various Regional Reserves and Conservation Areas are also key regional tourism attractions. The economic significance of tourism to the region is considerable.

Aboriginal History and Cultural Heritage

A rich picture of the traditional areas of Aboriginal occupation, food gathering, and hunting, seasonal movements, possible Songlines, and many Aboriginal Heritage Sites have been identified.

These various Aboriginal connections to "Country" and their recovering history are particularly concentrated and strong in the Rocky Cape, Stanley Peninsula, and Duck Bay areas.

European Cultural Heritage

Europeans gradually transferred their culture to Tasmania, beginning with sealers and whalers from the 1790s, exerting their influence and power in a manner that nearly destroyed the pre-existing Aboriginal culture of the island. The geographic progression of these historic developments has been reviewed and mapped, including the influences of: the early sealers, whalers, and explorers; the Van Diemen's Land Company's (VDLC); freehold farmers; the road, railway, and tramway networks; the clearing and draining of the region's swamps; the timber industry; the undersea cable across Bass Strait from Stanley to Apollo Bay in Victoria; and the iron-ore pipeline and Port Latta export facility.

Forty-six Tasmanian Heritage Register Sites exist in the region, many of which are also tourism attractions.

Scenic and Visual Landscape Assessment

Part B of the report assessed the Scenic Quality Class of the 35 LSUs, combining this with Viewpoint Sensitivity Level and Visibility Distance Zone analyses to delineate considerable areas of High to Very High Scenic Value.

[1] Hewitt, Sian, 7 September 2023. Letter from Director, Heritage Engagement and Program Support Section, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Australian Government to Kerry Houston (under direction from the Hon. Tanya Plibersek, MP, Minister for the Environment and Water).

Overall Landscape Significance

Overall Landscape Significance has been assessed in relation to concentrated areas of concentrated cultural heritage (Aboriginal and European) and scenic, tourism and natural feature values. These are summarised in Table 22 and include:

- Rocky Cape Area – High to Very High;
- Shakespeare Hills Area – Moderate;
- Detention River – Crayfish Creek Area - Moderate;
- Stanley Peninsula Area – Very High;
- Duck Bay Area – High to Very High; and
- Smithton Basin Area – Low to Very Low.

Conservation and Protection Frameworks Assessed

The assessment of potential conservation and protection status is documented in Sections 4.6 through 4.10. The focus here was the application of prescribed criteria for: the National Heritage List; the Tasmanian Heritage List; and the Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) in relation to the Local Heritage Code (Local Historic Landscape Precinct), and the (LPS) Scenic Protection Code (Scenic Protection Areas and Scenic Road Corridors).

Potential National Heritage List Nominations

The potential for National Heritage List nominations was assessed against the six concentrated areas described above according to the National Heritage Council assessment criteria. The Stanley Peninsula Area has the greatest potential for National Heritage List nomination and appears to qualify strongly under six of the nine NHL assessment criteria.

Other areas have been identified with potential NHL qualification regarding a lesser number of criteria but are not outstanding in the manner displayed by the Stanley Peninsula Area.

Potential Tasmanian Heritage Register Listings

The analysis of the six areas of concentrated values against the Tasmanian Heritage Register assessment criteria finds that the Stanley Peninsula Area should definitely be considered for nomination and that other areas, with further research, possibly could be considered for nomination including: the Smithton Basin Area; the Duck Bay Area; the Rocky Cape Area; and the Detention River/Crayfish Creek Area.

Local Historic Heritage Code: Local Provisions Schedule

The Stanley Peninsula Area, which includes the isthmus, West Inlet and East Inlet extending to the Black River estuary and Peggs Beach, displays an outstanding level of natural and cultural heritage value suited to application of the Local Historic Landscape Precinct category of the Local Historic Heritage Code.

Although the Local Historical Heritage Code does not consider Aboriginal cultural heritage values, the Aboriginal community likely have a strong spiritual connection with the Stanley Peninsula Area, which is another criterion for the application of this category of the code.

Scenic Protection Code

Deficiencies in Tasmania's Scenic Protection Code (SPC) have been identified and the Circular Head Council's LPS previous designation of Scenic Protection Areas and Scenic Road Corridors as part of this code also appear to be inadequate. This assessment suggests that large areas of the Stanley Coastal Precinct are in High Scenic Value Areas and that there are other outstanding scenic features within the assessed LSUs that should be considered for the designation Scenic Protection Areas and/or Scenic Road Corridors in the LPS. This is an important consideration in the context of the maintenance of scenic assets on which the regional tourism industry and economy depend.

During July 2022, the final Circular Head Municipality Scenic Values Assessment and Management report[2] was adopted by Circular Head Council. Although Dr. Williamson and Geoscene International do not necessarily agree with the methodology used for this report or all the scenic quality assessments made, the report's general recommendations are in line with many of the recommendations made by this report. On 10 October 2023, Circular Head Council approved a Draft Planning Scheme Amendment report, rescinded the previous Scenic Protection Areas and Scenic Road Corridors[3], and adopted a Draft Instrument of Certification to provide for five new Scenic Protection Areas (SPC Overlays) within the municipality. This includes three areas that fall within or overlap with the Stanley Coastal Landscape Assessment Region:

- Stanley Peninsula and coastal areas extending westward to Eagle Point on Duck Bay, and eastward to Cowrie Point;
- Coastal Estuaries and Islands, including Perkins Island, Robbins Island, Walker Island, Three Hummock Island, Hunter Island, and other islands, islets, coastal waters, and passages between the Doughboys in the west to the Thousand Acre Farm in the east where it abuts the proposed Standley Peninsula Scenic Protection Area; and
- Eastern Gateway, including all of Rocky Cape and extending inland south-westerly to the Detention River vicinity and the Shakespeare Hills and to the Municipal boundary in the east.

The Council has notified the public and called for submissions to be lodged for the proposed Planning Scheme Amendment by 1 December 2023. This report's findings support this amendment in terms of the Scenic Protection Areas delineated but recommends that other areas identified as High Scenic Value Areas in this report be considered for further such Planning Scheme amendments in the future. Geoscene International's review and comments on the proposed Scenic Protection Areas are provided in Section 4.11, with some significant concerns noted regarding the future implementation of planning and design guidelines and controls necessary to achieve Council's stated objectives for these Scenic Protection Areas.

Development of Visual Performance Standards

The application of effective Visual Performance Standards (VPS) in Circular Head Council's LPS could be applied relative to the designated Scenic Value Areas. Such VPS could include such factors and concepts as: Landscape Character Continuum; Scenic Integrity/Visual Magnitude; Scenic Quality; Key Landscape Features Disruption; % Horizontal View Altered; Exterior Colour/Reflectivity/Lighting; and Cumulative Visual Impacts.

[2] Inspiring Place and Entura, 2022. Circular Head Municipality Scenic Values Assessment and Management, 200 pp.

[3] Refer to: Circular Head Local Provisions Schedule Draft Amendment No. PSA 2023/1. Weblink: https://www.circularhead.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0030/1491753/Exhibition-documents-draft-amendment-005.pdf

Key Recommendations

Key recommendations include:

1. The volcanic geologic sites at North Point on Stanley Peninsula should be officially investigated and assessed by the Tasmanian Geoconservation Database Reference Group to determine whether they should be added to the Tasmanian Geoconservation Database (TGD) and on the Tasmanian Natural Values Atlas via the annual Geoconservation Site Significance & Listing Process[4].

2. Areas of the Stanley Peninsula have recently been nominated for the National Heritage List, including the public land areas of: The Nut and volcanic features of Plum Pudding Rock, West Beach submarine lava and lava lobes, Highfield Point and North Point. This nomination should be further extended to include additional public and private lands within the Stanley Peninsula Area as delineated in Figure 73.

3. the Stanley Peninsula Area delineated in Figure 73 of this report should also be nominated for the Tasmanian Heritage Register;

4. the Stanley Peninsula Area delineated in Figure 73 should be considered by Circular Head Council for future inclusion in the Circular Head Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) of the State Planning Provisions (SPPs) under the Local Historical Heritage Code as areas of Local Historic Landscape Precinct. Subject to further research, other areas that could be considered for Local Historic Landscape Precinct designation include: the Smithton Basin Area, the Duck Bay Area, and the Shakespeare Hills Area, as delineated in Figure 75.

5. the following areas as delineated in Figure 75 should be considered by Circular Head Council for future inclusion in the Circular Head Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) of the State Planning Provisions (SPPs) under the Scenic Protection Code (SPC) as Scenic Protection Areas:

    a. the Stanley Peninsula Area (including West Inlet, East Inlet, the Black River Estuary and Peggs Beach areas);

    b. the Rocky Cape Area (including the Forwards Beach and Rocky Cape West areas);

    c. the Shakespeare Hills Area (including the rivers, forests, and blanket bog areas of LSUs P18, P19 and P20); and

    d. the Duck Bay Area (including most or all of LSU C1) as delineated in Figure 63 and Figure 75.

    Other areas that might possibly be considered for designation as Scenic Protection Areas on a more limited basis are portions of the Black River and Mosquito Creek within LSU 13 – Dip River Hills (Figure 9 and Figure 63) and the area immediately surrounding Lake Mikany in LSU 7, as delineated in Figure 9 and Figure 63, and assessed in Part B of this report.

6. Further information and details should continue to be sought and collected from the SCR community regarding a wide range of Aboriginal and European Cultural Heritage and historic issues.

7. Geoscene International recommends that Circular Head Council should proceed with the proposed amendment of the Scenic Protection Code of their Planning Scheme, with some further consideration of the wording of the schedules and application guidelines. Significant limitations exist with Circular Head Council's proposed Draft Amendment PSA 2023/1 in terms of its effective implementation. Geoscene International is of the view that the Scenic Protection Area for Stanley Peninsula should not be excluded from the Stanley Township area. Council should also consider more detailed guidelines, standards, and controls within the Local Planning Provisions section of the Planning Scheme.

    The SVMR study has necessarily been an extremely broad-brush assessment of scenic value applied over the entire Circular Head municipality, whereas the Stanley Coastal Landscape Assessment covers a smaller region and has been able to be more comprehensive and specific in its analyses and assessments. In this regard, Geoscene International recommends Council's development of more specific and more comprehensive landscape protection guidelines.

    The Visual Performance Standards (VPS) summarised in Section 4.12 could be applied to the three SPAs and Multiple Value Concentration areas identified in this report, as well as to the other proposed SPAs. It is recommended that Council planners, designers and Councilors receive some basic landscape and scenic resource assessment and visual impact assessment training in order to upgrade their capabilities to implement the proposed protection and maintenance of the landscape values found in the proposed new Scenic Protection Areas.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Geoscene International (Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd) and Dr. Williamson acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the land of this project area, the Circular Head Aboriginal Corporation (CHAC) and the palawa people of Tasmania. We pay our respect to Elders past, present and future.

Geoscene International (Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd) also acknowledges and thanks those who have provided assistance to the preparation of this Preliminary Draft Report, including:

- Ms. Kerry Houston, Ship Inn, Stanley
- Dr. Craig Dwyer, Stanley
- Ms. Selina Maguire-Colgrave, Chairperson, Circular Head Aboriginal Corporation (CHAC)
- Mr. Paul Roberts, General Manager, Circular Head Aboriginal Corporation (CHAC)
- Ms. Camilla Wooley, Culture Manager, Circular Head Aboriginal Corporation (CHAC)
- Ms. Diane Baldock, Circular Head Aboriginal Corporation (CHAC)
- Mr. Mick Murphy
- Mr. Sam Humphries
- Mr. David McElwee, Natural Values Atlas, Tasmanian Department of Natural Resources and Environment
- LISTmap, Tasmanian Department of Natural Resources and Environment
- Mr. Steve Gall, Director, Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania, Heritage and Land Tasmania, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania.

In addition, we thank the Geoscene International team members for their contributions to this report, including:

- Dr. Dennis Williamson, Director and Principal Author
- Ms. Ursula Williamson, Director, Multi-media and Graphics
- Mr. Qian Li, Geographic Information System Specialist
- Mr. Haoyi Li, Geographic Information System Specialist and Graphics.

[4] Refer to:
- Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania website. Weblink: https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/geoconservation/tasmanian-geoconservation-database/geoconservation-sites-listing-process. Accessed February 2022.
- Tasmanian Geoconservation Database webpage. Weblink: https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/geoconservation/tasmanian-geoconservation-database . Accessed February 2022.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Context and Aims

This report's principal aim is to provide a what Geoscene International term a "deep landscape assessment" - a broad natural, cultural, and scenic (visual) landscape description and assessment of the Stanley Coastal Region (SCR) of northwest Tasmania. Coincidental to this broad assessment could be the potential identification of the area as a whole or specific areas within it which could potentially qualify for nomination and inclusion on the National Heritage List or the Tasmanian Heritage Register or as a Scenic Protection Code designation in the Circular Head Local Provisions Schedule[5].

This assessment has been directed by Dr. Dennis Williamson of Geoscene International, who has over 40 years of experience in the fields of geography, landscape architecture and planning, natural resource management planning, heritage assessment, tourism assessment, landscape ecology and climate change. Dr. Williamson has reviewed a wide range of information during this assessment over the course of two years, from 2021 through 2023.

The project region is shown in Figure 1, includes an area of approximately 38,119 ha or 381[2] km. of land and the adjacent Southern Ocean areas, extending approximately 16 km to 18 km to the East and approximately 19 km to 21 km to the West of Stanley Peninsula and approximately 7 km to 11 km inland from the coastal shoreline, in Northwest Tasmania.

The Stanley Peninsula Focus Area, shown in Figure 2, highlights a key central regional feature of special interest, including East Inlet and West Inlet, covering a land area of approximately 5,785 ha or 57[2] km. The surrounding Southern Ocean also constitutes a significant feature of this coastal region.

Maps of the regional area are primarily used in the main text of the landscape descriptions provided in Section 2 of this report unless a topic calls for details of the Stanley Peninsula Focus Area maps to be shown. However, all Stanley Peninsula Focus Area maps are provided in Appendix 1.

1.2 Methodological Overview

The general methodology applied in this report involves three stages or parts of this report, including description, assessment, and evaluation as follows:

Part A –Landscape Description and Assessment of:

1. geomorphology, landforms and waterforms;
2. existing and potential geoconservation sites;
3. climate;
4. vegetation and native vegetative habitats;
5. vegetation heights;
6. natural resource features and key species;
7. key landscape features and land use;
8. land use zones and planning code overlays;
9. tourism attractions and facilities; and
10. history and cultural heritage values (including Indigenous and European cultures).

The key aim of Part A has been to review, describe and assess a range of natural and cultural landscape and heritage values, of which many have been identified and assessed by other parties. Collating and reviewing all these key factors and values within a single report should provide a more comprehensive and holistic analysis and assessment than what might usually be found.

Part B: Scenic and Visual Landscape Assessment of:

1. scenic quality classes associated with landscape character types and landscape setting units;
2. viewer sensitivity levels (relative concerns) regarding scenic qualities associated with potential public viewpoints;
3. viewing distance zones from selected public viewpoints;
4. visual significance zones or scenic value areas associated with a combination of the above factors (1. – 3.); and
5. visual performance standards for application in the assessment of future proposed landscape modifications or alterations.

The Part B assessment utilises Scenic Spectrums' Visual Evaluation Model (SS-VEM [6] - refer to Figure 3) as adapted for the Tasmanian Scenic Protection Code (SPC) Assessment Methodology (refer to Figure 4) developed by Inspiring Place and Geoscene International during 2018 for the Southern Tasmania Councils Authority (STCA)[7].

These procedures assess, map, and establish Scenic Value Areas (SVAs or, alternatively, Visual Significance Zones). In relation to proposed landscape alterations, the SVAs lead to associated Visual Performance Standards (VPS) based on the assessment of Viewpoint Sensitivity Levels (i.e., number of viewers and/or their degrees of scenic concern), Visibility Distance Zones and the Scenic Quality Classes of the landscape. These assessments are couched within the context of regional Landscape Character Types. Scenic Quality may incorporate concepts of Scenic/Cultural Character and of Scenic Integrity. The VPS provide a benchmark for the existing landscape against which the potential visual impact of proposed alterations can be assessed.

Part C: Overall Landscape Significance and Recommendations, including:

1. Evaluations of the Overall Landscape Significance of Aboriginal and European Cultural Heritage and of Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values; and
2. Evaluation and Recommendations regarding future conservation and protection status and actions.

The evaluations of Overall Landscape Significance involve a review and summary of the relative degree of concentration and significance of combination of cultural heritage values and of scenic, tourism and natural conservation values.

Final evaluation entails consideration of the relative Overall Landscape Significance of all resource attributes and values, followed by discussion and recommendation regarding options for future conservation and protection status and alternative courses of action for future management.

[5] Note: There is also possible future consideration of some areas for designation as either Australian Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) under the IUCN Protected Areas Categories V and VI, and/or as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. However, for the time being, those designations are more complicated than can be addressed under the scope of the current project.

[6] Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd, 2005. Scenic Spectrums' Visual Evaluation Model (SS-VEM). Copyright © 2005 by Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd and Dennis N. Williamson.

[7] Inspiring Place and Geoscene International, 2018. Guidelines for Scenic Values Assessment Methodology and Scenic Protection Code. prepared for the Southern Technical Reference Group, Southern Tasmanian Councils Authority, September 2018, 115 pp.

Figure 1 The Stanley Coastal Landscape Region

Legend

State Highways
Tourist access roads
Secondary Roads
Rivers and Creeks
Lakes and Reservoirs
Sea
Towns
Villages
Key Landscape Features

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

N

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November 2021

Acknowledgement: Land Tasmania Data

interimplanningschemeoverlaystatewidefromtheLIST©StateofTasmania

Figure 2 The Stanley Peninsula Focus Area

Photo 1 Stanley Peninsula and The Nut[8]

Photo 2 Seven Mile Beach, West Inlet and Stanley Peninsula[9]

Photo 3 Duck Bay Inlet[10]

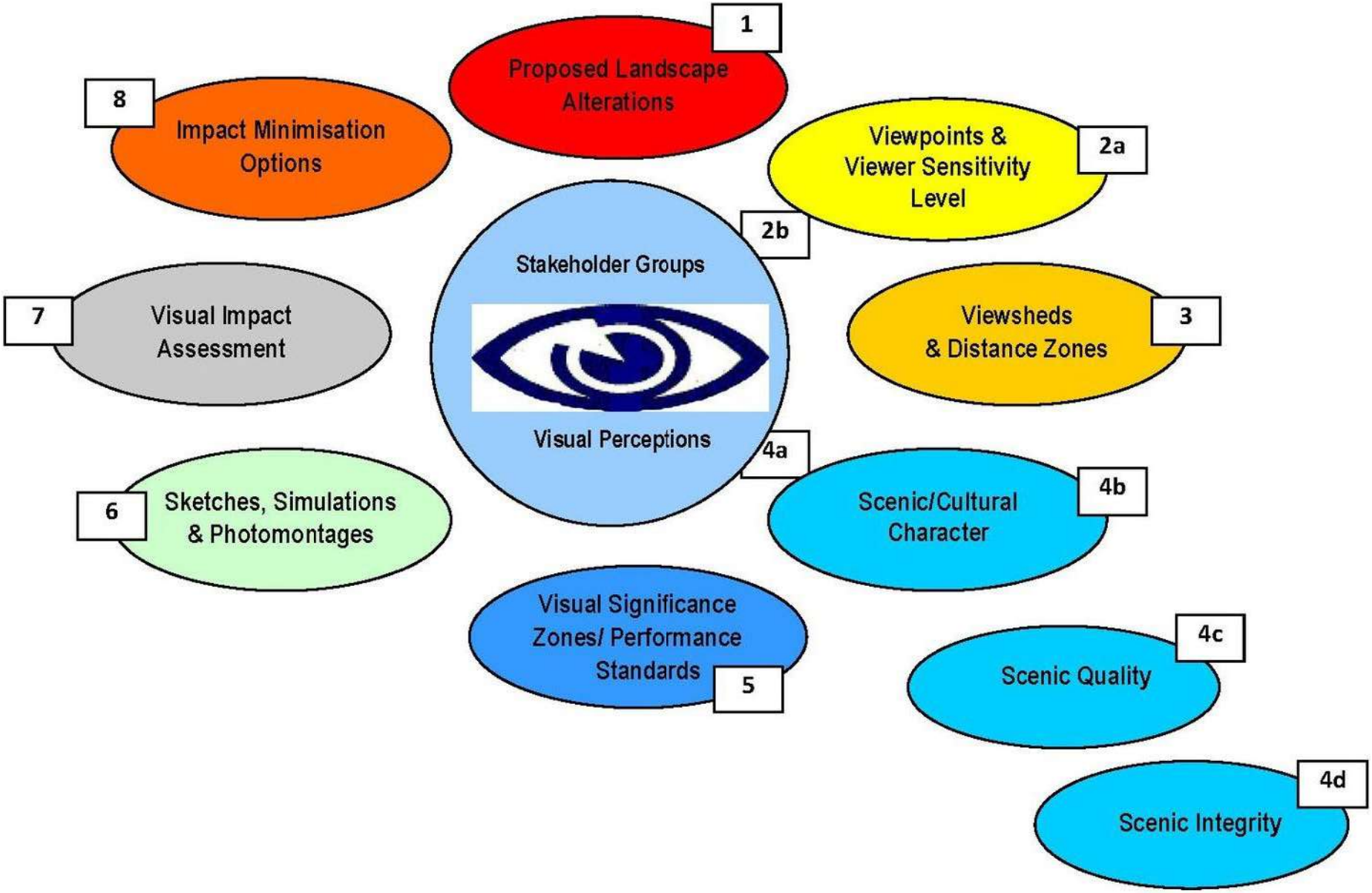
Photo 4 Rocky Cape

[8] Photo 1 Credit: Horizon Deluxe Apartments website: https://horizonapartments.com.au/gallery/

[9] Photo 2 Credit: Beatty Kay Reality website: https://www.google.com/maps/uv?pb=!1s0xaa7c3fa011ebeb67%3A0x8675deb194e1b179!3m1!7e115!4shttps%3A%2F%2Flh5.googleusercontent.com%2Fp%2FAF1QipNUxbBdsIoojRmW1I1AYPOiQBeFZL9-2aZVs8oF%3Dw385-h256-k-no!5sBetty%20Kay%20Realty%20Smithton%20. Accessed January 2022-%20Google%20Search!15sCgIgAQ&imagekey=!1e10!2sAF1QipNp_dTUQPnoaJLDTgutO8PceRMBXUviYtHTzbqW&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiByZ7E98b1AhW9yjgGHdBnBqoQoip6BAgyEAM

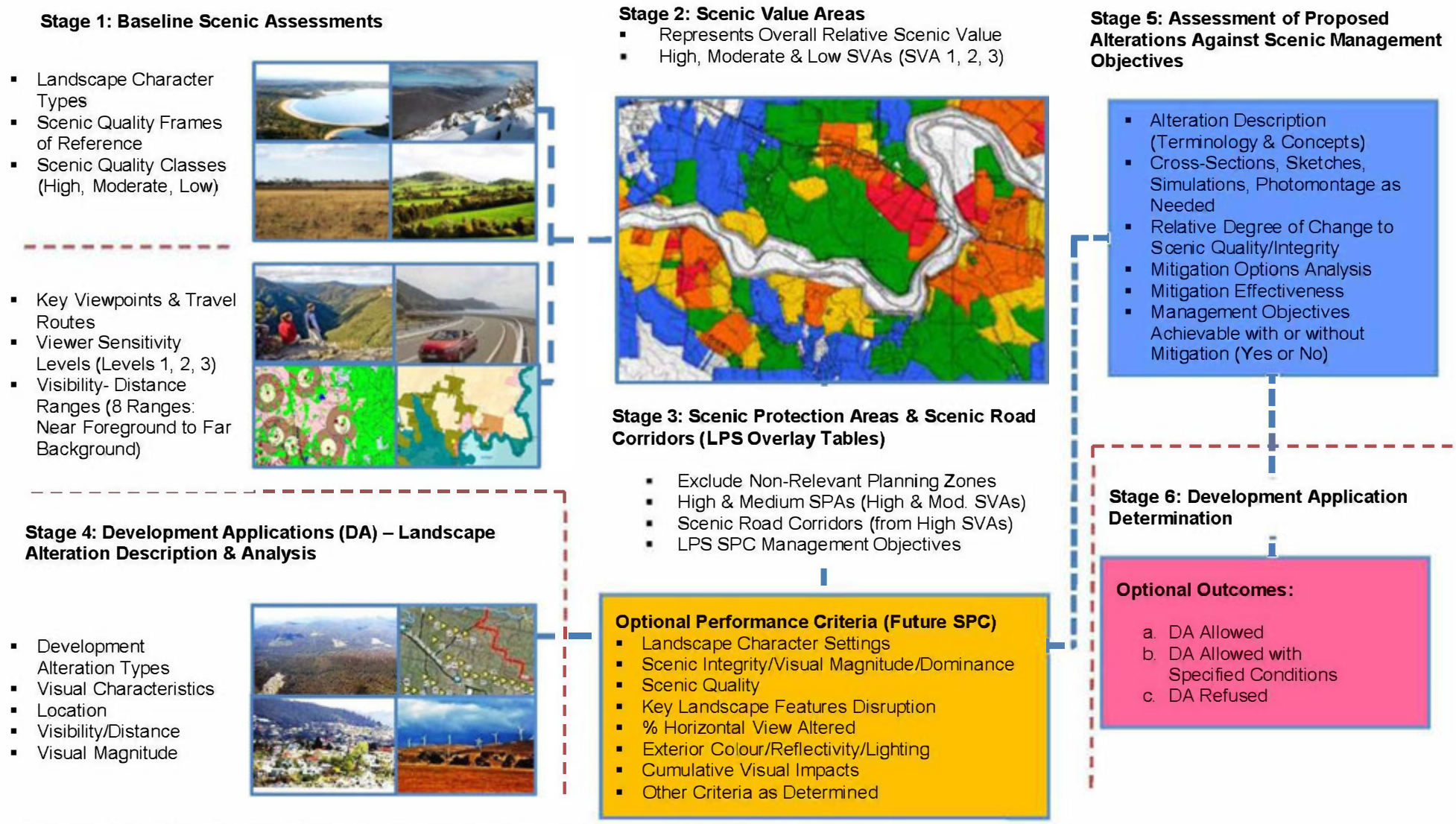
[10] Photo 3 Credit: Our Tasmania Website: https://www.ourtasmania.com.au/northwest/created-chaos.html

Figure 3 **Scenic Spectrums Visual Evaluation Model (SS-VEM)**[11]



[11] Source: Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd, 2005. Scenic Spectrums' Visual Evaluation Model (SS-VEM). Copyright © 2005 by Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd and Dennis N. Williamson.

Figure 4 Tasmanian Scenic Protection Code Assessment for the Southern Tasmanian Council's Authority (STCA)



2 Part A: Landscape Description and Assessment

Part A involves a series of descriptions and landscape mapping assessments of common landscape, environmental and cultural features that provide the setting, context, and some aspects of landscape significance. This employs a relatively traditional approach and relies on existing information and mapped data where available through the Tasmania LIST Maps website and other government or private sources as noted.

2.1 Geomorphology, Landforms and Waterforms

Geologic Base

The SCR reflects a very old relatively complex and folded geologic beginning, as shown in Figure 5 and in Figure 6.

A combination of Pleistocene Epoch peri-glacial activity (Ice Age or Cenozoic Era, Quaternary Period - ~2.5million to 11,650 years ago), Neoproterozoic Era volcanic activity and sedimentation (Precambrian Supereon and the Proterozoic Eon - 1 billion to 541 million years ago), and former Tertiary Period[12] basalt formations (Cenozoic Era- 66 million to 2.6 million years ago) dominate the region.

A large block of Middle to Late Cambrian Period (Paleozoic Era - ~570 million to 485 million years ago) polymict conglomerate, lithicwacke, siltstone and mudstone occurs in the eastern portion south of Montagu Road (C215) and west of the town of Smithton.

In the Eastern portion of the region, large areas of dominantly dark, folded, and laminated, commonly pyritic, marine siltstone and mudstone occur in the Port Latta area, extending southward. That geology is joined along the Eastern boundary of the region by shallow marine to peri-tidal, well-bedded, cross-bedded, orthoquartzite and subordinate siltstone of the Rocky Cape Block (both areas being of the Proterozoic Eon, Neoproterozoic – Mesoproterozoic Era - ~1400 million to 541 million years ago).

Some of the oldest rocks in Tasmania, about 1.5 billion years old, are found at the Pre-cambrian Period Rocky Cape. It is believed that Tasmania was not part of the Australian continent at that time but wedged between two other continents. The geology of north-western Tasmania may have more to do with North America and Antarctica than it does with the rest of the Australian mainland[13]. Most of the Rocky Cape Block is over 5700 metres thick and reflecting ocean currents that travelled either northwesterly or southeasterly. The metamorphic belt titled the Arthur Lineament forms the limits of the Rocky Cape Group to the Southeast[14].

Along the coastal shoreline, sand, gravel and alluvial, lacustrine, or littoral mud is typically found where basalt or other rocky headlands and reefs do not occur (Holocene Epoch, Quaternary Period, Cenozoic Era of the Phanerozoic Eon - 11,650 years ago to present time).

On the Stanley Peninsula, Circular Head forms a highly distinctive "*rounded steepsided monolith rising from sea level to a maximum height of 143 m*" and it comprises a "slab-*like basalt body, with a circular feeder approximately 150-200 m in diameter located near the northern end. This is in agreement with Gill and Banks (1956) who suggested that it was the remnant of a volcanic neck*"[15].

Circular Head was named by George Bass and Matthew Flinders when they sailed around it on 6 December 1798 during their circumnavigation of Tasmania[16]. The Local Government Authority of Circular Head Council is named after this iconic geologic feature. Circular Head is often referred to by its colloquial name, the Nut, which appears to have been derived from the interpreted Aboriginal name "Moo-Nut-Re-Ker" or "Monateric".

Land Capability and Soils

The long-term sustainable agricultural production land capability classes of the Circular Head region have been assessed by Morton[17], as shown in Figure 7. As stated on the original map, it "*provides an appraisal of land capability based on landscape, soils, climate and agronomic factors. The land capability class boundaries have been delineated by field work and aerial photo-interpretation," and is indicated to be "reliable only at the published scale and should not be enlarged*".

The mapped areas are limited to private freehold lands and Leased Crown lands. Other public lands have been excluded from the assessment (e.g., State Forests, State Reserves and Conservation Areas, major urban areas, major water bodies, National Parks, and other Conservation Areas).

The land capability classes shown on the map range from Class 1, which is most suitable for a wide range of cropping and grazing activities to Class 7, which is land unsuitable for agriculture[18]. Each land capability class is further described as follows.

- **Class 1**: "*Land well suited to a wide range of intensive cropping and grazing activities. It occurs on flat land with deep, well drained soils, and in a climate that favours a wide variety of crops. While there are virtually no limitations* to agricultural usage, reasonable management inputs need to be maintained to prevent degradation of the resource. In many cases more than two crops in a single growing season are possible.*"

- **Class 2**: "*Land well suited to a wide range of intensive cropping and grazing activities. It occurs on flat to gently inclined land with deep, well drained soils, and in a climate that favours all but the most frost sensitive crops. Limitations to use are slight, and these can be readily overcome by good management and minor conservation practices. However, the level of inputs is greater, and the variety and/or number of crops that can be grown is marginally more restricted, than for Class 1 land.*"

[12] Tertiary Period, former official interval of geologic time lasting from approximately 66 million to 2.6 million years ago. It is the traditional name for the first of two periods in the Cenozoic Era (66 million years ago to the present); the second is the Quaternary Period (2.6 million years ago to the present). The Tertiary has five principal subdivisions, called epochs, which from oldest to youngest are the Paleocene (66 million to 55.8 million years ago), Eocene (55.8 million to 33.9 million years ago), Oligocene (33.9 million to 23 million years ago), Miocene (23 million to 5.3 million years ago), and Pliocene (5.3 million to 2.6 million years ago) (Source: Encyclopedia Britannica https://www.britannica.com/science/Tertiary-Period).

[13] ABC Science, 2016. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_f_Hcyfv5rU

[14] Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geologic_time_scale

[15] Baillie, PW, and Leeman, D.E., 1978. Gravity Survey at Stanley, 5 pp.

[16] Von Stieglitz, K.R., 1952. A Short History of Circular Head and Its Pioneers also of the V.D.L. Company. Telegraph Printery Pty. Ltd., 63 Charles St., Launceston, Tasmania, 59 pp.

[17] Moreton R.M., 2000. Land Capability Survey of Tasmania. Circular Head Report. Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Tasmania, Australia, 76 pp.

[18] Limitations of the Land Capability Map are described as "*physical factors or constraints which affect the versatility of the land and determine its capability for long-term sustainable agricultural production. Limitations include erosion hazard, slope, climate, flooding, poor drainage, stoniness, salinity, topographic fragmentation and poor soil structure. Information on the dominant limitations within each map unit may be obtained from DPIWE's Land and Water Assessment Branch, Prospect Offices, Launceston*".

Figure 5 Geology of the Region

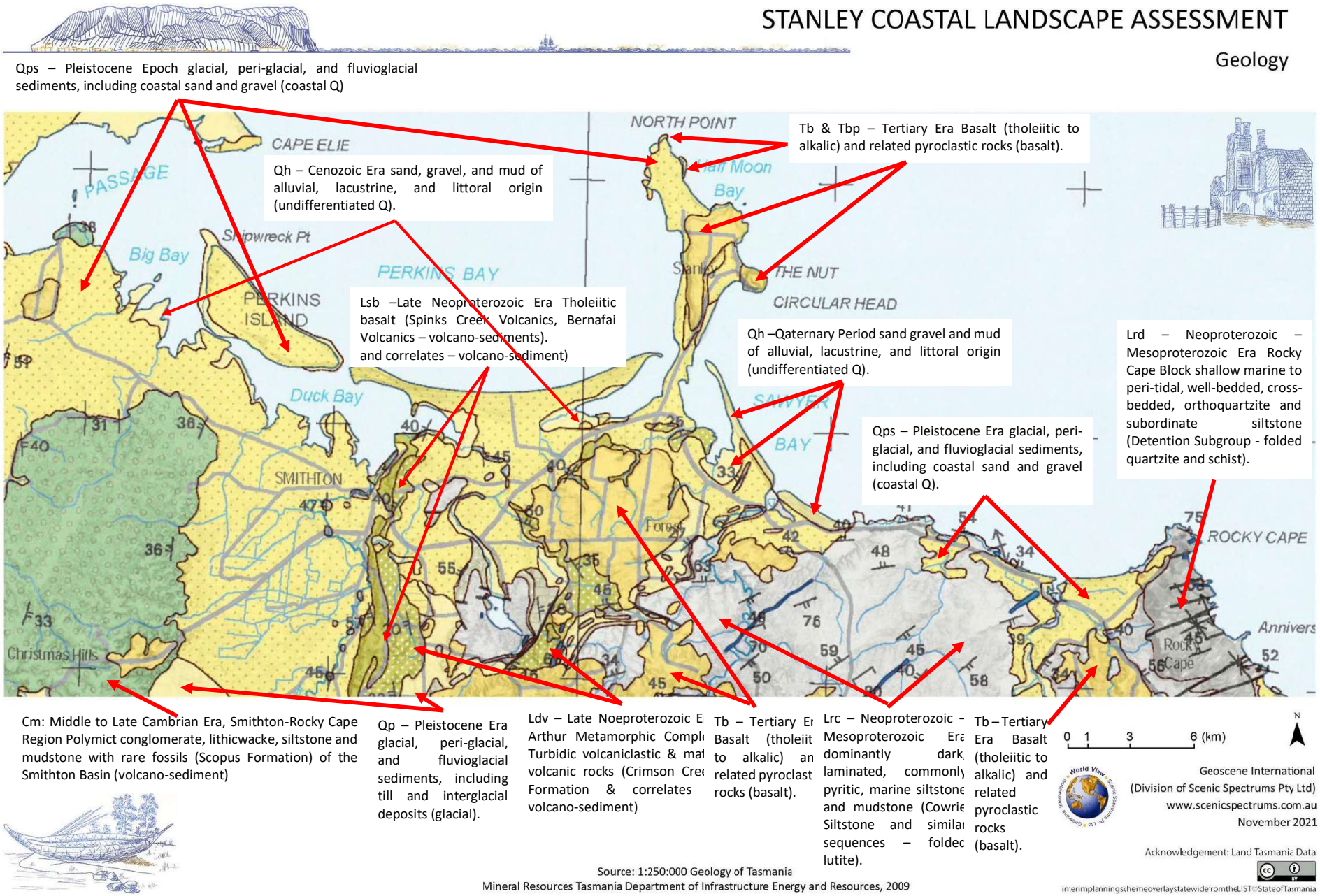
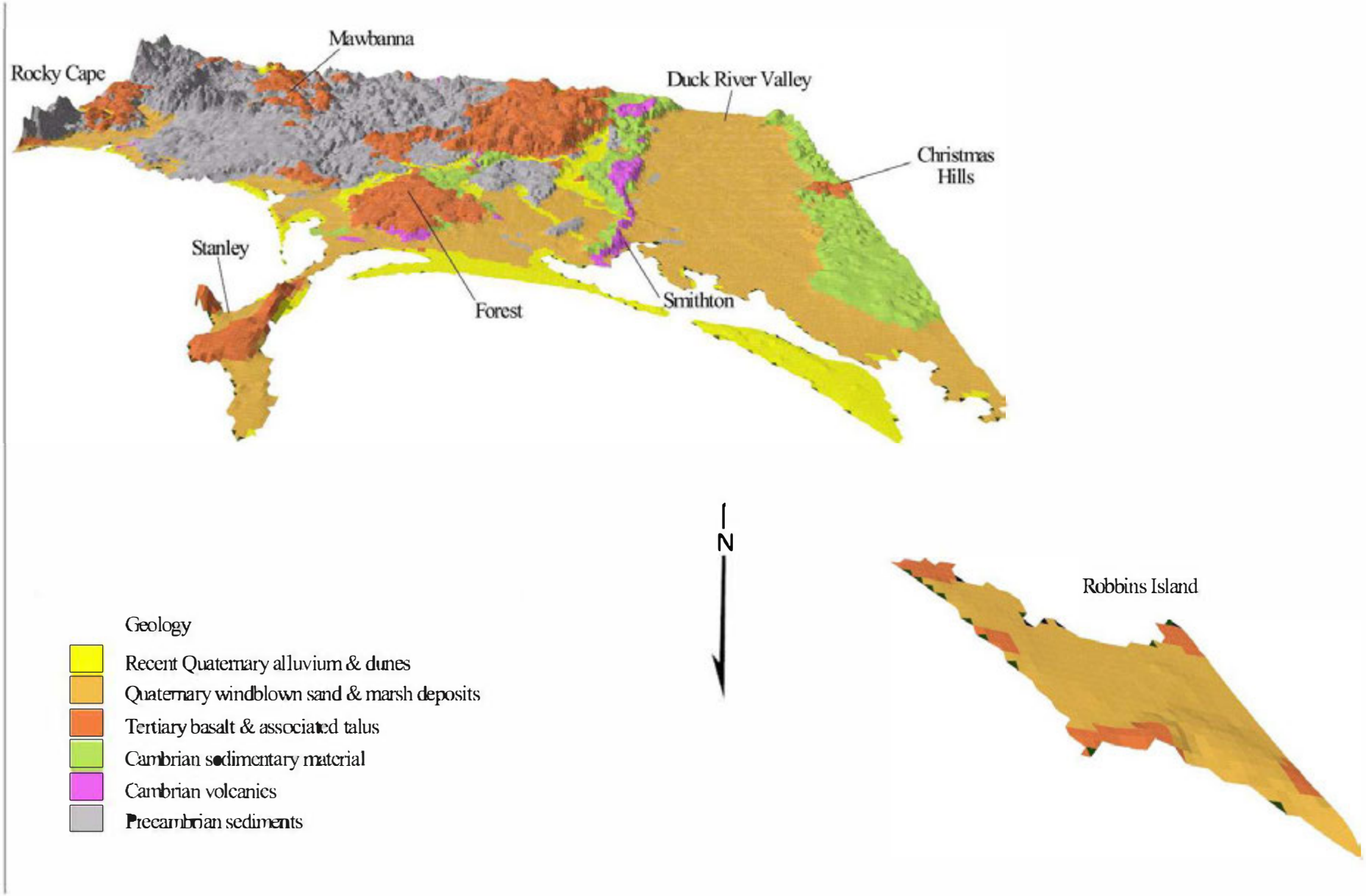
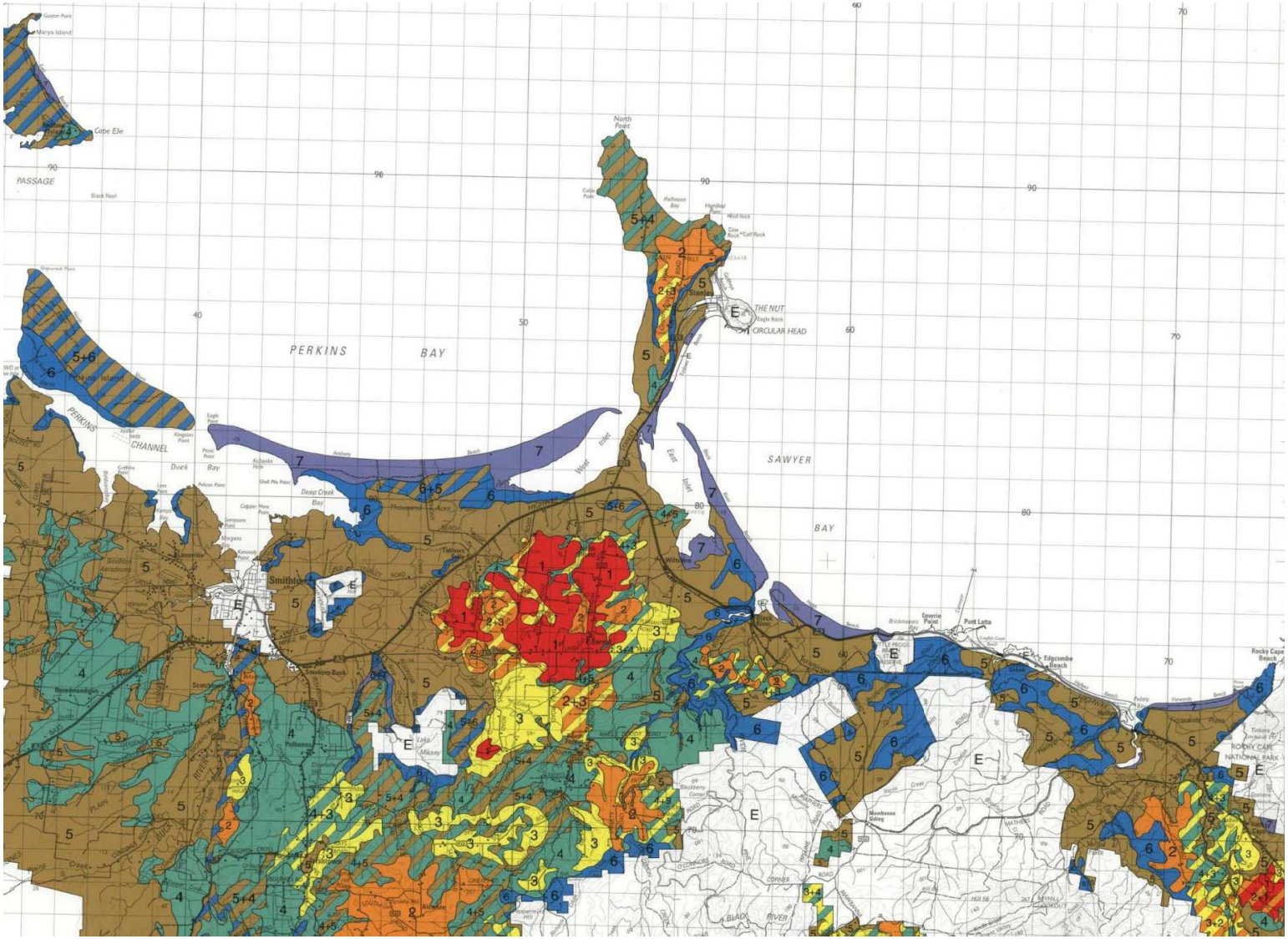


Figure 6 Regional Geologic Types Superimposed Over a Digital Elevation Model[19]



[19] Source: Moreton R.M., 2000. Land Capability Survey of Tasmania. Circular Head Report. Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Tasmania, Australia, Figure 11, p. 26

Figure 7 Land Capability Classes[20]



Note: Map is reduced from original 1:100 000 scale with bar scale shown approximately accurate.

SCALE 1:100000

kilometres 2 1 0 2 4 6 8 kilometres

1 centimetre represents 1 kilometre

Contour Interval: 20 metres with 100 metre index contours

Base map supplied by Information and Land Services, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Hobart, Tasmania.

LAND CAPABILITY CLASSES

(based on the capability of land for long-term sustainable agricultural production)

1 CLASS 1
Land well suited to a wide range of intensive cropping and grazing activities. It occurs on flat land with deep, well drained soils, and in a climate that favours a wide variety of crops. While there are virtually no limitations* to agricultural usage, reasonable management inputs need to be maintained to prevent degradation of the resource. In many cases more than two crops in a single growing season are possible.

2 CLASS 2
Land well suited to a wide range of intensive cropping and grazing activities. It occurs on flat to gently inclined land with deep, well drained soils, and in a climate that favours all but the most frost sensitive crops. Limitations to use are slight, and these can be readily overcome by good management and minor conservation practices. However, the level of inputs is greater, and the variety and/or number of crops that can be grown is marginally more restricted, than for Class 1 land.

3 CLASS 3
Land suited to 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.

4 CLASS 4
Land well suited to grazing but which is limited to occasional cropping or to a very restricted range of crops. The length of cropping phase and/or range of crops are constrained by severe limitations of erosion, wetness, soils or climate. Major conservation treatments and/or careful management is required to minimise degradation.

5 CLASS 5
Land with slight to moderate limitations to pastoral use but which 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 effects of limitations on the grazing potential may be reduced by applying appropriate soil conservation measures and land management practices.

6 CLASS 6
Land only marginally suited to grazing activities due to 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.

7 CLASS 7
Land with very severe to extreme limitations which make it unsuitable for agricultural use.

4/5 COMPLEXES
For example, Classes 4+5, where Class 4 land is more dominant than Class 5 land. Due to the complexity at this scale of mapping the two classes have not been separately mapped.

E EXCLUSION AREAS
Land other than Private Freehold and Leased Crown Land, eg. State Forests, State Reserves and Conservation Areas, major urban areas, major water bodies, National Parks and other Conservation Areas.

[20] Source: Moreton R.M., 2000. Land Capability Survey of Tasmania. Circular Head Report. Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Tasmania, Australia, Accompanying 1:100 000 Scale Map. Field work by R. Moreton and I. Roy, 1999. Compiled by R. Moreton 1999. GIS Work by S. Lynch and M. Brown 1999. Printed by Printing Authority of Tasmania, Hobart, 2000. Accompanies report by R. M. Morton, 2000, op. cit.

Photo 5 Class 1 Soils at Montumana[21]

Photo 6 Class 4 Soils on Cambrian Mudstone and Siltsone[22]

Photo 7 Class 5 Soils with Scopus Clays and Hump and Hollow Drainage Treatment[23]

Photo 8 Class 7 Quaternary Sand Dunes and Ridges at Peggs Beach[24]

[21] Photo 5 Credit: Moreton R.M., 2000. Land Capability Survey of Tasmania. Circular Head Report. Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Tasmania, Australia, Photo 6, p. 47.

[22] Photo 6 Credit: Moreton, R.M., 2000. *op. cit*. Photo 10, p. 56

[23] Photo 7 Credit: Moreton, R.M., 2000. *op. cit*. Photo 11, p. 57

[24] Photo 8 Credit: Moreton, R.M., 2000. *op. cit*. Photo 13, p. 65

- **Class 3**: "*Land suited to 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*."

- **Class 4**: "*Land well suited to grazing but which is limited to occasional cropping or to a very restricted range of crops. The length of cropping phase and/or range of crops are constrained by severe limitations of erosion, wetness, soils or climate. Major conservation treatments and/or careful management is required to minimise degradation*."

- **Class 5**:" *Land with slight to moderate limitations to pastoral use but which 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 effects of limitations on the grazing potential may be reduced by applying appropriate soil conservation measures and land management practices*."

- **Class 6**: "*Land only marginally suited to grazing activities due to 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*."

- **Class 7**: "*Land with very severe to extreme limitations which make it unsuitable for agricultural use*."

The map also shows where complexes of land capability classes exist. "*For example, Classes 4+5, where Class 4 land is more dominant than Class 5 land. Due to the complexity at this scale of mapping the two classes have not been separately mapped*."

In relation to the geologic types shown in Figure 6, the general soil types of the region described by Morton[25] are briefly summarised as follows:

- **Coastal Dunes**: moderately or highly leached as well as non-calcareous Rudosols (white sands with poorly developed A1 horizons) to Tenosols (with a dark organic sandy A1 horizon to 30 cm depth supporting native woody vegetation).

- **Coastal Heathland**: a range of Aquic Podosols and Hydrosols, Organosols and other "Marsh" or "Meadow" soils which classify as Dermosols (clays), including Woolnorth Sand or Peaty Sand, usually with dark grey to black sandy A1 horizon to 20cm over a bleached, grey, fine sandy A2 horizon which is often but not always underlain by a dense organic horizon at depth. Acid peat soils (Organosols) occur in the closed depressions within the heathlands.

- **Tertiary Basalt Hills and Plateaux**: Relatively deep, well-structured, and well drained soils, including the deep, dark red Burnie Clay Loam soils on land with near level gradients close to the coast or the similar reddish brown, but stonier, Lapoinya Clay Loam Soil Associations on higher (>160m), often steeper, country. Red and Brown Ferrosol soils dominate these soil associations and are considered to comprise some of the best cropping land in Tasmania.

- **Cambrian Hills**: Includes two main groups: soils formed from volcanics and those formed from sedimentary material including siltstone, mudstone, and greywacke. The volcanic soils include Red Ferrosols that are gradational, well-drained soils with good structure and variable depths to clay subsoils. They are found on plateau with less steep, more gently sloping land, but also on steeper hill slopes where they become stonier and more erosive. The sedimentary soils tend to occur on higher hill crests or plateau, are generally stony, and display shallow topsoils or extremely compact subsoils. They are considered to be podsolised clay soils. Deeper, less stony, moderately structured soils may be found at the toe of slopes and alluvial fans are Brown Dermosols, which are the best Cambrian soils formed from sedimentary rocks. Although having good natural structure in areas where native vegetation has not been cleared, these soils are known to degrade under agricultural use.

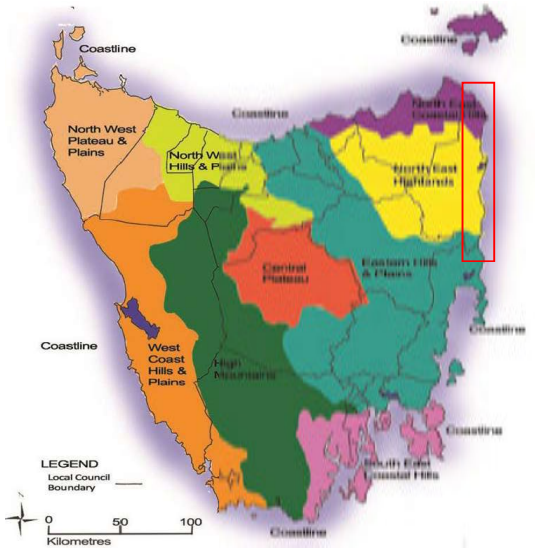
- **Precambrian Plains, Hills, and Mountain Ranges**: These soils include variety of soil types: Organosols, Podosols, Kandosols and Dermosols. They generally have very poor depth and fertility, with the best soil formed on the plains and lower slopes of the mountain ranges and steep hills. The Organosols tend to form a sandy peat layer over sand or gravel substrates. On the better drained sites Podosols occur. Clay soils formed on Cowrie Siltstone occur in the Mawbanna area, which have fine silty clay topsoils overlying a yellow brown clay subsoil. Quaternary sand of considerable depth sometimes caps these siltstone areas. "*Very shallow soils formed from Cowrie Siltstone occur next to the coast on relict sea cliffs and escarpments. Other shallow soils have also formed from the Detention quartzite and Irby siltstone parent materials on the high hills and mountains*."

Landscape Character Types and Landscape Setting Units

Landscape Character Types (LCTs) represent broadscale areas of land with common distinguishing visual characteristics. LCT classification is based on landforms or physiography in combination with major landcover patterns created by combinations of vegetation, water, and land use.

Ten LCTs have been delineated in Tasmania by the Forestry Commission Tasmania[26]. These are as shown in Figure 8, along with Local Government boundaries. Northwestern Tasmania and the SCR consists of two LCTs: the Coastline LCT; and the (North West) Plateau & Plains LCT. The boundary between these two LCTs is shown on Figure 9, along with those for a series of Landscape Setting Units (LSUs) within each LCT.

Figure 8 Landscape Character Types of Tasmania[27]

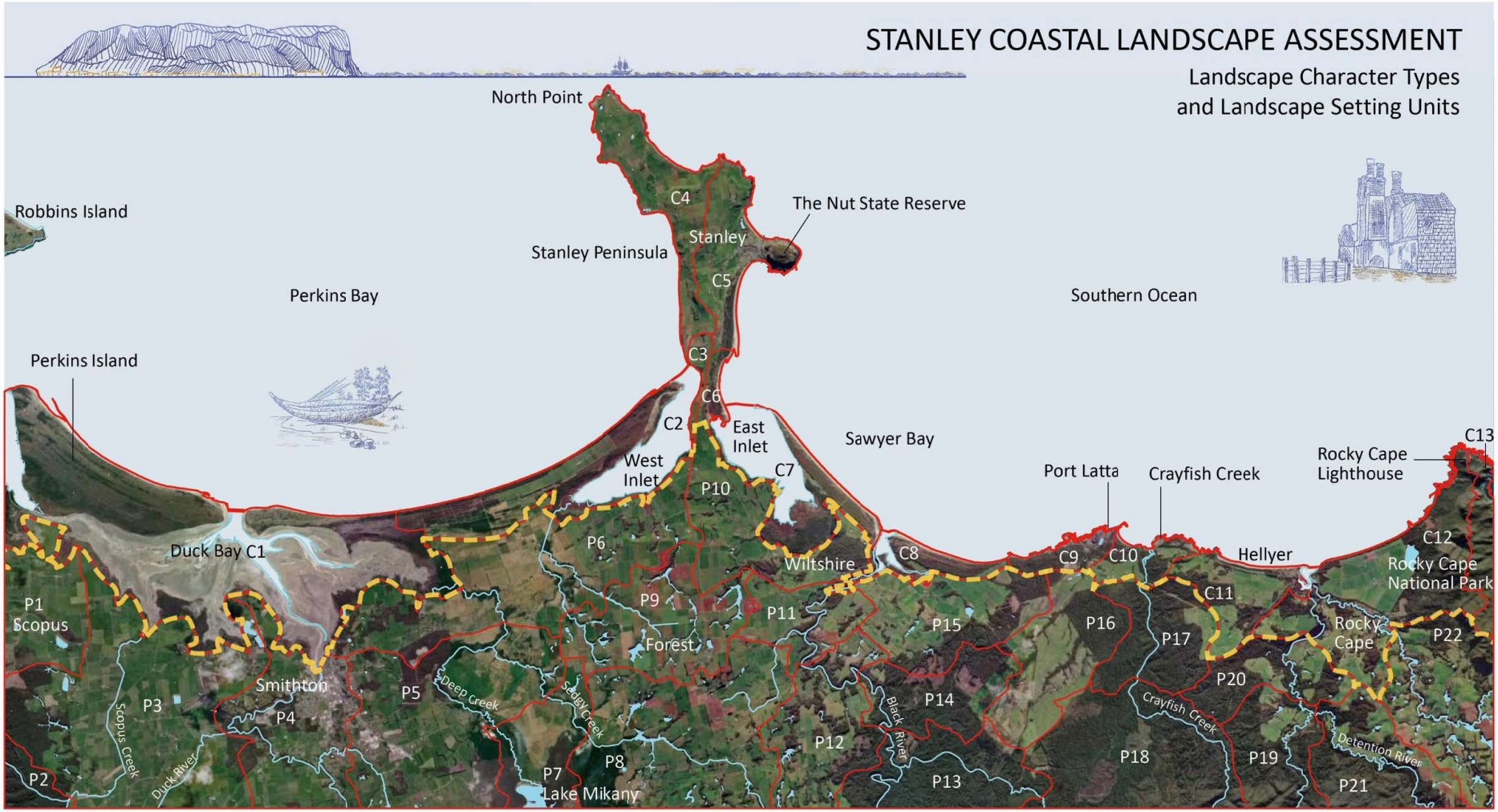


[25] Moreton R.M., 2000. op. cit., pp. 35 – 41.

[26] Forestry Commission Tasmania, 1990. A Manual for Forest Landscape Management. Hobart, Tasmania.

[27] Source: Geoscene International, 2018. Adapted from Forestry Commission Tasmania, 1990. A Manual for Forest Landscape Management. Hobart, Tasmania, p. 160 and Tasmanian Local Government Areas website: Weblink http://thinkbigworklocal.com.au/local-national-and-international-careers/tasmanian-councils/. Accessed January 2022.

Figure 9 Landscape Character Types and Landscape Setting Units



Legend

Landscape Setting Unit Boundaries
Landscape Character Type Boundary
Rivers
Lakes and Reservoirs
Sea
Towns and Villages

Landscape Setting Units

Coastline Landscape Character Type

C1 Duck Bay
C2 West Inlet
C3 West Isthmus
C4 Peninsula West
C5 Peninsula East
C6 East Isthmus
C7 East Inlet
C8 Peggs Beach/Black River Estuary
C9 Brickmakers Bay
C10 Crayfish Creek
C11 Hellyer
C12 Rocky Cape West
C13 Rocky Cape East

Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type

P1 Scopus Plains
P2 Mella West
P3 Broadmeadows
P4 Smithton Basin
P5 Scotchtown Plateau
P6 Briant Hill Plains
P7 Lake Mikany
P8 Mengha Plateau
P9 Forest Plateau
P10 Wiltshire Plain
P11 Lower Black River
P12 Ferry Bridge Plateau
P13 Dip River Hills
P14 Corner Road Plateau
P15 Medwin Hills
P16 Crayfish Pleateau
P17 Crayfish Forest
P18 Blackfish Plateau
P19 Myhill Rise
P20 Detention Hills
P21 Shakespear Hills
P22 Montumana Lakes

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

N

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December 2021

Acknowledgement: Land Tasmania Data

Landscape Setting Units are areas delineated based on their topographic enclosure and sense of place within the overall landscape. LSUs display a predominant mix of land use patterns and landscape that create a distinctive spatial inter-relationship and visual entity that can be described and delineated.

Landscape Character Types and Landscape Setting Units that are later described in relation to the Scenic Quality Classes and Scenic Value Areas of the region. In the interim, the regional landscape is described in terms of key features and characteristics shown a series of analysis maps to follow.
Enlarged maps of the LSUs are provided in Appendix 2.

Waterbodies and Topographic Contours

Rivers, creeks, lakes, other waterbodies, and the 10 m topographic contours of the region are shown in Figure 10, in conjunction with. From east to west, key rivers and creeks include Wilson's Creek, Detention River, Blackfish Creek, Crayfish Creek, Black River, East Creek, Sedgy Creek, Deep Creek, Duck River, Plains Creek, Geales Creek, and Scopus Creek. A series of medium lakes and reservoirs occur along Wilsons Creek and its tributaries in the Montumana area; Lake Mikany southeast of Smithton is a reservoir that provides water supply to the City of Smithton. Other small agricultural dams are scattered throughout the region.

Topographic Elevations and Slope Steepness

The topographic elevations of Figure 11 show that the entire SCR has relatively low topographic relief, with the highest elevations occurring in the Eastern portion of the region:

- 291 m ASL[28] at Tinkers Lookout in Rocky Cape National Park; and
- 310 m ASL in the Shakespeare Hills area.

Low coastal elevations of 10 m ASL or less exist throughout much of the region, extending inland along the coastal plains and estuaries of the Forwards Beach and Hellyers Beach areas, the Detention River, through to the Peggs Beach and Black River area, East Inlet, West Inlet, Duck Bay, Mowbray Swamp, and Montagu Plains, west of Smithton. Much of the Stanley Peninsula coastal fringe also falls into this elevation category.

Higher plateau formations of 50 m to 100 m occur from the Wilson's Creek area in the East, westward through the Shakespeare Hills, the upper Blackfish Creek and Crayfish Creek areas, and the Mengha and Forest vicinities. Hills of similar elevation run north-south to the East of Smithton and in the Christmas Hills area South of Scopus.

Intermediate topographic relief of 10 m to 50 m occurs in more elevated inland valleys and plains between the coastal fringe and the higher plateau and mountainous areas.

Slope steepness, as shown in Figure 12, is quite flat (0 – 2 %) and generally intermediate (2.1% to 12%) through most of the plateau and hill terrain of the region. Steeper terrain of 20.1% to 40% occurs more extensively along the mid to upper slopes of the Rocky Cape Range and the Shakespeare Hills, and prominently encircles the Stanley Nut. These steeper escarpments are also found less extensively along the Detention River and Black River valleys and in spots on the hills East of Smithton.

2.2 Geoconservation Sites

Local to Global Significance

The region contains several geoconservation sites, ranging from Local to Global Significance[29], as shown in Figure 13. A description of each site and its significance is provided in Table 1. Eleven sites are listed, the most significant being:

- the globally significant Western Tasmania Blanket Bogs;
- the Nationally Significant
  - Smithton District Mound Springs and Spring Deposits; and
  - Green Hills Miocene Submarine Lavas.
- the State significant:
  - Perkins Bay Coastal Depositional Landforms;
  - Robbins Passage Tidal Channel System;
  - The Nut Volcanic Neck;
  - Mowbray Swamp Megafauna Site; and
  - Rocky Cape Sea Caves.

Some of the above sites are further described below.

Global Significance of The Western Tasmanian Blanket Bogs

The Western Tasmanian Blanket Bogs are described in relation to the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (for want of a more direct reference) as follows (various quotations, not necessarily in order:

> "*Blanket bogs are a distinctive landscape unit characteristically containing organic soils (ìorganosolsî or peats) that are not confined to depressions …. Blanket bogs form in response to very humid climates, and not only occur on undulating plains and across valley floors, but also climb onto surrounding slopes where they may thin slightly and become more fibric (M. Pemberton pers. comm.). In western Tasmania, blanket bogs are widespread on slopes up to 40°, at altitudes from sea level to 700 metres, and typically support sedge-land and heath-land vegetation, particularly buttongrass (Pemberton in: Hannan et al.1993; Pemberton 1989, 2001).*
>
> *The organosols of the blanket bogs on slopes in the TWWHA are typically around 300mm thick, in contrast to ìtopogeneous peatsî in poorly draining depressions at low altitudes, which may be several metres deep. Organosols (peats) of blanket bogs cover roughly 750,000 hectares30 of western Tasmania, in areas having a cool wet maritime climate and heavy reliable rainfall of up to or exceeding 3,500 mm p.a. in some areas (Pemberton in: Hannan et al.1993, Pemberton 1989, 2001). …There is evidence that under these climatic conditions, organic soil development is favoured in areas having poor drainage and inert siliceous substrates (e.g., quartzite bedrock) upon which mineral soil development is minimal (Pemberton in: Hannan et al.1993, p. 25*).

[28] ASL – Elevation above mean sea level

[29] Tasmanian Geoconservation Database (Natural Values Atlas: Geodiversity), 13 Apri-2016 (last revision). A database of Tasmanian geological, geomorphological (landform), and pedological (soil) sites, features, areas, and systems considered to be of significant conservation, scientific or heritage value. Site values are classified according to formative process into 81 types, which are further subdivided by geological age. Multiple values may be attributed to a site. Values are assigned significance on a five-level scale ranging from local to global. Significance is determined by an expert panel, the Tasmanian Geoconservation Database Reference Group, which assesses site nominations on behalf of DPIPWE. Site entries contain a text description, statement of significance, an indication of susceptibility to potential threats, management notes and references amongst other details. Spatial data defining site extent is associated and images are progressively being added. The LIST presents a highly abridged version of the full Natural Values Atlas dataset. The LIST version is updated weekly. Weblink: https://www.thelist.tas.gov.au/app/content/data/geo-meta-data-record?detailRecordUID=84153191-3d32-4dad-9b85-7ec1118b64d6. Accessed October 2021 – January 2022.

Figure 10 Water Bodies and Contours

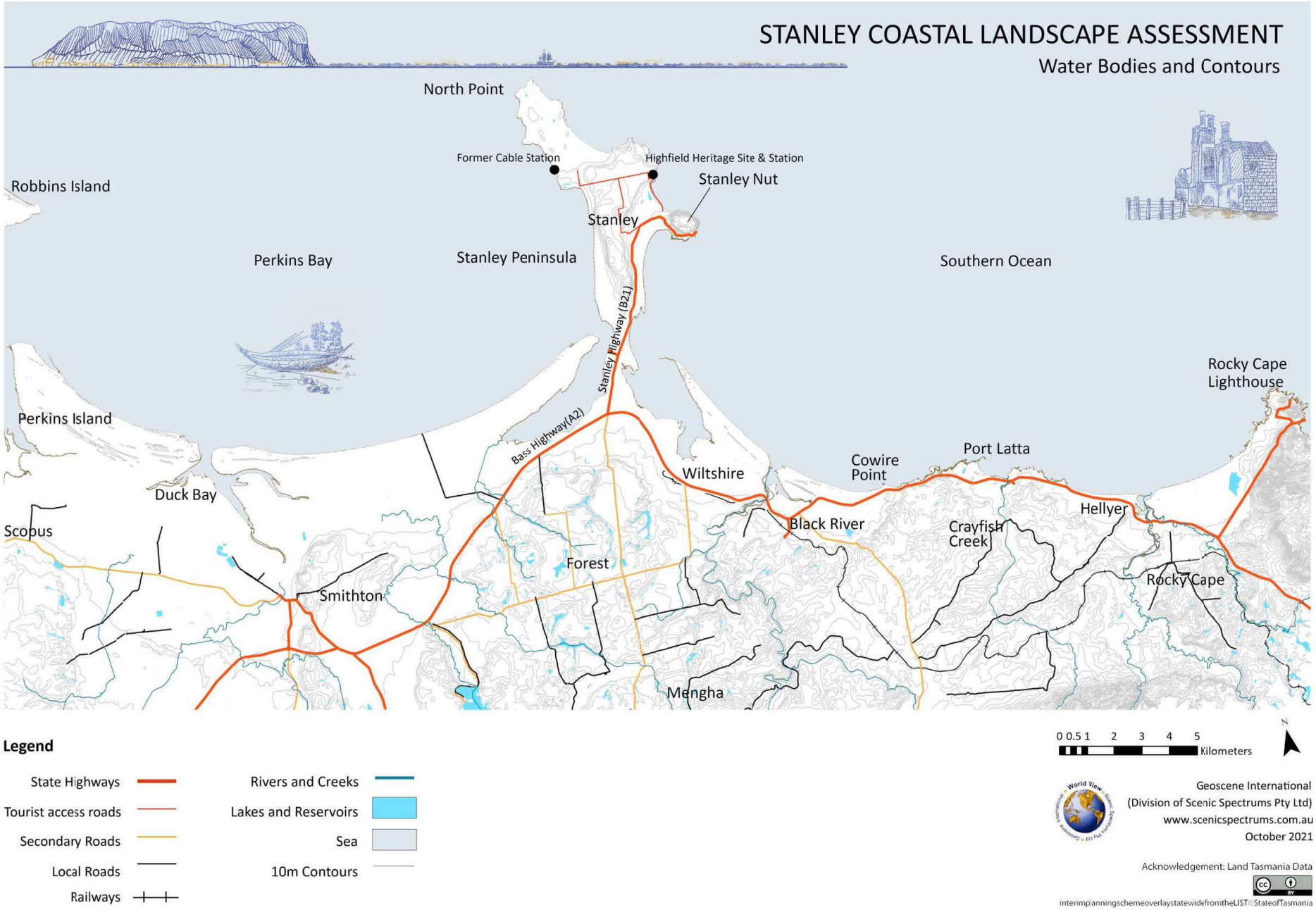
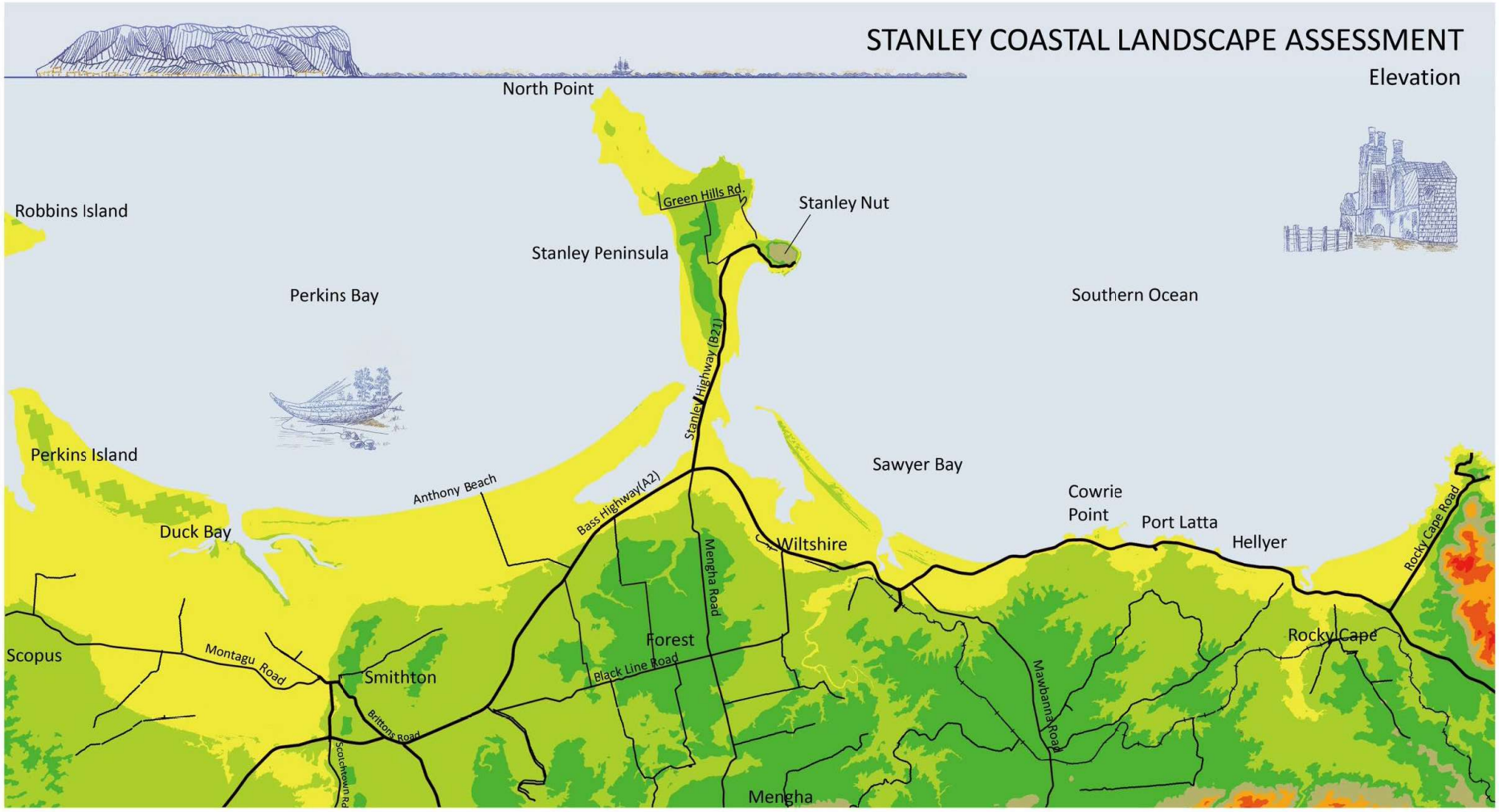


Figure 11 Topographic Elevation



Legend

Sea	0 - 10 m
State Highways	10 - 50 m
Tourist access roads	50 - 100 m
Secondary Roads	100 - 150 m
Local Roads	150 - 200 m
	200 - 250 m
	greater than 250 m

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

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Figure 12 Slope Steepness

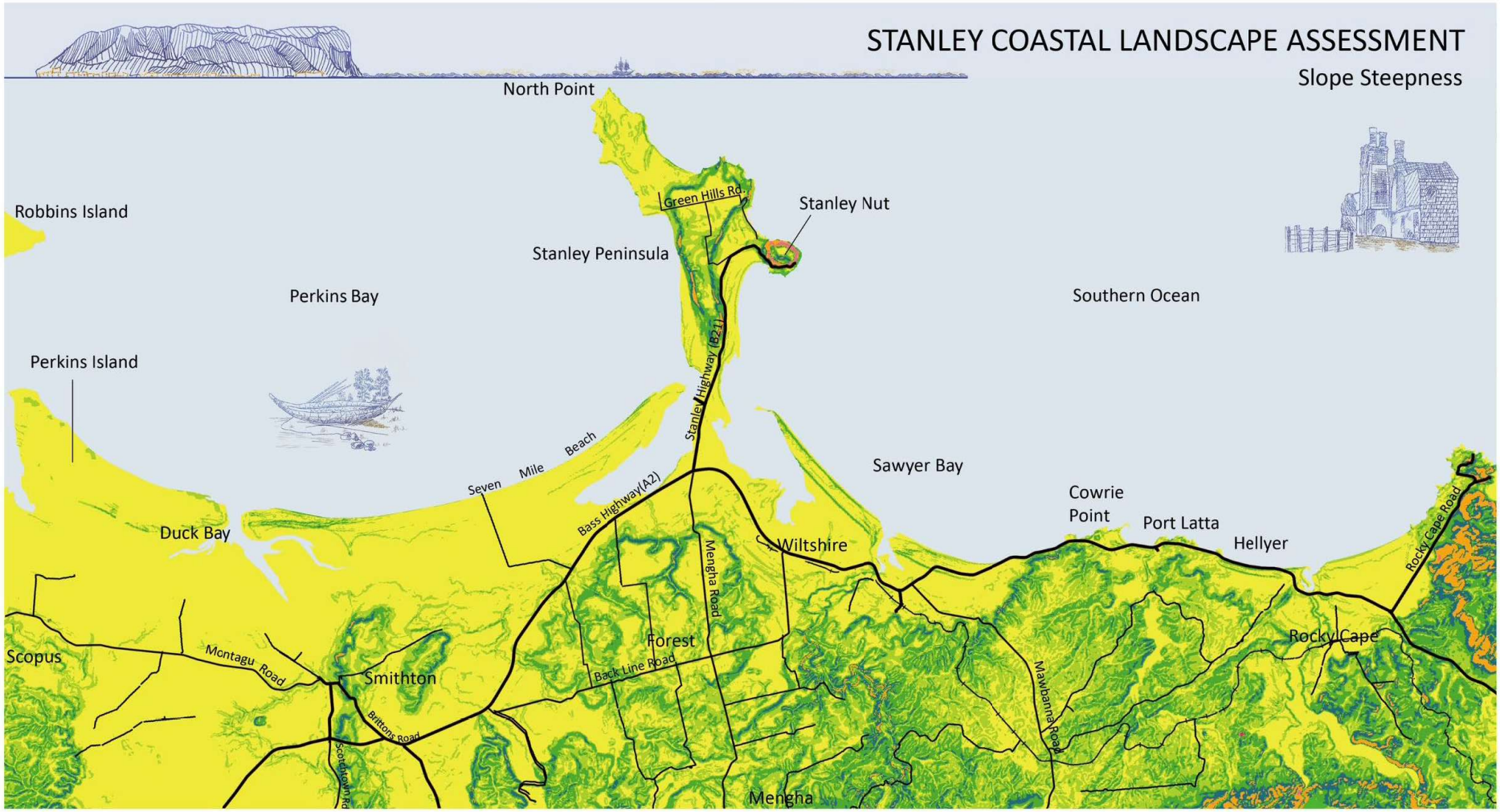


Photo 9 Flat Grazing Land in the Smithton Basin

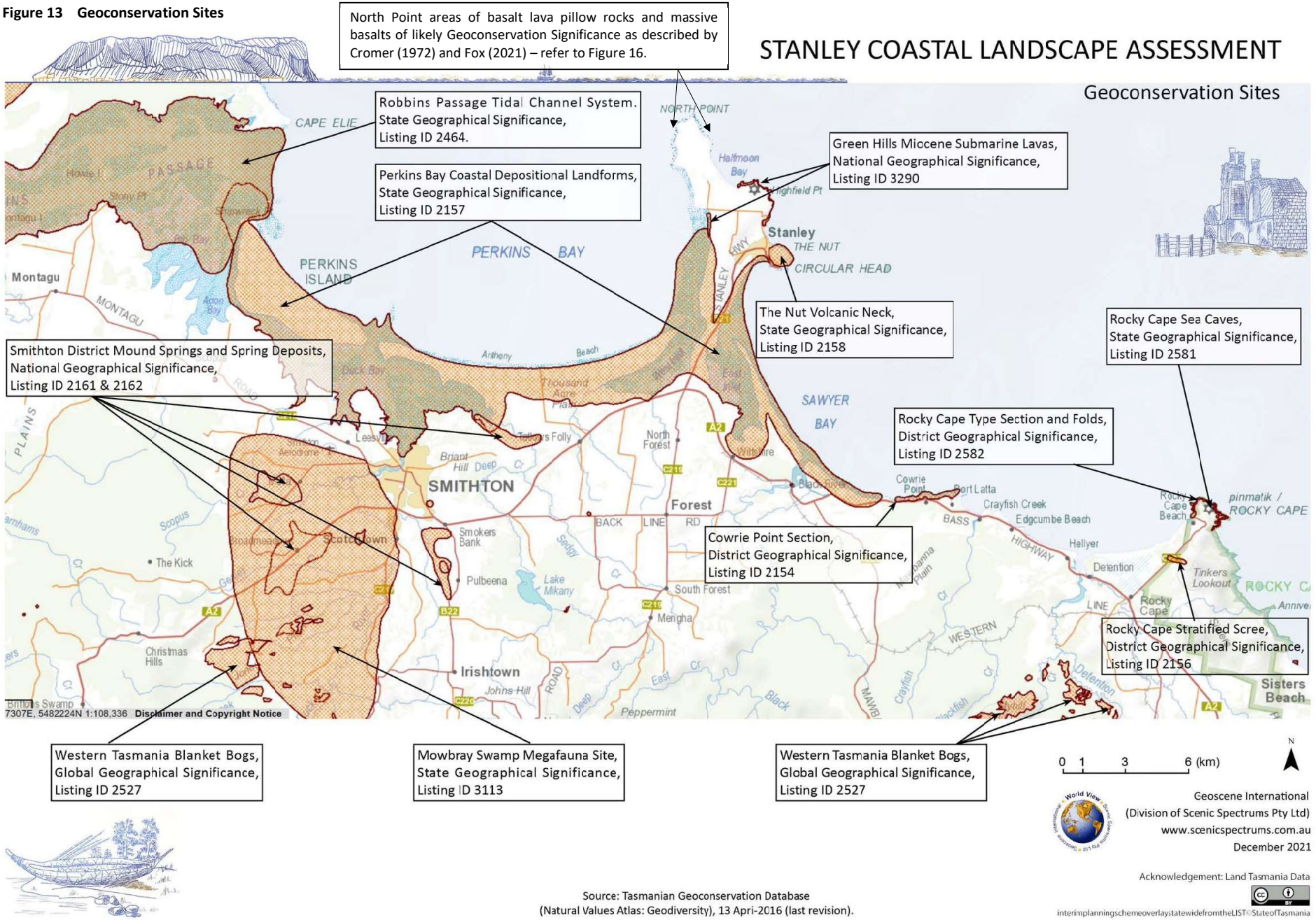
Photo 10 Upper Black River Crossing in the South Forest Area[30]

Photo 11 Hills in Wilson's Creek Area with Stanley Nut Viewed 27 km to the Northwest from the Bass Highway West of Montumana Road

Photo 12 Rocky Cape National Park Cliffs and Beach

[30] Photo 10 Credit: Pam Pajak, Google Earth. Accessed January 2022.

Figure 13 Geoconservation Sites



Source: Tasmanian Geoconservation Database
(Natural Values Atlas: Geodiversity), 13 Apri-2016 (last revision).

Table 1 Geoconservation Sites and Significance[31]

Geoconservation Site	Listing I.D. No.	Geographical Significance Level	Statement of Significance
Cowrie Point Section	2154	District	Notable example of type
Rocky Cape Stratified Scree	2156	District	Notable example of type
Perkins Bay Coastal Depositional Landforms	2157	State	Notable example of type.
The Nut Volcanic Neck	2158	State	Remnant Miocene basaltic volcanic feeder and ponded crater fill surrounded by residual basaltic pyroclastics that were intruded whilst wet and unconsolidated. Well exposed, complex suit of volcanic lithotypes, structures and relations. Spectacular coastal landform, although possibly it owes its origin largely to marine and slope processes. Striking both as a landform and an example of crater ponded lava lake
Smithton District Mound Springs and Spring Deposits, National Geographical Significance, Listing ID, Statement of Significance:	2161 & 2162	National	The Smithton area contains the densest concentration and largest individual examples of mound springs in Tasmania. Large mound springs developed under artesian conditions are known from arid areas on mainland Australia, but those at Smithton differ in their hydrological, geological, and physiographic context. They have yielded important palaeo-environmental information and are unusual nationally.
Robbins Passage Tidal Channel System	2464	State	The littoral system of Robbins Passage is considered to have outstanding reference value due to its size and complexity.
Western Tasmania Blanket Bogs	2527	Global	Statement of Significance: The most extensive organosol terrain in Australia and the Southern Hemisphere.
Rocky Cape Sea Caves	2581	State	Notable examples of type, contribute to evidence for neotectonic uplift of Tasmania
Rocky Cape Type Section and Folds	2582	District	Type Section
Mowbray Swamp Megafauna Site	3113	State	Mowbray Swamp has yielded numerous megafauna bones in an excellent state of preservation, including several near complete skeletons of Zygomatrus trilobus (Diprotodontidae). Diprotontid bones have been confirmed from a few other Tasmanian sites, but these are less well preserved and complete compared to those from Mowbray Swamp.
Green Hills Miocene Submarine Lavas	3290	National	The three-dimensional exposure here contrasts with the more common ocean floor and drill core presentation of submarine lavas. This allows a new interpretation of the frequently observed alternation of pillow and massive facies: the propagation of pillows from the basal margins of advancing sheet lavas.

[31] Source: Tasmanian Geoconservation Database (Natural Values Atlas: Geodiversity), 13 Apri-2016 (last revision). Op. cit.

Blanket Bog Peat Land Soil Systems sub-theme: This sub-theme has outstanding universal value in its own right, and also contributes significantly to the overarching Ongoing Natural Processes World Heritage theme, to the Ongoing Fluvial and probably the Ongoing Karst Geomorphic Process sub-themes. The TWWHA blanket bogs are of a different type (non-sphagnum based) to most comparable northern hemisphere blanket bogs, and a large proportion of their extensive area remains effectively natural and undisturbed (by European, and (arguably) by Aboriginal activities), in contrast to the comparably extensive but significantly more degraded Irish and Scottish Blanket bogs. Their extent and textures also impart a characteristic aesthetic quality to TWWHA landscapes which give them a large part of their significant aesthetic value under Criterion (iii)

Whilst it has in the past been argued that the extent of blanket bogs and their characteristically associated button grass vegetation in western Tasmania is to a significant extent an artefact of anthropogenic burning (Jackson 1968, Bowman & Jackson 1981), one contemporary perspective now holds that with some exceptions the blanket bogs of western Tasmania are an essentially natural phenomenon, with their distribution largely determined by natural environmental factors rather than former Aboriginal firing patterns (Pemberton 1989; & in: Hannan et al. 1993, p. 25) (see also Ongoing Blanket Bog Peat Land Soil Systems sub-theme). Thus, whilst Aborigines probably regularly fired the button grass (Marsden-Smedley 1998), this (mainly low intensity) firing may not have significantly extended the range that button grass and blanket bogs would have occupied in the absence of anthropogenic firing. Whilst it must be noted that this latter issue remains controversial and badly in need of further research, the widespread influence of blanket bog peat soils on fluvial geomorphic processes in western Tasmania is probably an important and pervasive characteristic of natural ongoing fluvial geomorphic processes in the TWWHA [32]*."*

National Significance of Mound Springs and Spring Deposits

Rockcliff and Sheldon[33] undertook an investigation of 110 mound springs in the Smithton Syncline region of karstic and karst systems known for highly connected water resources, many with high baseflows and major spring inflows. They state that[29]:

- "*Artesian springs in flat, sometimes arid environments, are known to produce deposits with a distinct mound shape and are hence referred to as mound springs. Mound spring occurrence is relatively rare on Earth. Springs typically develop when pressurised groundwater flows through fissures and cracks and emerges at the ground surface. The spring dissolves the bedrock forming a collapsed depression and then a deeper and wider pool. The water precipitates calcite along pool edges where inorganic degassing of carbon dioxide is enhanced as water flows into an outlet channel (Nelson et al 2007). As precipitation of minerals continues the mound increases in size and the hydraulic gradient driving the flow decreases. Eventually the mound becomes high enough that the hydraulic gradient is no longer sufficient to provide flow and the mound becomes extinct. Mound springs tend to form in clusters as once a certain height is attained that is in equilibrium with hydrostatic pressures, it is easier for new springs to develop nearby than for old springs to remain highly active. Perhaps the most famous of Australia's mound springs are those found within the Great Artesian Basin (GAB). Many of the GAB spring wetland regional ecosystems have been listed as an endangered community under the national Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (i.e., the community of native species identified as dependent on natural discharge of groundwater from the GAB). Various states offer other mound spring protective measures. The isolation of some of these artesian spring wetlands has led to the evolution of unique species, many of which are endemic to these spring environments. Artesian pressure is the key sustaining feature of these ecosystems. Groundwater extraction decreases flow rates and thus artesian pressure. The effects of draw down are felt across the area of artesian flow. A bore capping program is being undertaken throughout the GAB to address pressure related issues and foster spring health*."

- "*The existence of mound springs in Tasmania has been known for at least the past century although not perhaps appreciated to date nor well understood. Mound springs are a unique and prevalent feature of the Smithton Syncline region. They are known to occur in a few isolated patches elsewhere throughout Tasmania (e.g., Loongana, Precipitous Bluff), however Smithton appears to support the greatest number and the highest density of mound springs. The density of mound springs within parts of the catchment (i.e., Mella) is most likely not matched anywhere in Australia. The bulk of Tasmania's northwest mound springs occur within two low-lying plains either side of Smithton, one which overlies Smithton Dolomite (the Mella plain) and the other Black River Dolomite. The majority of mounds are calcareous and limonitic but a few are dominantly siliceous. These springs derive from confined karst aquifers driven by potentiometric gradients, broadly from the south (within a regional syncline) (Davidson et al 2007). The mounds have been described in many previous geological reports dating back to the early1900"s (Nye et al. 1934; Gulline 1959; Brown 1989). Mound spring fed swamps developed from at least 65,000 BP. giving rise to Mowbray (Mella), Broadmeadow and Pulbeena swamps. These plains are typically filled by 1-5m of peat and marly sands which owe their development to the artesian waters. In 1934 Nye et al. noted groups of mineral springs best developed in five localities: Mowbray swamp (Mella), railway crossing of the eastern branch of Perkins Ck, Marthick siding, Pulbeena, mouth of Deep Creek and beside Copper Creek. In 1982 Colhoun et al. described groups of mound springs at the following sites: Pulbeena Swamp, Mella, Christmas Hills, mouth of Deep Creek, and Marthick's siding. The Mella and Pulbeena spring areas combined constitute the largest collection of active geothermal mound springs in Tasmania (Davidson et al 2007). Morrison (2002) described two systems within the area; a 2.5 km long system from Smokers Bank to Pulbeena and a 700m long system at Copper Creek. Mound spring inventory and particularly water sampling was undertaken to confirm mound spring locations, their status (i.e., active, inactive), discharge and seasonality, surrounding land use and spring values as well as collection of data to help determine spring water origin and mound spring development (hydrogeological processes). Knowledge of these flow paths is vital for ensuring appropriate management of these features in the context of overall water management priorities. Understanding the hydrogeology of the mound springs will provide insight to their vulnerability to groundwater extraction, especially where groundwater dependent ecosystems are apparent*."

- "*Sinkholes and cave systems are also common features of karst. Groundwater-surface water interaction has been recognised as a key issue at State and National levels*."

- "*It is likely that the Smithton Syncline contains the highest density of mound springs in Australia. Most of these are in a degraded condition, predominantly as a result of drainage for agricultural development. Of the 110, nine remain surrounded by native vegetation communities, with apparently intact hydrology*";

- "*The development of mound springs and the artesian bore field in the Mella-Broadmeadows area is related to NW-SE trending dolerite dykes that appear to have a damming effect causing water to become pressurised at depth and expressing itself as artesian flow when tapped either artificially by drilling or exploiting natural weaknesses in the rock. The artesian water was dated by CFC dating as being older than 55 years*."

[32] Sharples, C., 2003: A Review of the Geoconservation Values of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area; Nature Conservation Report 03/06, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Tasmania, pp. 68, 92 and 107.

[33] Rockliff, D. and Sheldon, R., 2011. Smithton Syncline Groundwater Management Area: Hydrogeology, Groundwater and Surface Water Connectivity. Water and Marine Resources Division, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.

Rockcliff and Sheldon recommend a program to conserve remaining significant mound springs in the district stating that:

> "*Development of clear objectives for management: A conjunctive water management program should contain clear objectives for management. The General Principles for Water Management Planning (Policy #2005/1) outline a standard format for water management plans in Tasmania. As suggested above, this should be reviewed in order to better accommodate groundwater and conjunctive management for the Smithton syncline, as it currently focuses on surface water allocation. Key areas for addition or review to support development of a conjunctive management program for the Smithton syncline include*:
>
> - *Delineation of conjunctive Water Management Units (WMU"s), either surface catchment based or based on logical combinations of groundwater-surface water systems;*
> - *Definition of individual groundwater and surface water sources;*
> - *extractions between surface and groundwater sources; o Provisions Delineation of water allocation zones within units (or, where multiple WMU"s are linked to a single aquifer, rules for assessment of the connected source);*
> - *Development of risk-based zonation for well development within each WMU; or provision of adaptive management processes for each WMU;*
> - *Development of target groundwater levels and/or pressures; o Development of target surface water flows (annual yield and seasonal/monthly cease-to take provisions);*
> - *Apportioning for management of artesian flows; and*
> - *Provisions for groundwater dependent ecosystems*.
>
> *Understanding the nature of groundwater surface water interaction within this groundwater management area will allow the development of strategies to manage these interactions and support the development of an integrated water management program. This will ensure equitable management of commercial and domestic use of water and maintain important environmental values now and into the future*.[34]"

An illustration of Mound Spring structures is shown in Figure 14 and photos of various mound spring forms in the Smithton and Black River areas are shown in Photos 13 – 16.

The National Significance of Green Hills Submarine Lavas & Associated Volcanics

Stanley Peninsula displays highly unique volcanic geology within the context of a marine environment, which has been extensively assessed by various geologists, geomorphologists, and vulcanologists.[35]

A summary of this has recently been provided by Dr Jodi Fox, a Physical Vulcanologist and Marine Geoscience Specialist of the University of Tasmania:

> "*How the Stanley Peninsula was formed:*
>
> *Around 10 million years ago the area that is now the Stanley Peninsula was at the bottom of a shallow sea floor near the coast of Tasmania. At that time volcanoes were erupting south of present-day Stanley (perhaps in the Forest area). Ash and pumice from the explosions at the volcanoes were deposited on the seafloor. The ash and pumice would eventually become the rocks that can be seen on Godfreys Beach. Soon after these eruptions, a volcanic vent formed beneath what would become "The Nut". Lava erupted up through the vent and built a large volcanic ash cone. The ash was produced when the hot lava came into contact with the sea water and exploded. As the eruption began to wane the lava pooled in the crater of the cone forming a large lava pond or lake. Overtime the lava pond cooled and became solid rock. The volcanic cone was eventually eroded away leaving the solid lava pond behind which is the landscape feature we call The Nut. At about the same time as the volcano that formed The Nut was erupting, another a large lava flow came from a volcano in the Forest area and flowed northwards under the sea, forming what would become Green Hills, Highfield Point and North Point.*

Fox goes on to state that:

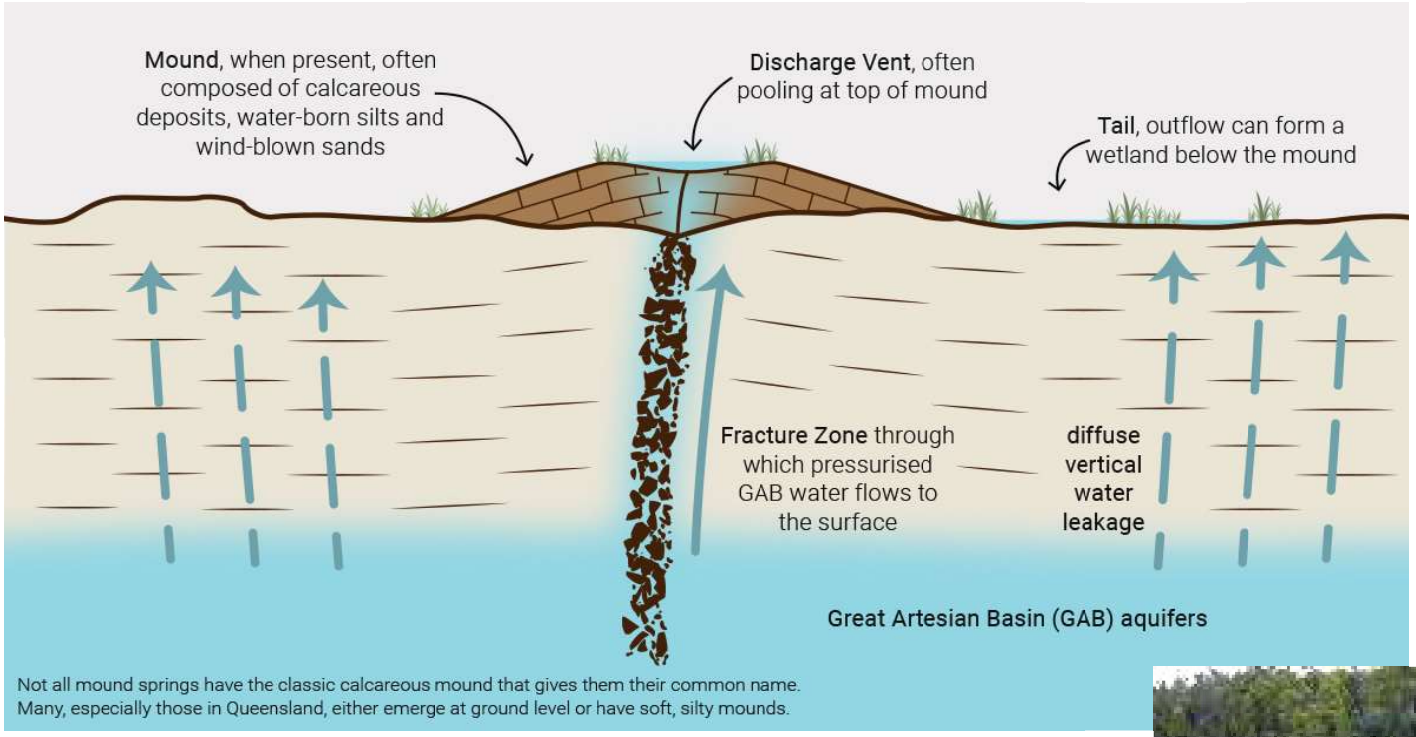
> *"From a geological and geomorphological perspective, the Stanley Peninsula is a world-class example of exceptionally well-preserved submarine volcanoes and lava. Geologists have travelled from around the world to observe the geological features. They have been the subject of several publications in international volcanological journals. The most important features are:*
>
> - *The Nut is the only example of a fully exposed lava pond that is completely exposed on all sides at sea level in Australia.*
> - *The cliffs of Highfield Point have the only documented example in the world that shows how thick lava flows and a special kind of submarine lava known as pillow lavas move across the seafloor together. This has been invaluable to the international scientific community who study volcanism on the seafloor.*
> - *West Beach, Highfield Point and North Point have world class examples of the special kind of submarine lavas and lava lobes.*
> - *Plum Pudding Rock at Half Moon Bay is the only documented example of a 3-dimensional exposure of a special submarine lava known as a mega pillow in Australia.*
>
> *In addition to the national and international geological significance and uniqueness of these features, together they produce a dramatic and extraordinary landscape. The fact they occur close together in the unique setting of a tombolo (sandy isthmus) means that they form a stunningly beautiful landscape that occurs nowhere else in Australia"*[36].

[34] Rockliff, D. and Sheldon, R., 2011. Op. cit., pp. 6, 108, 109,114, 116

[35] Refer, for example, to:
- Baillie, PW 1989a, 'Green Hills - North Point Area', in Brown, AV (ed.), *Geological Survey Explanatory Report Sheet 21 - Smithton*, Tasmania Department of Mines, Rosny Park, Tasmania.
- Baillie, PW 1989b, 'Stanley Peninsula', in Brown, AV (ed.), *Geological Survey Explanatory Report Sheet 21 - Smithton*, Tasmania Department of Mines, Rosny Park, Tasmania.
- Brown, AV 1989, 'Stanley Peninsula - Petrology', in Brown, AV (ed.), *Geological Survey Explanatory Report Sheet 21 - Smithton*, Tasmania Department of Mines, Rosny Park, Tasmania.
- Cromer, WC 1972, 'The Petrology and Chemistry of the Circular Head Teschenite', Honours thesis, University of Tasmania.
- Fox, JM 2019, 'Complex basaltic volcanic sequences produced in oceanic and continental intraplate submarine and island settings', PhD Thesis, University of Tasmania.
- Goto, Y & McPhie, J 1996, 'A Miocene basanite peperitic dyke at Stanley, northwestern Tasmania, Australia', *Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research*, vol. 74, no. 1-2, pp. 111-120.
- Goto, Y & McPhie, J 2004, 'Morphology and propagation styles of Miocene submarine basanite lavas at Stanley, northwestern Tasmania, Australia', *Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research*, vol. 130, no. 3-4, pp. 307-328.

[36] Fox, Jodi 31 October 2021. Explanatory note provided to Kerry Houston of the Ship Inn, Stanley Tasmania, 2 pp. (Dr. Jodi Fox, University of Tasmania).

Figure 14 Illustration of Mound Springs[37]



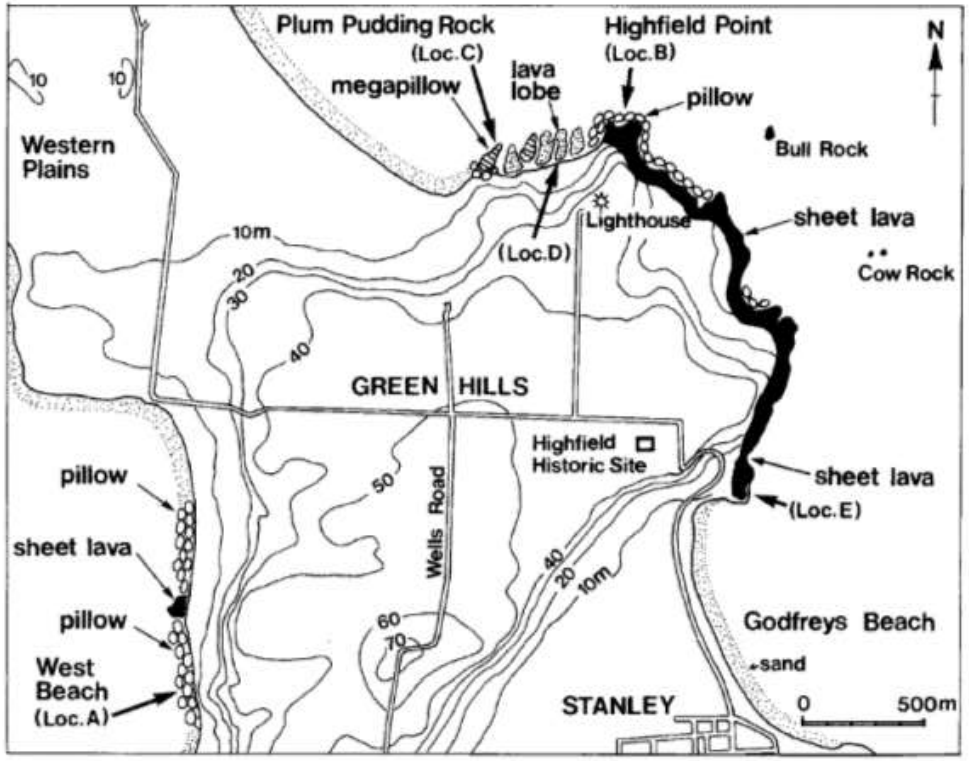
Photos 13 – 16 Large mound spring at Mella, Conical Spring deposit at Smokers Bank, Black River, Iron-stained Spring Seep at Deep Creek Bay, and.Devil Spring, Mound Spring at Irishtown [38]

[37] Source: Friends of Mound Spring Forms, 2022. Weblink: https://www.friendsofmoundsprings.org.au/. Accessed January 2022.

[38] Photo Credit: Rockliff, D. and Sheldon, R. (2011). *Smithton Syncline Groundwater Management Area: Hydrogeology, Groundwater and Surface Water Connectivity*. Water and Marine Resources Division, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart. Figure 46, p. 92, and Figure 51, p. 96

Goto and McPhie[39] state that more than fifty lava lobes occur between Plum Pudding Rock at the south end of Half Moon Bay and Highfield Point, as shown in Figure 15, which provides a simplified map of these features.
The Nut is classified as a State Geological Monument by the Geological Society of Australia.[40] In addition, Fox[41] references a 1972 field thesis by Cromer[42] in which areas of basalt lava pillow rocks and massive basalts (*Tbp*) of likely Geoconservation Significance were previously documented but have not been assessed for the Tasmanian Geoconservation Database. These areas are pointed out in Figure 16, which also illustrates the spatial relationship of these volcanic formations to the Geoconservation Sites of Green Hills and the Nut. Other *Tbp* areas occur around North Point, extending to West Beach.

Figure 15 Geologic Map of the Green Hills Volcanics[43]



Photos 17 and 18 illustrate the lobe-like pillow lava structures at North Point.

Photo 17 Twisted Lobe-like Structures of the Green Hills Volcanics[44]

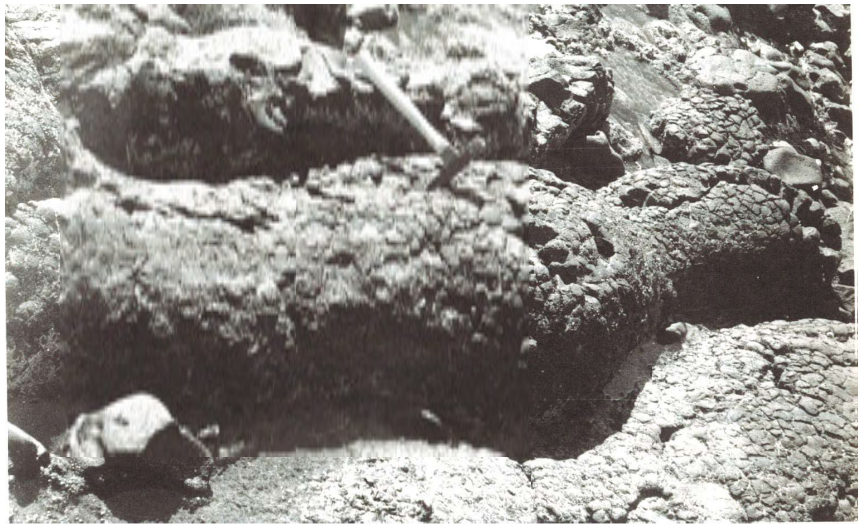
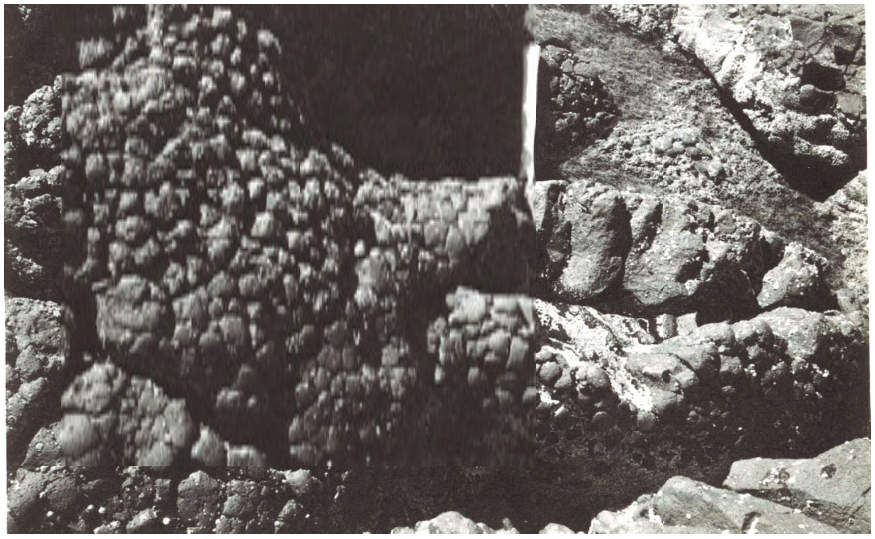
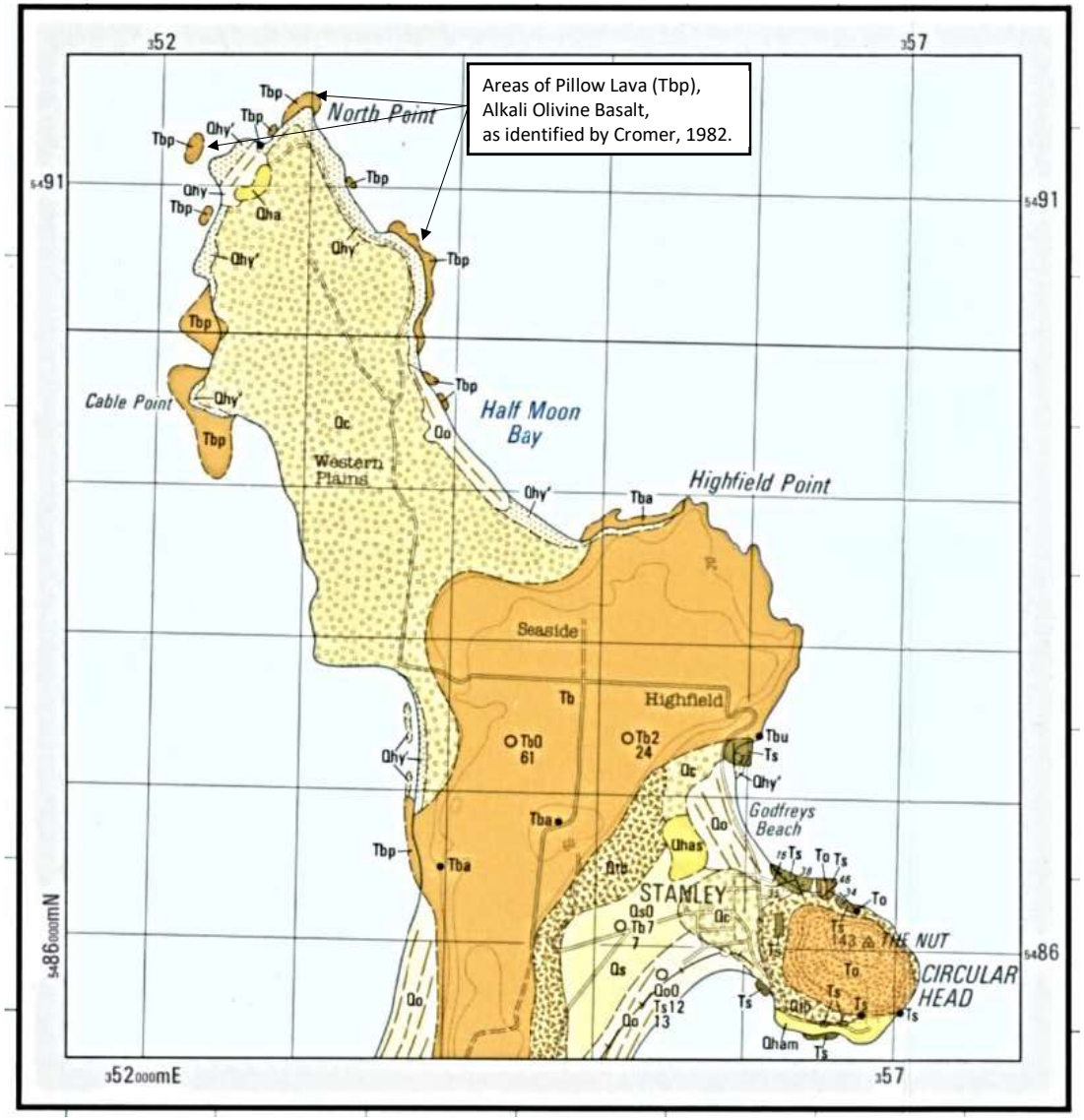


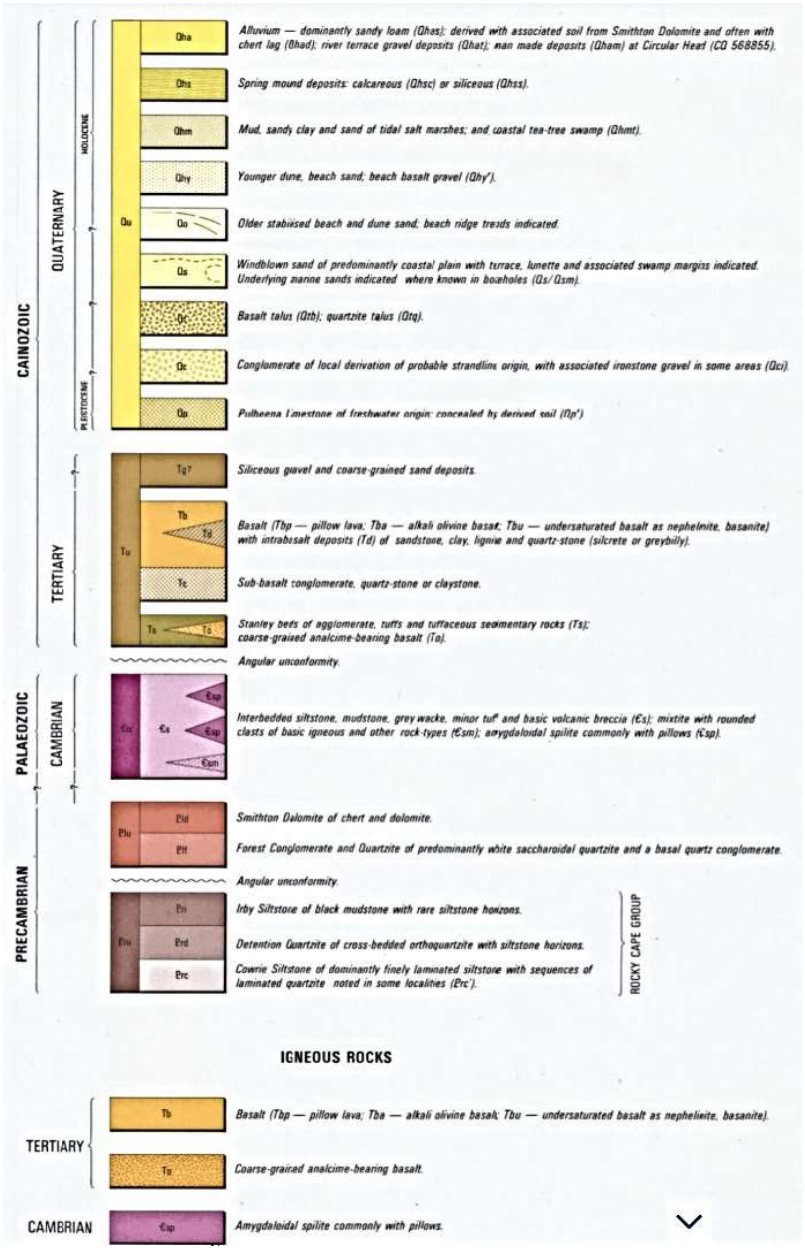
Photo 18 Detail of Lobes Showing Internal Structure[45]



[39] Goto, Y. & McPhie, J. 1996, 'A Miocene basanite peperitic dyke at Stanley, northwestern Tasmania, Australia', Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research, vol. 74, no. 1-2, pp. 111-120 (Figure 3, p. 309).
[40] Eastoe, C.H., 1979; Geological Monuments in Tasmania. A Report to the Geological Society of Australia, Tasmania Division for the Australian Heritage Commission.
[41] Fox, Jodi, Pers. Com. 10 January 2022. Email and attachments regarding field thesis by William C. Cromer, 1972.
[42] Cromer, William C., 1972. The Petrology and Chemistry of the Circular Head Teschenite. Field Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the Degree of Bachelor of Science with Honours. University of Tasmania, February.
[43] Source: Goto, Y. & McPhie, J. 1996, 'A Miocene basanite peperitic dyke at Stanley, northwestern Tasmania, Australia', Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research, vol. 74, no. 1-2, pp. 111-120 (Figure 3, p. 309)
[44] Photo 17 Credit: Cromer, William C., 1972. Photo taken 200 yards west of North Point, in The Petrology and Chemistry of the Circular Head Teschenite. Field Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the Degree of Bachelor of Science with Honours. University of Tasmania, February, Plate 2A, p. 13.
[45] Photo 18 Credit: Cromer, William C, 1972. *ibid*., Plate 2B, p. 13.

Figure 16 North Point Pillow Lava and Massive Basalt Rocks of Potential Geoconservation Significance [46]





[46] Mark-ups over Map Source: Leonnox, P.G., Corbett, K.D., Baillie, P.W., Corbett, E.B., and Brown, A.V. Geological atlas 1:50 000 series. Sheet 7916S (21), Smithton / MAP G9061.C5 s50, Geological Survey of Tasmania, Department of Mines. 1st Edition, Hobart, Tasmania. Available online under Section 200AB of the Copyright Act 1968 for research purposes only.

State Significance of Mowbray Swamp

Mowbray Swamp (now called Mella) is a wetland approximately 3 km west of Smithton that was predominantly cleared and drained from 1904 through 1920, but with continuing drainage works through to the present day. Mowbray Swamp is now well known for the discovery of megafauna remains while drain lines were being dug in the area.

Between 1910 and 1920, E. C. Lovell uncovered two giant wombat skeletons (*Zygomaturus trilobus* of the now extinct family Diprotodontidae), while draining his selection at "Mowbray Swamp", approximately 5 km southwest of Smithton. Some 45000 years ago, it was one of the largest marsupials known, weighing approximately 500 kg[47]. Both specimens were found at the bottom of a peat layer at approximately 1.8 m deep[48].The specimens are now held at the Tasmania Museum, as shown in Photo 19.

Also, within the Mowbray Swamp Geoconservation Site, approximately 1 km south of the SCR project area at Scotchtown, a cave that is now destroyed was quarried in 1942, provided the first assemblage of Pleistocene megafauna from a cave in Tasmania. The Scotchtown cave yielded fossilised bone fragments of at least seven different species of megafauna, including those of a marsupial or "pouched lion (*Thylacoleo carnifex*), and of a giant kangaroo (*Palorchestes azael*), as shown in Figures 17 – 19 (following page).

> "*Through quarrying in March 1942, an infilled cave was exposed that provided the first assemblage of Pleistocene megafauna from a cave in Tasmania. The quarry was operated by Mr F. Archer to provide lime for the paper mill at Burnie. The feature became known as Scotchtown Cave*"[49].

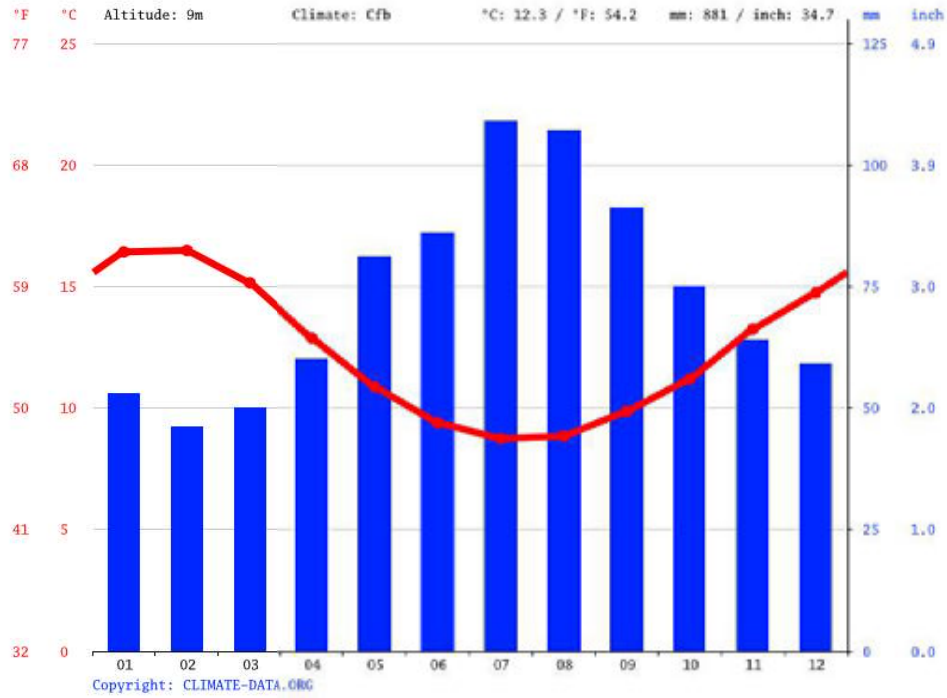
2.3 Climate

The SCR has a Marine West Coast Climate[50], which displays few temperature extremes (refer to Figure 20) and precipitation in all months adequate enough to maintain permanent water flows in all rivers and streams. Mid-latitude westerlies occur, with frontal cyclones all year around.

At Stanley, annual precipitation generally ranges from 500 to 2500mm but varies on a monthley basis due to changes in the position and intensity of these storm systems. Local totals in the general region can exceed 5000mm where onshore winds encounter mountain ranges.

> "*Not only is precipitation plentiful but it is also reliable and frequent. Many areas have rainfall more than 150 days per year, although the precipitation is often of low intensity. Fog is common in autumn and winter, but thunderstorms are infrequent. Strong gales with high winds may be encountered in winter. Temperatures in the winter tend to be mild, while summer temperatures are moderate.*
>
> *The average temperature for the year in Stanley is 12.8°C. The warmest month, on average, is February with an average temperature of 16.7°C. The coolest month on average is July, with an average temperature of 8.9°C.*
>
> *The highest recorded temperature in Stanley is 33.9°C, which was recorded in January. The lowest recorded temperature in Stanley is 2.2°C, which was recorded in August.*
>
> *The average amount of precipitation for the year in Stanley is 899.2 mm. The month with the most precipitation on average is June with 109.2 mm of precipitation. The month with the least precipitation on average is February with an average of 40.6 mm. In terms of liquid precipitation, there are an average of 102.1 days of rain, with the most rain occurring in May with 10.9 days of rain, and the least rain occurring in February with 4.6 days of rain.*[51]"

Figure 20 Average Monthly Temperatures and Precipitation at Stanley, Tasmania[52]



[47] ABC Local, 12 February 2013. 12 February 2013 9:14AM AEDT. Skull of Zygomaturus trilobus - the marsupial hippopotamus: c. 45,000 years ago. Discovered 1920. Story by the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery. Weblink: https://www.abc.net.au/local/photos/2013/02/12/3688276.htm. Accessed January 2022.

[48] Cosgrove, Richard, Field, Judith, Garvey, Jillian, Brenner- Coltrain, Joan, Goede. Albert, Charles, Bethan, Wroe, Steve, Pike-Tay h, Anne, Grün, Rainer, Aubertf, Maxime, Lees, Wendy, and O'Connell, James, 2010. Overdone overkill e the archaeological perspective on Tasmanian megafaunal extinctions, in Journal of Archaeological Science (37), pp. 2486 – 2503.

[49] Our Tasmania website: North West Tasmania. Weblink: https://www.ourtasmania.com.au/northwest/smithton.html. Accessed January 2022.

[50] Physical Geography.net website. Chapter 7: Introduction to Atmosphere, (v). Climate Classification and Climatic Regions of the World htmlKöppen Climate Classification subtype Cfb. Weblink: http://www.physicalgeography.net/ fundamentals/7v.html. Accessed February 2022.

[51] Weatherbase, 2021. https://www.weatherbase.com/weather/weather-summary.php3?s=45949&cityname=Stanley%2C+Tasmania%2C+Australia&units= Accessed 6 December 2021.

[52] Source: ClimateData.org, 2021. https://en.climate-data.org/oceania/australia/tasmania/stanley-190248/#climate-graph. Accessed January 2022.

Photo 19 Giant Wombat (Zygomaturus trilobus) Skeleton[53]

Figure 17 Artists Depiction of Zygomaturus trilobus[54]

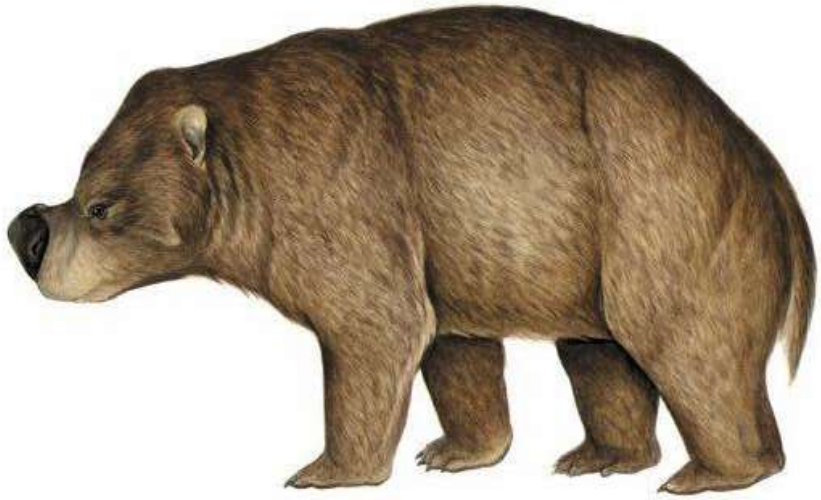


Figure 18 Giant Kangaroo (Palorchestes azael)[55]

Figure 19 Marsupial Lion (Thylacoleo carnifex) [56]

[53] Photo 19 Credit: ABC Local, 12 February, 2013. Skull of Zygomaturus trilobus - the marsupial hippopotamus: c. 45,000 years ago. Discovered 1920. Story by the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery. Weblink: https://www.abc.net.au/local/photos/2013/02/12/3688276.htm. Accessed January 2022.

[54] Source: Alchetron website, Accessed January 2022. Alchetron, The Free Social Encylopedia. Weblink: https://alchetron.com/Zygomaturus. Accessed January 2022.

[55] Source: Dr. Anne Musser, 2022. Australian Museum. © Australian Museum. Weblink: https://australian.museum/learn/animals/mammals/palorchestes-azeal/. Accessed January 2022.

[56] Source: Our Tasmania website. Weblink: https://www.ourtasmania.com.au/northwest/smithton.html. Accessed January 2022.

2.4 Vegetation and Native Vegetative Habitats

As shown in Figure 21, the region's vegetation is dominated by land that has been modified, primarily for agriculture, with much of the locally indigenous vegetation having been cleared for grazing or cropping purposes. However, within the coastal areas, there are substantial areas of scrub, heathland and coastal vegetation complexes. Some of these scrub and heathlands also occur in the higher elevations of the Shakespeare Hills and on the Rocky Cape Range, in the eastern portion of the region.

Remnant native grasslands, saltmarsh and wetlands, and non-Eucalypt forest and woodland also exist in the extensive coastal estuaries of Duck Bay, West Inlet, East Inlet, along creeks in the Forrest and Mengha vicinities,and the Black River estuary, along with some dry Eucalypt forest and woodland.

Larger areas of dry Eucalypt forest and woodland exist in the inland areas of Crayfish Creek and Blackfish Creek,with smaller areas of this vegetation group in the Smithon Basin area west of Smithton and in the vicinity of Lake Mikany.

Wet Eucalypt forests and woodlands are prominent in the dolomite hills south of Scopus, around Lake Mikany and Deep Creek east of Smithton, in the hills and plateau west of Mengh and down the Black River, east to the Shakespeare Hills and Detention River area. There also patches of this vegetation group along the coast in association with some of the estuarine wetlands and coastal lowlands.

In the higher elevations east of Mengha through to the Shakespeare Hills area, small areas of rainforest and related scrub occur. In this same area, moorland, sedgeland and rushlands occur in patches, in association with the Western Tasmania Blanket Bogs discussed in Section 2.1 above.

Threatened vegetation groups include such species as:

- *Eucalyptus brookeriana* wet forest in the coastal wetlands east of the Black River estuary, in some areas further inland in that river catchment, near Sedgy Creek and Deep Creek, northeast and north of Lake Mikany and to a limited extent in the Montagu Plains area south of Scopus;
- *Melaleuca ericifolia* swamp forest in the coastal areas of the Black River, East Inlet, Stanley Peninsula, West Inlet, Deep Creek Bay, Duck Bay and Perkins Island, and other isolated inland locations;
- *Banksia serrata* woodland in small to medium areas from the Rocky Cape Range, the Detention River catchment;
- *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland in the Peggs Creek area south of the Bass Highway and around the Smithton and Leesville vicinities; and
- Wetlands and Riparian Scrub, scattered in small areas throughout the region.

Some of the above threatened vegetation groups are shown in Photos 20 through 27.

Many other Threatened Native Vegetation Communities have been identified in less extensive and more isolated locations of the region. As shown in Figure 21, wedge-tailed eagle habitat has been identified extensively throughout the region, including in areas near:

- Rocky Cape Range;
- Coastal plains around Hellyer;
- Shakespeare Hills area;
- Blackfish Creek, Crayfish Creek, and Black River areas;
- East Inlet and West Inlet areas;
- Lake Mikany and Deep Creek vicinities;
- Fenton's Creek and Mowbray Swamp areas west of Smithton;
- Duck Bay; and
- Montagu Plains area south of Scopus.

2.5 Vegetation Heights

In conjunction with the modified lands, the predominant vegetation heights in the region are from 0 – 2 m above ground. Hill and plateau areas mainly display 3 – 10 m vegetation heights, with some smaller patches of 11 – 20 m heights. Only small patches of vegetation from 30 m to 60 m exist and virtually no areas in the region exceed 60 m in vegetation height. Figure 22 illustrates these vegetation height relationships.

2.6 Natural Resource Features and Key Species

Figure 23 displays observed natural resource features in the region, providing an impression of the general distribution of natural features throughout the Stanley Peninsula Coastal Region[57] and significant flora and fauna species, listed in Table 2 and Table 3. Selected threatened fauna and flora of the region are shown in Photos 28 through 53, with the highest threatened status indicated from either the State Schedule or the National Schedule.

As documented by the Tasmanian LISTmap Land Information System[58], are also shown in Figure 23, areas with very high densities of flora and fauna species observations include:

- Stanley Nut, Stanley Peninsula, and Isthmus area;
- Rocky Cape National Park;
- Coastal Fringe from Hellyer to Black River; and
- Smithton Hinterlands.

Other areas with moderately high densities of flora, fauna or both types of observations are indicated by the highlighted circles and ellipses in Figure 23.

Notes on certain fauna species from the Natural Values Atlas include the following:

- The critically endangered Eastern Curlew's (*Numenius madagascariensis*) habitat includes estuaries, grasslands, lakes, mangroves. Mudflats, salt marshes and tidal sandbars. The endangered Eastern Quoll (*Dasyurus viverrinusis*) is now likely confined to Tasmania but could potentially also occur in a few locations in New South Wales;
- The endangered Stanley Pinhead Snail (*Miselaoma weldii*) is found only on the Nut (Circular Head);
- The critically endangered and migratory Swift Parrots (*Lathamus discolor*) are associated with Eucalypt woodlands and forests, feeding on the nectar of flowering eucalypts, migrating south to breeding grounds during September to November and north to non-breeding grounds in March, April;
- The critically endangered and migratory, Orange-bellied Parrot (*Neophema chrysogaster*) are associated with low open shrubland, low shrubland, open heath, open scrub, tall open shrubland, and tussock grasslands;
- The critically endangered Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*) may be found in the region's flooded paddocks and pastures, marine shore-tidal sandflats, mudflats, open beaches, and salt marshes;
- The endangered Tasmanian Masked Owl (*Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. Castanops*) lives in open forest, tall forest, and woodland habitats of the region; (Text continued p. 50)

[57] Note: Figure 17 only presents highlights of key species. There is much greater detail regarding existing flora and fauna species on the LISTmap data base.

[58] Tasmanian Government, 2021. LISTmap Land Information System: Species Observation Points, Raptor Nests, Cetacean (whale and dolphin) Sightings, Threatened Native Vegetation Communities, Seagrass Beds 1990 (Rees, 1990), and NVA Natural Feature Observations: https://maps.thelist.tas.gov.au/listmap/app/list/map. Accessed December 2021.

Photo 20 Threatened Eucalyptus Brookeriana Wet Forest, Threatened *Eucalyptus ovata* Forest and Woodland in Peggs Beach Conservation Area[59]

Photo 21 Brookeriana Track, Rocky Cape National Park[60]

Photo 22 Threatened *Eucalyptus ovata* (*ovata* ssp.)[61]

Photo 23 Threatened Melaleuca ericifolia Swamp Forest Remnants on Stanley Peninsula[62]

[59] Photo 20 Credit: Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service website. Peggs Beach Conservation Area. Weblink: https://parks.tas.gov.au/explore-our-parks/peggs-beach-conservation-area . Accessed January 2022

[60] Photo 21 Credit: Ian Brooker and David Kleinig. Weblink https://biocache.ala.org.au/occurrences/ee5961f3-ca4f-4448-98fd-87995b3ab36f, CC BY 3.0 au. In Wikimedia: https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=77574383 . Accessed January 2022.

[61] Photo 22 Credit: EUCLID website. *Eucalyptus ovata* subsp. *Ovata*, Swamp gum, Black gum. Weblink: https://apps.lucidcentral.org/euclid/text/entities/eucalyptus_ovata_subsp._ovata.htm . Accessed January 2022

[62] Photo 23 Credit: Jewels Lynch. In Tantalising Tasmania in Pictures, Big4 Holiday Park website. Weblink: https://www.big4.com.au/tips-and-inspiration/things-to-see-and-do/drives-and-road-trips/tasmania-in-pictures . Accessed January 2022.

Photo 24 Threatened Melaleuca ericifolia Swamp Forest Near Stanley, Tasmania[63]

Photo 25 Threatened Banksia serrata Woodlands Near the Detention River[64]

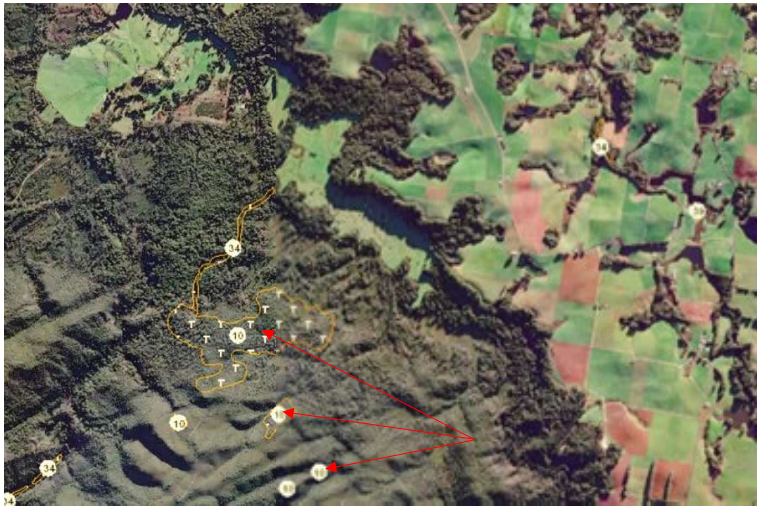


Photo 26 Banksia serrata Woodlands[65]

Photo 27 Threatened Wetlands and Riparian Scrub in the Duck River Catchment[66]

[63] Photo 23 Credit: Micah Visoiu, 2017. In Tasmanian Threatened Native Vegetation Communities: Melaleuca Ericifolia Swamp Forest. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmanian Government, p. 1. Weblink: https://nre.tas.gov.au/Documents/30.%20Melaleuca%20ericifolia%20swamp%20forest.pdf. Accessed January 2022.

[64] Photo25 Credit: LISTmaps. Threatened Native Vegetation Communities 2020 (TNVC 2020) over ESRI Satellite Image. Accessed January 2022.

[65] Photo 26 Credit: Talking Plants Blogsite. In We See-Saw the Saw Banksia. Weblink: http://talkingplants.blogspot.com/2019/04/we-see-saw-saw-banksia.html. Accessed January 2022

[66] Photo 27 Credit: Real Estate.com website. Weblink: https://www.realestate.com.au/property/11-nitida-dr-scotchtown-tas-7330. Accessed January 2022.

Figure 21 Vegetation Communities, Threatened Vegetation and Wedge-Tailed Eagle Habitat

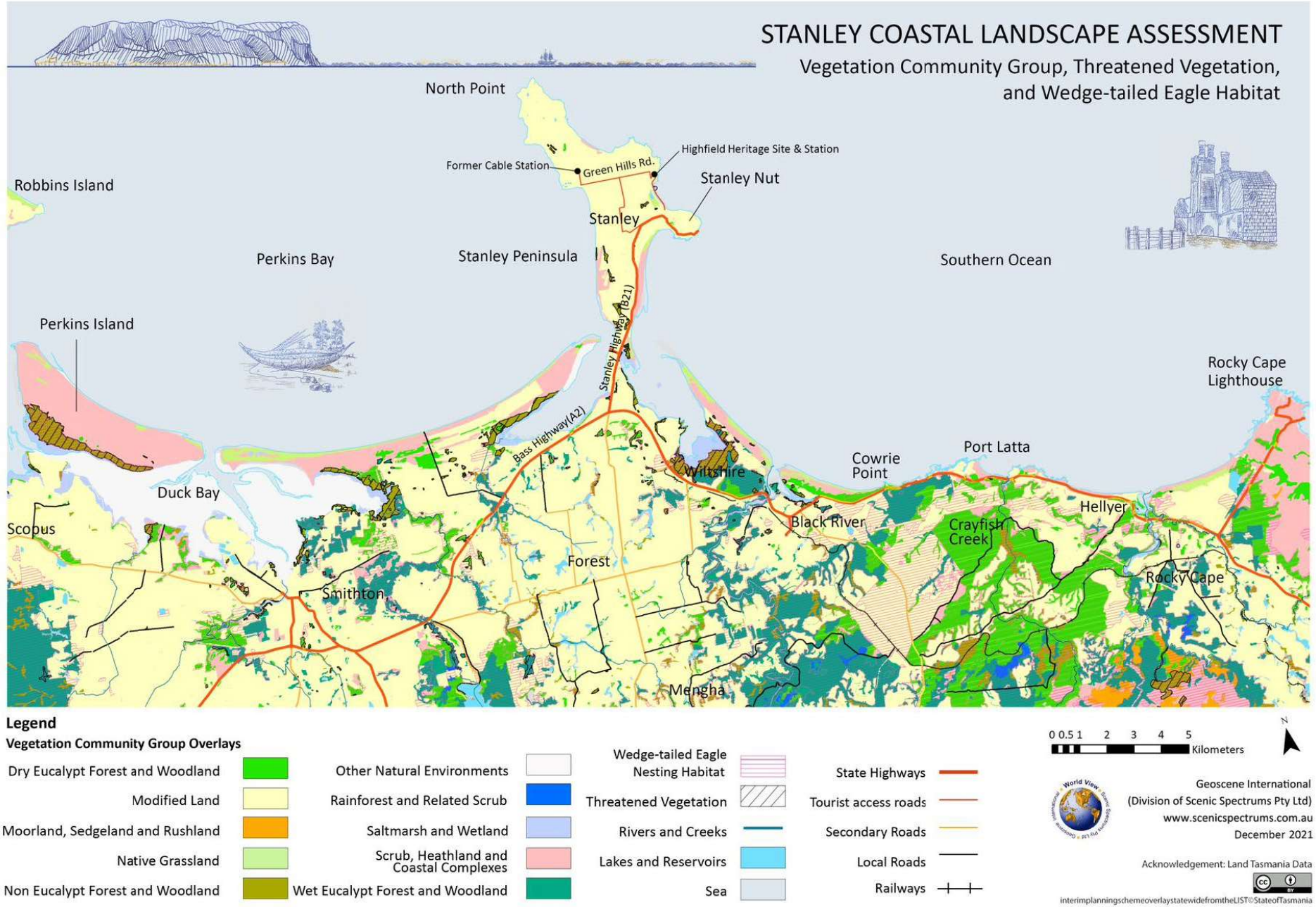


Figure 22 Vegetation Heights

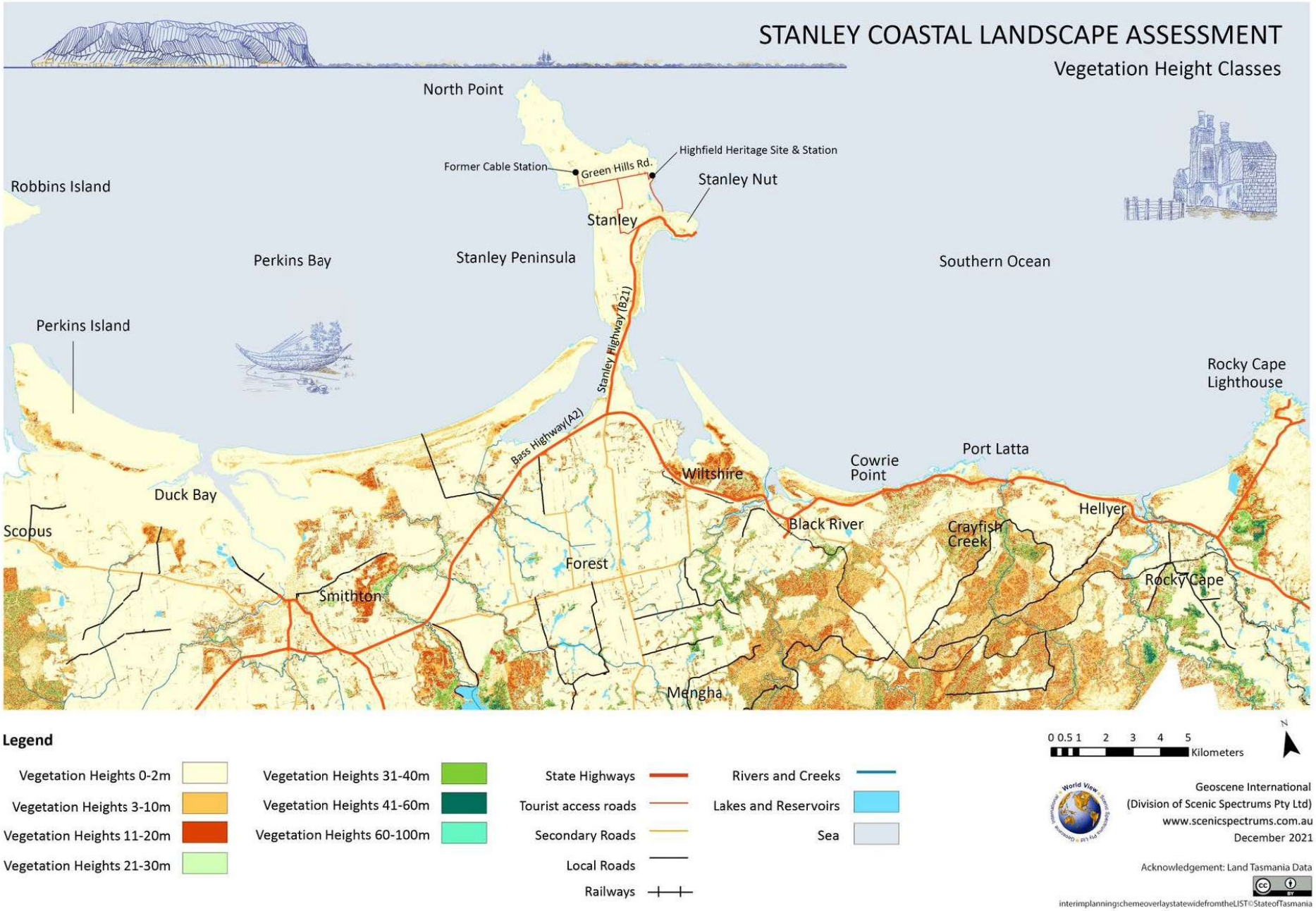


Figure 23 Natural Resource Observation Features

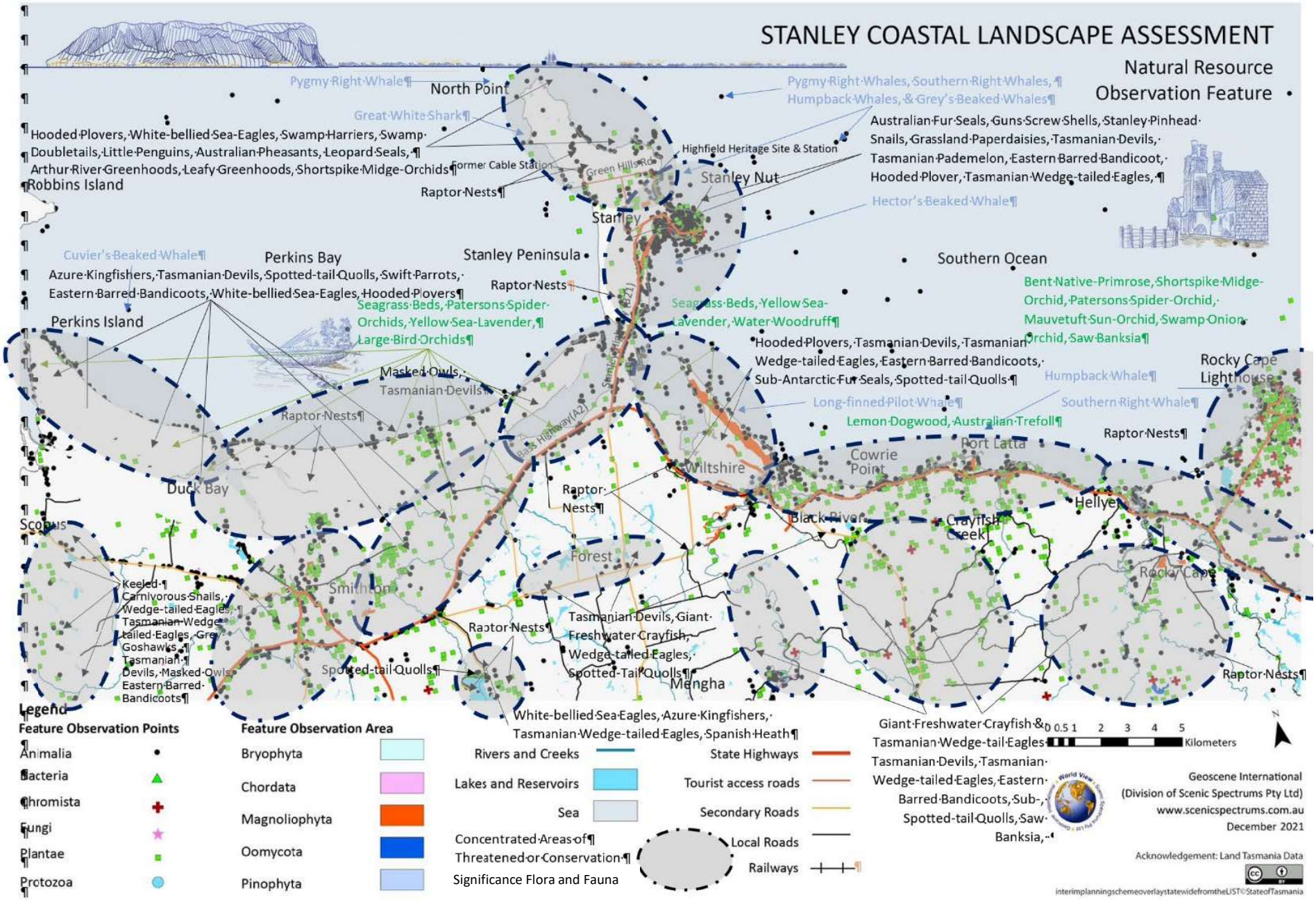


Table 2 Regional Fauna Species Classified as Threatened or of Conservation Significance

FAUNA SPECIES CODE	SPECIES NAME	PREFERRED COMMON NAMES	STATE SCHEDULE	NATIONAL SCHEDULE	BIOGEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN	THREATENED YN	CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE YN	ACCEPTED OBSERVATION COUNT
70-16626	*Oreisplanus munionga subsp. larana*	Marrawah Skipper	Endangered	Vulnerable	Endemic in Tas	Y	Y	282
B76-00141	*Numenius madagascariensis*	Eastern Curlew	Endangered	Critically Endangered	Native	Y	Y	645
70-00216	*Dasyurus maculatus*	Spotted-Tail Quoll	Rare	Vulnerable	Native	Y	Y	1959
70-00214	*Dasyurus viverrinus*	Eastern Quoll		Endangered	Native	Y	Y	14261
70-00217	*Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus*	Spotted-Tail Quoll	Rare	Vulnerable	Native	Y	Y	4298
70-00137	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	Humpback Whale	Endangered	Vulnerable	Migratory	Y	Y	1509
70-00176	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	Grey-Headed Flying-Fox		Vulnerable	Native	Y	Y	25
70-00213	*Sarcophilus harrisii*	Tasmanian Devil	Endangered	Endangered	Endemic in Tas	Y	Y	77592
70-05328	*Astacopsis gouldi*	Giant Freshwater Crayfish	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Endemic in Tas	Y	Y	4326
70-20754	*Miselaoma weldii*	Stanley Pinhead Snail	Endangered		Endemic in Tasmania and restricted	Y	Y	20
70-00269	*Arctocephalus forsteri*	New Zealand Fur Seal	Rare		Native	Y	Y	163
70-00263	*Arctocephalus tropicalis*	Sub-Antarctic Fur Seal	Endangered	Vulnerable	Native	Y	Y	96
B95-00177	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-Browed Albatross	Endangered	Vulnerable	Native	Y	Y	4729
B95-00171	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Vulnerable	Endangered	Native	Y	Y	3574
B76-00568	*Pachyptila turtur subantarctica*	Southern Fairy Prion	Endangered	Vulnerable		Y	Y	114
B76-00619	*Tathamus discolor*	Swift Parrot	Endangered	Critically Endangered	Migratory, breeding endemic	Y	Y	4930
B76-00038	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	White-Throated Needletail		Vulnerable	Native	Y	Y	853
B76-00052	*Charadrius mongolus*	Lesser Sand Plover		Endangered	Native	Y	Y	241
70-00312	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Native	Y	Y	97
70-00230	*Perameles gunnii*	Eastern Barred Bandicoot		Vulnerable	Native	Y	Y	3629
B76-00622	*Neophema chrysogaster*	Orange-Bellied Parrot	Endangered	Critically Endangered	Migratory, breeding endemic	Y	Y	818
B76-00130	*Calidris tenuirostris*	Great Knot		Critically Endangered	Native	Y	Y	37
B76-00124	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper		Critically Endangered	Native	Y	Y	739
B76-00122	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot		Endangered	Native	Y	Y	174
B76-00654	*Tyto novaehollandiae*	Masked Owl	Endangered (Unofficial)	Vulnerable (Unofficial)	Native	Y	Y	1009
B76-00655	*Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops*	Masked Owl (Tasmanian)	Endangered	Vulnerable	Endemic in Tas	Y	Y	167
2018-01517	*Thinornis cucullatus*	Hooded Plover		Vulnerable (Unofficial)	Native	Y	Y	5093
70-00003	*Litoria raniformis*	Green And Gold Frog	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Native	Y	Y	617
70-21569	*Gazameda gunnii*	Gunn's Screw Shell	Vulnerable		Endemic in Australia	Y	Y	520
70-00129	*Eubalaena australis*	Southern Right Whale	Endangered	Endangered	Migratory	Y	Y	1462
2018-01103	*Timnodynastes peronii*	Striped Marsh Frog	Endangered		Native	Y	Y	60
B77-00010	*Ceyx azureus subsp. diemenensis*	Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher	Endangered	Endangered	Endemic in Tas	Y	Y	210
2017-00958	*Austrorhytida lamproides*	Keeled Carnivorous Snail	Rare		Endemic in Australia	Y	Y	1
B76-00239	*Accipiter novaehollandiae*	Grey Goshawk	Endangered		Native	Y	Y	1598
B76-00241	*Aquila audax*	Wedge-Tailed Eagle	Endangered (Unofficial)	Endangered (Unofficial)	Native	Y	Y	2457
B76-00242	*Aquila audax subsp. fleayi*	Tasmanian Wedge-Tailed Eagle	Endangered	Endangered	Endemic in Tas	Y	Y	8218
70-00089	*Prototroctes maraena*	Australian Grayling	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Endemic in Australia	Y	Y	252
B76-00252	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	White-Bellied Sea-Eagle	Vulnerable		Native	y	y	4284

Table 3 Regional Flora Species Classified as Threatened or of Conservation Significance

SPECIES CODE	SPECIES NAME	PREFERRED COMMON NAMES	STATE SCHEDULE	NATIONAL SCHEDULE	BIOGEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN	THREATENED SPECIES Y/N	CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE Y/N	ACCEPTED OBSERVATION COUNT
89-01368	*Euphrasia scabra*	Yellow Eyebright	Endangered		Native	Y	Y	90
89-01357	*Euphrasia collina subsp. tetragona*	Northcoast Eyebright	Endangered		Native	Y	Y	33
89-01428	*Lasiopetalum discolor*	Coast Velvetbush	Rare		Native	Y	Y	16
99-00198	*Pterostylis rubenachii*	Arthur River Greenhood	Endangered	Endangered	Endemic in Tas	Y	Y	106
99-00204	*Pterostylis ziegeleri*	Grassland Greenhood	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Endemic in Tas	Y	Y	516
2007-00090	*Pterostylis cucullata subsp. cucullata*	Leafy Greenhood	Endangered	Vulnerable	Native	Y	Y	186
2007-00039	*Pterostylis lustra*	Small Sickle Greenhood	Endangered		Native	Y	Y	20
02-00102	*Corunastylis brachystachya*	Shortspike Midge-Orchid	Endangered	Endangered	Endemic in Tas	Y	Y	74
2018-01563	*Hackelia latifolia*	Forest Houndstongue	Rare		Native	Y	Y	93
02-00108	*Hydrorchis orbicularis*	Swamp Onion-Orchid	Rare		Native	Y	Y	58
95-00420	*Thelymitra holmesii*	Bluestar Sun-Orchid	Rare		Native	Y	Y	67
99-00214	*Thelymitra malvina*	Mauvetuft Sun-Orchid	Endangered		Native	Y	Y	133
02-00109	*Thelymitra jonesii*	Skyblue Sun-Orchid	Endangered	Endangered	Endemic in Tas	Y	Y	22
2014-00008	*Leucopogon affinis*	Lanceleaf Beardheath	Rare		Native	Y	Y	97
99-00167	*Chiloglottis valida*	Large Bird-Orchid	Endangered		Native	Y	Y	8
89-01829	*Diuris palustris*	Swamp Doubletail	Endangered		Native	Y	Y	254
99-00321	*Diuris lanceolata*	Large Golden Moths	Endangered	Endangered	Endemic in Tas	Y	Y	88
89-01289	*Asperula subsimplex*	Water Woodruff	Rare		Native	Y	Y	94
89-01459	*Tetratheca ciliata*	Northern Pinkbells	Rare		Native	Y	Y	82
95-00430	*Agrostis australiensis*	Southern Bent	Rare		Native	Y	Y	12
04-00089	*Agrostis diemenica*	Flatleaf Southern Bent	Rare		Endemic in Tas	Y	Y	12
02-00136	*Microtidium atratum*	Yellow Onion-Orchid	Rare		Native	Y	Y	127
89-01235	*Pomaderris intermedia*	Lemon Dogwood	Rare		Native	Y	Y	171
89-01374	*Gratiola pubescens*	Hairy Brooklime	Rare		Native	Y	Y	349
89-01947	*Amphibromus neesii*	Southern Swampgrass	Rare		Native	Y	Y	54
02-00179	*Frankenia pauciflora var. gunnii*	Southern Seaheath	Rare		Native	Y	Y	37
89-01150	*Banksia serrata*	Saw Banksia	Rare		Native	Y	Y	182
95-00216	*Persicaria decipiens*	Slender Waterpepper	Vulnerable		Native	Y	Y	319
95-00179	*Pneumatopteris pennigera*	Lime Fern	Endangered		Native	Y	Y	66
89-01801	*Caladenia pusilla*	Tiny Fingers	Rare		Native	Y	Y	143
99-00149	*Caladenia campbellii*	Thickstem Fairy Fingers	Endangered	Critically Endangered	Endemic in Tas	Y	Y	70
99-00152	*Caladenia dienema*	Windswept Spider-Orchid	Endangered	Endangered	Endemic in Tas	Y	Y	191
95-00376	*Caladenia lindleyana*	Lindleys Spider-Orchid	Endangered	Critically Endangered	Endemic in Tas	Y	Y	16
89-01798	*Caladenia pallida*	Rosy Spider-Orchid	Endangered	Critically Endangered	Endemic in Tas	Y	Y	12
99-00318	*Caladenia patersonii*	Patersons Spider-Orchid	Vulnerable		Native	Y	Y	121
89-00841	*Goodenia geniculata*	Bent Native-Primrose	Endangered		Native	Y	Y	346
89-00714	*Glycine latrobeana*	Clover Glycine	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Native	Y	Y	360
95-00385	*Cyrtostylis robusta*	Large Gnat-Orchid	Rare		Native	Y	Y	152
2006-1120	*Desmodium gunnii*	Southern Ticktrefoil	Vulnerable		Native	Y	Y	383

Table 3 continued…

SPECIES CODE	SPECIES NAME	PREFERRED COMMON NAMES	STATE SCHEDULE	NATIONAL SCHEDULE	BIOGEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN	THREATENED SPECIES Y/N	CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE Y/N	ACCEPTED OBSERVATION COUNT
89-02257	*Hypolepis muelleri*	Harsh Groundfern	Rare		Native	Y	Y	117
99-00081	*Phyllangium divergens*	Wiry Mitrewort	Vulnerable		Native	Y	Y	202
99-00191	*Prasophyllum secutum*	Northern Leek-Orchid	Endangered	Endangered	Endemic in Tas	Y	Y	25
99-00190	*Prasophyllum robustum*	Robust Leek-Orchid	Endangered	Critically Endangered	Endemic in Tas	Y	Y	11
89-02250	*Cyathea cunninghamii*	Slender Treefern	Endangered		Native	Y	Y	368
89-00729	*Lotus australis*	Australian Trefoil	Rare		Native	Y	Y	163
89-02297	*Phylloglossum drummondii*	Pygmy Clubmoss	Rare		Native	Y	Y	81

Photo 28 Critically Endangered Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*) [67]

Photo 29 Critically Endangered Swift Parrot (*Lathamus discolor*) [68]

[67] Photo 28 Credit: Dan Weller, 2018. In Eastern curlew, a visitor from Siberia and Alaska, draws calls for help to save it from extinction, story by Kristy Sexton-McGrath, ABC Far North. Weblink: https://www.abc.net.au/news/2018-05-10/calls-for-the-government-to-save-eastern-curlew-from-extinction/9746248. Accessed January 2022.

[68] Photo 29 Credit: Alamy, 2020. In Study finds only 300 swift parrots could remain as Tasmanian court challenge heard, story by The Guardian, 2 December 2020. Weblink: https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2020/dec/02/study-finds-only-300-swift-parrots-could-remain-as-tasmanian-court-challenge-heard. Accessed January 2022.

Photo 30 Critically Endangered Orange-bellied Parrot (*Neophema chrysogaster*)[69]

Photo 31 Endangered Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher (*Ceyx azureus subsp. Diemenensis*) [70]

Photo 32 Endangered Tasmanian Wedge-Tailed Eagle (*Aquila audax subsp. Fleayi*)[71]

Photo 33 Vulnerable White-bellied Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaste*r)[72]

[69] Photo 30 Credit: JJ Harrison,2011. Wikipedia File: Neophema chrysogaster female 2 - Melaleuca.jpg. Weblink: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Neophema_chrysogaster_female_2_-_Melaleuca.jpg, and https://www.jjharrison.com.au/. Accessed January 2022,

[70] Photo 30 Credit: Threatened Species Link, 2022. Species Management Profile: *Ceyx azureus subsp. Diemenensis* Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher. Threatened Species Link, ©2022. Tasmanian Government. Weblink: https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Tasmanian-Azure-Kingfisher.aspx. Accessed January 2022.

[71] Photo 31 Credit: Kidadl website. Weblink: https://kidadl.com/animal-facts/tasmanian-wedge-tailed-eagle-facts. Accessed January 2022.

[72] Photo 32 Credit: Mdk572, 2011. In Wikimedia Commons. Weblink: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3AWB_Sea_Eagle_Pounce.jpg, Accessed January 2022. This file is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported license.

Photo 34 Endangered Tasmanian Masked Owl (*Tyto novaehollandiae castanops*)[73]

Photo 35 Endangered Eastern Quoll (*Dasyurus viverrinus*)[74]

Photo 36 Endangered Tasmanian Devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*)[75]

Photo 37 Vulnerable Eastern Barred Bandicoot (*Perameles gunnii*)[76]

[73] Photo 34 Credit: JJ Harrison,2011. Wikipedia File: Tyto novaehollandiae castanops male 1 - Port Arthur.jpg. Weblink: , https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tasmanian_masked_owl and https://www.jjharrison.com.au/. Accessed January 2022.

[74] Photo 35 Credit: Mark Sanders, Undated. In Parks Tasmania website. Weblink: https://parks.tas.gov.au/discovery-and-learning/wildlife/land-mammals/quolls. Accessed January 2022.

[75] Photo 36 Credit: The Pterosaur Heresies website. Weblink: https://pterosaurheresies.wordpress.com/2018/11/27/the-tasmanian-devil-genus-sarcophilus-joins-the-lrt/. Accessed January 2022.

[76] Photo 37 Credit: Threatened Species Link website. Species Management Profile *Perameles gunnii* Eastern Barred Bandicoot. Tasmanian Government. Weblink: https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Eastern-barred-bandicoot.aspx. Accessed January 2022.

Photo 38 Endangered Grey-Headed Flying-Fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*)[77]

Photo 39 Endangered Sub-Antarctic Fur Seal (*Arctocephalus tropicalis*)[78]

Photo 40 Endangered Southern Right Whale (*Eubalaena australis*)[79]

Photo 41 Endangered Humpback Whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)[80]

[77] Photo 38 Credit: Shane Ruming. NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, in NSW National Parks and Wildlife website. Weblink: https://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/plants-and-animals/grey-headed-flying-fox . Accessed January 2022.

[78] Antarctic Division. Australian Government weblink: https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=http%3A%2F%2Fheardisland.antarctica.gov.au%2Fnature%2Fanimals-of-himi%2Fseals%2Fsubantarctic-fur-seal&psig=AOvVaw1N9IfcJfaz1WnI1pkNmoRy&ust=1643187241505000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=2ahUKEwjb3vPPw8z1AhXDyaACHdMTDdMQr4kDegUIARDMAQ . Accessed January 2022.

[79] Conservation Magazine, 12 August 2020. In Southern right whale survey 2019 low numbers, concerning? by Adriaan Buys. Weblink: https://conservationmag.org/en/wildlife/southern-right-whale-survey-2019-low-numbers-concerning . Accessed January 2022.

[80] Photo 41 Credit: Kathrin Seels, 2020. In Unprecedented' number of humpback whales spotted off Tasmania in bumper migration season, story by Katri Uibu, 4 November 2020. ABC News, Weblink: https://www.abc.net.au/news/2020-11-04/unprecedented-humpback-whale-sightings-tasmania-migration-season/12844702 . Accessed January 2022.

Photo 42 Vulnerable Giant Freshwater Crayfish (*Astacopsis gouldi*)[81]

Photo 43 Endangered Stanley Pinhead Snail (*Miselaoma weldii*)[82]

Photo 44 Endangered Marrawah Skipper (*Oreisplanus munionga subsp. Larana*)[83]

Photo 45 Endangered Striped Marsh Frog (*Timnodynastes peronii*)[84]

[81] Photo 42 Credit: Dan Broun, 2020. In The woman on a mission to save Tasmania's giant freshwater crayfish, story by Erin Cooper, ABC News, Saturday 18 Jul 2020. Weblink: https://www.abc.net.au/news/2020-07-18/giant-freshwater-crayfish-habitat-conservation-program-tasmania/12467212. Accessed January 2022.

[82] Photo 43 Credit: Threatened Species Link website. Species Management Profile: Miselaoma weldii, Stanley Pinhead Snail. Tasmanian Government. Weblink: https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Stanley-Snail.aspx . Accessed January 2022

[83] Photo 44 Credit: Threatened Species Link. Species Management Profile: Oreisplanus munionga subsp. Larana, Marrawah Skipper. Tasmanian Government. Weblink: https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Marrawah-Skipper.aspx. Accessed January 2022.

[84] Photo 45 Credit: Jodi Rowley. In Frog ID. *Limnodynastes peronii,* Striped Marsh Frog. Weblink: https://www.frogid.net.au/frogs/limnodynastes-peronii . Accessed January 2022.

Photo 46 Critically Endangered Thickstem Fairy Fingers (*Caladenia campbellii*)[85]

Photo 47 Critically Endangered Rosy Spider-Orchid (*Caladenia pallida*)[86]

Photo 48 Endangered Northcoast Eyebright (*Euphrasia collina subsp. Tetragona*)[87]

Photo 49 Endangered Arthur River Greenhood (*Pterostylis rubenachii*)[88]

[85] Photo 46 Credit: Threatened Species Link. Species Management Profile: *Caladenia campbellii*, thickstem fairy fingers. Tasmanian Government. Weblink: https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Caladenia-campbellii.aspx . Accessed January 2022.

[86] Photo 47 Credit: Threatened Species Link. Species Management Profile: *Caladenia pallida*, rosy spider-orchid. Tasmanian Government. Weblink: https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Caladenia-pallida.aspx . Accessed January 2022.

[87] Photo 48 Credit: Natural Values Atlas. Euphrasia collina subsp. Tetragona. Tasmanian Government. Weblink: https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.naturalvaluesatlas.tas.gov.au%2Fdownloadattachment%3Fid%3D13938&psig=AOvVaw2ix1b0Fv-aigMRteQn749V&ust=1643192510080000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAwQjhxqFwoTCKD8uabXzPUCFQAAAAAdAAAAABAJ . Accessed January 2022.

[88] Photo 49 Credit: Threatened Species Link. Species Management Profile: *Pterostylis ruben*, achiiarthur river greenhood. Tasmanian Government. Weblink: https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Pterostylis-rubenachii.aspx. Accessed January 2022.

Photo 50 Endangered Shortspike Midge-Orchid (*Corunastylis brachystachya*)[89]

Photo 51 Endangered Lime Fern (*Pneumatopteris pennigera*)[90]

Photo 52 Endangered Large Golden Moths (*Diuris lanceolata*)[91]

Photo 53 Endangered Slender Treefern (*Cyathea cunninghamii*)[92]

[89] Photo 50 Credit: Threatened Species Link. Species Management Profile: *Corunastylis brachystachya*, shortspike midge-orchid. Tasmanian Government. Weblink: https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/pages/corunastylis-brachystachya.aspx . Accessed January 2022.

[90] Photo 51 Credit: Threatened Species Link. Species Management Profile: *Pneumatopteris pennigera,* lime fern. Tasmanian Government. Weblink: https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Pneumatopteris-pennigera.aspx . Accessed January 2022.

[91] Photo 52 Credit: Wikipedia. *Durius lanceolata*. Weblink: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diuris_lanceolata. Accessed January 2022.

[92] Photo 53 Credit: Threatened Species Link. Species Management Profile: *Cyathea cunninghamii,* slender treefern. Tasmanian Government. Weblink: https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Cyathea-cunninghamii.aspx. Accessed January 2022.

- The endangered Striped Marsh Frog (*Limnodynastes peronii*) lives in open forests, wetlands, and tall forests of the region; and

- The vulnerable Australian Grayling (*Prototroctes maraena*) can be found in in-shore waters, estuaries, and freshwater rivers of the region.

Ecoregions of Australia[93] . Further information on the native flora and fauna of The Nut State Reserve is documented by the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service[94].

2.7 Key Landscape Features and Land Use

Key features and land uses of the region and the Stanley Peninsula Focus Area are shown in Figures 24 and 25, with selected features in Photos 54 – 60. Agricultural grazing and cropping are the predominant land uses in the region, followed by various conservation, wetland and forest uses, and then timber production.

> "*Forestry plantations and agricultural land dominate the area which, along with the aquaculture. industry, provides Smithton, Stanley and the Tarkine main employment and income. Stanley and the Tarkine boast one of the longest coastlines of any Tasmanian municipal area, with golden sands, wild conditions and rugged rock faces. Circular Head is the largest dairying and prime beef producing area in Tasmania. Other industries include fishing, oyster and abalone farming, tourism, processing of many raw products including vegetables, timber, meat, milk, and the major iron ore pelletising plant at Port Latta*[95].

Key reserves include:

- Rocky Cape National Park;
- Stanley Nut State Reserve;
- Shakespeare Hills Regional Reserve.

Stanley Heritage Precinct is also a major historic/architectural feature of the region. Larger conservation areas occur at Duck Bay, West Inlet, East Inlet, Peggs Beach, Hellyer and Forwards Beach.

Timber production is carried out in the hills south of Scopus, around Lake Mikany and in the upper Black River, Crayfish Creek, and Blackfish Creek areas. Urban and industrial land uses occur at Smithton and Stanley, along with several heritage and historic sites.

2.8 Land Use Zones and Planning Code Overlays

The Land Use Zones of the Circular Head Council's Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) are shown in Figure 26. The Agricultural Zone is predominant in the region, followed by the Timber Production Zone and then the combination of National Park Zone, State and Regional Reserve Zones, and various conservation zones.

These zones control the types of land uses and developments that may occur with and without a Planning Permit within each zone. The Planning Control Overlays of the Circular Head Council's Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) for the SCR and the Stanley Peninsula Focus Region are shown in Figures 27 and 28.

Clause 5.5 of the SPP also instructs that:

> "*The codes identify areas of land or planning issues which require compliance with additional provisions. Codes set out provisions for: (a) particular types of use or development that may apply to land in one or more zones; and (b) matters that affect land that are not appropriately described by zone boundaries. Where there is an inconsistency between a provision in a code and a provision in a zone, the code provision prevails*."

Regarding the Scenic Protection Code (SPC), Guideline No. 1 indicates that:

> "*scenic protection area overlay, and the scenic road corridor overlay may only be applied in the following zones:*
> *(a) Rural Living Zone;*
> *(b) Rural Resource Zone;*
> *(c) Agriculture Zone;*
> *(d) Landscape Conservation Zone;*
> *(e) Environmental Management Zone; or*
> *(f) Open Space Zone*.[96]"

The planning zones and codes may also be subject to General Provisions, Specific Area Plans and Site-Specific Qualifications.

2.9 Tourism Attractions and Facilities

The Stanley Coastal Region (SCR) has a wide range of tourism attractions and facilities, including the various National Parks, State and Local Reserves, and conservation areas previously mentioned, and many Heritage Register sites, particularly within the Stanley Local Heritage Precinct. Figures 29 – 30 and Photos 61 - 68 highlight key tourism attractions and facilities in the SCR and in the Stanley Peninsula Focus Area. These are listed in Table 4, along with the Heritage Register Sites.

In 2021 Stanley won the Gold Prize as the Top Small Tourism Town in Tasmania and won a national bronze medal from the Australian Tourism Industry Council, based largely on the town's strong reputation for outstanding landscape and cultural heritage features. During 2023, Stanley also won Tasmania's Top Tiny Tourist Town award.

The Destination Action Plan for the Circular Head region "*identifies priority strategies and actions*" to "*enhance the competitiveness of the region as a primary visitor destination*" [97]. The Action Plan cites the Stanley area as:

> "*…one of the most iconic destinations in the region is known for 'The Nut', a solidified lava lake of a long – extinct volcano. The Nut was sighted by Bass & Flinders on their historic circumnavigation of Tasmania in 1798. Popular with tourists, it boasts perfectly preserved colonial buildings, genteel cafés and quality B&B cottages, arts and cultural boutiques, and historical points of interest, all sheltering in the imposing shadow of the Nut*"[98].

Key tourism objectives for Circular Head Council are:

1. To increase visitor satisfaction;
2. To increase visitor expenditure;
3. To increase visitor length of stay;
4. To increase visitor dispersal within the Circular Head municipality (geographically and seasonally); and
5. To increase visitor numbers.

(Text continues on p. 63)

[93] Geospatial & Information Analytics Branch, Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Commonwealth of Australia, March 2021. Terrestrial Ecoregions were originally developed by World Wildlife Fund in 2001 based on IBRA 4.0. Updates to IBRA (now Version 7) have changed the boundaries of bioregions but not their Ecoregion classification.

[94] Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003. The Nut State Reserve Management Plan 2003. Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and the Arts, pp. 10 – 14.

[95] Tasmanian Government and the Cradle Coast Authority, January 2017. Circular Head Destination Action Plan 2017–2020, p. 4

[96] Tasmanian Planning Commission, June 2018. Guideline No. 1 Local Provisions Schedule (LPS): zone and code application. Issued by the Tasmanian Planning Commission under section 8A of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 with the approval of the Minister for Planning and Local Government, pp. 42 – 43.

[97] Tasmanian Government and the Cradle Coast Authority, January 2017. Circular Head Destination Action Plan 2017–2020, p. 3.

[98] Tasmanian Government and the Cradle Coast Authority, January 2017. *op. cit.*, p. 4.

Figure 24 Key Features and Land Use of the Region

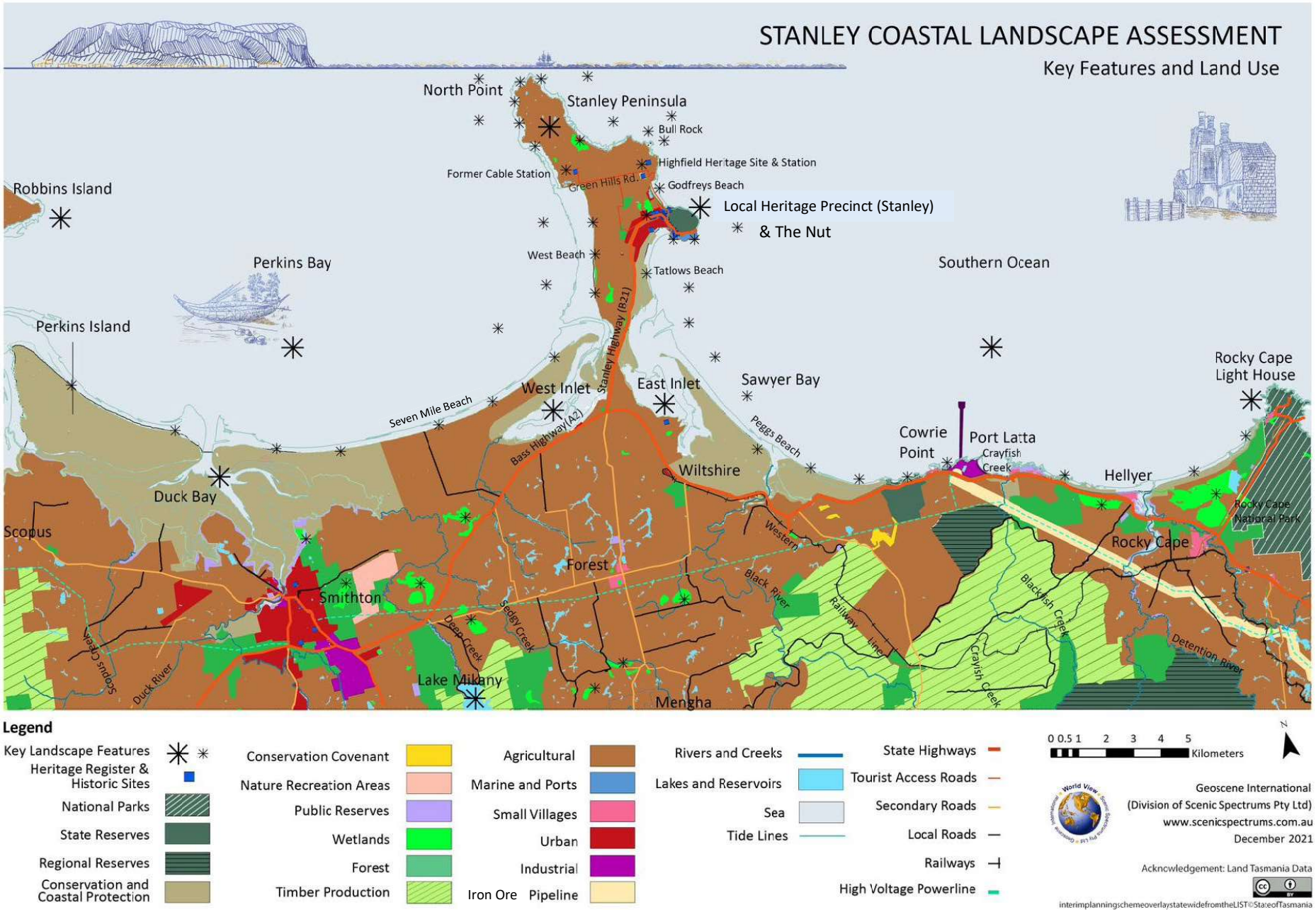


Figure 25 Key Features and Land Use of the Focus Area

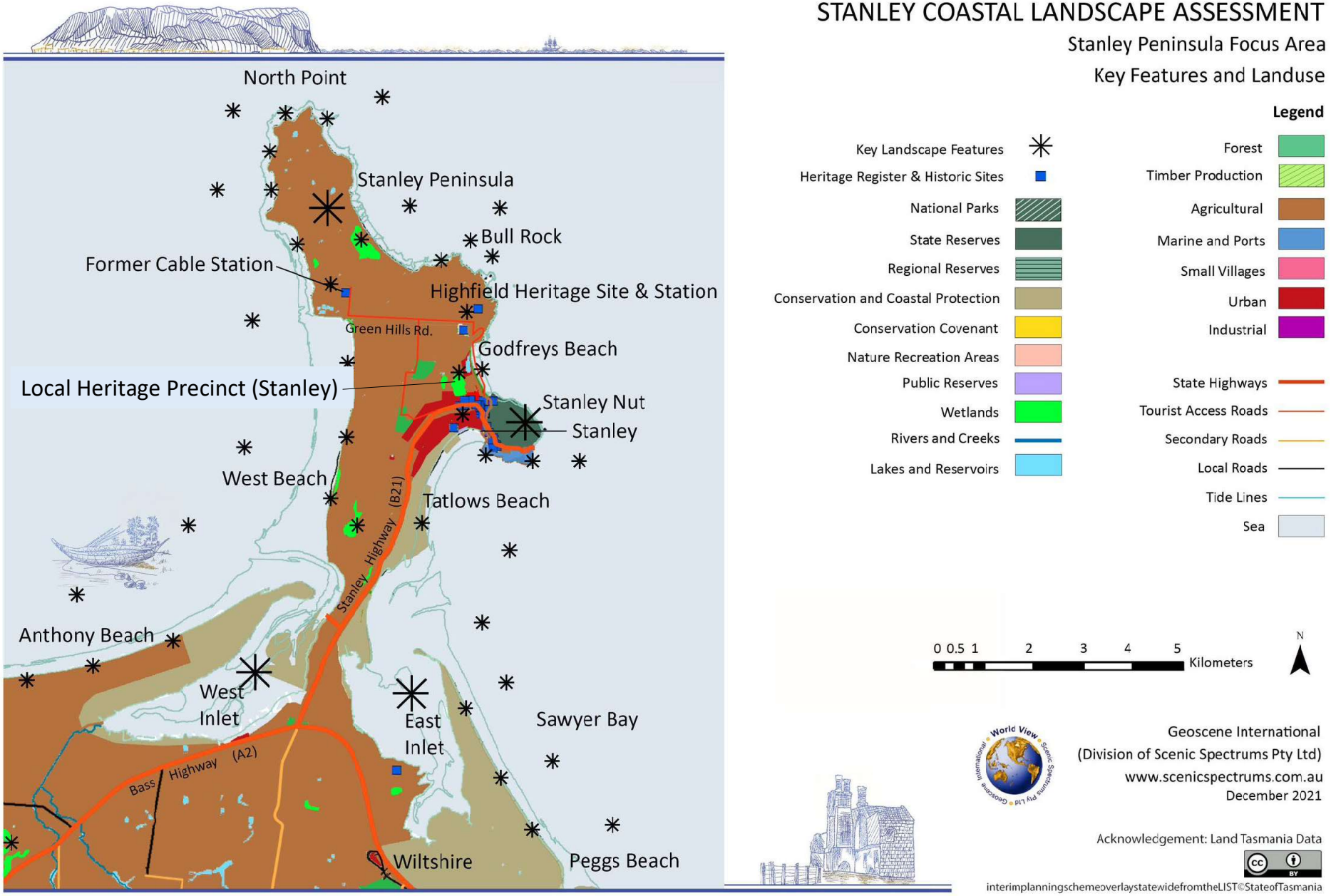


Photo 54 Circular Head or the Stanley Nut[99]

Photo 55 Rocky Cape and Rocky Cape Lighthouse[100]

Photo 56 Duck Bay and Perkins Island[101]

Photo 57 East Inlet and West Inlet and Stanley Peninsula[102]

[99] Photo 54 Credit: Stanley Hotel & Apartments. Weblink: https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.stanleytasmania.com.au%2Fstanleyhotel&psig=AOvVaw3hywJOdz13rnKD14Av_k6N&ust=1643225650522000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAsQjRxqFwoTCPipqtzSzfUCFQAAAAAdAAAAABAD. Accessed January 2022.

[100] Photo 55 Credit: Discover Tasmania website. Rocky Cape National Park Weblink: https://www.discovertasmania.com.au/attraction/rockycapenationalpark. Accessed January 2022.

[101] Photo 56 Credit: Brendon Costello,2016. Tasmania Smithton Duck Bay / 7mile Beach 4k, North West Coast of Tasmania near Smithton filmed with a Phantom 3 4k Drone, YouTube. Weblink: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Sg8qbh8h6. Accessed January 2022.

[102] Photo 57 Credit: Google Earth. Imagery Date: 12/14/15-newer, Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO CNES Airbus Landsat/Copernicus TerraMetrics Maxar Technologies, Camera 5,844 m 40°47'53"S 145°21'46"E. Weblink: https://earth.google.com/web/@-40.78661458,145.2641627,2.39680744a,18604.77100025d,35y,-81.10199004h,71.78125116t,0r. Accessed January 2022.

Photo 58 Duck River, Smithton[103]

Photo 59 Seven Mile Beach[104]

Photo 59 Lake Mikany[105]

Photo 60 Port Latta, Crayfish Creek and Edgecumbe Beach[106]

[103] Photo 53 Credit: Paul Ledger. In fotoperfecta blogspot, Pinterest. Weblink: https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.pinterest.com%2Fpin%2F667588344733023767%2F&psig=AOvVaw0unJJMQfF-if7Y5DOmAfFH&ust=1643231376620000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAsQjRxqFwoTCJjfo4zozfUCFQAAAAAdAAAAABAS. Accessed January 2022.

[104] Photo 59 Credit: Brendon Costello,2016. Seven Mile Beach, Smithton Tasmania. Drone Photo, YouTube. Weblink: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1BLRndPG_ps. Accessed January 2022.

[105] Photo 59 Credit: Aaron Mercer, 2011. October Brings the Goods, article in Fishing Monthly Magazine Group. Weblink: http://fishingmonthly.com.au/Articles/Display/12010-October-Brings-the-Goods . Accessed January 2022.

[106] Photo 60 Credit: Freedom Flying School Tasmania, 2019. Facebook. Weblink: https://www.facebook.com/322453597783107/photos/port-latta/2811653072196468/. Accessed January 2022.

Figure 26 Land Use Planning Zones

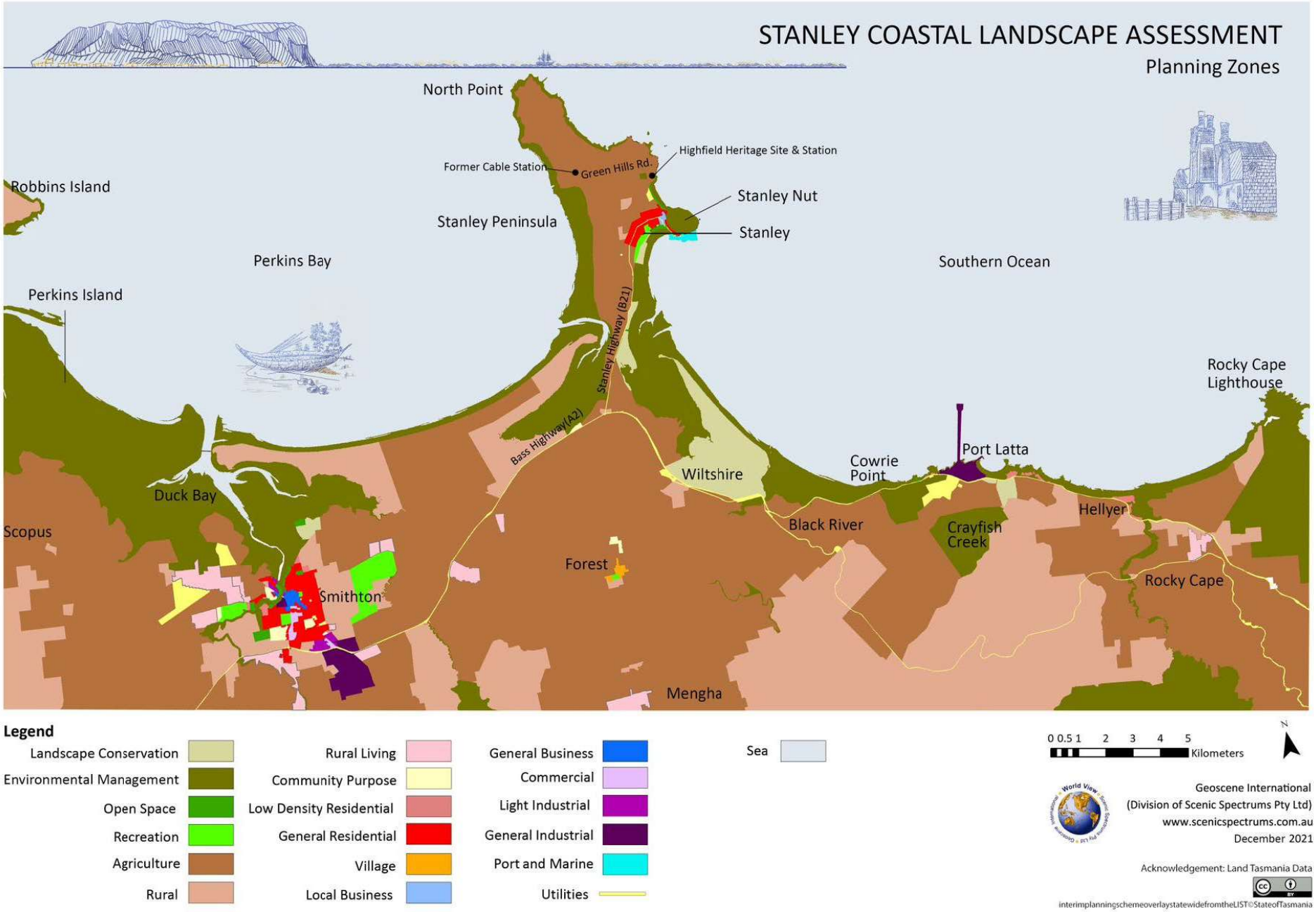
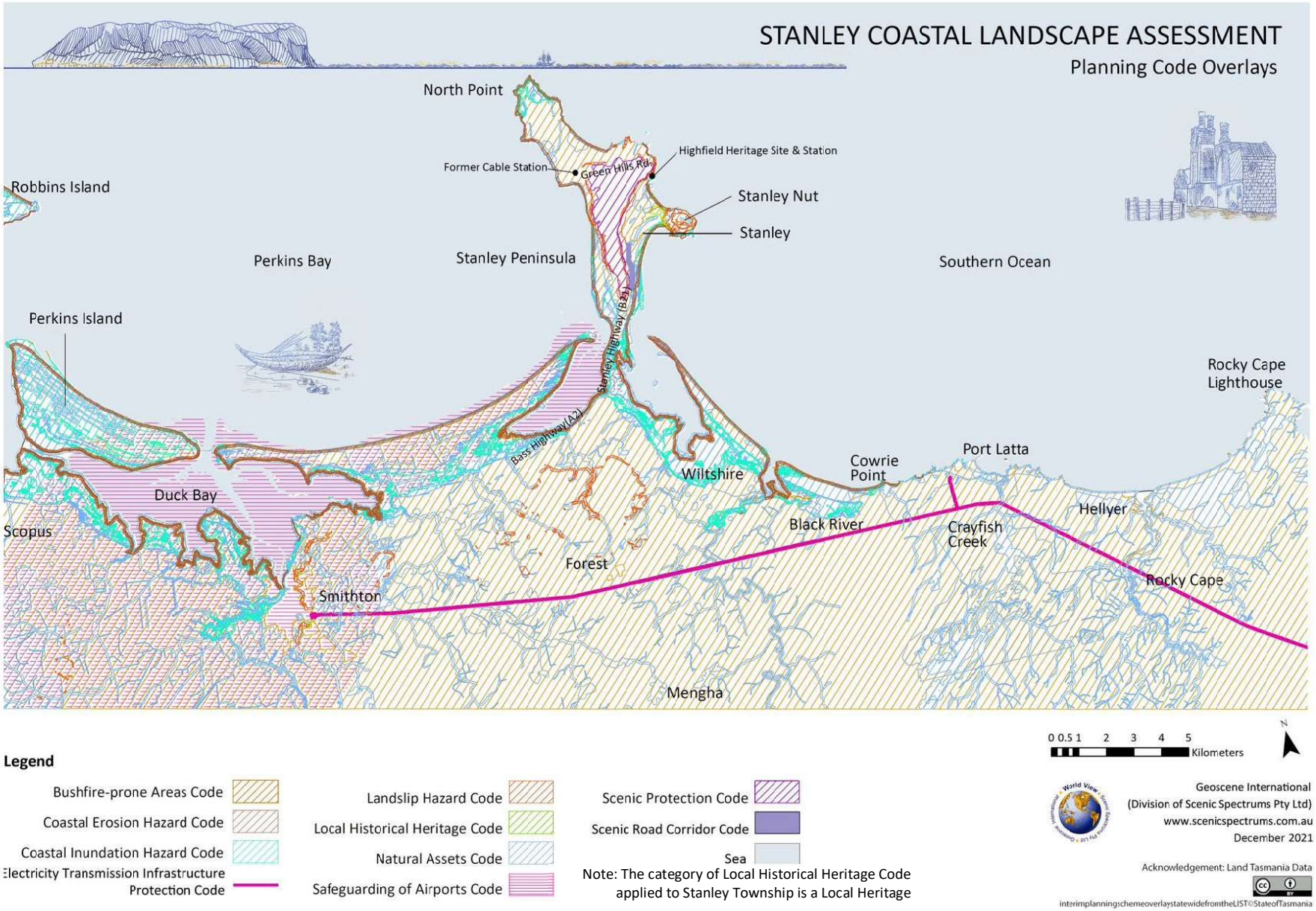
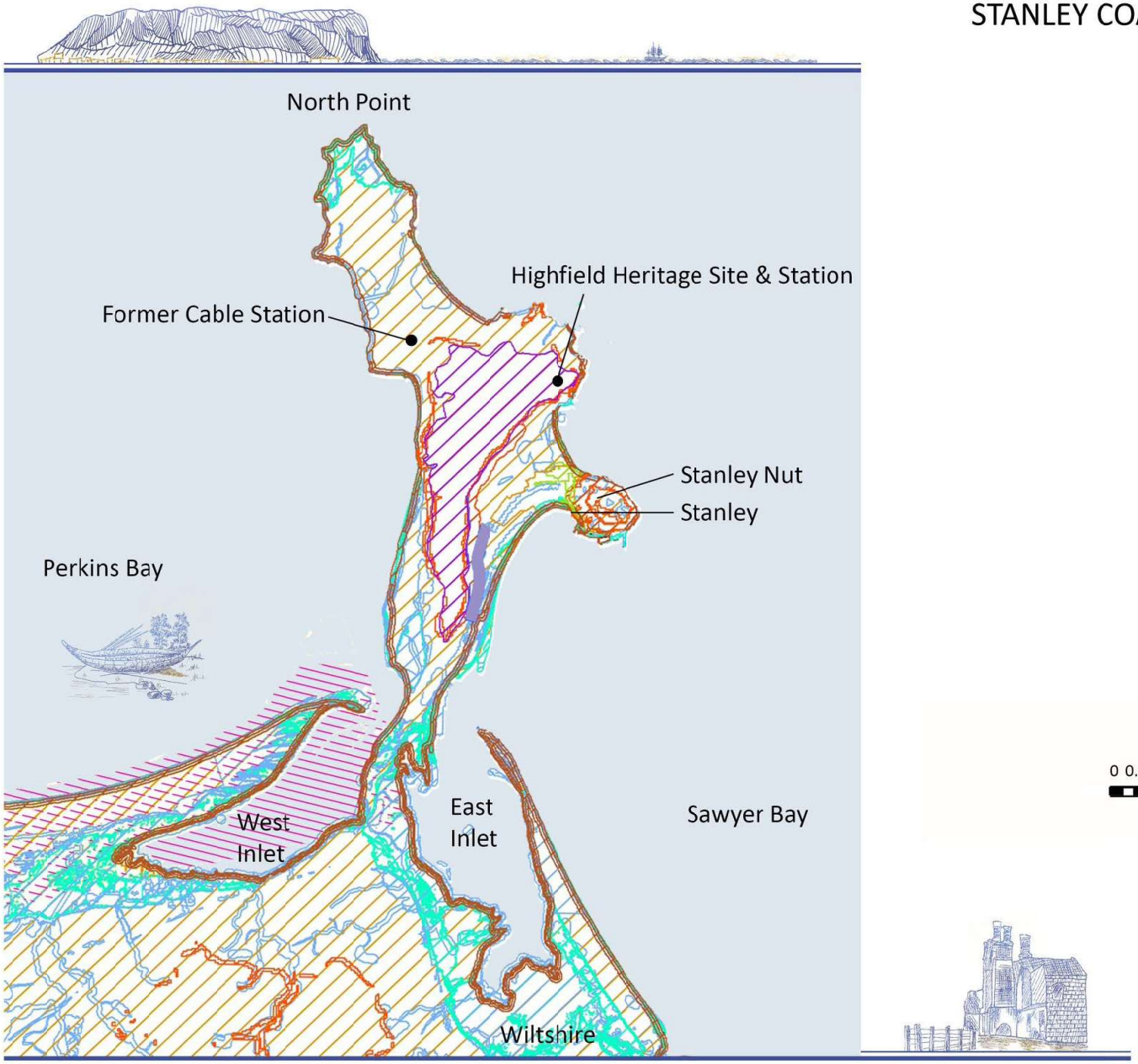


Figure 27 Planning Code Overlays[107]



[107] Current Overlays at November 2023, which do not reflect Circular Head Council's Draft Amendment No. PSA 2023/1 to amend CIR-Table C8.1 Scenic Protection Areas by removing those shown on this map and replacing them with five new Scenic Protection Areas, three of which would be included within or overlap with the Stanley Coastal Region shown above.

Figure 28 Planning Code Overlays of the Focus Area



STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area

Planning Code Overlays

Legend

- Scenic Protection Code
- Scenic Road Corridor Code
- Bushfire-prone Areas Code
- Coastal Erosion Hazard Code
- Coastal Inundation Hazard Code
- Landslip Hazard Code
- Local Historical Heritage Code
- Natural Assets Code
- Safeguarding of Airports Code
- Electricity Transmission Infrastructure Protection Code
- Sea

Note: The category of Local Historical Heritage Code applied to Stanley Township is a Local Heritage Precinct.

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

N

Geoscene International
(Division of Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd)
www.scenicspectrums.com.au
December 2021

Acknowledgement: Land Tasmania Data

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Figure 29 Tourism Attractions and Facilities

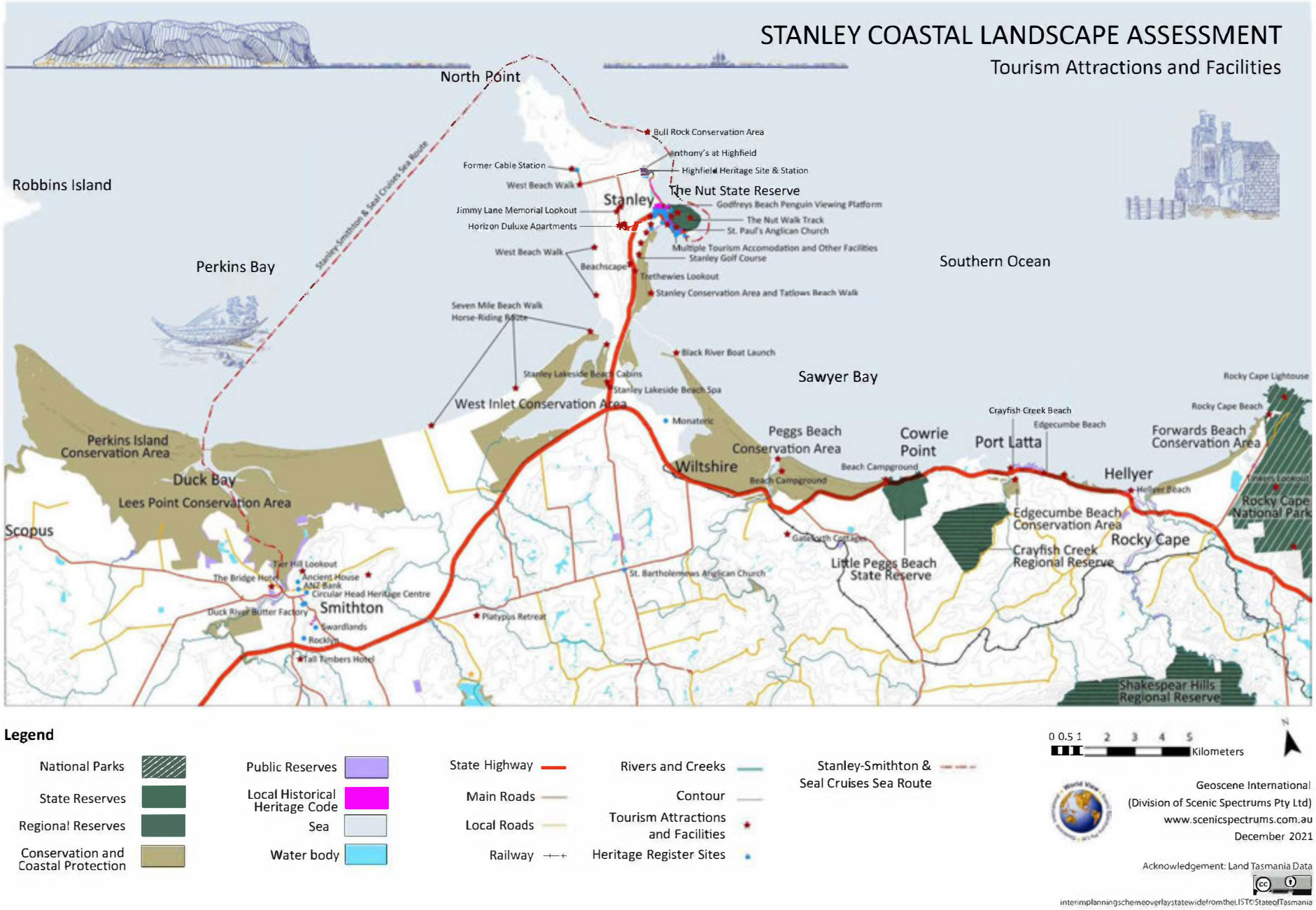


Figure 30 Tourism Attractions and Facilities of the Focus Area

STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area

Tourism Attractions and Facilities

Legend

- National Parks
- State Reserves
- Regional Reserves
- Conservation and Coastal Protection
- Public Reserves
- Local Historical Heritage Code
- Sea
- Water body
- Rivers and Creeks
- Contour
- Tourism Attractions and Facilities
- Heritage Register Sites
- State Highway
- Main Roads
- Local Roads
- Railway
- Stanley-Smithton & Seal Cruises Sea Route

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

N

Geoscene International
(Division of Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd)
www.scenicspectrums.com.au
December 2021

Acknowledgement: Land Tasmania Data

Table 4 Key Tourism Attractions, Facilities and Heritage Register Sites

Key Tourism Attractions and Facilities	Heritage Register Sites	Heritage Register Sites (continued)
▪ Rocky Cape National Park ▪ The Nut State Reserve ▪ Little Peggs Beach State Reserve ▪ Crayfish Regional Reserve ▪ Shakespeare Hills Regional Reserve ▪ Forwards Beach Conservation Area, ▪ Edgecumbe Beach Conservation Area ▪ Crayfish Beach Public Reserve ▪ Peggs Beach Conservation Area ▪ West Inlet Conservation Area ▪ Tatlows Beach Conservation Area ▪ Stanley Conservation Area ▪ Bull Rock Conservation Area ▪ Lees Point Conservation Area ▪ Perkins Island Conservation Area ▪ Duck River Conservation Area ▪ Briant Hill Nature Recreation Area and Lookout ▪ Seven Mile Walk and Horse-Riding Route (also called Anthony Beach -Southwest of Stanley) ▪ Black River Boat Launch ▪ Black River Campground ▪ Hellyer Point ▪ Hellyer Town Beach ▪ Godfrey's Beach Penguin Lookout ▪ Little Pegs Beach Campground ▪ Spicers Lookout (Rocky Cape National Park) ▪ Stanley West Beach Walk ▪ Stanley Visitor's Center (corner of B21 Main Road and Albert St. as per map - moved to Stanley Town Hall during 2023) ▪ Tatlows Beach Walk ▪ Tinkers Lookout ▪ Trethewies Lookout (West off Stanley Highway, south of Stanley) ▪ Rocky Cape Lighthouse (Rock Cape National Park) ▪ Jimmy Lane Memorial Lookout ▪ Marine Park ▪ Tier Hill Lookout ▪ Stanley Lakeside Beach Cabins ▪ Stanley Lakeside Beach Spa ▪ Stanley – Smithton Sea Tour Route ▪ Anthony's at Highfield ▪ Beachscape (West of Stanley Hwy., south of Stanley) ▪ Gateforth Cottages ▪ Horizon Deluxe Apartments (off Dovecote Road, West of Stanley) ▪ Ship Inn Stanley (16 Alexander Terrace, Stanley) ▪ Stanley Seaview Inn (off Dovecote Road, West of Stanley)	▪ Cottage - HR 0 ▪ Duck River Butter Factory – HR 0; CRP10178 ▪ House and Convict Barracks - HR 178 ▪ St. Bartholemews Anglican Church – HR 890 ▪ Highfield Heritage Site & Station - HR 892; PWS 50215 ▪ Former Cable Station - HR 893 ▪ Swardlands – HR 898 ▪ House – HR 899 ▪ ANZ Bank – HR 900 ▪ House – HR 901 ▪ Rocklyn – HR ID 902 ▪ Rose Cottage – HR 903 ▪ House – HR 904 ▪ Lyons Cottage - HR 905 ▪ Former Bay View Hotel HR 906 ▪ Captain's Cottage - HR 907 ▪ Harbourmaster's Cottage – HR 908 ▪ Old Stanley Cemetery HR 909 ▪ Two Conjoined Shops - HR 911 ▪ Stranded Whale – HR 912 ▪ Two Conjoined Shops - HR 913 ▪ Town Hall – HR 914 ▪ Bank Building – HR 915 ▪ ANZ Bank – HR 916 ▪ Union Hotel - HR 917 ▪ Shop – HR 918 ▪ Former Commercial Hotel – HR 919 ▪ Touchwood Cottage – HR 920 ▪ Formerly the Plough Inn – HR 921 ▪ St. Paul's Anglican Church – HR ID 922 ▪ Soldier's Memorial HR 924	▪ House - HR 925 ▪ House – HR 926 ▪ St. James Presbyterian Church and Sunday School - HR 927 ▪ St. James Church Hall - HR 928 ▪ House HR ID 930 ▪ House HR 931 ▪ House - HR 932 ▪ Former Church of England Rectory - HR 934 ▪ Former School and Residence – HR 935 ▪ Cottage – HR 937 ▪ V.D.L. Company Store – HR 938 ▪ Ford's Store – HR 939 ▪ Monateric – HR 940 ▪ Stanley Local Heritage Precinct (Local Historical Heritage Code 6; Circular Head LPS – Representative Viewpoints – RVPs as indicated above). ▪ Lyons Cottage Historic Site – PWS 50218

Photo 61 Stanley Nut, Heritage Precinct and Wharf[108]

Photo 62 The Nut Chairlift[109]

Photo 63 Stanley Heritage Precinct and Heritage Walk[110]

Photo 64 Highfield Heritage Site and Station[111]

[108] Photo 61 Credit: Discover Tasmania. In Tasmania, The Nut. Weblink: https://www.discovertasmania.com.au/attraction/thenut. Accessed January 2022.

[109] Photo 62 Credit: Stanley Hotel & Apartments website. Things to Do in Stanley: The Nut & Chairlift. Weblink: https://www.stanleytasmania.com.au/in-stanley. Accessed January 2022.

[110] Photo 63 Credit: Our Tasmania website. North West Tasmania, Stanley Heritage Walk. Weblink: https://www.ourtasmania.com.au/northwest/stanley-walk.html., Accessed January 2022.

[111] Photo 64 Credit: Discover Tasmania website. Attraction: Highfield Historic Site. Weblink: https://www.discovertasmania.com.au/attraction/highfieldhistoricsite . Accessed January 2022.

Photo 65 Seals, Penguins, and Cormorants on Bull Rock

Photo 66 Coastal Fishing[112]

Photo 67 Black River Campground, Peggs Beach Conservation Area[113]

Photo 68 Bushwalking and Interpretation at Rocky Cape National Park[114]

[112] Photo 66 Credit: The Advocate, January 20, 2021. Coastal Catches - Stanley is Snotty Hot Spot. Weblink: https://www.theadvocate.com.au/story/7093216/stanley-is-snotty-hotspot/. Accessed January 2022.

[113] Photo 67 Credit: Full Range Camping Directory, 2019. Black River Campground - Peggs Beach Conservation Area. Weblink: https://directory.fullrangecamping.com.au/item/black-river-campground-peggs-beach-conservation-area-cg/, Accessed January 2022.

[114] Photo 68 Credit: Discover Tasmania website. Tasmania Attraction: Rocky Cape National Park. Weblink. https://www.discovertasmania.com.au/attraction/rockycapenationalpark. Accessed January 2022.

The collective strengths identified in the Action Plan of relevance to the SCR include:

- Scenery:
  - Edge of the world – no land mass between Tasmania and South America; and
  - Weather freshness and cool (not hot).

- Circular Head experiences:
  - Fishing – salt water;
  - Aboriginal and colonial history;
  - The Nut;
  - Stanley;
  - Surfing – roaring 40s winds; and
  - Mountainous oceans.

- Diversity of products (experiences):
  - Cruises – Arthur River, seals viewing;
  - Woolnorth tours;
  - Drive – tours;
  - Tarkine Forest Adventures – The Slide; and
  - Helicopter tours (The Nut and Woolnorth).

Aside from the Arthur River cruises, the SCR offers the Stanley-Smithton Sea Tours and tours of the Australian fur seal colony at Bull Rock and seasonal whale watching in the area around the Stanley Peninsula.

Future tourism attractions and services envisaged by the Action Plan include the following of relevance to the SCR:

- destination showcases natural produce and wilderness to visitors;
- Circular Head Heritage Centre;
- Aboriginal culture experiences and heritage centre;
- Iconic walks;
- Retention of image – Stanley;
- Enhancement of visitor experience at the Nut – Penguin rookery;
- Wild West Coast – mountainous seas;
- Roaring 40s Winds;
- Promotion of National Parks (Rocky Cape);
- Protection and promotion of Tasmanian Devils; and
- Purest air, freshest water
- Among the future tourism challenges, the Action Plan includes:
- Threat to natural attractions; and
- Lack of loop experience – one way in and out.

Tourism opportunities identified that may apply to the SCR include:

- Increase activities;
- Promote Rocky Cape National Park;
- Market clean/space/air/sky etc.;
- Small cruise ship market;
- Tour from Duck River to the islands and North West tip;
- Create Seafood Co-op;
- Growth of regional events (e.g., Gone Nuts running event);
- New Tourism Infrastructure – coastal areas (luxury accommodation;
- Adventure Wildlife Tours/Islands; and Aboriginal culture.

Within the North West Region of Tasmania, tourism is one of the key industries of the SCR. The Regional Economic Development Plan for North West Tasmania[115] identified the following "current" and "suggested" tourism actions:

1. Current Actions:
   - Implement the Arts Tourism Strategy, including the use of the Smartmap Tasmania website;
   - Implement the Tasmanian Hospitality Industry Strategic Plan and Industry Workforce Plan;
   - Stimulate growth through the Australian Government's Tourism Industry Regional Development Fund and T-QUAL Grants;
   - Implement the Cruise Ship Strategy 2012-15;
   - Assist north west tourism operators through the North West Tasmania Regional Tourism Organisation; and
   - Implement the Historic Heritage Tourism Strategy.

2. Suggested Actions:
   - Identify pathways through education and training that can be used to encourage the uptake of hospitality as a career;
   - Explore development opportunities for short- and multi--day walks, Aboriginal heritage experiences and adventure sports;
   - Work with the tourism and hospitality industry, secondary schools, and public training providers to identify and promote pathways that encourage tourism and hospitality as a career; and
   - Further develop enterprise digital enablement, regional content, and digital assets.

The economic value of the tourism sector in North West Tasmania was estimated to be $356.9 million in annual economic output[116]. The top three industry sectors in terms of tourism employment, when combined, represent 2,216 jobs, or 88% of total tourism related employment.

> "*For every dollar of direct expenditure by visitors in the North West, the broader local economy is estimated to benefit by a further $0.73 once flow-on industrial and consumption effects are taken into consideration… Applying the tourism industry multiplier of 1.73 to the direct output generated by the North West's tourism sector of $356.9 million, the total value (direct + industrial + consumption) of tourism to the region's economy is estimated at up to $617.4 million. This economic output is estimated to support 4,349 jobs in the region*"[117] .

The tourism sector of North West Tasmania ranks tenth out of twenty sectors regarding economic output. "*By comparison, the Tourism sector in Tasmania is estimated to employ 15,137 people, which represents 7.2% of total jobs across the State, similar to the North West being 6.7%*"[118].

Tasmanian Visitor Data for the year ending June 2021 shows that the West and North West Region of Tasmania had approximately 234,000 to 244,000 visitors, which was down 39.5% over the previous year[119] due to the Covid-19 global pandemic. This can be compared to the 2015 profile of 1,719,000 visitors to the North West Region alone[120]. The North West Region was the fifth most visited region of Tasmania for the year ending June 2021.

[115] Department of Economic Development, Tourism and the Arts, Tasmanian Government, 2012. Regional Economic Development Plan: North West Tasmania, 17 pp.
[116] REMPLAN, June 2013. Economic Impact Analysis Tourism in Tasmania's North West. Report Prepared for Tourism Tasmania and the Cradle Coast Authority, pp. 17.
[117] REMPLAN, June 2013. *op. cit*., p. 3.
[118] REMPLAN, June 2013. *op. cit*., p. 8.
[119] Tourism Tasmania, 2021. Tasmanian Visitor Data, TVS Analyser, weblink: http://www.tvsanalyser.com.au/. Accessed January 2022.
[120] Tourism Research Australia, 2015. Tourism Region Profiles: North West, Tasmania. Austrade, Australian Government.

On a statewide basis in Tasmania, the top visitor activities[121] include:

- Bushwalking – 277,000 visitors
- Visiting historic sites/attractions – 245,000 visitors
- Visiting National Parks – 225,000 visitors
- Viewing wildlife not in a wildlife park or zoo – 117,000 visitors
- Taking river or coastal cruises – 97,000 visitors
- Fishing – 17,000 visitors
- Canoe/kayak/sea kayak – 16,000 visitors
- Playing golf – 15,000 visitors
- Quad biking or 4-Wheel Driving – 12,000 visitors
- Sailing or yachting – 11,000 visitors
- Flying in a light aircraft or helicopter – 8,000 visitors.

The SCR is well endowed with opportunities for most of the above popular visitor activities.

Specific tourism visitor data for the SCR and particular destinations within the region are not published. However, the township of Stanley has had over 100,000 visitors annually since at least 1998/99, with 40% to 50% of visitors spending at least one night in the town[122].

Circular Head Council promotes the SCR and Stanley with the following descriptions[123]:

- Smithton: "*The town of Smithton, with 3,500 residents, is the administrative centre of Circular Head while Stanley is one of Tasmania's most popular tourist destinations. Arthur River on the west coast is also a popular place for both locals and visitors*."

  "*Smithton is home to a modern Astroturf hockey field catering for local, state and national competition, along with quality playing fields for football and other sports. With more than twenty social and competitive sports on offer, the standard of sport and recreation facilities is high*."

- Stanley: "*Established in the early 1800s, Stanley's streetscape is lined with colonial buildings and fine cafes. Stanley is Circular Head's premier tourism town and a walk down the main street is akin to walking through living history.*

  Looming over the historic town is the affectionately named 'Nut', the solidified lava lake of a long extinct volcano. Visitors can walk up a steep, challenging path to the summit or take a leisurely chairlift ride. Either way, 360-degree views await, as far as the eye can see.

  From Stanley visitors can take a boat tour to view up to 200 Australian Fur Seals which congregate at Bull Rock. Little Penguins can also be seen coming ashore at Stanley and other coastal locations in Circular Head.

  Stanley was the base for Van Diemen's Land Company operations in the region. The VDL Co. itself began in 1825 by Royal Charter under King George IV, who granted the company rights to a huge tract of unsettled land in north-west Tasmania. Highfield Historic Site, developed from the mid-1800s as part of the VDL Co. settlement, is well-worth a visit".

- Rocky Cape National Park: "*Rocky Cape was declared a National Park in 1967. The Park, which fronts Bass Strait, has many rock pools which are lovely for swimming and snorkelling. Visitors can also enjoy beautiful walks taking from as little as 20 minutes to a full day. Spring and summer are the best seasons for viewing the colourful blooms of coastal heath and native banksias*."

The Nut State Reserve Management Plan 2003 describes the Nut at Stanley as:

"*the most well known landmark in the north-west of the State and the main tourism drawcard of the region. The landform, the historic town, the chairlift, and the views from the summit attract people. Most visitors to the reserve arrive by car, driving up Browns Road, past the Stanley Burial Ground and the PMG Lineyard. Locals and visitors staying in town may walk to the reserve up Browns Road or via pedestrian access from Alexander Terrace, which runs below the eastern side of the reserve (see Map l).*

The chairlift operator in the reserve estimates that over the last two or three years, at least 40,000 people use the chairlift and 10-15,000 walk up to the summit each year"[124].

Parks and Wildlife Service objectives for promoting The Nut State Reserve include:

- "*Promote the reserve to potential visitors by emphasising the following features and values of the reserve:*
  - *its value as a landscape, landmark and tourism icon for the north-west;*
  - *its historic connection with Stanley, Highfield House and Woolnorth;*
  - *as a geological feature of the region and Tasmania;*
  - *its ongoing importance to the local Aboriginal community;*
  - *its value in conserving a remnant of native vegetation on lowland basaltic soils;*
  - *as a breeding site for short-tailed shearwaters, kestrels, little penguins and peregrine falcons;*
  - *as habitat for several threatened species; and*
  - *its recreational value for walking, scenic viewing, nature study and bird watching*.

- *Encourage visits to the reserve and the region*"[125].

2.10 Aboriginal History and Cultural Heritage Values

35,000 Years of Tasmanian Aboriginal Culture

It is now generally acknowledged that Australia's Aboriginal people would have arrived on the Australian continent as sea-going travellers and explorers at least 60,000 years ago. That was during the Pleistocene ice age, when sea levels were approximately 120 m lower than they have been over the past 7000 years, or so, and the continent included Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea as a single land mass.

Professor Dr. Patrick Nunn (University of Queensland) and Associate Professor Dr. Nick Reid (University of New England) have made reference to Aboriginal oral histories regarding parts of Australia, which are now inundated by the sea which were at one time dry land include stories of grasslands in Port Phillip Bay of Victoria and a land connection to Tasmania[126],
The first Aboriginal Tasmanians are thought to have crossed the Bassian Plains (now Bass Straight, formed around 12,000 years ago) around 35,000 years ago[127]. They are known as the Palawa people, who had a thriving life with a fishing, hunting, and gathering economy on the island with plentiful natural resources that they knew as Trowunna (Tasmania).

[121] Tourism Tasmania, 2021. *op. cit*., Activities.
[122] Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003. The Nut State Reserve Management Plan 2003. Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and the Arts, p. 27.
[123] Circular Head Council, 2007. Visit Circular Head: Our Towns and Tourism Destinations.
[124] Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003. *op. cit*. p. 27.
[125] Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003. *op. cit.* p. 27
[126] Phillips, Nicky, 14 February 2015. Aboriginal stories of sea level rise preserved for thousands of years. Weblink: https://www.smh.com.au/technology/ aboriginal-stories-of-sea-level-rise-preserved-for-thousands-of-years-20150212-13d3rz.html. Accessed January 2022.
[127] Alexander, Alison (Ed.), 2006. Aboriginal Life Pre-Invasion inThe Companion to Tasmanian History. Centre for Tasmanian Historical Studies, School of History and Classics, University of Tasmania. Weblink: https://www.utas.edu.au/library/companion_to_tasmanian_history/A/Aboriginal%20life%20pre-invasion.htm . Accessed January 2022.

Aboriginal Tribes and Bands of the Stanley Coastal Region

The surviving Aboriginal people who lived in the SCR now call themselves the "Peerakka" people[128] ("*Maruluta*" language group). They are one of nine language groups thought to have existed throughout Tasmania). McFarlane makes reference to the "*Tommeginers*" tribe or band having occupied the areas of Stanley Peninsula and Rocky Cape during the time of early European settlement of the area[129] and Huys and Graham[130] indicate that the "Peerapper" band lived as far west as West Point (west of the SCR). Huys and Graham[131] state that Aboriginal social and economic units prior to European contact were probably framed around bands of two to six family units of 14 to 33 people who cooperatively lived and gathered food together[132].). McFarlane identifies the Pennemukeer band as occupants of nearby Robbins Island and Cape Grim.[133]

As a maritime people, most of them would have lived along the coastal edge, including the offshore areas of Robbins Island and the Hunter Islands Group[134]. They travelled along defined coastal and inland routes and pathways on a seasonal basis, as approximated by Ryan[135] in Figure 31. The vegetation along these migration routes was said by Hobbs[136] to have been burned by the Aborigines to ease their passage. McFarlane[137] believes that. Rocky Cape was one of the known transit stops along the migration routes.

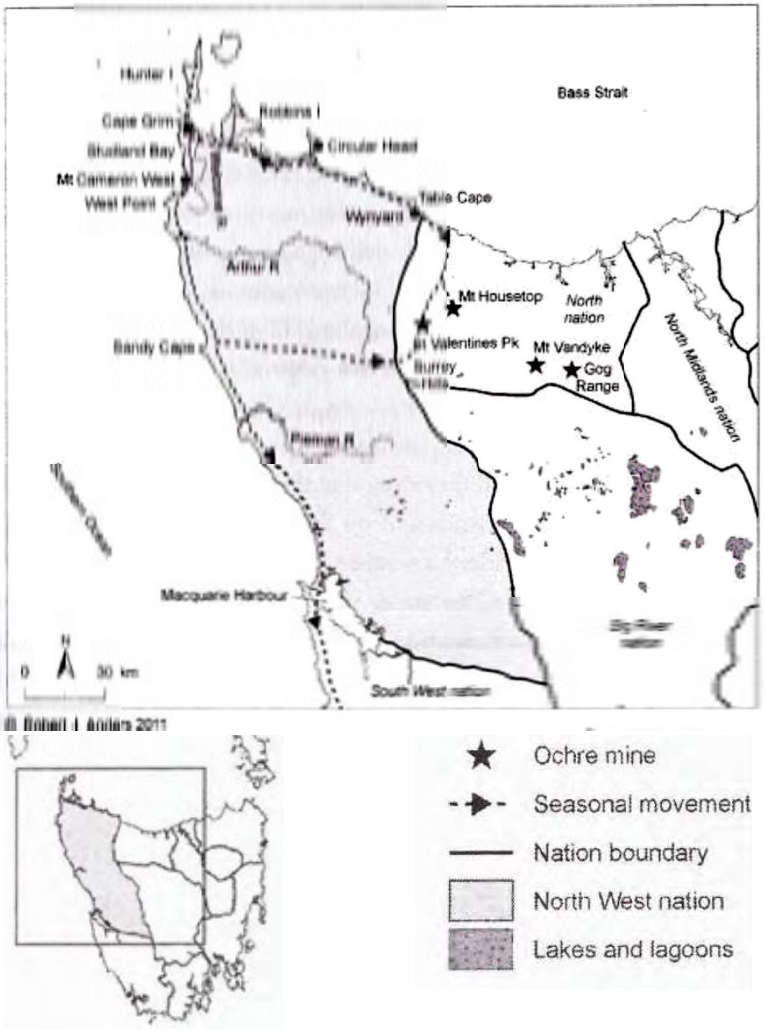
The SCR was integral to these seasonal migrations and there were likely clans who called places like Rocky Cape and Stanley Peninsula "home", even though they may have participated in these seasonal travels. Although the research sources and assumptions are not given, Baird indicates that the Stanley Peninsula and adjacent inlets were a prime food gathering area, with hunting areas further west, as shown in Figure 32.

The Aboriginal bands lived in large domed behive-like huts constructed of bark, grasses, animal skins and mud or in arched windbreaks at camping areas near key water and food sources (as shown in Figures 32 and 33)[138]. Aboriginal ceremonial structures were also established along the coastline, including stone-lined pits, cairns, and pathways, shell burial middens, and tombs created in hollow trees.

Although each band may have occupied and utilised the resources of a specific "home range" associated with any base camps that can be identified, evidence for such ranges and base camps may not always be found. Seasonal movement with weather and the presence or absence of certain food or other material sources would also complicate the definition of set ranges for different Aboriginal bands and there were likely to be overlaps in the ranges of neighboring bands. There is a strong interrelationship between the natural environment, landscape, social structure, totemic beliefs, and ancestral mythology (the "dreaming") and ancestral law. Entry into the territorial range of one band or group by those from outside that group or tribe usually involved a form of permission granted through certain formal rights or ceremony.

Huys and Graham[139] suggest that there may have been 400 – 600 Aboriginal people within approximately 8 clans or tribes in the North West region of Tasmania, referred to as the Tommeginer, the Parperloihener, the Pennemukeer, the Pendowte, the Peerapper ("Peerakka" or "Pirapa" language group, as identified by Bowern[140]), the Manegin, the Tarkinener, and the Peternidic. However, those in the vicinity of Circular Head may have only about 50% of their vocabulary in common with other North West tribes[141], for which less than 20 pages of vocabulary have been established.

Figure 31 Seasonal Movement of the North West Nation Bands[142]



[128] Baldock, Dianne, 29 October 2021. Pers. Com., Circular Head Aboriginal Corporation
[129] McFarlane, Ian, 2002. Aboriginal Society in North West Tasmania: Dispossession and Genocide. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Tasmania, pp. 14 and 45.
[130] Huys, Stuart and Graham, Vernon, 2018. Western Plains Wind Farm Project, Stanley: Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report (Final Draft V1). Cultural Heritage Management Australia, prepared for Epuron, p. 27.
[131] Huys, Stuart and Graham, Vernon, 2018. *op. cit*., p. 16.
[132] However, McFarlane, 2002, *op. cit*., pp. 4 – 7, suggests that early European settlers observed these bands to have numbered from 50 to 100 people.
[133] McFarlane, 2002, *op. cit*., p. 7.
[134] McFarlane, Ian, 2002. *op. cit.*, p. 7.
[135] Ryan, Lyndall, 1996. The Aboriginal Tasmanians (2nd Ed.) St. Leonards, Allen & Unwin, p. 73.
[136] Hobbs, Captain *James. Report of a Boat Survey round the Island of Van Diemen's Land, from 5thFebruary to 10th July 1824. Hobart,* Tasmanian Legislative Council Library. 1824. p.4, as quoted in McFarlane, 2002, *op. cit.*, p. 59.
[137] McFarlane, 2002, *op. cit.*, p. 15. and Stockton, Jim, 1976. Cumulative Report: Sites of Significance Survey, Tasmania.
[138] Huys, Stuart and Graham, Vernon, 2018. *op. cit*., p. 26.
[139] Huys, Stuart and Graham, Vernon, 2018. *op. cit*., pp. 22 - 23.
[140] Bowern, Claire, September 2012, "The riddle of Tasmanian languages", *Proc. R. Soc. B*, 279, 4590–4595, doi: 10.1098/rspb.2012.1842., Accessed January 2022.
[141] Austlang, 2021. T12: Circular Head Tasmanian. Weblink: https://collection.aiatsis.gov.au/austlang/language/T12. Accessed January 2022.
[142] Source: Ryan, L., 2012 Tasmanian Aborigines: A History Since 1803. Crow's Nest, NSW: Allen and Unwin, p. 35, as presented by Huys, Stuart and Graham, Vernon, 2018. *op. cit*. Figure 6, p. 24.

Figure 32 Aboriginal Food Gathering and Hunting Areas of Tasmania[143]

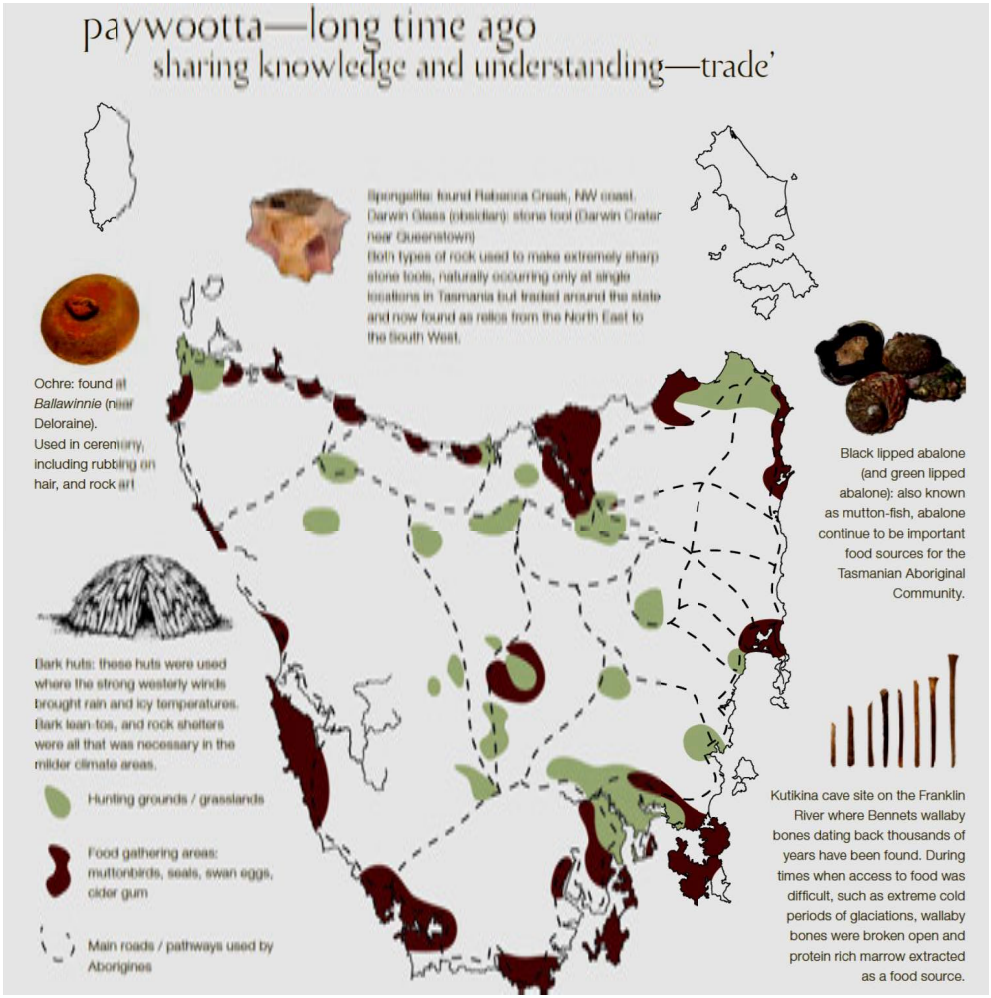


Figure 33 Aboriginal Huts at Preminghana, Northwest Tasmania[144]

Home Country and Coastal Dependence

Given that the coastal environment offered greater abundance of resources than would more arid locations, the coastal Aboriginal bands may have had a tendency to have stayed in certain locations for longer periods of time.

Different Aboriginal bands would have interacted for social and economic trade reasons, possibly resulting in a clustering of bands who may have held "*some sense of collective identity, often expressed in terms of possessing a common or distinctive language*."[145] However, possibly due to marriages between members of different bands, the Tasmanian Aboriginals may also have been multi-lingual.

Individual or group land ownership did not exist per se, but different clans or groups may have had rights over certain land areas and the sense of one group's or an individual's connection to "country" may also have been related to their totemic relationships with a group and place.

For transport, fishing and hunting activities, the North West Aboriginal people also used rolled tree bark and reed canoes (possibly similar to that depicted in Figure 34) to access offshore islands and for fishing, seal and muttonbird hunting and to cross rivers. George Robinson identified Mangerner, chief of the Lyluequonny people of Bruny Island and father of Truganini, as well as Truganini's husband, Woorrady, as highly skilled canoe masters[146].

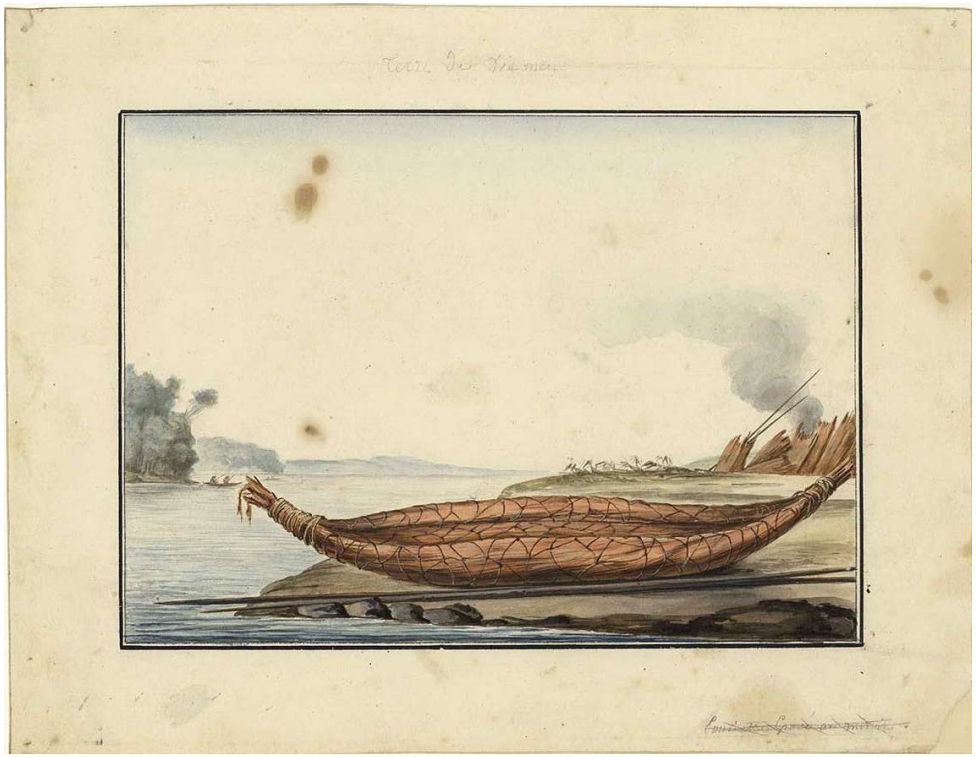
[143] Source: Baird, Andy, 2008. Voices of Aboriginal Tasmania: Ningenneh Tunapry Education Guide. Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Illustration, p. 9

[144] Source: Dadson, Manika, 2020. Building huts the old way to get Aboriginal culture 'strong' for future generations. ABC News 14 June 2020. Accessed November 2023. Weblink: https://www.abc.net.au/news/2020-06-14/traditional-aboriginal-huts-being-rebuilt-along-tasmanian-coast/12353032

[145] Huys, Stuart and Graham, Vernon, 2018. *op. cit*., p. 18. Also see: White, I. and Cane, S., 1986. An Investigation of Aboriginal Settlements and Burial Patterns in the Vicinity of Yass, NSW. A Report to the NSW NPWS.

[146] Tawatja, June 3, 2014. Canoe Masters. Wordpress Blog. Weblink: https://ninghercanoe.wordpress.com/author/tawatja/. (Note: Tawatja is thought to be a pen name for Professor Greg Lehman of the University of Tasmania, a "*Tasmanian art historian, curator, essayist and commentator on Indigenous identity and place*" as noted in https://www.utas.edu.au/profiles/staff/aboriginal-business/greg-lehman. Accessed January 2022.

Figure 34 Ningha - Aboriginal Bark Canoe with Spears[147]



Certainly, Aboriginal bands and tribes of North West Tasmania and the SCR would have lived close to the sea and depended on its resources for much of their food, as depicted in Figures 35 and 36.

Figures 35 – 38 depict aspects of similar Aboriginal lifestyles and people who interacted along the Stanley Coast.

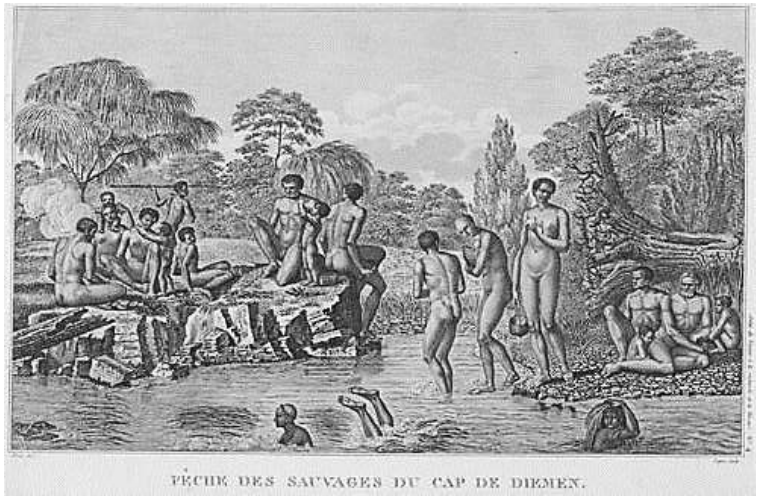
The Black War, Robinson, and Aboriginal People

Increasing conflicts between the Tasmanian Aborigines and European settlers increased during the 1820s, referred to as the "Black War"[148]. During 1830 George Augustus Robinson, a British official and self-trained preacher, was appointed to investigate the massacre of 30 Aborigines of the Pennemukeer band by four European shepherds (of the VDL Company) at Cape Grim that had occurred in 1828.

Many Aboriginal people were killed through a combination of calculated massacres and more isolated incidents[149].

Figure 35 Women Diving For Shellfish, c.1930 [150]

Figure 36 Aboriginal Band Preparing a Meal from the Sea[151]



[147] Source: Petit, Nicolas- Martin or Lesueur, Charles-Alexandre, c. 1803. Watercolour, gouache, and pencil on paper, drawn during the Baudin Expedition to Van Diemen's Land near Bruny Island. National Museum of Australia. Copyright: Museum of Natural History, Le Havre. Weblink: https://www.nma.gov.au/exhibitions/the-art-of-science. Accessed January 2022.

[148] Clements, Nicholas, 2014, The Black War: fear, sex and resistance in Tasmania, Brisbane: University of Queensland Press, 268 pp. ISBN 978-0-70225-006-4

[149] McFarlane, Ian, 2002. *op. cit.*, 316 pp.

[150] Source: Painting by Colbron Pearce (1883–1971), Women diving for shellfish, 1930s, in Baird, Andy, 2008, *op. cit.*, p. 15.

[151] Source: Jean Piron, sketch "Natives preparing a meal from the sea. National Library of Australia, in Megan Stonach and Daryl Adair, 30 December 2019, Hidden women of history: Wauba Debar, an Indigenous swimmer from Tasmania who saved her captors. Note: Piron (1764-1799) was an artist in the Rear Admiral Bruni D'Entrecasteaux French expedition to Tasmania. The sketch was made into an engraving by Jacques Louis Copia. Weblink: https://theconversation.com/hidden-women-of-history-wauba-debar-an-indigenous-swimmer-from-tasmania-who-saved-her-captors-126487. Accessed January 2022.

Robinson was then brought in as a "conciliator" between settlers and Aboriginal people. His mission, for which he was paid reward money, was to round up the Aboriginal people to resettle them on Flinders Island.[152]

McFarlane notes that the Aborigines Truganini, Woorrady and Mannalargenna assisted him during his trips to Circular Head and Cape Grim area during 1830 and 1832, where he also met with Edward Curr and other employees of VDLC.[153] These three Aborigines were from the Bruny Island and North East Tasmania regions who Robinson had befriended and were not members of the North West tribes.

The Lanney (or Lanne) family were Aborigines who were not members of the North West tribes but who migrated into the area around 1836. They were accused, rightly or wrongly, of robbing from VDLC huts and committing acts of violence against white settlers of the North West region and were among the last Aborigines resident in the Northwest to be captured during 1842 and taken to Flinders Island[154]. The death of one of the sons, William Lanney is said by McFarlane to have "*severed an Aboriginal connection with the North West lands that had persisted intact and unbroken for millennia*"[155].

The painting by Duterrau, shown in Figure 37, depicts Robinson shaking hands with a group of Aboriginal people, including Truganini and Woorrady (and possibly Mannalargenna) during his conciliation process. Portraits of these three Aboriginal people by convict artist Thomas Block are presented in Figure 38.

Figure 37 The Conciliation 1840[156]

Block's painting appears to portray a sense of mutual harmony among all the people and animals alike. If such harmony ever actually existed, it was not to last long.

Figure 38 Aborigines Who Accompanied Robinson (1830 – 1834)[157]

Truganini

Woureddy (or Woorrady)

Manalargena (or Mannalargenna)

[152] Source: Wikipedia. Weblink: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ George_Augustus_Robinson#cite_note-Howarth-2. Accessed January 2022.
[153] McFarlane, Ian, 2002. *op. cit.*, pp. 160 – 164 and p. 178.
[154] Baird, Andy, 2008. *op. cit.*, p. 16 and McFarlane, Ian, 2002. *op. cit.*, pp. 196 - 269.
[155] McFarlane, Ian, 2002. *op. cit.*, p. 269.
[156] Source: Painting by Benjamin Duterrau (1767–1851), *The Conciliation*, in Baird, Andy, 2008, *op. cit.*, p. 15. The painting is purported to depicting George Augustus Robinson making of a peace treaty with a group of the last warring Tasmanian Aborigines during 1840.
[157] Source: Thomas Block, 1831 – 1835. In: Baird, Andy, 2008, *op. cit.*, p. 15.

Aboriginal Heritage Register Sites

Huys and Graham identify five Aboriginal Heritage Register Sites along the eastern shore of Stanley Peninsula north of The Nut. They describe these and other sites between the peninsula and Rocky Head as follows:

"*As part of Stage 1 of the present assessment a search was carried out of Aboriginal Heritage Register (AHR) to determine the extent of registered Aboriginal heritage sites within and in the general vicinity of the Western Plains Wind Farm study area.*

The search results show that there are 33 registered sites that are located within the general vicinity of the study area, between Circular Head and Rocky Cape (search results provided by Cindy Thomas from AHT on the 9-5-2018). The majority of these sites are classified as shell middens (20 sites), with three of the shell middens also having an associated scatter of stone artefacts

There are five registered Aboriginal rock shelter sites recorded in this area, with all five rock shelters being situated at Rocky Cape. One of these rock shelters also has an Aboriginal stone quarry reported as being associated with the rock shelter. There are also five Isolated artefacts and two artefacts recorded in the area. The one remaining site is classified as a stone arrangement (site AH7363)" [158].

Huys and Graham also note seven archeological sites previously identified by Stockton on North Point that are not listed on the Aboriginal Heritage Register but for which they think they may be shell middens. Through additional site surveys, Huys and Graham[159] identified two additional Aboriginal heritage sites in that area, one of which is described as a seal hide used for stalking and killing seals emerging from the sea onto the beach.

Aboriginal Place Names, Seasonal Movements and Potential Songlines

Although a great deal of Aboriginal language and oral history for North West Tasmania has been lost due to events subsequent to European settlement of the area, it is possible that further information regarding the Aboriginal Dreaming, stories, Songlines, land features associated with Aboriginal legends, mythology or stories may be revealed through further consultation with the Circular Head Aboriginal Corporation and the Tasmanian Aboriginal Center, Inc. Geoscene International is actively seeking involvement from these two Aboriginal organisations and the communities they represent.

Figures 39 and 40, and Table 5, interpret some of this information related to the Stanley Coastal Landscape, including the likely Aboriginal migratory pathways, the primary Aboriginal food gathering areas and Aboriginal place names[160] as drawn from the above descriptions and references.

It is suspected that there may be several significant landscape features, landmarks and other localities that are associated with Aboriginal dreaming stories or Songlines that have yet to be documented. One dreaming story that has been documented through interpretive signage at Rocky Cape National Park is the Aboriginal legend of the two brothers and their sister who were punished for not minding other children who drowned in the sea. They were separated and banished, now symbolically found at the Stanley Nut, Rocky Cape Headland, and Table Cape (located northwest of Wynyard to the east of the SCR), as told on signage at Rocky Cape National Park.

Despite Huys and Graham's claims to the contrary, there are some ephemeral streams and freshwater wetlands located on the Stanley Peninsula, especially those on the west and north side of the Green Hills Plateau and near Half Moon Bay. In addition, the Stanley Nut's volcanic cone formation has resulted in a dished depression at the top of the Nut. Given the relatively high rainfall of the SCR, it seems plausible that freshwater wetlands and pools would have existed on Stanley Peninsula almost all year 'round.

There does not appear to be indication of any Aboriginal band settlements on Stanley Peninsula by the various historians and archaeologists or anthropologist who have pieced together the sketchy history from various diaries, letters, and other historical notes. Hardwick noted the presence of a group of Aboriginal people at Circular Head during 1824, stating that:

> "*It is suitable for all purposes, to any extent of building . . . and it is watered by a small stream . . . kangaroo are numerous and easily caught. Quail are much larger than they are to the eastward and fly in larger coveys and fish are to be caught in great abundance.*
>
> *"It is frequented by natives, who seem extremely wild, as we saw one party of them running away, at a great distance. There were several shells of lobsters or crayfish at their fires." "describing those sighted at Circular Head as extremely wild" with "...one party running away at a great distance"* [161].

This, combined with Hobbs' statement that "*the country immediately around Circular Head*"*...would make a most excellent estate for one or two persons, with capital, who would engage in the local whale fisheries, in addition to agricultural pursuits; since fish are to be caught in great abundance* ..."[162], indicates that permanent or semi-permanent Aboriginal Camps could have existed on or near Stanley Peninsula prior to its occupation by the Van Diemen's Land Company. Unfortunately, we cannot be sure at this time.

Vernon Graham, Aboriginal Heritage Officer assisting Huy's and Graham in their assessment of the proposed Western Plains Wind Farm site, adds the following pertinent statements to their report[163]:

> "*Aboriginal heritage/relics are not renewable. Hence any cultural heritage values provide a direct link to past occupation undertaken by traditional indigenous ancestors to the region of the project proposal. This provides a story or link for the Aboriginal community today, and facilitates the connection to social cultural heritage values, ethno history /story and the relationship pertaining to country. This is an integral part of regaining knowledge so it can be encapsulated and retained by the both individual Aboriginal people and for the Aboriginal community collectively.*
>
> *Two Aboriginal sites were identified by us during the field survey. One of these sites is a shell midden, with the second site being a seal hide comprising two distinct depressions.*
>
> *The two sites have been disturbed to some degree by land clearing and farming activity. However, they are still in their natural setting and some parts of the sites are likely to remain relatively undisturbed. These sites are considered to be important to our people, as they represent a tangible link with our past ancestors. For this reason, efforts should be made to conserve these sites. To this end I would advocate that measures are put in place to protect these sites so that they are not impacted by the proposed wind farm development. These measures are set out in the management recommendations presented in this report."*
>
> *"Even if the site of the project proposal contains no evidence of Aboriginal heritage there is always the cultural resources (flora, fauna, aquaculture or any other resource values that the earth may offer) and the living landscape, which highlight the high significance to the Aboriginal cultural heritage values to the country."*

---

158 Huys, Stuart and Graham, Vernon, 2018. *op. cit*., pp. 22 - 23.

159 Huys, Stuart and Graham, Vernon, 2018. *op. cit*., p. 63.

160 Refer to: Tasmanian Aboriginal Center website. pulingina to lutruwita (Tasmania) Place Names Map. Weblink: http://tacinc.com.au/pk/GIS/index.html#8/-41.953/146.342. Accessed January 2022 and McFarlane, Ian, 2002. *op. cit*. Appendix 7, Aboriginal Place Names – North West Tasmania. pp. 289 – 292.

161 Hardwick, James 1824, as quoted in Von Stieglitz, K.R., 1952. A Short History of Circular Head and Its Pioneers. Telegraph Printery Pty. Ltd., 63 Charles St., Launceston, Tasmania, p. 16.

162 Hobbs, Captain James, 1824. Report of a Boat Survey round the Island of Van Diemen's Land, from 5th February to 10th July 1824. Hobart, Tasmanian Legislative Council Library. 1824. p.4, as quoted in McFarlane, 2002, *op. cit*., p. 59. Hobbs, Captain James, 1824. *op. cit*., p. 4.

163 Huys, Stuart and Graham, Vernon, 2018. *op. cit*., p. 68. [References to Aboriginal Heritage Register Site Numbers have been deleted.]

Figure 39 Regional Aboriginal Seasonal Movements, Place Names and Generalised Heritage Sites

1. Sources:

- Baird, Andy, 2008. Voices of Aboriginal Tasmania: Ningenneh Tunapry Education Guide. Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Illustration, p. 9
- Huys, Stuart and Graham, Vernon, 2018. Western Plains Wind Farm Project, Stanley: Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report (Final Draft V1), Figures 7, 8 and 12. Cultural Heritage Management Australia, prepared for Epuron, pp. 40 - 42 and p. 58.
- McFarlane, Ian, 2002. Aboriginal Society in North West Tasmania: Dispossession and Genocide. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Tasmania, Appendix 7. pp. 289 - 292.
- Ryan, L., 2012 Tasmanian Aborigines: a History Since 1803. Crow's Nest, NSW: Allen and Unwin, p. 35
- Stockton, I., 1982. The Prehistoric Geography of Northwest Tasmania. Unpublished PhD Thesis, Australian National University, Canberra.
- Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre, 2021. Map of Aboriginal Place Names. Weblink: http://tacinc.com.au/pk/GIS/index.html#11/-40.8639/145.2595
- MacGregor, John, 2021. Email published in the Circular Head Chronicle, Friday, 6 August 2021 4:25 PM

Figure 40 Focus Area Aboriginal Seasonal Movements, Place Names and Generalised Heritage Sites

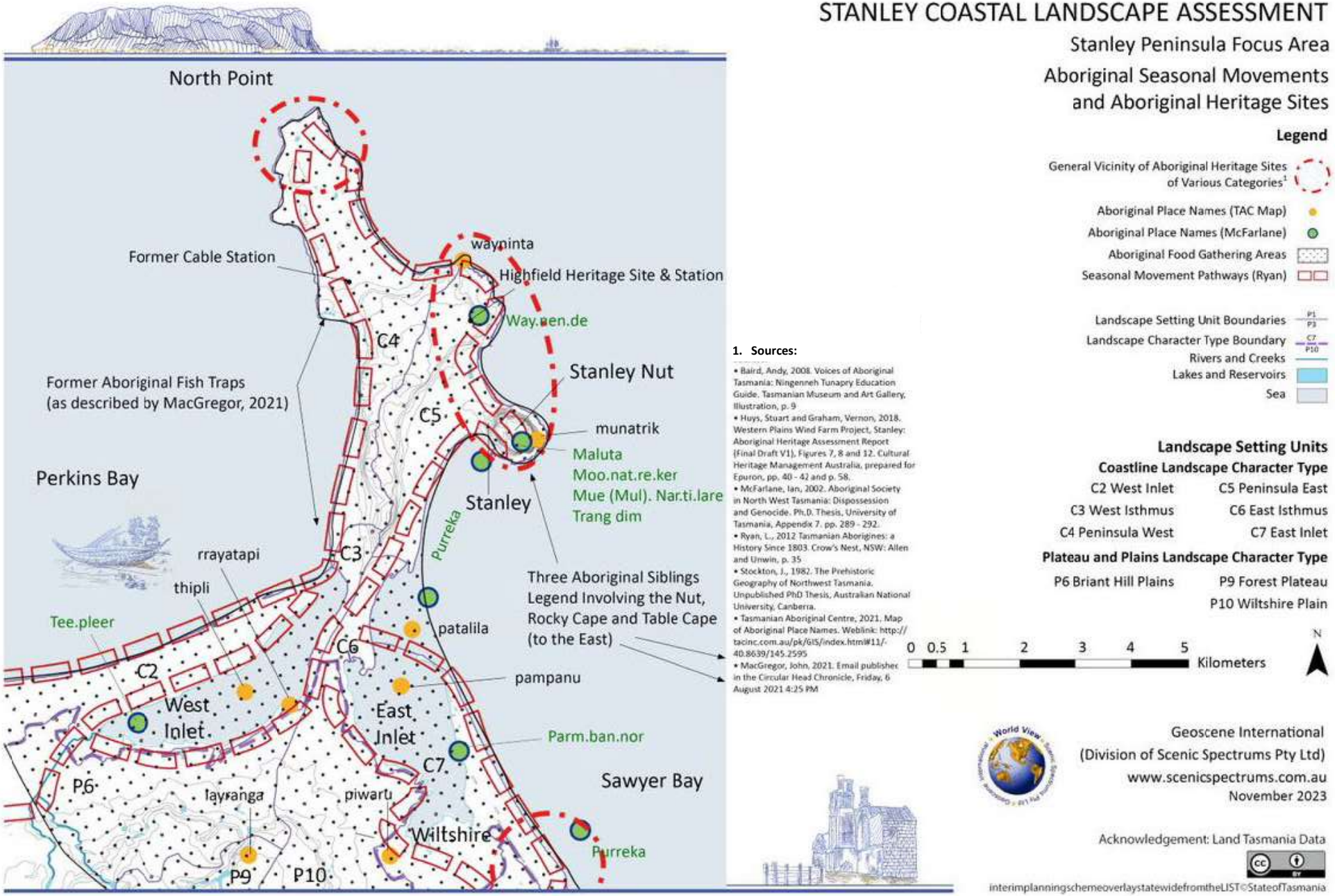


Table 5 Aboriginal Place Names Collected by McFarlane[164]

Location	North West Aboriginal Place Name	Location	North West Aboriginal Place Name
Black River	Pate.ten.ne.rone.wong.he Poin.rud.dic	Eastern Tier	Table Bunna
Black River - the point at the East inlet on the west side	Par.tal.leel.er	Fentons Creek, Smithton	Pan.lung. er
Cape Elie - point of Robbins Island opp. Circular Head	Tade.rick.er	Perkins Channel, Duck B	Par. **ter.tuth.er.pel.luke.er.de**
Detention River	Mane. drang. er Ry.boon.er (lare) Tee.er.lore	Perkins Island Perkins Island in the Hunter Group tr. Grassy place.	Tone.ner.war.ker.ren Drore.rore.rer
Duck River	Ree. her	Robbins Island	Pade.re. ker Pil.le.de.ker Tar.way
Duck Bay – a long point at the NW entrance	Dry.er.der.bee	Robbins Island - Elie Cape	Mal.1e.hoo.loo.ker
Duck Bay - Griffiths Point Point to the West side of Duck Bay between it and Perkins Island -	Pane.long.ger Pan.er.er	Robbins Island (Sealers Springs western end of Robbins passage) tr. Place of water.	Dray.dar.ric
Duck Bay north east entrance (Eagle Point)	Tee.be.lor.de. ker	Robbins Passage	Tree.nur.re.wur
Duck Bay - Pelican Point	Pan.ner.rer	Rocky Cape	Koy.bun.dy Tang.dim.mer Tarn.er.day Wee. you
Duck River	Ly. kone. no More.ze.zan.ner. kil.le.bue.le	Sealers Springs, West side of Robbins Island	Tree. er.mid.de. ker
Eagle Point NE entrance to Duck Bay	Tee. be.lor.de. ker	Site of *"Highfield"* Stanley	Way.nen.de
Duck River (Northern Branch)	Kee.me.pling.er	Tract of Coast between Detention River and Circular Head	Purreka
Eastern Inlet, Circular Head	Pam. ban.no	West Inlet S of Circular Head	Tee. pleer

[164] McFarlane, Ian, 2002. *op. cit.*, Appendix 7, pp. 289 - 292

The possibility that the middens and seal hides with "*two distinct depressions" described by Huys and Graham* as Aboriginal Heritage Sites could be the same as the hut depressions described by Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania[165] is not beyond question.

In addition to the Aboriginal Heritage Sites noted above, a recent letter to the Circular Head Chronicle indicates that there were also Aboriginal fish traps that existed at least into the 1950s along the west side of Stanley Peninsula. John McGregor, who lived on the former VDL property as a young boy, writes that:

> "*Steeped in early colonial history, surrounded by sea on three sides, with one boundary fence between us and rest of the world. I remember catching fish in the old aboriginal fish traps on the western inlet side of the property, which amazingly still worked*"[166].

Population Demise and Sorry Business in Face of European Settlement

By the 1820s to 1830s, the Tasmanian Aboriginal population was in serious decline, having contracted diseases brought by the Europeans. There were many violent confrontations between the European Settlers and the Aboriginal people over the stealing of Aboriginal women, the occupation of land and the clearing of land for grazing purposes, all of which cut the Aboriginal bands off from their traditional camps and hunting grounds along the coast, as well as along the river valleys leading to highland pastures being cleared and utilised by VDLC.

By 1834, most of the Aboriginal people in Tasmania were moved to Flinders Island, under the control of George Robinson. However, as indicated above, there were some Aborigines, such as the Lanney family, who managed to elude capture until around 1842.

2.11 European Cultural History of the Region

The Our Tasmania website's summary of the history of the North West Region[167] provides a good general overview of how the wider region and the SCR were influenced and gradually developed by Europeans. This and various other sources have been relied on to piece together the historic picture of how the region was settled by Europeans and important remaining heritage places and stories.

Early Exploration, Discovery, and Exploitation

Able Tasman was the first known European to explore Tasmania n 1642, having been sent on the sea mission by the Dutch Governor-General of the

East Indies, Anthonie Van Deimen. Hence, the entry of Europeans to the island that had previously only been known to the Tasmanian Aboriginal people and the original European naming of the island as "Van Deimen's Land." However, Tasman is not known to have visited the SCR during his explorations.

By the early to late 1790s, the Bass Straight islands were exploited by British American and French seal hunters, who eventually inhabited some of those islands during hunting seasons from November to May. Those sealers would explore the main island of Tasmania by boat, establishing contact with the Aboriginal people, especially the women.

The sealers were often reported as forcefully abducted from their home bands and families by the sealers raiding parties, some made up of lawless escaped convicts known as the Bass Straight "Sea Rats" and "Straitsmen"[168]. Robinson visited a small sealers' camp on Robbins Island during 1830.[169]

During 1792 and in 1802, Tasman was followed by the French expeditions of d'Entrecasteaux and Baudin, respectively. Both provided scientific studies of the Aboriginal people and their ways, but do not appear to have visited the SCR. Figure 41 depicts one of the scientific and sealing camps on King Island during the Baudin Expedition of 1802. The background shows the French scientists' camp and a group of English sealers with harpoons and their boat. During 1798, the British sent George Bass and Matthew Flinders to circumnavigate Tasmania in the *HM Sloop Norfolk* (see Figure 42) proving that it was indeed an island and reinforcing Britain's claim on the island over that of the French.

Figure 41 Sealing Camp and Elephant Seals on King Island c. 1802[170]

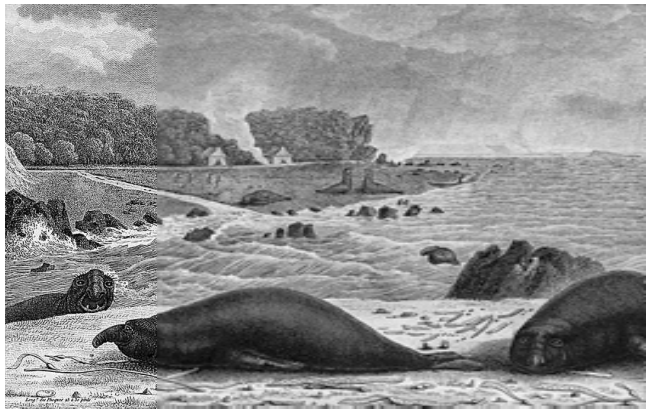


Figure 42 HM Sloop Norfolk – Bass & Flinders Expedition of 1798[171]

[165] Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania, 2020. Aboriginal hut depressions. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, 3 pp. Weblink: https://www.aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au/Documents/ AHT%20Fact%20Sheet%20-%20Hut%20Depressions.pdf. Accessed January 2022.

[166] MacGregor, John, 2021. Email published in the Circular Head Chronicle, Friday, 6 August 2021 4:25 PM

[167] Our Tasmania, 2021. North West Tasmania, Three Counties: The Early History of Tasmania's North West. Weblink: https://www.ourtasmania.com.au/northwest/nw-counties.html. Accessed January 2022.

[168] Gill, J.C.H., 1967. Notes on the Sealing Industry of Early Australia. Read at a meeting of the Society on 23 February 1967, p. 232.

[169] McFarlane, 2002, *op. cit*., p. 161.

[170] Source: Lesueur, Charles Alexandre, 1802. In: Voyage de Decouvertes Aux Terres Australes V1, by Francois Peron, 1807. Accessed January 2022 via Hume, Julian, et. al., 2018. In: Search of the dwarf emu: A palaeontological survey of King and Flinders Islands, Bass Strait, Australia, Proceedings of the 9th Society of Avian Paleontology and Evolution (SAPE) meeting in 2016 in Diamante, Argentina. Weblink: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Lesueurs-drawing-of-Southern-Elephant-seals-at-Sea-Elephant-Bay-King-Island-from_fig15_326059421. **Accessed January 2022.**

[171] Source: Tracey Yager, 2008. 50 cent stamp Sloop Norfolk, NIM1155, Ships built on Norfolk Island series. In: HM Sloop Norfolk: An illegal ship and the first to circumnavigate Tasmania, Maritime Museum Australia, October 2019. Weblink: http://maritimemuseumsaustralia.com/profiles/blogs/hm-sloop-norfolk-an-illegal-ship-and-the-first-to-circumnavigate. Accessed January 2022.

They could also contract for and execute any public works which might be undertaken by the Government within the island and its dependencies. They could make loans and advances upon security of tolls and other public taxes within the same area or make loans for whaling or seal fishing, and to buy and hold houses, wharfs and other buildings." [172]

The VDLC's company seal is shown in Figure 43.

Figure 43 VDL Company Seal of VDLC[173]

British Lieutenant Charles Robbins sailed to King Island during 1802 to discourage the potential efforts by French Commodore Baudin to claim either King Island or Tasmania as French territory. He and his crew were seemingly successful and by 1804, sailed again to find safe harbour on the North West coast, which they found between what is now Robbins Island and the Duck River[174]. By 1804, British settlements were established in the Derwent River and Tamar River estuaries, east of the SCR.

Captain James Kelly, James Hobbs and Captain Charles Hardwicke followed in subsequent explorations to chart the shorelines and make scientific observations from 1816 to 1824[175], all visiting Circular Head.

Van Diemen's Land Company and Settlement at Circular Head

During the early 1800s, Tasmania was called Van Diemen's Land and in 1824, the Van Diemen's Land Company (VDLC) was formed to develop a pastoral and agricultural settlement in North West Tasmania.

Von Steiglitz describes the terms of VDLC's charter, under Royal Charter by King George IV, for its initial grant of 250,000 acres as permitting the company:

"*to cultivate and improve the area rented to them. They could build roads, canals, bridges and anything else that would help them in their work. They could lend money to colonists, partnerships or individuals. Under certain provisions they could work mines of coal or other minerals and quarry for any building material.*

[172] Von Stieglitz, K.R., 1952. *op. cit*., p. 18.
[173] Source: Unknown. In: McFarlane, Ian. 2002. *op. cit*., p. 73.
[174] Von Stieglitz, K.R., 1952. A Short History of Circular Head and Its Pioneers. Telegraph Printery Pty. Ltd., 63 Charles St., Launceston, Tasmania, p. 12.
[175] Von Stieglitz, K.R., 1952. *op. cit*., pp. 12 – 15.

The Company architect and surveyor, Henry Hellyer, arrived on 4 March 1826 in the either the vessel *Tranmere,* as shown in Figure 44, or the *Cape Packet*[176] with VDLC's chief agent Edward Curr (Figure 45), assistant Stephen Adey, and Adey's wife.

Figure 44 The VDLC Vessel Tranmere or Caroline[177]

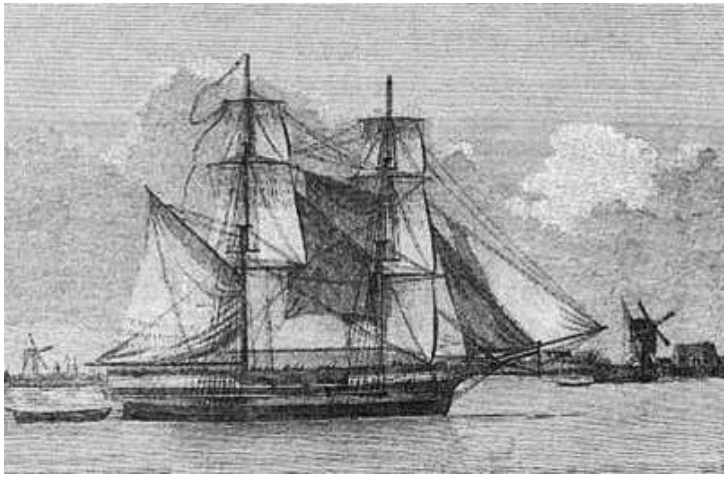


Figure 45 Portrait of Edward Curr[178]

[176] Note: Various sources quote different vessels used for this trip and some indicate that the VDLC party first arrived at Circular Head aboard the Tranmere.
[177] Our Tasmania website. North West Tasmania, Stanley's First Fleet. Weblink: https://www.ourtasmania.com.au/northwest/stanley-first-fleet.html. Accessed January 2022.
[178] Source: Parliament of New South Wales. Weblink: https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/ members/Pages/member-details.aspx?pk=270. Accessed January 2022.

Hellyer's 1828 map of VDLC's "*interior discoveries*"[179] indicates that by that time, many of the rivers, mountains, and hill formations of the North West had been explored and named, as shown in Figure 46. Explanatory notes on the map state that:

> *"Where tinted yellow it indicates a Grassy Country consisting of Plains without Trees or Open Forest. The Red tint shews the Roads for Carts and cattle which the Company have made into the newly discovered Territory. The Green spots show The Company's principal stock stations and establishments at the present moment. The Blue Tint - Water and Lakes. The dotted Lines show the tracks of exploring Parties."* [180]

A note on the top left of Hellyer's map, near the Duck River, states that "*Mr. Longmar surveyor unfortunately drowned in crossing Duck River, April 1827 on his return from the west coast."*
The State Library of New South Wales states that:

> "*Although Hellyer's initial assessment of the land was positive the land around St Valentines Peak was sub-alpine, featuring long, wet and bitterly cold winters. The native snow grass lacked nutrition and in the first few winters over 5000 sheep died of cold and malnutrition. Henry Hellyer committed suicide in 1832*." [181]

The VDLC established headquarters at Highfield Station on Stanley Peninsula, a site chosen with the following reasoning:

> "*for the first European settlement in the north-west, because it was the only one with the necessary sheltered deepwater anchorage and surrounding area of grassland for immediate grazing. Settlement started in 1826. Edward Curr, the Company's chief agent, resided in an imposing home, Highfield, built on the hill overlooking the settlement*"[182]

The principal land route to Circular Head was called the VDL Track. This track connected the area to Launceston and Burnie via a gap in the mountains of Rocky Cape and along the coast to the west. Various explorers, managers, and surveyors for VDLC during the latter 1820s to 1830s included Stephen Adey, Alexander Goldie, John Fossey, Henry Hellyer, Jorgen Jorgensen, Clement Powell Lorymer, and John Wedge.

It appears that the VDLC operation was not profitable for the first decade or so of its operation. VDLC's full grant and land deeds were not made available until 1848, VDLC was granted additional areas of land, including:

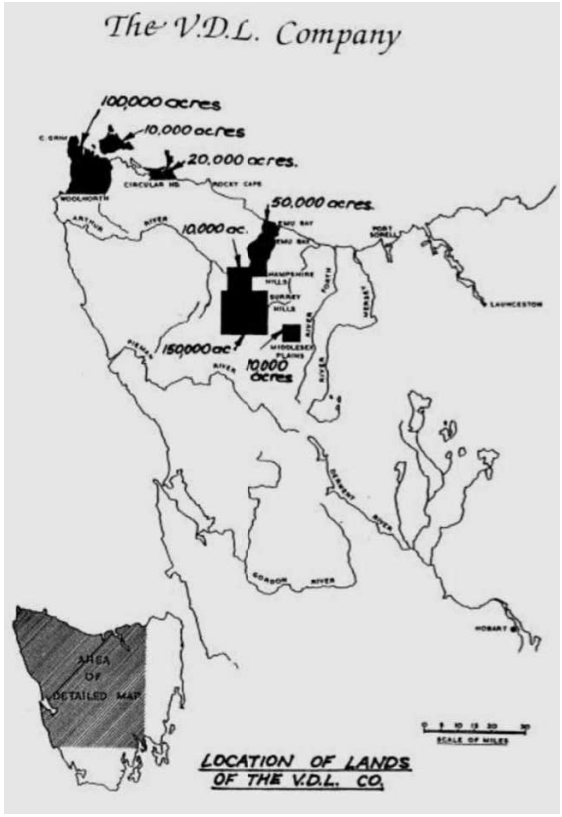
- *20.000 acres at Circular Head;*
- *100.000 acres at Woolnorth;*
- *10.000 acres at Hampshire Hills;*
- *150.000 acres at Surrey Hills;*
- *10.000 acres at Midlesex Plains;*
- *50.000 acres at Emu Bay; and*
- *10, 000 acres on Walker's, Robbins', and Trefoil Islands"*[183].

Maps of the VDLC lands are shown in Figures 46 - 48.

Much of this land area was considered to be relatively useless – too rocky, too swampy, and too impenetrable. Sheep and wheat were established on Stanley Peninsula, but the sheep were killed by Tasmanian Devils (*Sarcophilus harrisii*) and Tasmanian Tigers (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*)[184], leading to cattle and horses being introduced later. In addition, some of the farm labourers who arrived with the VDLC from 1826 apparently did not adapt well to Tasmanian conditions:

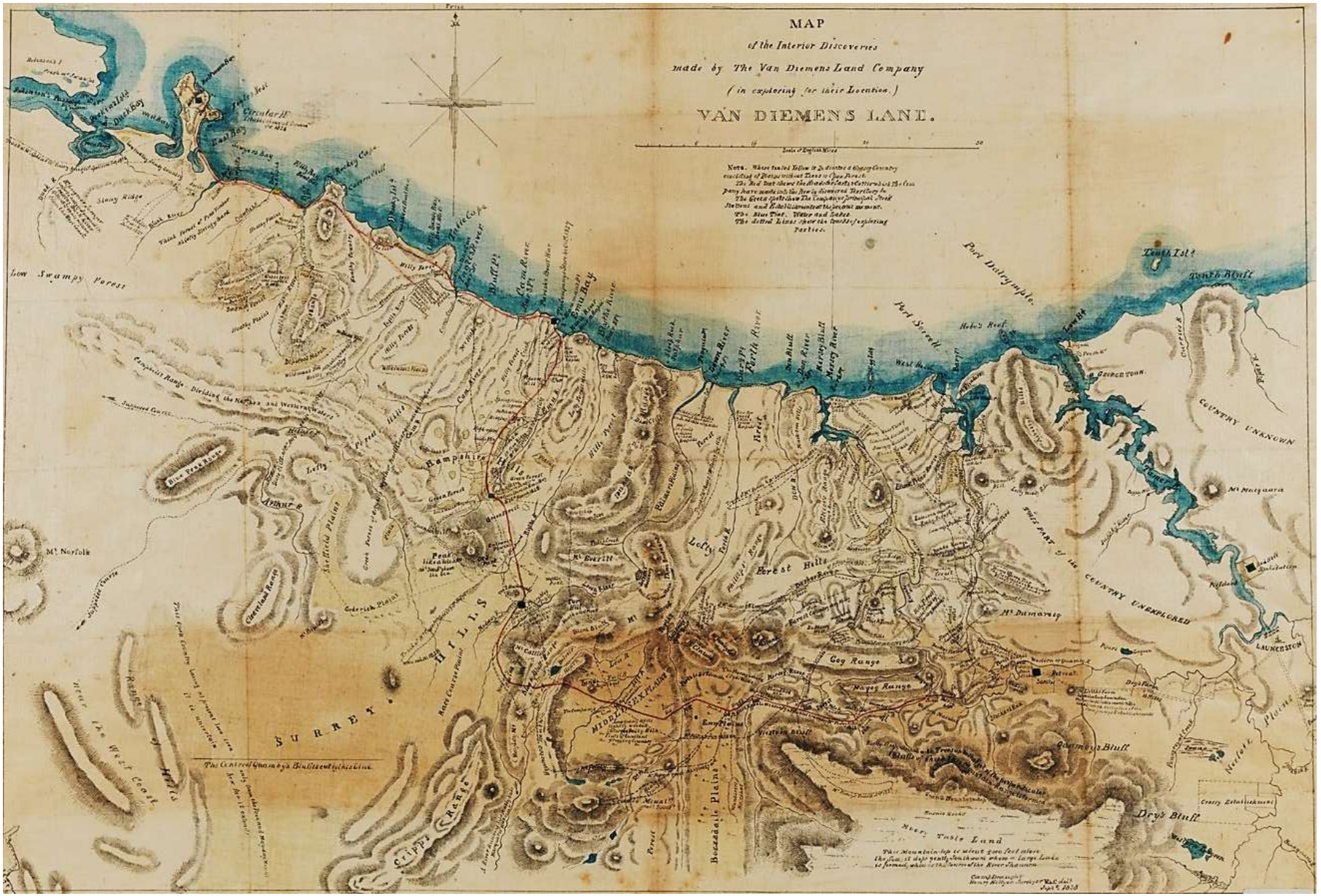
> "*They did not recognise that in the Southern Hemisphere the seasons were reversed, hence for many years the costs of farming were only just recovered. By the 1880s the company was making more money from timber felling and timber exports than from farming*." [185]

Figure 46 VDLC Lands as Mapped[186]



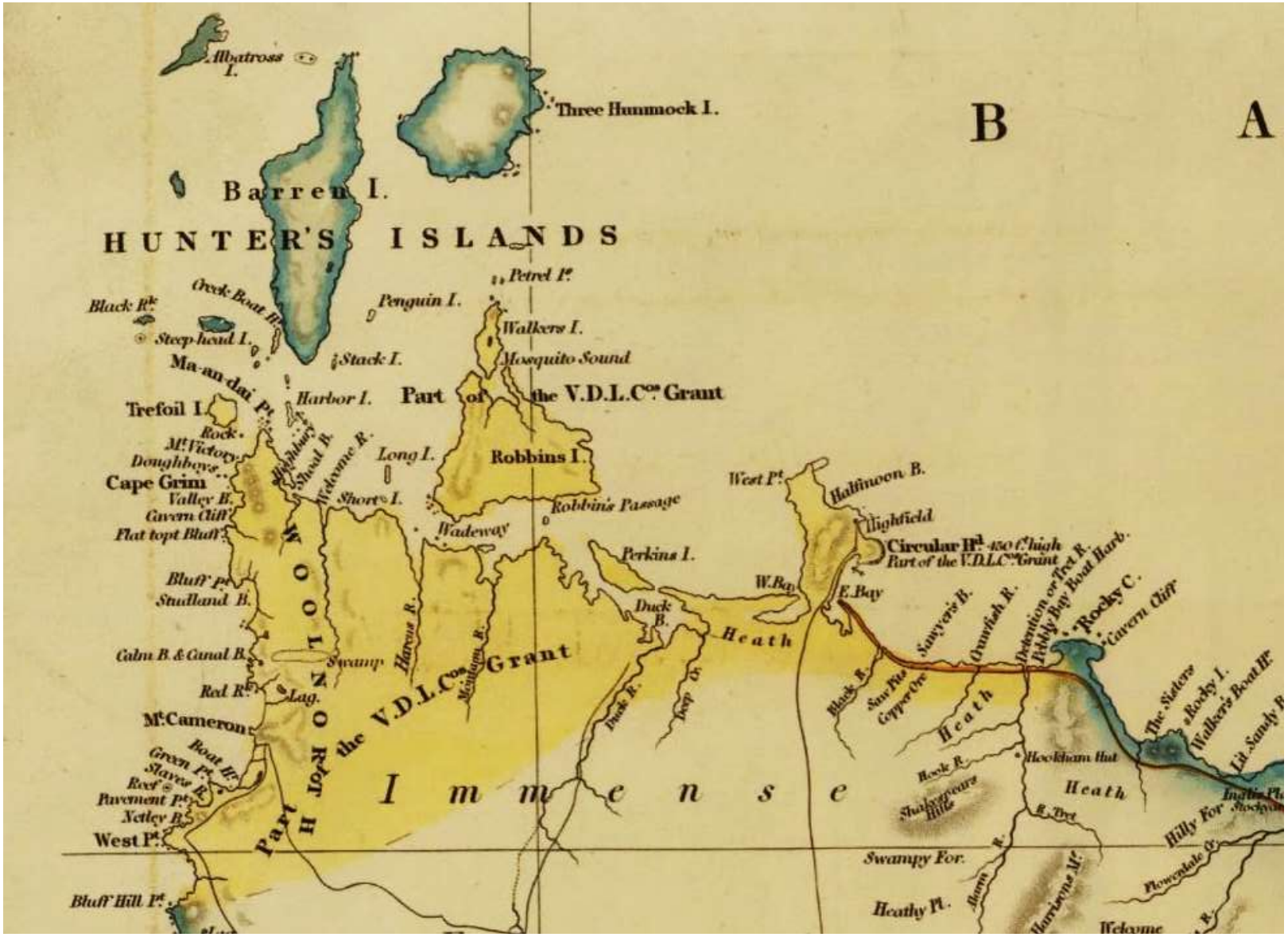
[179] Hellyer, Henry, 1828. Map of the interior discoveries made by the Van Diemen's Land Company. State Library New South Wales. Weblink: https://www.ourtasmania.com.au/northwest/nw-counties.html. Accessed January 2022.
[180] State Library of New South Wales website. Weblink: https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/ collection-items/map-interior-discoveries-made-van-diemens-land-company , Accessed January 2022.
[181] State Library of New South Wales website. Weblink: https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/ collection-items/map-interior-discoveries-made-van-diemens-land-company. Accessed January 2022.
[182] Pink, Kerry,2005. Stanley, Details, in Turnbull, Paul (Ed.), 2005. Companion to Tasmanian History, Centre for Tasmanian Historical Studies at the University of Tasmania. Online version: https://www.utas.edu.au/tasmanian-companion/biogs/E000952b.htm. Accessed January 2022
[183] Von Stieglitz, K.R., 1952. *op. cit*.., p. 21.
[184] Von Stieglitz, K.R., 1952. *op. cit*.., p. 23.
[185] Our Tasmania website. The Van Diemen's Land Company. Weblink: https://www.ourtasmania.com.au/northwest/vdl.html . Accessed January 2022.
[186] Source: Our Tasmania website. The Van Diemen's Land Company. Weblink: https://www.ourtasmania.com.au/northwest/vdl.html. Accessed January 2022.

Figure 47 Hellyer's 1828 Map of the Van Diemens Land Company "*Interior Discoveries*"[187]



[187] Source: State Library of New South Wales website. Weblink: https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/collection-items/map-interior-discoveries-made-van-diemens-land-company. Accessed January 2022.

Figure 48 Detail of North West Tasmania from Arrowsmith's 1834 Map of Land Grant Areas of the VDLC[188]



[188] Source: Arrowsmith. John, 1834. Van Diemen's Land, London, in Tooley, R.V. The mapping of Australia and Antarctica (2nd ed.), p. 18 no. 117, p. 299 no. 95-96. Accessed January 2022 via the David Rumsey Historical Map Collection. Weblink: https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~33885~1170037:Van-Diemens-Land-;JSESSIONID=fdac1050-3837-4bd5-ac5f-435d8af81a6b?title=Search+Results%3A+List_No+equal+to+%270036.037%27&thumbnailViewUrlKey=link.view.search.url&fullTextSearchChecked=&dateRangeSearchChecked=&showShareIIIFLink=true&helpUrl=https%3A%2F%2Fdoc.lunaimaging.com%2Fdisplay%2FV75D%2FLUNA%2BViewer%23LUNAViewer-LUNAViewer&showTip=false&showTipAdvancedSearch=false&advancedSearchUrl=https%3A%2F%2Fdoc.lunaimaging.com%2Fdisplay%2FV75D%2FSearching%23Searching-Searching. Accessed January 2022.

Incidentally, Haygarth indicates that despite a more lucrative potential market for the sale of live Tasmanian Tigers to zoos, VDLC may have played a significant role in the subsequent extinction of Tasmanian Tigers (see Photo 69), stating that:

> "*About 170 thylacines were killed at the Van Diemen's Land (VDL Co) property of Woolnorth in the years 1871–1912, mostly by the company's tigermen—a lurid title given to the Mount Cameron West stockmen. The tigermen had a standard job description for stockmen, receiving a low wage for looking after the stock, repairing fences, burning off the runs and helping to muster the sheep and cattle. They supplemented their income by hunting kangaroos, wallabies, pademelons, ringtail and brush possums. The only departure from the normal shepherd's duty statement was keeping a line of snares across a neck of land at Green Point—now farming land at Marrawah—where the supposedly sheep-killing thylacines were thought to enter Woolnorth. The VDL Co paid their employees a bounty of 10 shillings for a dead thylacine, which was changed to match the government thylacine bounty of £1 for an adult and 10 shillings for a juvenile introduced in 1888. To make a government bounty application the tiger killer needed to present the skin at a police station, although sometimes thylacine heads sufficed for the whole skin.*" [189]

Photo 69 Tasmanian Tigers Captured at Woolnorth, 1909[190]

Many tigermen relied on proxies to collect VDLC or government bounty payments on their behalf. It is claimed that two Stanley area residents made many Tasmanian Tiger bounty claims in their possible role as proxies, as there were many tiger heads or pelts recorded as claimed by them:

> "*The most likely candidates for the job of Woolnorth proxy during the government bounty period 1888–1909 were CT (Charles Tasman) Ford and WB (William Bennett) Collins. In the years 1891–99 Ford, a mixed farmer (sheep cattle, pigs, poultry, potatoes, corn, barley, oats) based at Norwood, Forest, near Stanley, claimed 25 bounties (23 adults and 2 juveniles), placing him in the government tiger killer top ten. If you include bounty payments that appear to have been wrongly recorded as CJ Ford (5 adults, 1896) and CF Ford (1 adult, 1897), his tally climbs to an even more impressive 29 adults and 2 juveniles—lodging him ahead of well-known tiger tacklers Joseph Clifford of The Marshes, Ansons River (27 adults and 2 juveniles) and Robert Stevenson of Blessington (26 adults). After Ford's death in September 1899, Stanley storekeeper Collins claimed bounties for 40 adults and 4 juveniles 1900–06, his successful bounty applications neatly dovetailing with those of Ford.*]" [191]

Edward Curr is described by Von Stieglitz, McFarlane, and others as a highly dominant controller of VDLC. Regarding the VDLC's and Curr's interaction with local Aborigines, McFarlane[192] writes:

> "*Within twelve months of the Company establishing a presence in the north west, the employees under Curr's direct control had gained a reputation for brutal treatment of the local Aboriginal population. An example of the scale and nature of the offences perpetrated by Company shepherds may be found in the Cape Grim Massacre. The circumstances surrounding this incident also reveal much about Curr's attitude to those Aborigines living under his jurisdiction and supposed protection*."

During 1826, Curr began the construction of Highfield Station with convict labor north of the current township of Stanley as the VDLC headquarters. According to Von Stieglitz:

> "*An eight-roomed house for Adey was started almost at once, but Curr's house was not to be built until special material should be forwarded from England. Land was levelled near where it was to stand, however, and grass sown down to make a bowling green. Goldie's five-roomed house and that of Adey Were finished by Christmas. As Mrs. Adey refused to leave Hobart, Curr brought his own wife and eight children to Circular Head and established them in Adey's house, using one of Goldie's rooms as an office (30/11/1827).*" [193]

Curr initiated construction of his own homestead house, Highfield Cottage, during 1832, "*consisting of twelve apartments, and is surrounded by an enclosure of 5½ acres of land, comprising garden, orchard, and three paddocks.*" [194], as shown in Figure 49.

An 1832 sketch of Highfield Station and Circular Head attributed to Arrowsmith is also shown in Figure 50. Circular Head almost appears as an island in Hellyer's sketch.

[189] Haygarth, Nicolas, 2021. Spurling's sack of tiger heads: or how Woolnorth thylacines went to market. Weblink: https://nichaygarth.com/index.php/tag/van-diemens-land-company/. Accessed January 2022.

[190] Photo 69 Credit: W. Williamson, 1916. In: The Tasmanian Mail, 25 May 1916, p.18.
"*The mother thylacine (centre) and her three young captured at Woolnorth in 1909*". As shown by Haygarth, Nicolas, 2020. Mary Grant Roberts and the Woolnorth tiger foursome. Weblink: https://nichaygarth.com/index.php/2020/10/22/mary-grant-roberts-and-the-woolnorth-tiger-foursome/. Accessed January 2020.

[191] Haygarth, Nicolas, 2021. *op. cit.*

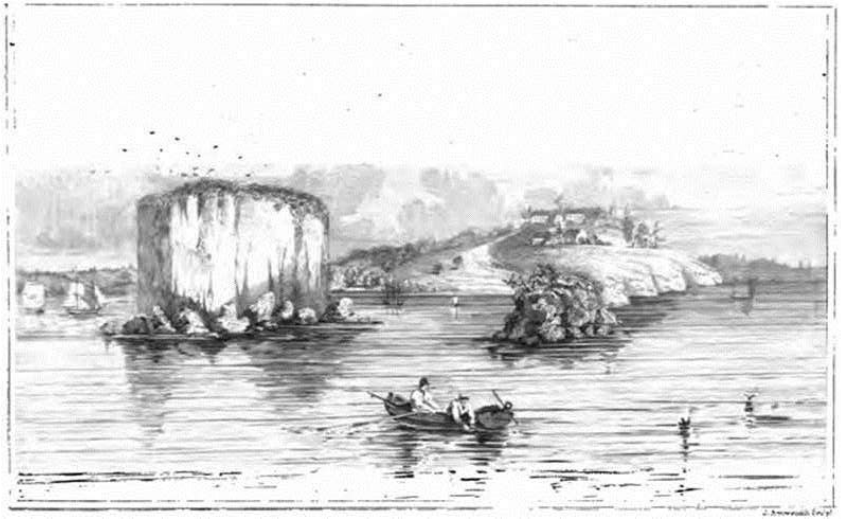
[192] McFarlane, Ian, 2002. *op. cit.,* p. 101.

[193] Von Stieglitz, K.R., 1952. *op. cit..*, p. 26.

[194] Bischoff, James, 1832. Sketch of the History of Van Diemen's Land: Illustrated by a Map of The Island and an Account of the Van Diemen's Land Company. John Richardson, Royal Exchange, London, A Project Gutenberg of Australia eBook No.: 1401091h.html, p. 132.

Figure 49 Purser's Watercolour of Highfield Cottage c. 1835[195]

Figure 50 Arrowmith's Sketch of Circular Head and Highfield Station c. 1832[196]



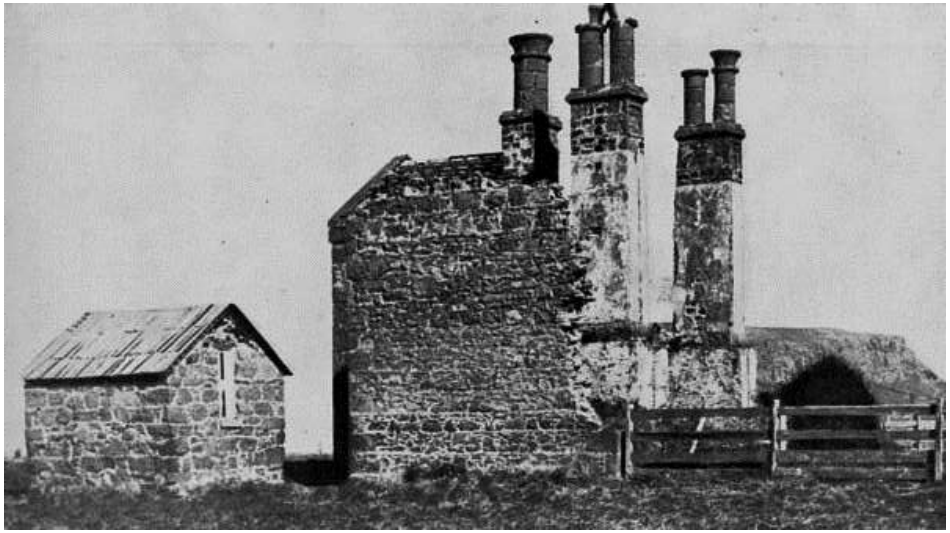
[195] Source: William Purser, c. 1835. Highfield, Circular Head, Stanley, Tasmania, residence for Edward Curr, first manager of the Van Diemen's Land Company] / William Purser, Caroline Simpson Library & Research Collection, Image L2007/184. Copyright: Sydney Living Museums – Permission to use the low-resolution image, as stated at: https://sydneylivingmuseums.com.au/requesting-digital-copies-images. Image weblink: http://collection.hht.net.au/firsthhtpictures/picturerecord.jsp?recno=39532. Accessed January 2020.

[196] Source: Our Tasmania website. North West Tasmania. Weblink: https://ourtasmaia.com.au/northwest/vdl.html. Accessed January 2022.

The station is a Heritage Register site (H.R. 892) and is regarded as the birthplace of European settlement in North West Tasmania. Highfield Historic Site is managed by the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service and has undergone considerable restoration in recent years within heritage controls and guidelines.

The Convict Barracks at Highfield Historic Site is also a Tasmanian Heritage Register Site (H.R. 891), as shown in Photo 70.

Photo 70 1834 Convict Barracks Ruins at Highfield[197]



The LINC eheritage website states that:

> *"The barracks were built in 1834 and occupied from 1836. About forty convicts were assigned to Circular Head establishment in 1932 and by 1833 there were seventy-three. The old convict barracks at Stanley on the north west Coast of Tasmania were used by the Van Diemen's Land Co as quarters for employed men in the early days."*[198]

The original VDLC property at Highfield Station covered approximately 20,000 acres of agricultural land, and VDLC operated another 330,000 acres at Woolnorth, Hampshire Hills, Middlesex Plains, Surrey Hills and on the Robbins Island, Walkers Island and Trefoil Island. It is reported that this estate has been reduced to only 9.5 acres today.

[197] Photo 70 Credit: LINC Tasmania website. Photographer and date unknown. eHeritage. Supplied by Circular Head Heritage Center, Object No. CHH 00237. Weblink: https://eheritage.libraries.tas.gov.au/resources/ fullimage764f.html?ID=CHH_00237&ImageNum=1. Accessed January 2022

[198] LINC Tasmania website. Stanley, Tasmania, the old convict barracks at Highfield. eHeritage. Weblink: https://eheritage.libraries.tas.gov.au/ resources/detail5d05.html?ID=CHH_00237. Accessed January 2022

Highfield Historic Station is described by the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service as follows:

"VDLC established a subsidiary mining company during the 1870s but never really made a profit of such operations directly. Indirectly, however, VDLC profited and improved its financial health significantly from railways that it built and operated as transport to and from mining areas such as the Mt. Bischoff Tin Mine in the south-central part of Tasmania, and the Zeehan–Dundas silver-lead field and the Mount Lyell copper mine. At the turn of the century (1900), approximately 22,000 Tasmanians lived on the West Coast mining fields, where pasturelands and the supply of meat was locally scarce. This created boom in cattle trade for VDLC, and their grazing lands on the Green Hills at Stanley played a role, as documented by Haygarth:

"*The West Coast cattle trade began in the mid 1870s with the supply of meat to Mount Bischoff, with stock being slaughtered on the mountain itself, giving one of the mine's quarries the name Slaughteryard Gully Face. In 1879 'starving' miners on the Pieman River goldfield demanded a stock track down the West Coast from Circular Head, with Norton Smith receiving a request to supply 200 fat sheep. The heyday of the cattle trade to the mines was from the late 1880s to the late 1890s. As early as 1887 one of the V.D.L. Co.'s London directors, C.G. Hale, heralded the company's consequent 'greatly improved position and … the success that had attended the livestock operations at Woolnorth …'91 Cattle bred at Woolnorth were fattened at the Green Hills (Circular Head) in the far north-west and at Ridgley, which was conveniently located on the railway line south of Burnie, making it easy to rail them firstly to Mount Bischoff (Waratah) and later to Zeehan as well. In 1891 Norton Smith sold fat cattle to his brother-in-law Charles Tasman Ford, who drove them to Zeehan via the West Coast track for the butcher David Nicholas."*[199]

Visitors to the Highfield Historic Site can walk through the old homestead, outbuildings and surrounding gardens and immerse themselves in the history of this significant property so intrinsically linked to the development of the Circular Head community."[200]

Circular Head Township – Now Stanley

Circular Head (Stanley) township was surveyed in 1843, as shown in Figure 51. The port at Circular Head opened during 1827. The township of Circular Head, as it was called until 1882, was re-named for Lord Stanley, the British Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, and later British Prime Minister.

> "*Stanley achieved limited growth as a port for the district's expanding agricultural, rural and forestry industries, but its trade declined with improved road and rail connections to Burnie in the 1950s. The port is now used only by the local fishing fleet, but the town's historic significance has become a tourist drawcard"*[201] .

The Port of Stanley was established in 1827. VDLC sailing directions at that time read as follows:

"*The Bluff from which Circular Head derives its name, is a very remarkable promontory upon the northern coast of Van Diemen's Land in latitude 40.45.13 South, in longitude 145.11.41 East, visible at a distance of eight leagues. The Anchorage lies on the south side of it and is protected at all points of the compass except from E.S.E. to N.E. A vessel should bring up at two cables lengths from the shore with the two flag staffs in line, when she will have 6 fathoms water. Farther within the Bay is the Company's pier affording wharf room for two vessels drawing 12 ft water and two or three others of lesser draught. In medium tides, there is 14 ft water alongside in the deepest part at high water and ft at low water. It is high water at 11.30 on the full and change of the moon. (Signed) James Gibson Circular Head"*[202]

The port came into its prime during the 1850s as rich resources of timber and farming land were opened up. As roads and railways became a more dominant form of transport, the port's commercial significance gradually reduced over the years. Today, Stanley Port and wharf area are primarily used for local commercial fishing and tourism purposes but is part of the Stanley Heritage Precinct with many historic buildings (see Photos 71 and 72). It is one of the more important commercial fishing ports in Tasmania.[203]

Photo 71 Port of Stanley and Various Heritage Buildings[204]

In a contemporary context, the Stanley Conservation Area has been delineated in the Circular Head Local Provisions Schedule as a Local Historic Heritage Code under the Local Provisions Schedule, referred to as the Stanley Conservation Area. CIR Table 6.2 Local Heritage Precinct states that:

> "*The Stanley Conservation Area applies to that part of Stanley within which there is a distinct and intact urban form and existing built environment from the original and sequential development for the period from the early 19th century to the early 20th century.*

[199] Haygarth, Nic, 2018. Mining the Van Diemen's Land Company holdings 1851– 1899: a case of bad luck and clever adaptation. Journal of Australasian Mining History, Vol. 16, October, University of Tasmania.

[200] Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service website. Highfield Historic Site. Weblink: https://parks.tas.gov.au/explore-our-parks/highfield-historic-site. Accessed January 2022.

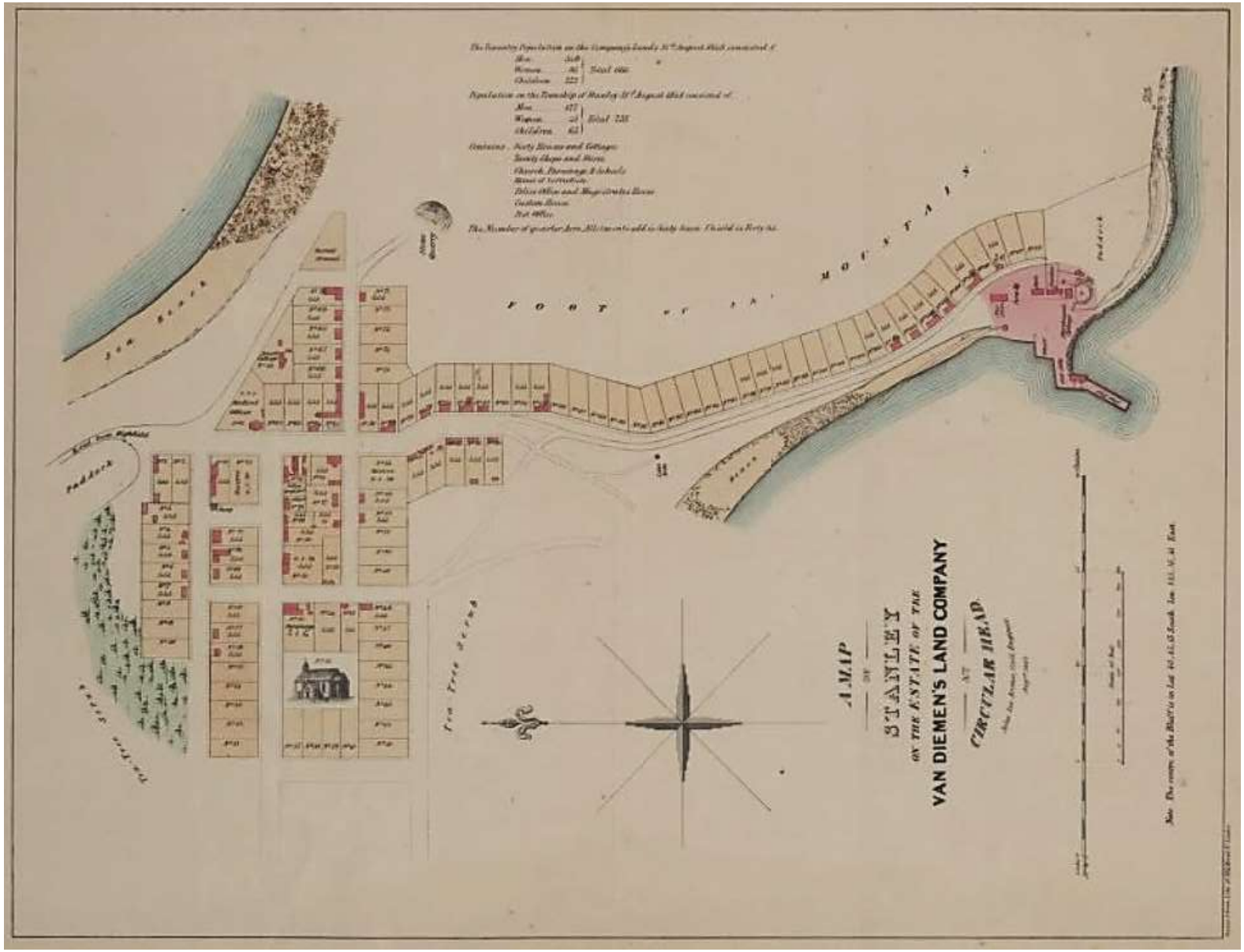
[201] Pink, Kerry,2005. *op. cit.*

[202] Van Diemen's Land Company, 1827. Records on film at the Hellyer Library, Burnie. Our Tasmania website. Weblink: https://www.ourtasmania.com.au/ northwest/stanley-first-fleet.html. Accessed January 2022.

[203] The main fishing ports in Tasmania are Hobart, Margate, St Helens, Devonport, and Stanley. Other fishing ports are Bicheno, Strahan, and Dover. In Tasmania in 2007/2008, the gross value of fisheries production for wild-catch fisheries was $156.7 million and for aquaculture it was almost $319 million dollars. Source: Red Map website: https://www.redmap.org.au/article/commercial-fishing-in-tasmania/ Accessed January 2022.

[204] Photo 71 Credit: Discover Tasmania website. The Nut. Weblink: https://www.discovertasmania.com.au/attraction/thenut. Accessed January 2022.

Figure 51 1843 Survey of Circular Head Township by Archer[205]



[205] Source: Archer, John Lee, August 1843. A map of Stanley on the estate of the Van Diemen's Land Company at Circular Head, Royston & Brown, Litho. National Library of Australia weblink: https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-229927858/view. Accessed January 2022.

Photo 72 Historic VDL Store in Stanley Warf Area[206]

The area has a high level of built and visual cohesion and a strong sense of historic place as a settlement in a remote, isolated and spectacular location where it was necessary for settlers to evidence a high standard of self reliance and relationship to the natural and cultivated resources of the locality."

The Stanley Conservation Area comprises three precincts, described in CIR Table 6.2 Local Heritage Precinct as:

Stanley Conservation Area - Precinct A:
"***Description**:*

The northern portion of the Stanley Conservation Area as shown on the planning scheme map and characterised by:

(a) a slightly undulating topography gently sloping up toward 'the Nut' with flatter outer lying areas around the waterfront to Bass Strait;

(b) a flat, grid like pattern of subdivision and layout of development;

(c) a predominantly low density residential area of single storey detached dwellings on large open lots, creating an open holiday or seaside feel; and

(d) a mix of architectural styles and periods but with a cohesive heritage character provided by weatherboard dwellings set close to the street with small traditional style front gardens."

"Statement of Local Historic Heritage Significance:

This is the original linear retail, business and civic centre of Stanley and provides a highly intact curvilinear alignment of relatively intact original commercial, civic, and occasional residential buildings along both sides of Church Street.

Buildings are built onto the frontage and feature windows and doors opening directly onto the street."

Stanley Conservation Area - Precinct B:
"Description:

The commercial centre of Stanley aligned to Church Street as shown on the planning scheme map; and characterised by:

(a) buildings located onto the frontage;
(b) active frontages directly accessed at street level and providing a lively public domain;
(c) a mix of small, single fronted weatherboard buildings interspersed by larger masonry buildings;
(d) architectural detailing such as awnings, verandas and porches; and
(e) signage as a subservient feature."

Stanley Conservation Area - Precinct C:
"Description:

A narrow liner residential area aligned at the base of the Nut as shown on the planning scheme map and characterised by:

(a) development in a linear fashion against the vertical backdrop of the Nut to create a unique urban form and streetscape;
(b) narrow road construction cut into the hill side;
(c) single storey, detached weatherboard dwellings; and
(d) small frontage setbacks and small traditional front gardens."

General design criteria apply regarding the retention of road and lot layouts, retention of the fabric and context of the original buildings contributing to the historic character of the precinct, provision for new buildings with contemporary architectural styles to be compatible with the historic character of the precinct, and other requirements regarding outbuildings and ancillary structures, as well as signage. For Precinct A, specific design criteria include:

"*Development is to:*

(a) Retain or restore original shop fronts; including awnings, porches and verandas;
(b) Retain or restore original architectural detail; and
(c) *Avoid introduction of contemporary commercial architectural detail and promotional or convenience elements, including automatic sliding doors, display windows, lighting, and signs*.

[206] Photo 72 Credit: Our Tasmania website. North West Tasmania, Stanley Heritage Walk. Weblink: https://www.ourtasmania.com.au/northwest/stanley-walk.html. Accessed January 2022.

Heritage Register Sites in Stanley township and nearby on the Stanley Peninsula, along with tourism activities and facilities have been reviewed in Section 2.8 and mapped in Figure 30 and listed in Table 4. The Heritage Register Sites and Stanley Conservation Area are also shown in Figures 59 and 60 to follow). Stanley is now a village of approximately 400 residents, with an economic base primarily associated with fishing, tourism, and agriculture.

Agricultural, Timber and Railway Transport Development

By 1835, to raise necessary capital, VDLC had proposed to let some of their land in parcels of 50 acres each to emigrant farmers who could substantiate adequate finances for payment of the land and necessary farm outlays The agreement VDLC offered such tenant farmers included the following provisions by VDLC as the landlords:

> "*The Company offer many important advantages to their settlers, which those going to other parts of the colony are wholly without. They propose to grub out and cut up the trees of ten acres on each farm at their own expense, leaving to the tenant the trouble1 only of bringing them together and burning them.*
>
> *"They put fences round each farm, the farmer carting the materials, as also those necessary for building a house or cottage, which they will also erect for him; furnishing doors, windows, fastenings, etc. The rent of their forest lands they propose receiving in produce, giving the first year gratis to the tenant, and of their grass lands they demand but half rent for the first year. They will have no objection under particular circumstances to receive payment in labour as well as in money or produce.*
>
> *"They further propose to advance money to tenants for the purpose of improving their lands . . . Seed corn will be lent to the tenant to be repaid out of the first crop. Clover and grass seed will be supplied to him gratis for his pastures, and timber-carriages will be lent to him to assist in clearing his finest lands. In, short (they offer) every encouragement and assistance . . . to place the tenant in a comfortable situation and promote the interests of the Company*." [207].

William Medwin (Figure 52) was among the first independent farmers to North West Tasmania, having selected 500 acres for his Gateforth Farm at Black River during 1841.

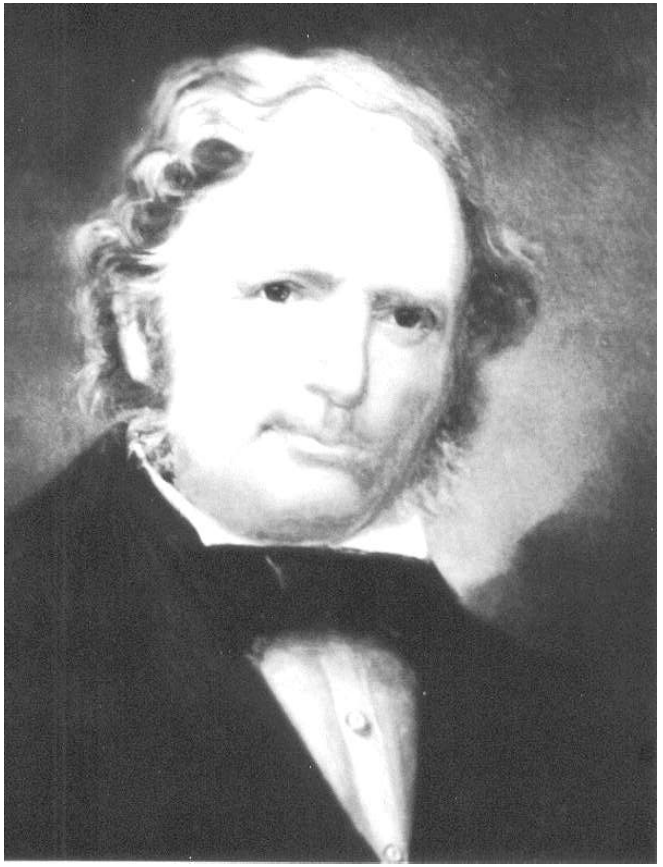
.

> "*William, his wife Elizabeth and their eight children, arrived from England in 1841 and soon settled with a land grant at Black River far NW Tasmania. Most of the early years were spent clearing land, dealing with bushrangers and trying to establish themselves on their newly found wild habitat. The farm has been passed through the generations and has seen many changes through the cultivation of a diverse range of crops and livestock to meet the needs of an evolving young nation*" [208].

More of the region's forests and woodlands, usually near tidal estuaries, were surveyed and subdivided into blocks of 50 to 100 acres for purchase by other bush farmers during the 1850s and 1860s. By 1834, the district population was estimated to be about 500 persons. Under the influence of VDLC's land leasing activities, a population of about 950 persons is estimated to have existed at Circular Head by 1849:

> "*The Company is striving to become landlords instead of farming their own estates," says Woods Almanack for 1849, "and the present system is just the reverse of what existed a few years ago. The population [at Circular Head] is 950. Cleared land in cultivation by tenants, 2,200 acres [who own] 57 horses, 350 cattle and 700 swine. The Company have about 1,200 acres of cleared land, the whole of which are in English grass, 3,000 head of cattle, 10,000 head of sheep, 300 horses and 80 fallow deer are in their own hands*." [209]

Figure 52 William Medwin of Gateforth Farm[210]



Europeans constituted a population of hundreds in Tasmania in 1836 and by the 1850s, 18 counties had been established. The SCR was within Wellington County (named after the Duke of Wellington), while other areas of North West Tasmania fell within Devon and Russell Counties. Circular Head municipality was established during 1907, including the northwestern tip of Tasmania and the three islands of Robbins, Hunter, and Three Hummock – a total area of 4,917km^2.

The inland areas of dense temperate rainforest proved difficult to clear and settle and virtually all transport to the region was initially by sea. Eventually, however, the settlers began to tame and cultivate the rich volcanic soils of the region.

[207] Von Stieglitz, K.R., 1952. *op. cit..*, p. 27.
[208] Gateforth Farm website. Weblink: https://gateforthpeonies.com.au/about-us/. Accessed January 2022.
[209] Von Stieglitz, K.R., 1952. *op. cit..*, p. 28.

[210] Source: LINC Tasmania website, eHeritage. William Medwin of Black River, Tasmania. Provided by Circular Head Heritage Center, Object No. CHH_00782. Weblink: https://eheritage.libraries.tas.gov.au/resources/ detail7dcb.html?ID=CHH_00782. Accessed January 2022.

The Companion to Tasmanian History[211] provides a summary of the development of Tasmania in general and the North West Region, which has been a gradual process over many years. As new settlers arrived and the population grew, roads were cleared and made to a standard that was initially suitable for packhorses and later for bullock drays and horsedrawn carts and coaches, connecting the region to other coastal towns and Launceston to the east. River crossings were suitable fords in the beginning but converted to timber and more sophisticated bridges over time. The VDL Track was eventually replaced with the Coast Road, which was extended to Smithton and is now called the Bass Highway, which was a dirt track through to the early 1860s and even into the early 1900s, as shown in Photo 73.

Photo 73 Coast Road (Bass Highway) - 1914[212]

"In 1880 the first road coach service between Stanley and Burnie travelled down the unsealed road. The trip took 6-7 hours to complete. Around this time, timber, fishing, dairy and agriculture industries were all booming. By the 1870s, there were roads of some level on most of the current routes.[213]*"*

Regarding the Launceston and Western Railway Line (now called the Western Line) it is stated that it:

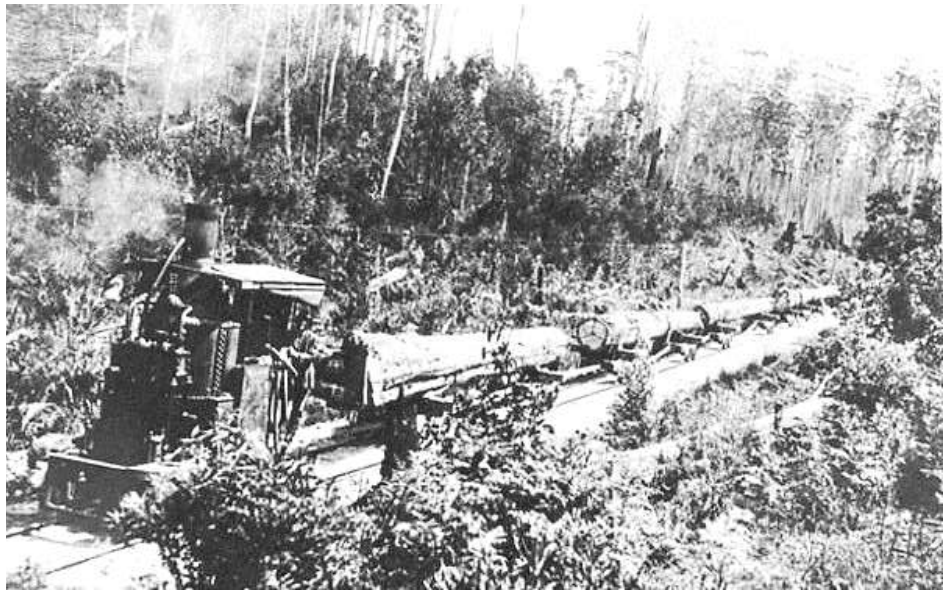
"was built in 1871 as a private 5ft 3in (1,600mm) broad gauge railway that opened between Deloraine and Launceston to ship agricultural products to port for Victorian markets. In 1872, following takeover of the Launceston & Western Railway Company by the Tasmanian Government Railways, the line was made dual gauge with 3ft 6 in (1,067mm) gauge to standardise the Tasmanian rail network. The last broad-gauge trains ran, and the outer rail was lifted in 1885. The line still traverses its original survey. It was modified to bypass Latrobe in the 1980s, and new bridges have meant slight variations to its corridor"[214].

Railway development into the Circular Head District was somewhat slower to develop, however. Local railway lines were first established to aid in the development of the area and to transport timber and agricultural products from the inland areas to the port at Stanley.

"In the early 1880s, the late Mr. J. S. Lee constructed a short length of tramway from Lee's "Old Jetty" to his newly built mill at Leesville. The line was extended from the Leesville settlement to Mowbray Swamp, an expanse of unbelievably rich blackwood forest. The original tram, which was built around the edge of the swamp, turned south at what in later years became known as the Five Mile, and skirted the higher land to the west. This tram, which ultimately became a spur line of the tramway, was later extended through Christmas Hills to the Roger River flats. For the most of its length wooden rails were used. A locomotive, "The Gadget," handled the traffic to and from the Trowutta mill delivering its loads to the main line at the Five Mile. "The Gadget" was fitted with wide wheels for use on the wooden rails, and its usual load was about three trucks of timber."[215]

Lee's tramway was extended to the Montagu River as the Marrawah Tramway (see Figure 53 and Photo 74), which was commissioned for the purpose of harvesting timber in the Mowbray Swamp.

Photo 74 Coffee Pot Engine with Logs on Marrawah Tramway[216]



[211] Turnbull, Paul (Ed.), 2005. Companion to Tasmanian History, Centre for Tasmanian Historical Studies at the University of Tasmania. Online version, weblink: https://www.utas.edu.au/tasmaniancompanion/introduction.html#tasmaniancompanion . Accessed January 2022.

[212] Photo 73 Credit: TAHO Weekly Courier, 1914. In: Our Tasmania, North West Tasmania. Weblink: https://www.ourtasmania.com.au/northwest/stanley-history.html. Accessed January 2022.

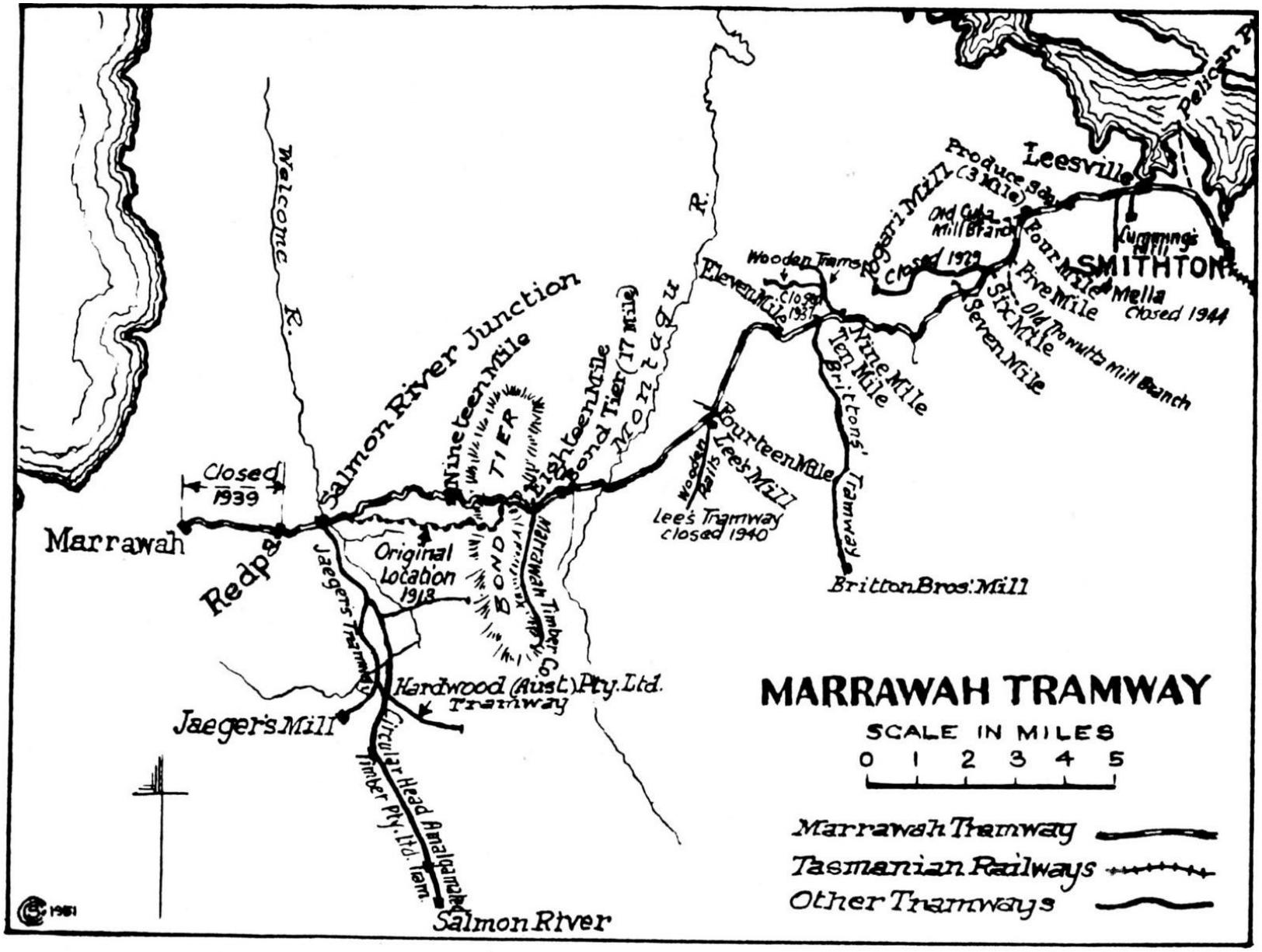
[213] Our Tasmania website, 2022. Stanley: A Brief History. Weblink: https://www.ourtasmania.com.au/northwest/stanley-history.html. Accessed January 2022.

[214] Wikipedia, 2021. Western Line, Tasmania. Weblink: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Western_Line,_Tasmania , based on Clements, Graham, 2005. Railways in Turnbull, Paul (Ed.), 2005. *op. cit.* Weblink: https://www.utas.edu.au/library/companion_to_tasmanian_history/R/Railways.htm. Accessed January 2022.

[215] The Circular Head Chronicle, Wednesday, 30 June 1948. *Marrawah Tramway. The Story of Circular Head's first Rail-transport system.* Stanley, Tasmania, p. 3.

[216] Photo 74 Credit: Australian Railways Fandom Wiki. Coffee Pot Hauling Logs on the Marrawah Tramway. Weblink: https://australian-railways.fandom.com/ wiki/Marrawah_Tramway. Accessed January 2022.

Figure 53 The Marrawah Tramway and Associated Timber Tramways[217]



[217] Source: Australian Railway Historical Bulletin No.168, October 1951. The Marrawah Tramway Map by 'Wanderer', Railways and Tramways of the Circular Head District. Public Domain via Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository.

"*By 1886 Joseph (JS) Lee operated the fastest, most sophisticated, steam-operated sawmill in the colony at a settlement called Blackwood Mill (now Leesville), west of Smithton. It was said that Lee's timber resource reached from there 'to the shores of the Southern Indian Ocean between West Cape and the debouchment of the Arthur [River. Lee was soon attacking the blackwood on the edges of the Mowbray (or Blackwood) Swamp and later the Montagu Swamp, enabling pioneer farmers to select holdings on the denuded land. By 1890 the VDL Co was exporting blackwood timber to England. In 1901, Thomas Just, in the Cyclopedia of Tasmania, recommended blackwood for the construction of railway carriages and trucks, coaches, felloes (the outer sections of wheels, to which spokes are attached), agricultural implements, furniture and cabinet work and for use in telegraph poles. In addition, blackwood produced fine staves for barrel making. By 1907 other companies like Britton Brothers had found their own blackwood stands on the dolomite swamps west of Smithton.*"[218]

"*In the four years from 1916 to 1920, the railway's income from the timber industry had doubled, while produce from Marrawah has gone up one-third. By 1922, timber valued at £4000 and produce worth £1000 was being carried each year on the line*. "[219]

During 1911, a narrow-gauge railway line was also established from Stanley to Wiltshire (see Photo 75). This was followed by an extension of this line to Trowutta via Forest, South Forest, Mengha, Irishtown and Edith Creek[220]. An extension line to Smithton was constructed during 1921[221].

Photo 75 Stanley to Wiltshire Railway at Stanley Station[222]

The Western Line Railway was extended from Burnie to Myalla during 1913 and then the missing section from Myalla to Wiltshire was constructed during 1922.

"*From the 1980s, the dominant traffic on the line was outbound logs from Black River (just east of Wiltshire) with some supporting traffic to/from Stanley for the King Island shipping service, and to/from Smithton for the local processing industry. In 1990 the two extremities of the line were closed due to dwindling traffic, and outbound logs and silica stone, and inbound fertiliser traffic at Wiltshire became the sole reason for the line. Changing requirements and politics of the log traffic saw the remainder of the line closed to traffic in 1996.*" [223]..

Due to dwindling use, it appears that the Smithton to Wiltshire section of the Western Line was closed during 1987, followed by the Stanley to Wiltshire section during 1988. The Burnie to Wiltshire section was closed from 1996 to 1999, only to be privatized by ATN and reopened for fertiliser and timber log transport before being closed again during 2003.

Despite their relatively short-lived nature, the various railways and timber tramways were a key factor in the facilitation of economic growth in the Circular Head region. As indicated by several of the past newspaper articles, these railways and tramways also assisted with travel and communications throughout the district and served as the first form of convenient tourism travel for ordinary people[224]

Draining and Clearing the Swamps and Forests

Draining of many of the district Melaleuca and Blackwood wetlands, regarded simply as swamps, went together with the extension of the tramways and railways, as well as with the clearing of these lands for the timber resources they contained and for conversion to agricultural production. Some of these activities are shown in Photos 76 - 79.

As noted by Haygarth[225], the swamplands of the Circular Head District were explored by John Helder Wedge on behalf of VDLC during 1828, of which he noted most could be drained for conversion to profitable agricultural lands. These swamps were also regarded highly for their blackwood *(Acacia melanoxylon)* timber habitats, which became a prime resource for the Circular Head sawmilling industry for over 100 years. Clearing these swamps became a social imperative for settlement of the area as the swamps were considered to be wastelands that were a source of disease and isolated settlers from each other.

This drive for timber and increased agricultural land for the early settlers extended through the subdivision of original land grant estates made possible by the 1907 Closer Settlement Act and the post-World War 2 soldier settlements of the region. Of these various Precambrian dolomite swamps, only Dismal Swamp, southwest of the SCR, has survived as one of the few intact poljes in Tasmania. The general timing and enabling legislation for the clearing and draining of the districts' swamplands is shown in Table 6.

[218] Haygarth, Nic, 2011. It is an alluvial soil, and capable of being drained': the perilous integrity of Dismal Swamp**,** Cave and Karst Management in Australasia 19, Proceedings of the 19th Australasian Conference on Cave and Karst Management (ACKMA), Ulverstone, Tasmania.

[219] Our Tasmania website, Accessed January 2022. Weblink: https://www.ourtasmania.com.au/northwest/marrawah.html. Accessed January 2022.

[220] The Mercury, Monday18 February 1918. Stanley-Trowutta Railway Trip by Masonic Visitors, p. 8. Weblink: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/11382842. Accessed January 2022.

[221] The Mercury, Saturday 18 October 1921. Smithton-Irishtown Railway. Opens Next Friday. Arrangements For "Red Letter Day", p. 2. Weblink: https://trove.nla.gov.au/ newspaper/article/69311160 . Accessed January 2022.

[222] Photo 75 Credit: LINC Tasmania website, Accessed January 2022. Steam train at the Railway Station at Stanley, Tasmania. Provided by Circular Head Heritage Center, Object No. CHH_00617. Weblink: https://eheritage.libraries.tas.gov.au/resources/fullimage8760.html?ID=CHH_00617&ImageNum=1. Accessed January 2022.

[223] Rail Tasmania. Weblink: http://www.railtasmania.com/lines/ farwestern_line.htm. Accessed January 2022.

[224] Morris, C. A., 1974. In Pursuit of the Travelling Man: a Study of Tasmanian Tourism to 1905, B.A. Honours Thesis, Department of History, University of Tasmania, Hobart, p. vi. (Note: C.A. Morris is better known today as Christine Milne of Tasmania and who served as a Senator for Tasmania in Federal Parliament. She was the leader of the parliamentary caucus of the Australian Greens from 2012 to 2015.

[225] Haygarth, Nic, 2011. *op. cit.* Abstract.

Photo 76 Blackwood Harvesting by Bullock Wagons Near Smithton[226]

Photo 77 Clearing of Forest for Farmlands at Irishtown – 1880s[227]

Photo 78 Britton Family with Blackwood Timber – Early 1920s[228]

Photo 79 E.H. Fenton's Sawmill at Smithton – Early 1900s[229]

[226] Photo 76 Credit: Tasmanian Mail, 12 September 1918, p.19. In: Haygarth, Nic, 10 December 2016Timber wolves and a land shark, or Bill Etchell's love of ears. Weblink: https://nichaygarth.com/index.php/tag/mowbray-swamp/

[227] Photo 77 Credit: Our Tasmania website, North West Tasmania. Smithton, Tasmania, Irishtown. Weblink: https://www.ourtasmania.com.au/northwest/smithton.html. Accessed January 2022

[228] Photo 78 Credit: Britton Family, undated. In: Haygarth, Nic, 2011. It is an alluvial soil, and capable of being drained': the perilous integrity of Dismal Swamp**,** Cave and Karst Management in Australasia 19, Proceedings of the 19th Australasian Conference on Cave and Karst Management (ACKMA), Ulverstone, Tasmania. Weblink: http://www.ackma.org/Proceedings/proceed/19/19haygarth2.html. Accessed January 2022.

[229] Photo 79 Credit: LINC Tasmania. eHeritage. Sawmill workers at E.H. Fenton's sawmill at Smithton, Tasmania. Provided by Circular Head Heritage Center, Object No. CHH_0050. Weblink: https://eheritage.libraries.tas.gov.au/resources/ detail8fee.html?ID=CHH_00501 . Accessed January 2022.

Table 6 History of Smithton Dolomite Swamp Clearing[230]

Smithton Dolomite Swamp	Years Cleared & Drained	Associated Legislation
Mowbray Swamp (Blackwood, Melia)	1904 – 1906 1913+	Crown Land Act (1904); Closer Settlement Act (1913)
Welcome Swamp	1922 - 1927	Closer Settlement Act (1913) Drainage Promotion Act (1917)
Brittons Swamp	1933 - 1938	Closer Settlement Act (1929)
Montagu Swamp (Togari)	1953+	Commonwealth War Service Land Settlement Act (1945)

Haygarth writes about Mowbray Swamp:

> "*Mowbray Swamp was opened up by selectors and by two government drainage schemes. In 1910, while cutting a drain through his peaty soil, the recently arrived potato grower Ernest Carrington Lovell made the first of his two discoveries of Nototherium (Pleistocene megafauna) bones. In 1931 a Mowbray Swamp selector claimed that there were 31 miles (50 kilometres) of underground drains on his property. Lionel Gregory, now 94 years old, dug drains on a Mowbray Swamp property during the early 1930s. He recalled digging 15 feet (almost five metres) below the surface.*
>
> *One man would shovel dirt out of the bottom of the drain up to a ledge, where a second person would shovel it up to the surface. He remembered the clover growing so high on the swamp that prone cattle were invisible amongst it. A traveller passing through the swamp on the Marrawah Tramway in 1929 marvelled at the 'improvements', quipping that 'today the "dismal" has gone'*[231].

Mowbray swamp was drained during 1904 and subsequent years, creating extra land for dairy farming (see Photo 80):

> *"Over the years more swamps were drained, making even more land available, and by the early 1920s Smithton had overtaken nearby Stanley in importance. The town really began prospering in the 1950s, with meat, vegetable and abalone processing plants [becoming] major employers"*[232]

The Mowbray Swamp Drainage Trust still operates and charges levy rates on adjacent landholders. Haygarth states that:

> *"By 1921 the success of the Mowbray Swamp reclamation had convinced the government to drain the Welcome, Montagu, Brittons and Arthur River Swamps. The Surveyor-General stressed the importance of reclaiming a large area of swamp lands, now lying in useless waste, but which when reclaimed and opened up will form one of the largest and best agricultural and dairying propositions in the state.*
>
> "*The development of the Smithton dolomite Welcome Swamp near East Marrawah (Redpa) was a comparative disaster. Drainage was inadequate, the scheme was extremely expensive, and superintendent of the works, Thomas Strickland, faced accusations of foul play. Strickland resigned with the job incomplete after being criticised by a Royal Commission into the reclamation scheme. For years afterwards no land on the Welcome Swamp was ploughed*".[233]

Permanent and portable timber mills, many of them being steam-powered mills initially, were established in the Circular Head district. Timber was removed from the swamps as well as from the surrounding forests progressively over many years. The aggressive and often destructive nature of unregulated timber harvesting in the North West has been well documented by Cronin[234]. Many of the heritage sites of the timber industry (as well as Aboriginal heritage sites) have been recorded by Forestry Tasmania[235], however, maps of the exact locations have not been made available.

Cryptic 1926 - 27 maps produced by the Tasmanian Forestry Department following its establishment in 1921 are shown in Figure 54, demonstrating the assessed concentration of Eucalypt and Blackwood forests within the North West Region compared with other regions of Tasmania at the time.

Figure 55 provides a more recent estimate of remaining specialty rainforest timber resources in Tasmania by land tenure. Of note here are the remaining areas of land within the Permanent Timber Production Zone of the SCR.

Smithton Township

The town of Smithton was part of the 1825 VLDC land grant but was not settled until 1856. Growth was initially slow until the timber industry became established:

> "*Forestry brought life to the region, with a thriving trade to Victoria in blackwood timber from the 1880s. The Duck River valley became the timber capital of Tasmania - and still is. Most country sawmills eventually closed, but Gunns is the biggest eucalypt sawmill in Australia and Britton Bros the biggest producer of minor species, mainly blackwood. Cleared areas were converted to farmland, with dairying, beef cattle and cropping. The Duck River Butter and Bacon Factory (1904) became the biggest in Tasmania, and Henry Jones IXL (1953, now McCain Foods) is a major vegetable processor. Tasmanian Seafoods is Australia's biggest producer of abalone. By the early 1920s Smithton had outgrown nearby Stanley, and the seat of local government moved there in 1923*"[236]

Existing Heritage Register Sites in or near Smithton include:

- Duck River Butter Factory – HR 0; CRP10178
- House – HR 899
- ANZ Bank – HR 900
- House – HR 901
- Rocklyn – HR ID 902.

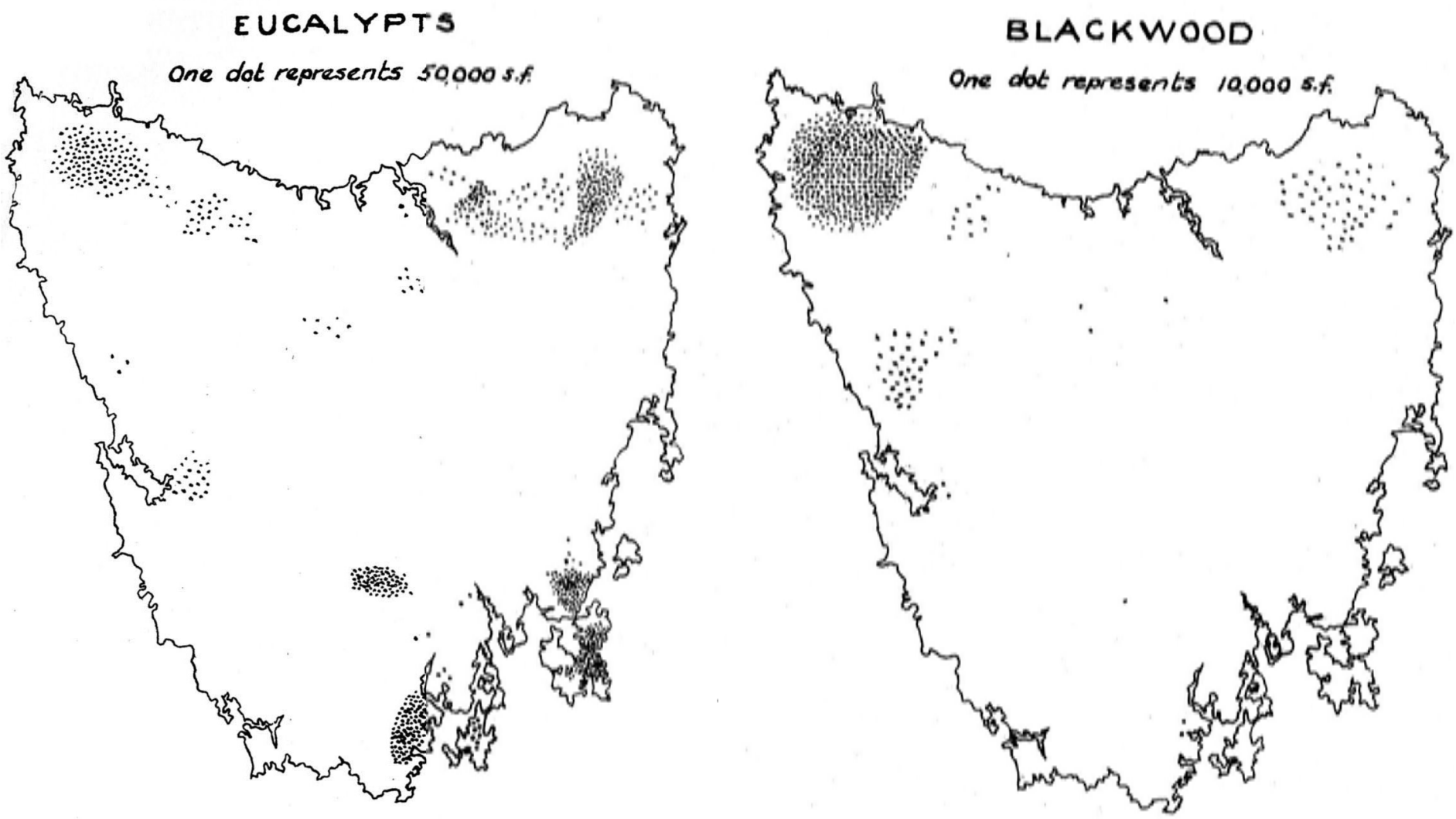
These Heritage Register Sites have been mapped in Figure 29 (and in Figures 57 and 58) and are listed in Table 4. Photos 80 and 81 give impressions of Smithton's heritage. Smithton is now considered to be the center of Circular Head Municipality and has a population of approximately 4000 people. A large timber mill and potato processing plant are major economic drivers for the town.

Submarine Cables from Tasmania to Victoria

During 1936, an undersea telephone cable was established between Tasmania and Victoria, providing telephone communications for Tasmania to mainland Australia and the world. was successfully installed to provide telephone service between Tasmania and mainland Australia, and by extension, the world. The coaxial submarine cable stretched from Stanley via King Island to Apollo Bay in Victoria[237]. Refer to Photos 82 – 84 and to Figure 56. This event was commemorated by Australia Post with a postage stamp, as shown in Figure 56.

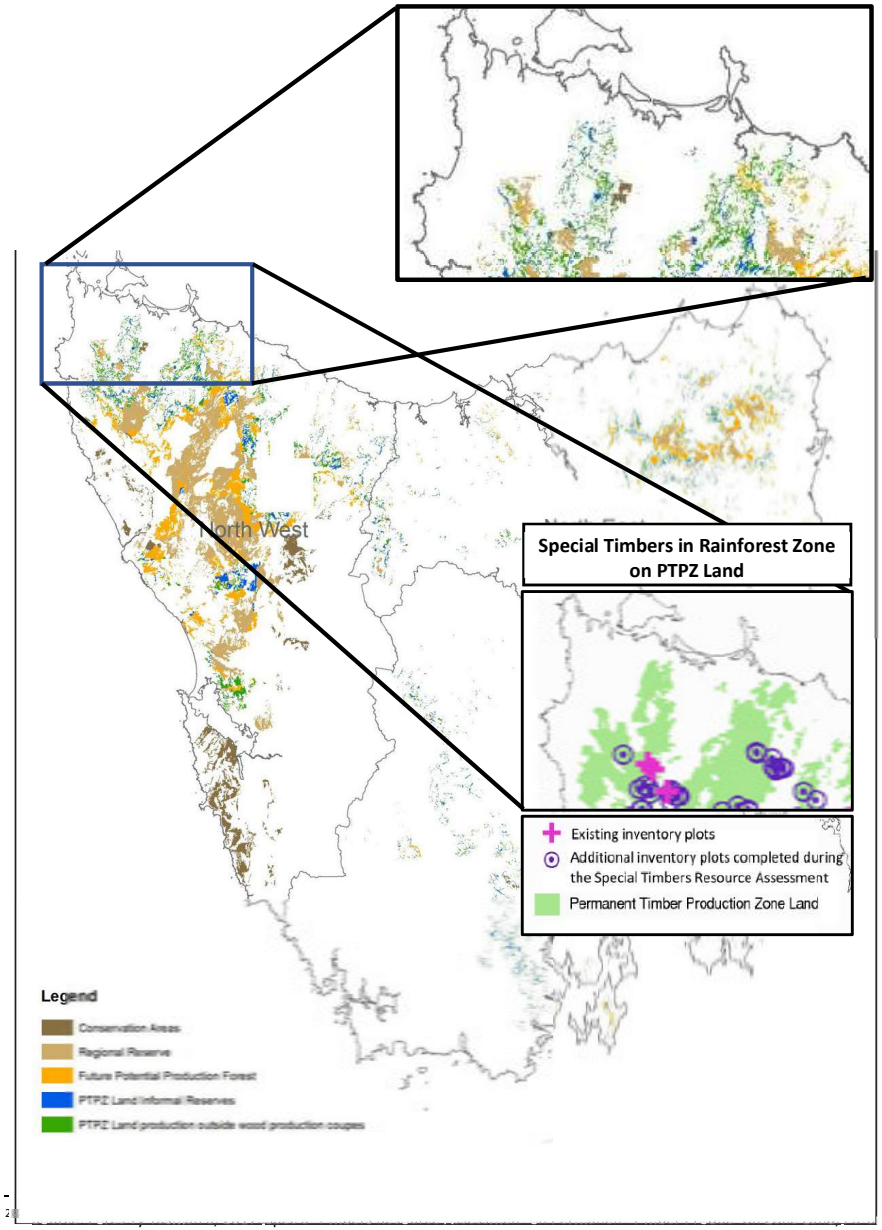
[230] Source: Haygarth, Nic, 2011. *op. cit*., with reference to: Breen, Shayne, 2001. Contested Places: Tasmania's Northern Districts from Ancient Times to 1900, Centre for Tasmanian Historical Studies, Hobart, pp.42–46.
[231] Source: Haygarth, Nic, 2011. *op. cit*.
[232] Great Australian Secret website, Accessed January 2022. Weblink: https://greataustraliansecret.com/tasmania/north-west-tasmania/smithton/. Accessed January 2022.
[233] Haygarth, Nic website. Britton Family History. Weblink: https://nichaygarth.com/index.php/category/britton-family-history/. Accessed January 2022.
[234] Cronin, Bernard, 1920. The Timber Wolves, Hodder & Stoughton, London, 356 pp.
[235] Forestry Tasmania, 2017. Special Timbers Resource Assessment on Permanent Timber Production Zone Land, Future Potential Production Forest Land, Regional Reserves and Conservation Areas: A report to Department of State Growth and Ministerial Advisory Council Special Timbers Subcommittee, 143 pp.
[236] Pink, Kerry,2005. Smithton, Details, in Turnbull, Paul (Ed.), 2005. Companion to Tasmanian History, Centre for Tasmanian Historical Studies at the University of Tasmania. Online version: https://www.utas.edu.au/tasmanian-companion/biogs/E000927b.htm. Accessed January 2022.
[237] National Communications Museum website. Weblink: https://www.ncmuseum.org.au/object/1830-166/. Accessed January 2022.

Figure 54 1926 -1927 Estimated Tasmanian Eucalyptus and Blackwood Timber Resources[238]



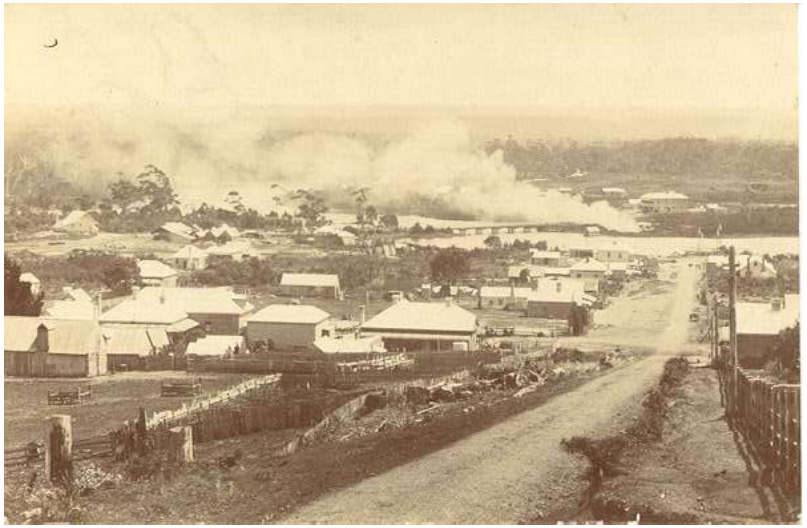
[238] Source: Tasmanian Forestry Department, 1928. Forestry Handbook, from Acting Conservator of Forests. As provided in Haygarth, Nic, 2011. *op. cit*.

Figure 55 Public Land Categories Expected to Contain Special Rainforest Timbers[239]



Potential Production Forest Land, Regional Reserves and Conservation Areas: A report to Department of State Growth and Ministerial Advisory Council Special Timbers Subcommittee, Figures 1 and A1, pp. 7 and 29.

Photo 80 Early Smithton on the Duck River[240]



The former Cable Station complex remains on Green Hills Road today and is listed as a Tasmanian Heritage Register site (H.R. 893). European Cultural

Port Latta Iron Ore Pipeline and Pier

Port Latta was established in 1967, along with an on-site iron ore pellet plant and the construction of an 85 km pipeline built to carry pumped mining slurry from the Savage River Iron Ore mine to the southwest, with the first shipment having been made during 1968. The pipeline was the longest slurry pipeline constructed in the southern hemisphere[241].

Heritage and Historical Development Maps

A geographical summary of the European Cultural Heritage and Historic Development of the SCR and the Stanley Focus Area is provided in Figures 57 and 58.

[240] Photo 80 Credit: Tasmania Library, SLT. Undated postcard of Smithton, in Invasion inThe Companion to Tasmanian History. Centre for Tasmanian Historical Studies, School of History and Classics, University of Tasmania. Weblink: https://www.utas.edu.au/library/companion_to_tasmanian_history/S/Smithton.htm. Accessed January 2022.

[241] Bacon, Carol and Dickens, Greg, 2005. Savage River Iron Ore Deposits, in Turnbull, Paul (Ed.), 2005. *ibid*. Weblink: https://www.utas.edu.au/tasmanian-companion/biogs/E000881b.htm. Accessed January 2022.

Photo 81 Duck River Co-op Butter & Bacon Factory[242]

Photo 82 Current View of Cable Station on Stanley Peninsula[243]

Photo 83 Connection Day Guests on Beach with Cable– 1936[244]

Photo 84 Guarding the Former Cable Station - 1942[245]

Figure 56 Telephone Cable Commemorative Stamp[246]

[242] Photo 81 Credit: LINC Tasmania, eHeritage. This new Duck River Co-op Butter & Bacon Factory and plant at Smithton, Tasmania cost 6,423 pounds. Provided by Circular Head Heritage Center, Object No. CHH_00190. Weblink: https://eheritage.libraries.tas.gov.au/resources/fullimaged6e3.html?ID=CHH_00190&ImageNum=1. Accessed January 2022.

[243] Photo 82 Credit: Bruce Wang, in Australia 247, Explore Tasmania. Weblink: https://australia247.info/explore/tasmania/circular_head_council/stanley/old-cable-station-03-6458-1312.html. Accessed January 2022.

[244] Photo 83 Credit: Meg Eldridge, 1936. The original telecommunications cable which provided the first connections to Tasmania from the mainland of Australia in 1936, with a young Meg in the crowd. In: Stanley Heritage Walk website, About Stanley. Weblink: https://www.stanleyheritagewalk.com.au/en/about/stanley/. Accessed January 2022.

[245] Photo 84 Credit: LINC Tasmania, eHeritage. Guarding The Cable Station at Stanley, Tasmania. Provided by Circular Head Heritage Center, Object No. CHH_01083. Weblink: https://eheritage.libraries.tas.gov.au/resources/detail7169-2.html?ID=CHH_01083. Accessed January 2022.

[246] Source: Wikimedia Commons. Australian postage stamp commemorating the opening of the undersea cable from Tasmania (Stanley) to the mainland (Apollo Bay, Victoria) depicting Amphitrite. Weblink: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Amphitrite_Australiastamp.jpg . Accessed January 2022.

Figure 57 European Cultural Heritage and Historic Development

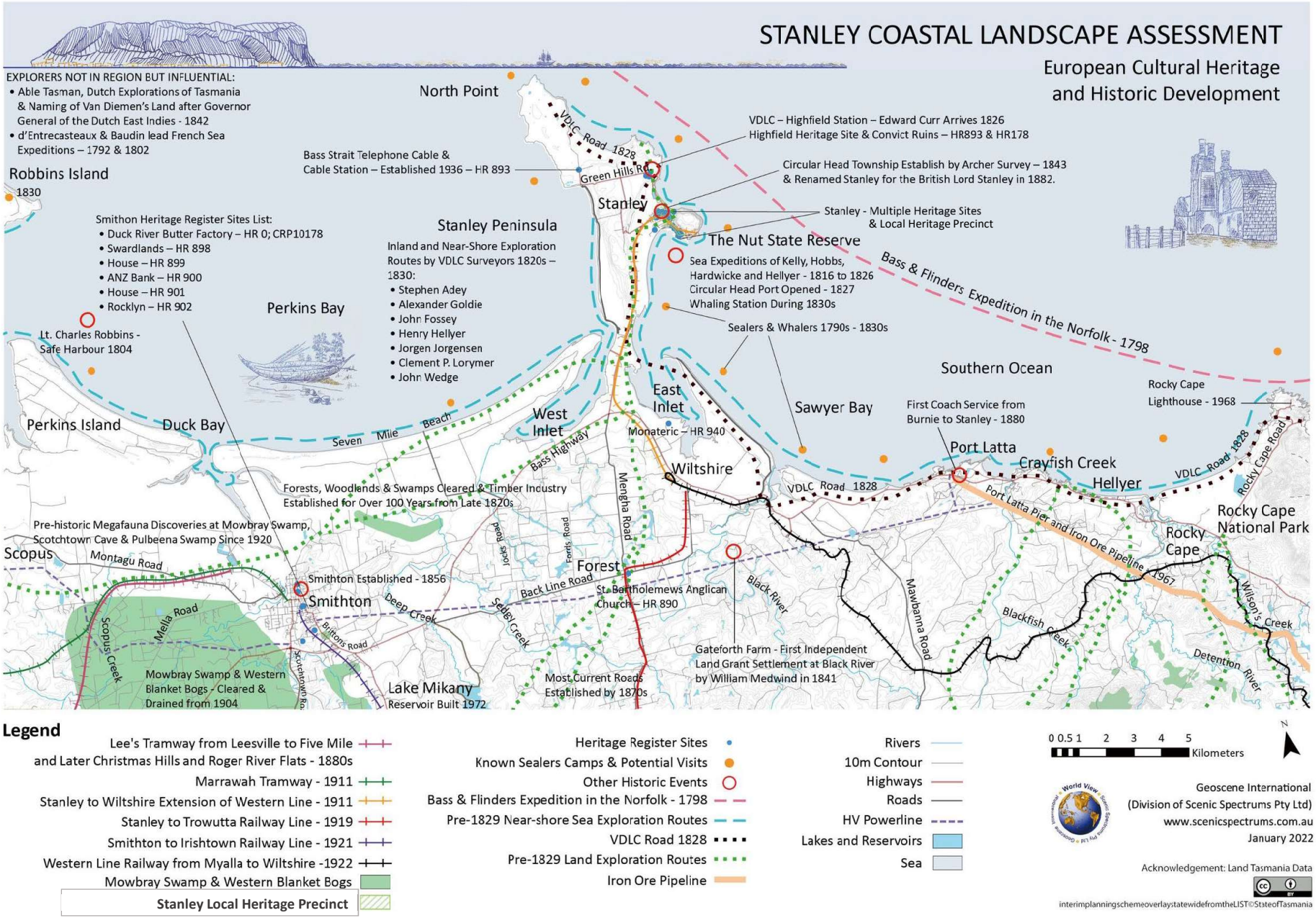
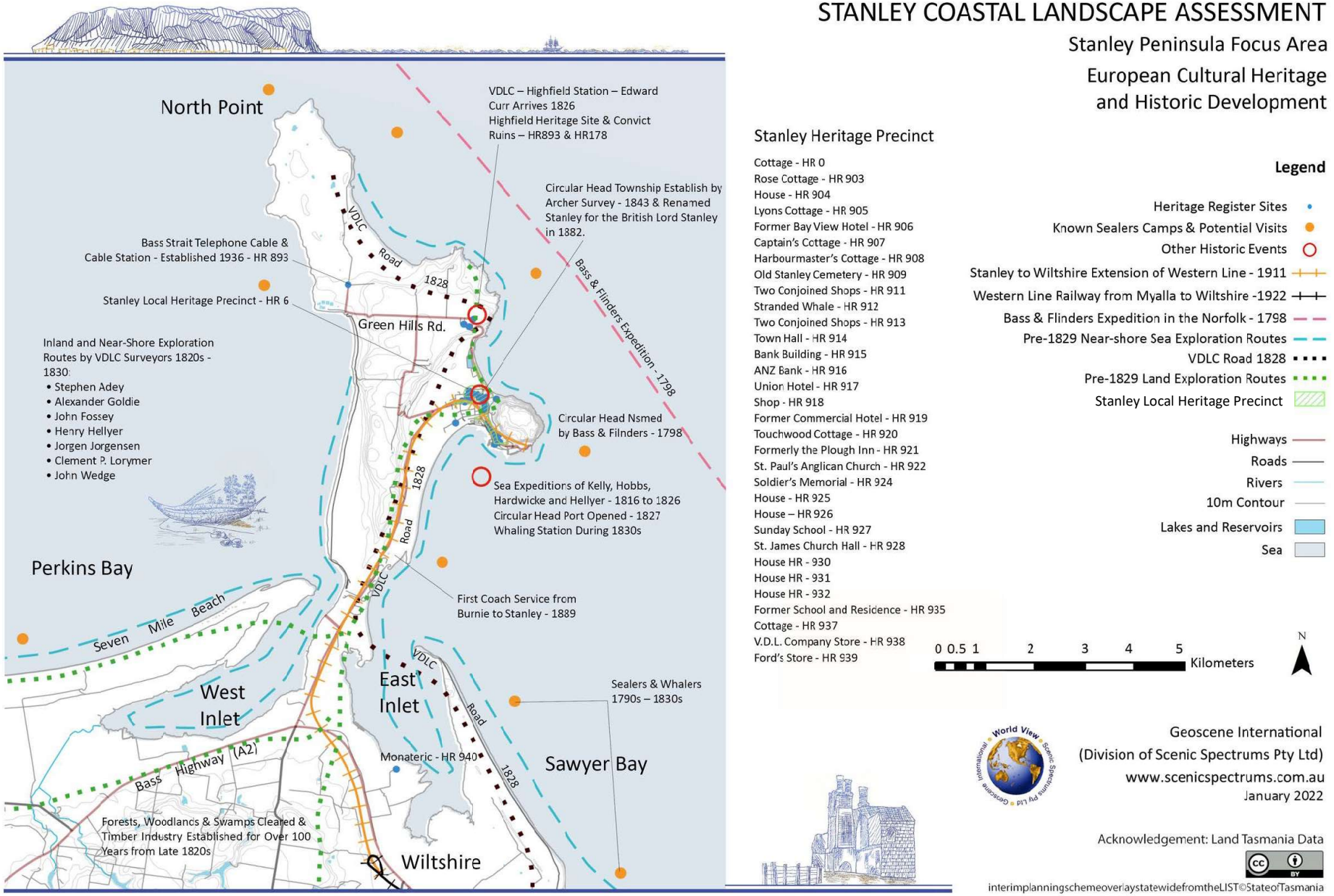


Figure 58 European Cultural Heritage and Historic Development – Stanley Peninsula Focus Area



3 Part B: Scenic and Visual Landscape Assessment

3.1 Applied Methodology

The Part B scenic and visual landscape assessment follows the Scenic Spectrums' Visual Evaluation Model (SS-VEM[247] - refer to Figure 3) as adapted for the Tasmanian Scenic Protection Code (SPC) Assessment Methodology (refer to Figure 4) developed for the Southern Tasmania Councils Authority (STCA)[248], as outlined in the introduction to this report. This includes the following key steps:

1. scenic quality classes associated with landscape character types and landscape setting units;
2. viewer sensitivity levels (relative concerns) regarding scenic qualities associated with potential public viewpoints;
3. viewing distance zones from selected public viewpoints;
4. visual significance zones or scenic value areas associated with a combination of the above factors (1. – 3.);
5. recommended scenic protection areas (SPA1 – High and SPA2 – Moderate);
6. visual performance standards for application in the assessment of future proposed landscape modifications or alterations.

These procedures assess, map, and establish Scenic Value Areas (SVAs or, alternatively, Visual Significance Zones) and Scenic Protection Area (SPAs)s within the context of the Scenic Protection Code of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme. In relation to proposed landscape alterations, the SVAs and SPAs lead to associated Visual Performance Standards (VPS) based on the assessment of Viewpoint Sensitivity Levels (i.e., number of viewers and/or their degrees of scenic concern), Visibility Distance Zones and the Scenic Quality Classes of the landscape. These assessments are couched within the context of regional Landscape Character Types. Scenic Quality may incorporate concepts of Scenic/Cultural Character and of Scenic Integrity.

When considered in relation to potential or proposed alterations to the landscape, the Scenic Value Areas and Visual Performance Standards provide a benchmark for the existing landscape against which the Visual Impact of proposed alterations can be assessed using various visualisation illustrations and for which various Visual Impact Mitigation options can be suggested.

3.2 Scenic Quality Class Assessment

Landscape Character Types and Landscape Setting Units

Landscape Character Types (LCTs) and Landscape Setting Units, as described above in Section 2.1 and mapped in Figures 8 and 9 represent broadscale areas of land with common distinguishing visual characteristics. LCT classification is based on landforms or physiography in combination with major landcover patterns created by combinations of vegetation, water, and land use. These delineations present a refinement of the broader-brush LCTs previously identified by the Forestry Commission Tasmania[249].

Within the Stanley Coastal Region, two LCTs have been identified: the Coastline LCT; and the Plateau and Plains LCT. The boundary between these two LCTs is shown in Figure 9, along with those for a series of 13 Landscape Setting Units (LSUs) within the Coastline LCT and 22 LSUs within the Plateau & Plains LCT. Separate Scenic Quality Frames of Reference (FOR) have been developed for each LCT for the assessment and classification of High, Moderate and Low Scenic Quality Areas. The LSUs provide the physical landscapes and local viewing catchments that are assessed according to these criteria.

Analysis and Assessment of Scenic Quality

The relative Scenic Quality Classes (e.g., High, Moderate and Low) of each LSU has been assessed for the degree of occurrence of the scenically positive landscape feature categories of landform, vegetation, waterform, cultural heritage features, and native wildlife features. Each LSU is also assessed for the degree of occurrence of scenically detracting landscape alterations.

The Frames of Reference for the two LCT, with the individual landscape features and their code numbers detailed in Tables 6 and 8. Each individual positive landscape feature of each LSU is assessed as being one of the following degrees of occurrence, with positive or neutral points being awarded as indicated below.

- Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence: 6 points;
- Dispersed Influence or Moderate Visual Influence: 3 points; and
- Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence: 0 points.

All scenically detracting landscape features of each LSU are assessed as being one of the following degrees of occurrence, with negative or neutral points being awarded as below:

- Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence: -6 points;
- Dispersed Influence or Moderate Visual Influence: -3 points; and
- Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence: 0 points.

The scenic quality criteria applied in Tables 6 and 8 build on those Frames of Reference developed for Tasmania by the Forestry Commission Tasmania[250]. However, the criteria used here adjusts and refines the FCT criteria to better consider urban or cultural landscapes and the influence of different types of landscape features and alterations based on a wide range of scenic and landscape perception research. Some of the previous studies drawn upon in this regard include, for example: Green[251], Nassar[252], Phillips et. al.[253] and Williamson et. al.[254], among many others.

In general, the compilation of research findings show that people respond more positively to landscapes in which natural features predominate over un-natural features or landscape alterations. Special natural features that tend to have highly positive effects on perceived scenic quality include water (e.g., natural rivers, lakes, waterfalls, and the ocean); natural forests, woodlands, and trees; natural rock outcrops and cliffs; landscapes with steeper terrain or greater relative relief (including prominent mountain peaks or coastal headlands, highly dissected river valleys, canyons, and gorges). Vegetation that includes greater native forest, woodland or tree cover in general is usually preferred, particularly in areas where there is a greater diversity of vegetative patterns and forms.

It is well-known that many of Australia's most popular tourist destinations are places where native animals and birds can be observed (e.g., koalas, kangaroos, emus, and various types of water birds and raptor).

[247] Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd, 2005. Scenic Spectrums' Visual Evaluation Model (SS-VEM). Copyright © 2005 by Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd and Dennis N. Williamson.

[248] Inspiring Place and Geoscene International, 2018. Guidelines for Scenic Values Assessment Methodology and Scenic Protection Code. prepared for the Southern Technical Reference Group, Southern Tasmanian Councils Authority, September 2018, 115 pp.

[249] Forestry Commission Tasmania, 1990. A Manual for Forest Landscape Management. Hobart, Tasmania.

[250] Forestry Commission Tasmania, 1990. *op. cit*.

[251] Green, Ray, 2000. "Scenic and Town Character Assessment: A Methodology for Community Involvement" in *Australian Planner* Vol. 37 (1).

[252] Nasar, Jack, 2001. "Images of Cities" in *International Encyclopedia of the Social Behavioural Sciences*. N.J. Smelser and P.B. Baltes (Eds.), pp. 1822-1825. Oxford, UK: Elsevier Science Ltd. Pergamon.

[253] Source: M.R. Phillips, A.M. Edwards, and A.T. Williams, 2010. "An incremental scenic assessment of the Glamorgan Heritage Coast, UK" in *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 176, No. 4, December 2010, pp. 291–303, doi: 10.1111/j.1475-4959.2010.00361.x.

[254] Dennis Williamson and Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd, 2003. Port Phillip Bay Channel Deepening EES Visual Impacts Assessment: Existing Conditions Report. Prepared for the Victorian Channels Authority. Copyright © 2003 by Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd and Dennis N. Williamson – All Rights Reserved.

Table 6 Scenic Quality Class Frames of Reference for the Coastal Landscape Character Type[255]

Landforms	Vegetation	Waterforms	Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations
L1 Coastlines with combinations of irregular edges, islands, embayments and estuaries.	**V1** Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups	**W1** Unusual wave characteristics due to blowholes, sea caves and rock channels.	**C1** Very prominent and extensive visual and historical influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.	**F1** Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	**A1** Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.
L2 Sandy beaches that are either extensive or smaller but stand out visually.	**V2** Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities	**W2** Large 3rd Order + streams, rivers, and estuaries with permanent flow.	**C2** Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.	**F2** Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.	**A2** High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.
L3 Unusual or distinctive coastal formations such as caves, blowholes, sea stacks, sand spits, trombolos, peninsula's, isthmuses, river deltas and inlets, etc.	**V3** Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).	**W3** Moderate to large saltwater or brackish coastal lagoons (or a series of lagoons) and/or seagrass beds.	**C3** Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.		**A3** Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.
L4 Sand dune formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.	**V4** Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).	**W4** Moderate to large and intricate configurations of coastal estuary rivers and streams forming wide alluvial plains, and deltas and distinctive tidal entrances.	C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).		**A4** Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.
L5 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock reefs in or just off the beach or foreshore.	**V5** Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.	**W5** Enclosed coastal inlets.	**C5** Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.		**A5** Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and death trees caused by fluctuating water levels.

[255] Source: Williamson, Dennis N. 2022. Stanley Coastal Landscape Assessment, Table 8.

Table 6 continued: Scenic Quality Class Frames of Reference for the Coastal Landscape Character Type

Landforms	Vegetation	Waterforms	Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations
L6 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops in estuaries.	**V6** Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.	**W6** Moderate to large freshwater lakes and ponds located inland from ocean shorelines but within the coastal zone			**A6** Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.
L7 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops on coastal hills, plateau, or mountain sides/tops.					**A7** Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.
L8 Visually distinctive headlands with highly dissected or steep slopes with rocky cliffs.					**A8** Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.
L9 Hills, mountain peaks, ridges, volcanic cones, or plateau formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.					**A9** Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.
					A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.
					A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)
					A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.

Cultural landscapes that reflect a high influence of heritage buildings and structures (e.g., buildings, fences or rock walls, farm outbuildings, etc.), special appearing agricultural patterns and features (e.g., areas with distinct patchwork patterned fields, tree rows along fence lines, hedges, fields with seasonal flowers, etc.) and indigenous landscape features or artifacts that contain or convey stories about past landscapes and people.

The detailed results of the scenic quality assessment for each LSU are provided in Appendix 3. Table 8 shows the overall results for the Coastal LCT LSUs. The relative occurrence of positive and negative features and the overall scenic quality scores for each LSU are shown in relation to the mean scenic quality score and the standard deviations in Figures 59 and 60.

The Scenic Quality Classes for LSUs of the Stanley Peninsula Focus Area include the following LSUs and their assessed Scenic Quality Class, listed from north to south and east to west:

- LSU C5 Peninsula East: High Scenic Quality Class
- LSU C4 Peninsula West: Moderate Scenic Quality Class
- LSU C6 East Isthmus: Low Scenic Quality Class
- LSU C3 West Isthmus: Low Scenic Quality Class
- LSU C7 East Inlet: Very High Scenic Quality Class
- LSU C2 West Inlet: High Scenic Quality Class.

Photos 85 – 94 illustrate the landscapes of the above LSUs. These photos were taken during March 2022 when the paddock grasses were dried out and brown in appearance.

Table 8 shows the overall results for the Plateau & Plains LCT LSUs.

The relative occurrence of positive and negative features and the overall scenic quality scores for each LSU are shown in relation to the mean scenic quality score and the standard deviations in Figures 61 and 62.

The mapped results of the Overall Scenic Quality Class Assessment for the region and for the focus area are shown in Figures 63 and 64.

Discussion of the Scenic Quality Assessment Findings

As indicated above, the reason for delineating different Landscape Character Types is to recognise that landscapes with different basic visual and scenic characteristics cannot easily or fairly be assessed for their scenic quality by the same set of criteria. Some features are more present and stand out more in some LCTs than in others. For this reason, Table 6, and Table 7 present different scenic quality criteria for the Coastal LCT to those of the Plateau & Plains LCT, although they may have some features and landscape alteration types in common.

In comparing the findings of Table 8 and Table 9, the 13 LSUs in the Coastal LCT tended to have a very different range of scenic quality scores and many of the LSUs had much higher total scenic quality scores than those for the 22 LSUs of the Plateau & Plains LCT. In general, this is probably because the coastal landscapes tend to contain more different types of scenically positive features (28) of high scenic quality than do the inland LSUs of the Plateau & Plains LCT (22). However, 12 scenically detracting landscape features can occur in LSUs of both LCTs.

Table 7 Scenic Quality Class Frames of Reference for the Plateau & Plains Landscape Character Type[256]

Landforms	Vegetation	Waterforms	Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations
L1 Isolated peaks and peaks with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.	V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups	**W1** Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.	**C1** Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.	**F1** Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	**A1** Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.	**V2** Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities	**W2** Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers	**C2** Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.	**F2** Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.	**A2** High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.	**V3** Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).	**W3** Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.	**C3** Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.		**A3** Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.	**V4** Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).		**C4** Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).		**A4** Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.	**V5** Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.				**A5** Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and death trees caused by fluctuating water levels.

[256] Source: Williamson, Dennis N. 2022. Stanley Coastal Landscape Assessment, Table 9.

Table 7 continued: Scenic Quality Class Frames of Reference for the Plateau & Plains Landscape Character Type

Landforms	Vegetation	Waterforms	Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils	**V6** Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.				**A6** Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.
					A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.
					A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.
					A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.
					A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.
					A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)
					A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.

The total scenic quality scores ranged from 6 to 78 for the Coastal LSUs, while scores for the Plateau & Plains LSUs ranged from a -12 to 51. This is a similar range of scores but with lower absolute scores for the Plateau & Plains LSUs. Part of the reason for this is that the degree of occurrence and visual influence of landscape alterations is much greater in the inland LSUs than in the coastal LSUs, leading to more points being deducted from those scores.

The relative occurrence and extensiveness of positive and negative landscape features for each LSU are recorded in the graphs of Figures 59 and 60 for the Coastal LSUs and of Figures 61 and 62 for the Plateau & Plains LSUs. The detailed assessments are provided in Appendix 3.

It has been determined that the LSUs from the two different LCTs should not be assessed on the same basis, which could be akin to comparing apples with oranges. However, to provide some useful relative comparison and a common benchmark, the mean scenic quality scores and the standard deviations from the mean scores were calculated for the group of Coastal LSUs and for the group of Plateau & Plains LSUs. These mean scores and standard deviations are shown on the graphs of Figures 59 - 62 for the LSUs of the two LCTs assessed.

Figures 63 and 64 show the Overall Scenic Quality Class assessment maps for LSUs of the Coastal LCT and the Plateau & Plains LCT in relation to their mean scores and the standard deviations. By using those quantitative measures, the assessment of relative scenic quality classes has been standardised to a common benchmark for LSUs of both LCTs as follows:

- Low Scenic Quality Class - LSUs with total scores below the lower standard deviation;
- Moderate Scenic Quality Class – LSUs with total scores between the lower standard deviation and the mean score;
- High Scenic Quality Class – LSUs with total scores between the mean score and the higher standard deviation; and
- Very High Scenic Quality Class – LSUs with total scores greater than the higher standard deviation.

The outcome of this is displayed on the maps in Figures 63 and 64 resulting in the scenic quality classifications of LSUs summarised in Table 10.

Table 8 Scenic Quality Assessment Results for Coastal Landscape Character Type LSUs[257]

Landscape Setting Units	Positive Features Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence	Positive Features Dispersed Influence or Moderate Visual Influence	Negative Features Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence	Negative Features Disbursed or Moderate Visual Influence	Total Scenic Quality Score	Scenic Quality Class
C1 Duck Bay	60	6	6	3	57	High
C2 West Inlet	51	12	0	9	54	High
C3 West Isthmus	6	15	6	9	6	Low[258]
C4 Peninsula West	36	18	6	12	36	Moderate[259]
C5 Peninsula East	78	9	12	18	57	High
C6 East Isthmus	6	21	6	12	9	Low
C7 East Inlet	84	15	15	3	78	Very High
C8 Peggs Beach/ Black River Estuary	72	6	6	6	66	High[260]
C9 Brickmakers Bay	48	6	30	9	15	Low
C10 Crayfish Bay	48	15	24	6	33	Moderate
C11 Hellyer	48	18	24	12	30	Moderate
C12 Rocky Cape West	96	12	18	18	72	Very High[261]
C13 Rocky Cape East	60	6	0	3	63	High
Maximum Score	96	21	30	18	78	
Minimum Score	6	6	0	3	6	
Mean Score					44.31	
Standard Deviation					23.39	

[257] Source: Williamson, Dennis N. 2022. Stanley Coastal Landscape Assessment, Table 9.
[258] Low Scenic Quality Class = below a score of 20.92 (I.e., below the low standard deviation level).
[259] Moderate Scenic Quality Class = between the mean score of 44.31 and the lower standard deviation of 20.92.
[260] High Scenic Quality Class -= between the mean score of 44.31 and the high standard deviation of 67.70.
[261] Very High Scenic Quality Class = above a score of 67.70 (i.e., above the high standard deviation level).

Figure 59 Coastal LSU Positive and Negative Landscape Features with Standard Deviations

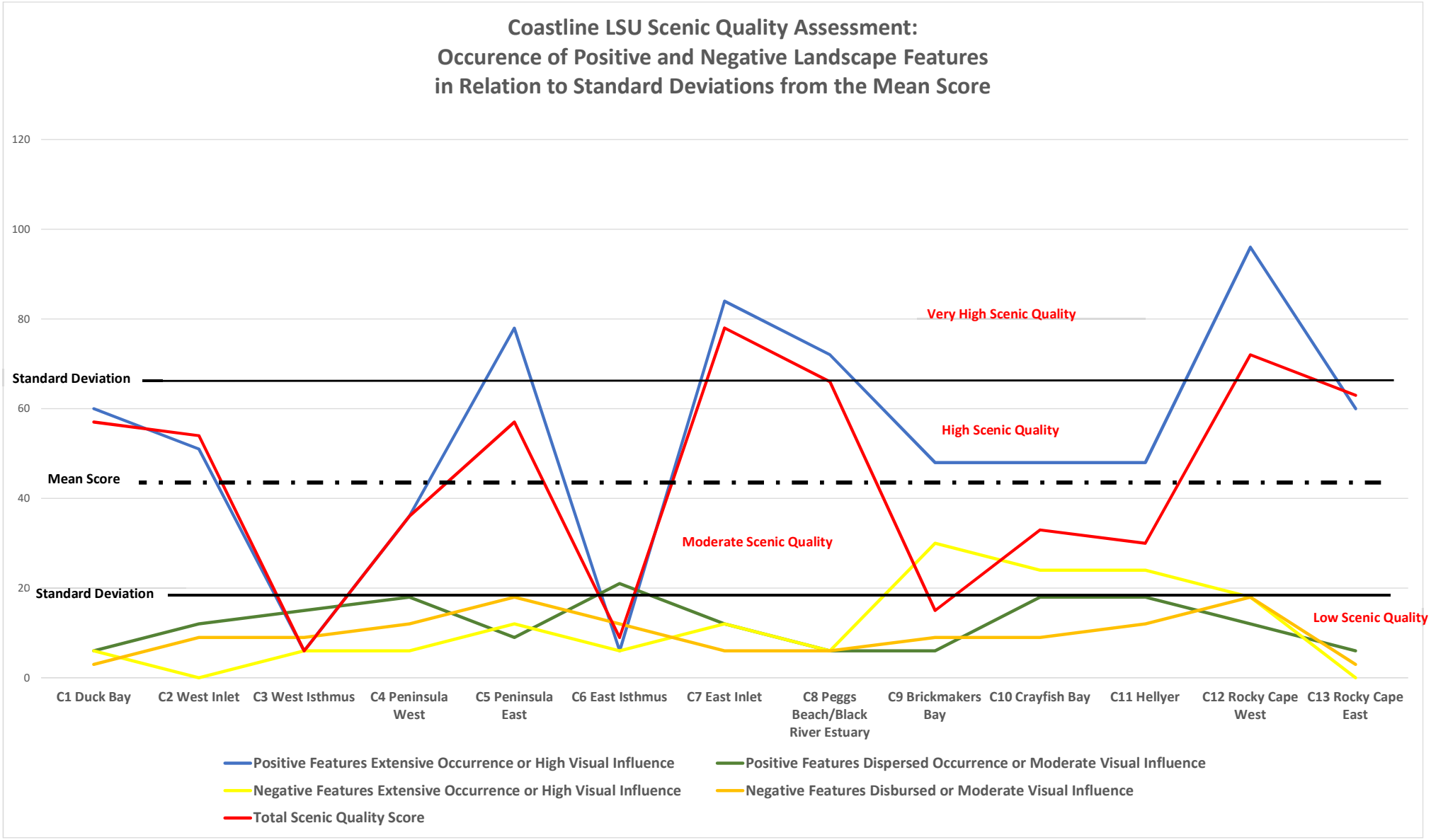


Figure 60 Total Scenic Quality Scores for Coastal LSUs Relative to Standard Deviations

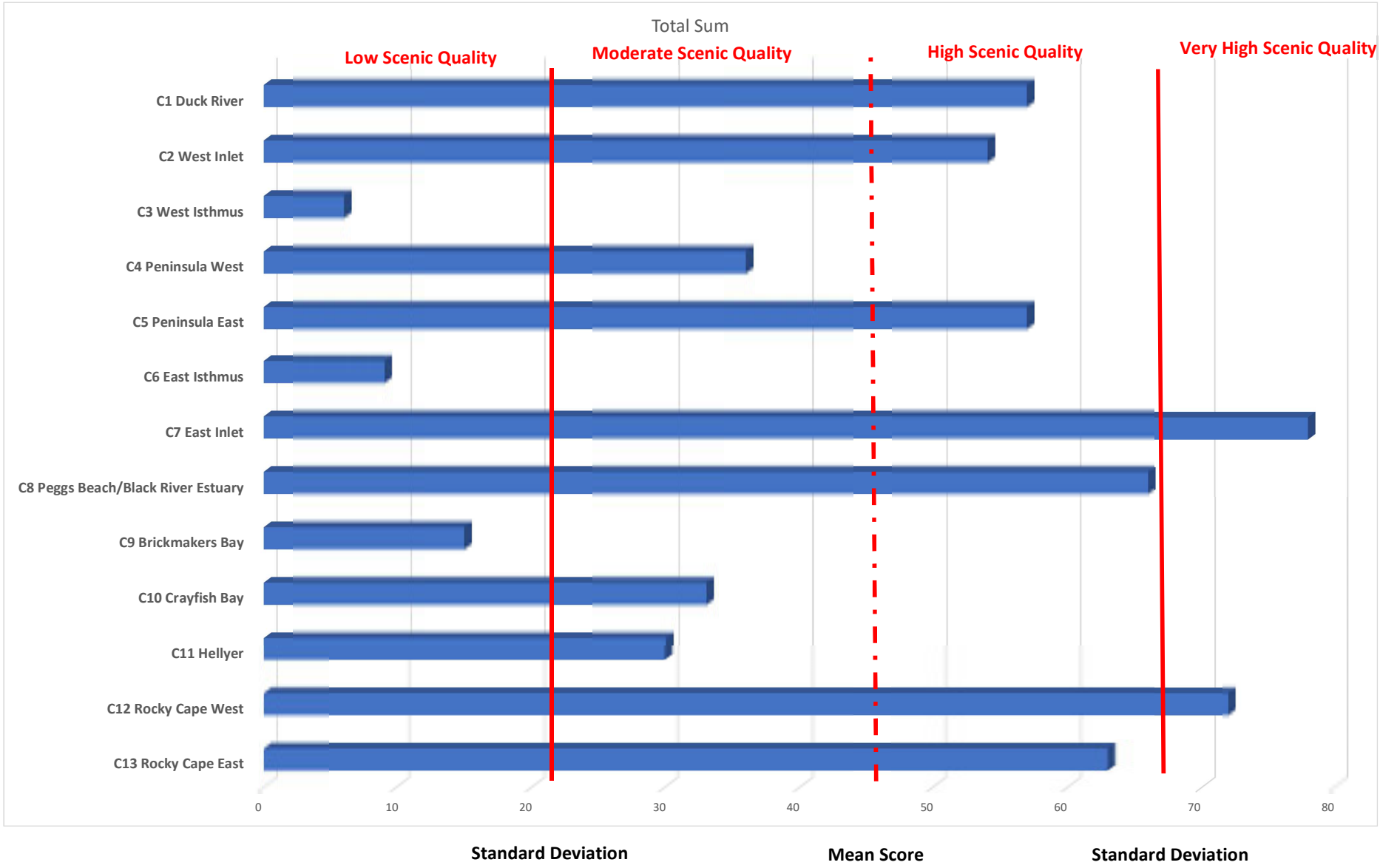


Photo 85 The Nut and Stanley Township – Viewed from Stanley Highway at Trethewies Lookout

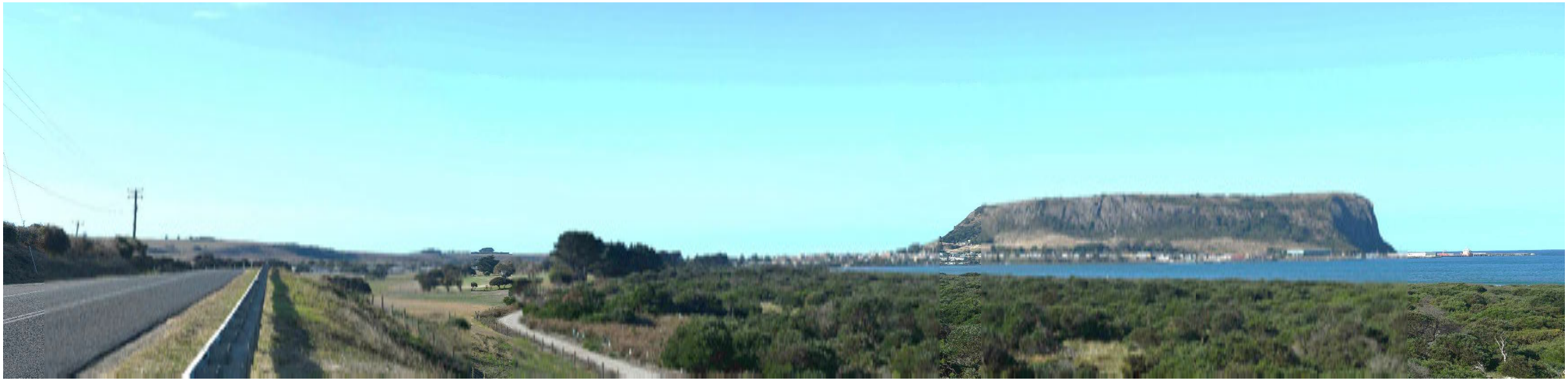


Photo 86 Stanley, Green Hills, Western Plains, North Point and Hummock Island in Distance – Viewed from The Nut

Photo 87 Highfield Headland and Bulls Rock – Viewed from The Nut

Photo 88 Western Plains and North Point – Viewed from Jimmy's Lookout on Green Hills

Photo 89 Sawyer Bay, East Inlet, Stanley Isthmus, West Inlet, Green Hills and Perkins Bay – Viewed from the Nut

Photo 90 Western Inlet, Western Plains, Green Hills and The Nut – Viewed from Lawn Cemetery

Photo 91 Seven Mile Beach with Western Inlet Dunes (Right), Green Hills with the Nut Behind, and North Point (Left)

Photo 92 West Inlet with Green Hills (Right) and North Point (Center)

Photo 93 East Inlet's Eastern Estuary

Photo 94 Western Shores of the Black River and the Eastern Flank of the Green Hills and The Nut

Table 9 Scenic Quality Assessment Results for Plateau & Plains Landscape Character Type LSUs

Plateau & Plains Landscape Setting Units	Positive Features Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)	Positive Features Dispersed Influence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)	Negative Features Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)	Negative Features Dispersed Influence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)	Total Scenic Quality Score	Scenic Quality Class
P1 Scopus Plains	12	15	18	6	3	Moderate
P2 Mella West	12	6	0	3	15	Moderate
P3 Broadmeadows	18	12	30	12	-12	Low[262]
P4 Smithton Basin	30	21	24	12	15	Moderate[263]
P5 Scotchtown Plateau	36	15	36	9	6	Moderate
P6 Briant Hill Plains	18	24	18	6	18	High[264]
P7 Lake Mikany	36	18	6	18	30	High[265]
P8 Mengha Plateau	24	15	12	15	12	Moderate
P9 Forest Plateau	24	18	18	9	15	Moderate
P10 Wiltshire Plain	0	18	12	9	-3	Low
P11 Lower Black River	18	21	18	6	15	Moderate
P12 Ferry Bridge Plateau	18	24	18	9	15	Moderate
P13 Dip River Hills	18	21	6	9	24	High
P14 Corner Road Plateau	12	27	12	3	24	High
P15 Medwin Hills	6	30	24	9	3	Low
P16 Crayfish Plateau	6	15	18	9	-6	Low
P17 Crayfish Forest	24	12	6	6	24	High
P18 Blackfish Plateau	24	21	18	3	24	High
P19 Myhill Rise	42	18	0	15	45	Very High
P20 Detention Hills	24	18	18	9	15	Moderate
P21 Shakespeare Hills	48	18	6	9	51	Very High
P22 Montumana Lakes	36	24	24	3	33	Very High
Mean Score					16.64	31.55
Standard Deviation					14.91	1.73

[262] Low Scenic Quality Class = below a score of 1.73 (I.e., below the low standard deviation level).
[263] Moderate Scenic Quality Class = between the mean score of 16.64 and the low standard deviation level of 1.73.
[264] High Scenic Quality Class -= between the mean score of 16.64 and the high standard deviation of 31.55.
[265] Very High Scenic Quality Class = above a score of 31.55 (i.e., above the high standard deviation level).

Figure 61 Plateau and Plains LSU Positive and Negative Landscape Features with Standard Deviations

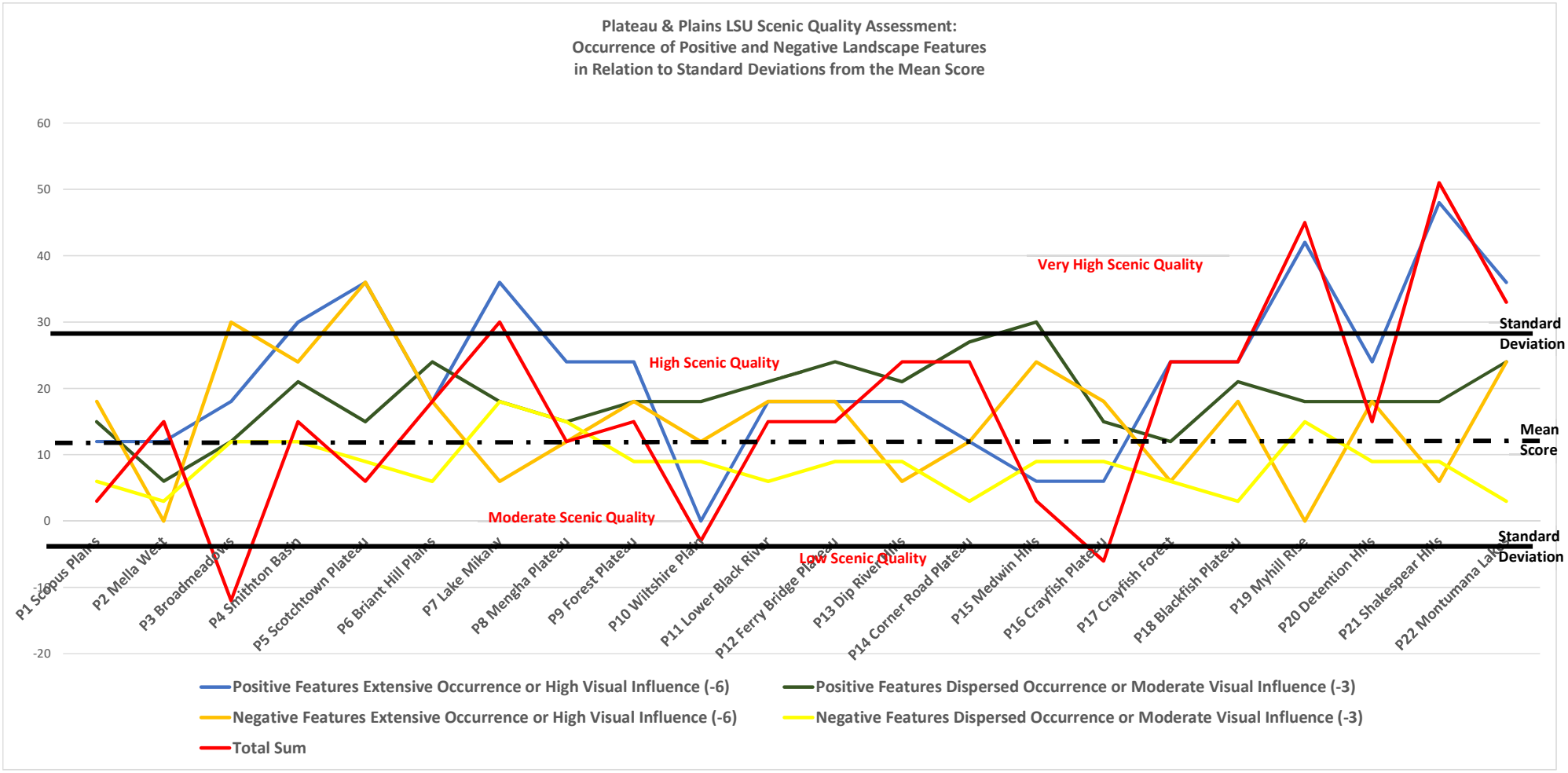


Figure 62 Total Scenic Quality Scores for Plateau and Plains LSUs Relative to Standard Deviations

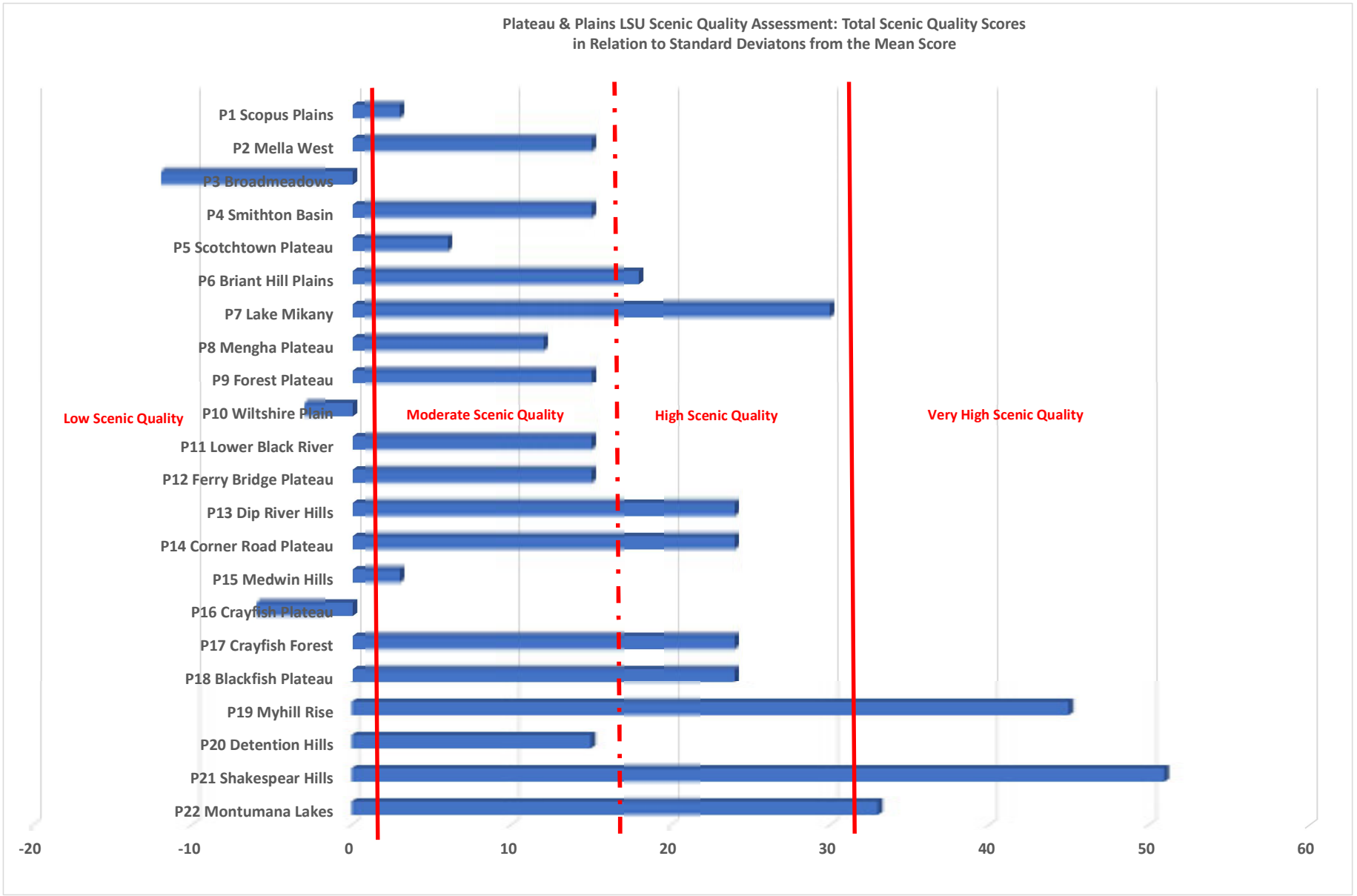
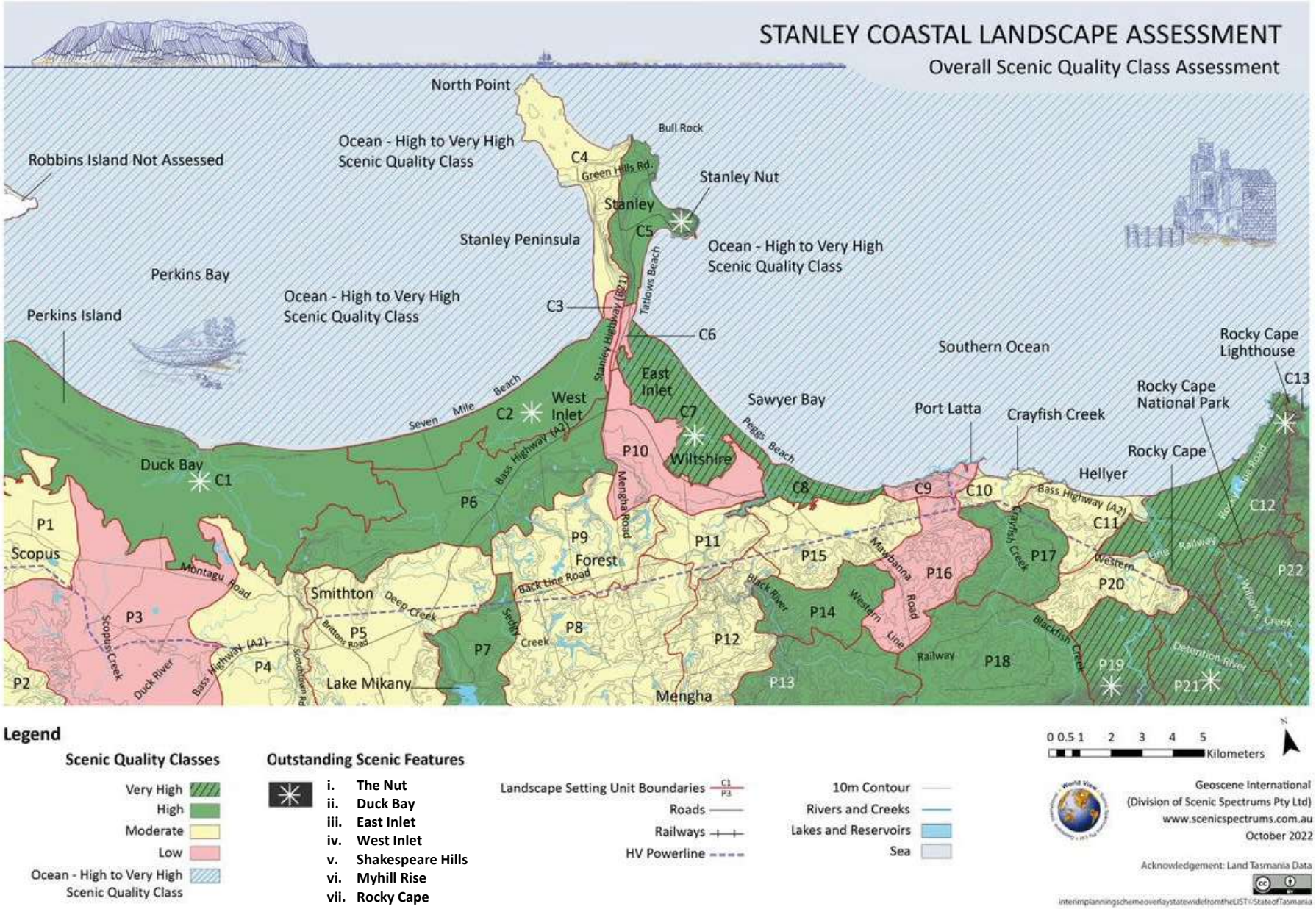


Figure 63 Overall Scenic Quality Class Assessment of the Region [266]



[266] Note: Regarding LSU P13 Dip River Hills, although forest or plantation logging areas are the only extensive landscape alterations, they negatively impact most of the LSU and the total Scenic Quality Class score may require further consideration.

Figure 64 Overall Scenic Quality Classe Assessment of the Focus Area

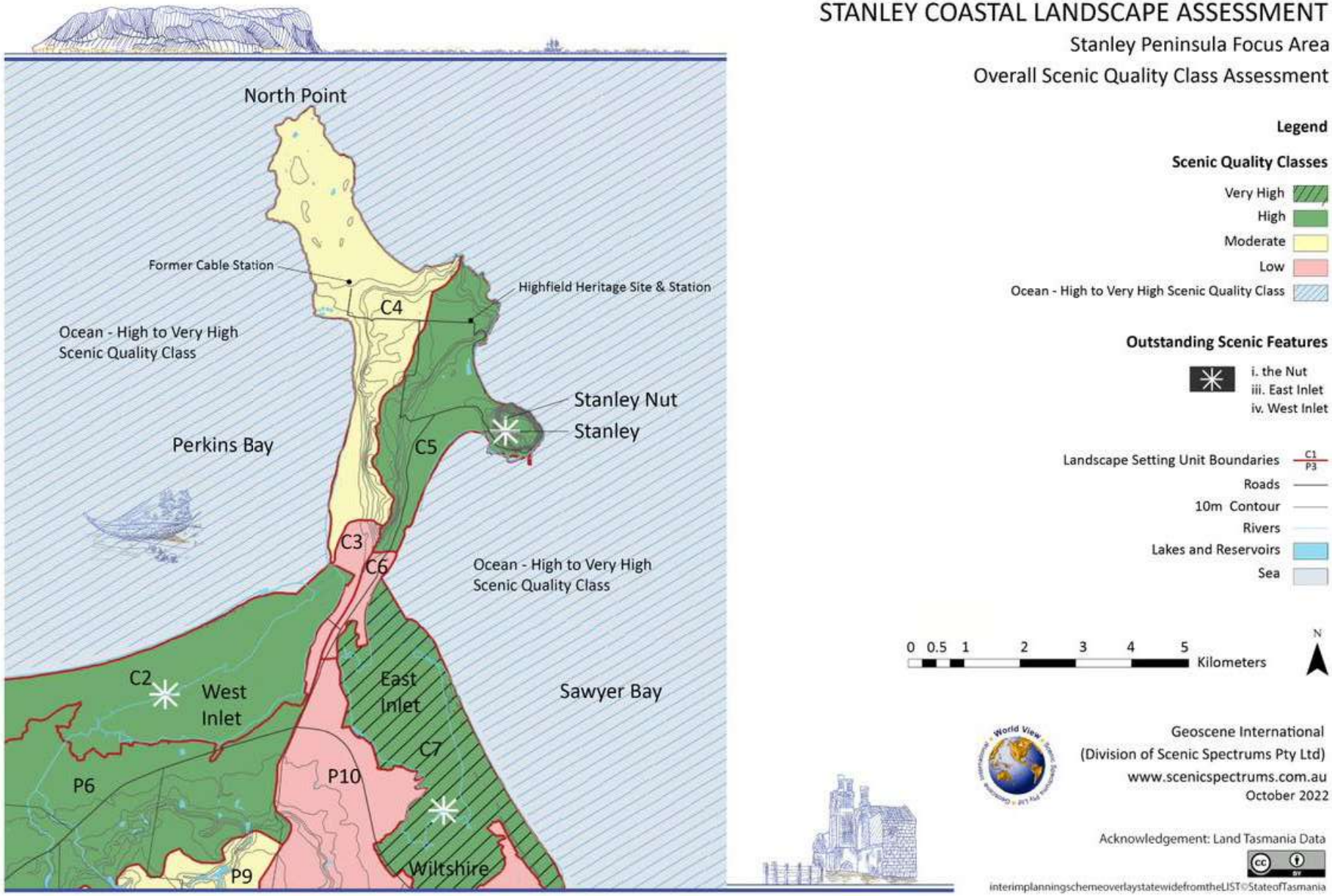


Table 10 LSUs by Overall Scenic Quality Classes

Overall Scenic Quality Class	Landscape Setting Units	
	Coastal LCT	Plateau & Plains LCT
Very High	C7 – East Inlet C12 – Rocky Cape West	P19 – Myhill Rise P21 – Shakespeare Hills P22 – Montumana Lakes
High	C1 – Duck Bay C2 – West Inlet C5 – Peninsula East C8 – Peggs Beach/Black River Estuary C13 – Rocky Cape East	P6 – Briant Hills P7 – Lake Mikany P13 – Dip River Hills[267] P14 – Corner Road Plateau P17 – Crayfish Forest P18 – Blackfish Plateau
Moderate	C4 – Peninsula West C10 – Crayfish Bay C11 – Hellyer	P1 – Scopus Plains P2 – Mella West P4 – Smithton Basin P5 – Scotchtown Plateau P8 – Mengha Plateau P9 – Forest Plateau P11 – Lower Black River P12 – Ferry Bridge Plateau P15 – Medwin Hills P20 – Detention Hills
Low	C3 – West Isthmus C6 – East Isthmus C9 – Brickmakers Bay	P3 – Broadmeadows P10 – Wiltshire Plains P16 – Crayfish Plateau

To assure that key features and areas of outstanding scenic quality and visual influence within the regional landscape are not lost in the LSU rating process, the following Outstanding Scenic Features have been identified in Figure 63:

- Duck Bay (in LSU C1 – Duck Bay)
- West Inlet (in LSU C2 – West Inlet
- the Nut (in LSU C5 – Peninsula East)
- Stanley Local Heritage Precinct (in LSU C5 – Peninsula East)
- East Inlet (in LSU C7 – East Inlet)
- Myhill Plateau and Hook Creek Gorge (in LSU P19 – Myhill Rise)
- Shakespeare Plateau (in LSU P21 – Shakespeare Hills)
- Rocky Cape Headland and Plateau (in LSU C11 – Rocky Cape).

The scenic quality assessment has been carried out in as objective and transparent a manner as possible based on our initial desktop analysis of the satellite imagery and photos gathered from the internet. However, this assessment will be reviewed through field visits and potential consultations with the community, which may lead to some adjustments made in the Final Report.

Taken in context, scenic quality is only one of the factors considered in the assessment of Scenic Value Areas (SVAs), which represent a more comprehensive evaluation of visual landscape significance, as presented in Section 3.5.

[267] Note: Regarding LSU P13 Dip River Hills, although forest or plantation logging areas are the only extensive landscape alterations, they negatively impact most of the LSU and the total Scenic Quality Class score may require further consideration.

Scenic quality and overall scenic values are also not the only landscape values of concern, as is evidenced by the various other natural and cultural landscape factors assessed in Part A of this report.

3.3 Viewpoint Sensitivity Levels

In addition to the scenic quality of the landscape, a visual resource assessment must also consider those viewpoints from which the landscape is viewed and what can be seen from those viewpoints. This section covers the first of these two issues.

Three Viewpoint Sensitivity Levels have been inventoried:

- Level 1: Viewpoints with High to Moderate Viewer Numbers who are likely to have High to Very High Scenic Concerns and Expectations;
- Level 2: Viewpoints with Moderate Viewer Numbers who are likely to have Moderate to High Scenic Concerns and Expectations; and
- Level 3: Viewpoints with Low Viewer Numbers who are likely to have Low to Moderate Scenic Concerns and Expectations

Categories of viewpoints include:

- Travel Routes (land and sea);
- Key Residential Areas (assumed high visual sensitivity levels);
- Tourism and Recreation Attractions/Facilities;
- Tourism Accommodation Facilities; and
- Heritage Register Sites and Other Historic Sites/Precincts.

Viewer Sensitivity Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 viewpoints inventoried are listed in Tables 11 – 13 and mapped in Figure 65.

3.4 Viewpoint Sensitivity Level - Visibility Distance Zones

Visibility Distance Ranges are mapped for all designated Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 travel routes and use areas.

The visibility analysis has been based on a terrain-only GIS viewshed analysis (i.e., using 10 m contours without consideration of vegetative screening, given the mutability of this factor due to timber harvests, bushfires, etc.).

Eight Visibility Distance Zones are analysed, as indicated in Table 14.

Along with alteration size, distance of view has a direct bearing on the relative visual magnitude (size) of landscape alterations. Using the '*Rules of Combination*' approach, the criteria for Viewer Sensitivity Levels and Visibility Distance Zones may be adjusted as required. However, the criteria recommended have been developed and tested in a wide range of Australian case studies over the past 20 years and have been found to work well.

Visibility Distance Zones from Viewpoint Sensitivity Level 1, 2 and 3 viewpoints are displayed in Figures 66, 67 and 68. As the same parcel of land may potentially be seen from multiple viewpoints of different Viewpoint Sensitivity Levels, priorities have been set for which Sensitivity Level - Distance Zone should have priority for the analysis of Scenic Value Area. This prioritisation is presented in Table 15. The outcome of applying this prioritisation is a Composite Viewpoint Sensitivity Level – Visibility Distance Zone map, as presented in Figure 69.

Table 11 Viewpoints Classified in Viewer Sensitivity Level 1

Viewpoint Sensitivity Level[268]	Description of Sensitivity	Travel Routes & Key Residential Areas	Tourism/Recreation Attractions/ Facilities/Accommodation	Heritage Register and Other Historic Sites (Stanley Vicinity)	Heritage Register and Other Historic Sites (Stanley Vicinity, Smithton and Other)
LEVEL 1 (High)	**High to Moderate Viewer Numbers with High to Very High Scenic Concerns & Expectations**	**Travel Routes** ▪ Bass Highway (A2) ▪ Stanley Highway (B21) ▪ Wharf Road (B21) (Stanley) ▪ Rocky Cape Road (C227e) ▪ Stanley to Smithton Sea Route & Seal Tour Route ▪ 1 km Offshore Recreational Boating Route (Representative) ▪ 3 km Offshore Recreational Boating Route (Representative) **Townships/Key Residential Areas** ▪ Stanley Township (Representative Viewpoints - RVPs) ▪ Smithton Township (Britton's Road, Goldie Road, Nelson Street [C215], Smith Street, and Montagu Road, as mapped)	▪ Black River Boat Launch ▪ Black River Campground ▪ Bull Rock (Island north of Stanley) ▪ Briant Hill Lookout ▪ Crayfish Creek Beach ▪ Godfrey's Beach Penguin Lookout ▪ Edgecumbe Beach ▪ Hellyer Point ▪ Hellyer Town Beach ▪ Jimmy Lane Memorial Lookout ▪ Little Peggs Beach Campground ▪ Marine Park ▪ Rocky Cape Lighthouse (Rocky Cape N.P.) ▪ Seven Mile Walk and Horse-Riding Route (also called Anthony's Beach) ▪ Spicers Lookout (Rocky Cape N.P.) ▪ Stanley West Beach Walk ▪ Stanley Visitor's Center ▪ Tatlows Beach Walk ▪ The Nut Chairlift ▪ The Nut Summit Circuit Walking Track ▪ Tier Hill Lookout ▪ Tinkers Lookout ▪ Trethewies Lookout ▪ West Inlet Conservation Area (ID 50156 NCA Act – PWS: Access Road and Shoreline Overlook) **Tourism and Holiday Accommodation Sites** ▪ Anthony's at Highfield ▪ Beachscape ▪ Gateforth Cottages ▪ Horizon Deluxe Apartments ▪ Ship Inn Stanley ▪ Stanley Lakeside Beach Cabins ▪ Stanley Lakeside Beach Spa ▪ Stanley Seaview Inn	▪ Cottage - HR 0 ▪ House and Convict Barracks - HR 178 ▪ Highfield Heritage Site & Station - HR 892; PWS 50215 ▪ Former Cable Station - HR 893 ▪ House – HR 899 ▪ Rose Cottage – HR 903 ▪ House – HR 904 ▪ Lyons Cottage - HR 905 ▪ Former Bay View Hotel HR 906 ▪ Captain's Cottage - HR 907 ▪ Harbourmaster's Cottage – HR 908 ▪ Old Stanley Cemetery HR 909 ▪ Two Conjoined Shops - HR 911 ▪ Stranded Whale – HR 912 ▪ Two Conjoined Shops - HR 913 ▪ Town Hall – HR 914 ▪ Bank Building – HR 915 ▪ ANZ Bank – HR 916 ▪ Union Hotel - HR 917 ▪ Shop – HR 918 ▪ Former Commercial Hotel – HR 919 ▪ Touchwood Cottage – HR 920 ▪ Formerly the Plough Inn – HR 921 ▪ St. Paul's Anglican Church – HR ID 922 ▪ Soldier's Memorial HR 924 ▪ House - HR 925 ▪ House – HR 926	▪ St. James Presbyterian Church and Sunday School - HR 927 ▪ St. James Church Hall - HR 928 ▪ House HR ID 930 ▪ House HR 931 ▪ House - HR 932 ▪ Former Church of England Rectory - HR 934 ▪ Former School and Residence – HR 935 ▪ Cottage – HR 937 ▪ V.D.L. Company Store – HR 938 ▪ Ford's Store – HR 939 ▪ Lyons Cottage Historic Site – PWS 50218 ▪ Stanley Local Heritage Precinct (Local Historical Heritage Code 6; Circular Head LPS – Representative Viewpoints) **Smithton Area** ▪ Duck River Butter Factory – HR 0; CRP10178 ▪ Swardlands – HR 898 ▪ ANZ Bank – HR 900 ▪ House – HR 901 ▪ Rocklyn – HR ID 902 **Other Areas** ▪ St. Bartholemews Anglican Church – HR 890 ▪ Monateric – HR 940

[268] Source: Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd, adapted from Williamson, Dennis and Calder, Stuart, 1979. Visual Resource Management of Victoria's Forests: A New Concept for Australia.

Table 12 Viewpoints Classified in Viewer Sensitivity Level 2

Viewpoint Sensitivity Level[269]	Description of Sensitivity	Travel Routes & Key Residential Areas
LEVEL 2 (High)	**Moderate Viewer Numbers with Moderate to High Scenic Concerns & Expectations**	**Travel Routes** ▪ Grooms Road (B22) ▪ Mengha Road (C219) ▪ Montagu Road (C215) ▪ Scotchtown Road (C217) ▪ South Road (C219) ▪ Johns Hill Road (C220) ▪ Back Line Road (C221) ▪ Mawbanna Road (C225 ▪ Fords Road ▪ Jocks Road ▪ Mella Road ▪ Brittons Road ▪ West Inlet Track **Townships/Key Residential Areas** ▪ Rural Residences within Approximately 5 km of the Stanley Nut

Table 13 Viewpoints Classified in Viewer Sensitivity Level 3

Viewpoint Sensitivity Level[270]	Description of Sensitivity	Travel Routes & Key Residential Areas
LEVEL 3 (Low)	**Low Viewer Numbers with Low to Moderate Scenic Concerns & Expectations**	▪ All remaining Secondary and Subsidiary Roads (local public roads) except those providing primary access to Level 1 or Level 2 Recreation Facilities, Tourism Attractions or Heritage Sites (which assume the same Sensitivity Level as those sites or attractions). ▪ **All remaining roads and tracks that are not classified as Level 1 or Level 2 Sensitivity viewpoints.**

Table 14 Visibility Distance Ranges

Distance of View	Distance Ranges	Relative Visual Magnitude
0 - 500 m	Near Foreground (NF)	**Zone of Greatest Visual Influence**
500 m – 1 km	Mid Foreground (MF)	
1 - 2 km	Far Foreground (FF)	
2- 4 km	Near Middleground (NM)	
4- 8 km	Far Middleground (FM)	
8 - 12 km	Near Background (NB)	
12 – 20km	Mid Background (MB)	
20-32+km	Far Background (FB)	**Zone of Least Visual Influence**

3.5 Scenic Value Areas

As a final step in the scenic and visual analysis, the Composite Viewpoint Sensitivity Level Visibility Distance Zones shown in Figure 69 are overlaid with the Overall Scenic Quality Classes mapped in Figure 63 using the rules of combination shown in Table 16 to general the final Scenic Value Areas (SVA) mapped in Figure 70 and Figure 71.

[269] Source: Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd, adapted from Williamson, Dennis and Calder, Stuart, 1979. Visual Resource Management of Victoria's Forests: A New Concept for Australia.

[270] Source: Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd, adapted from Williamson, Dennis and Calder, Stuart, 1979. Visual Resource Management of Victoria's Forests: A New Concept for Australia.

Figure 65 Viewpoints of Sensitivity Levels 1, 2, and 3

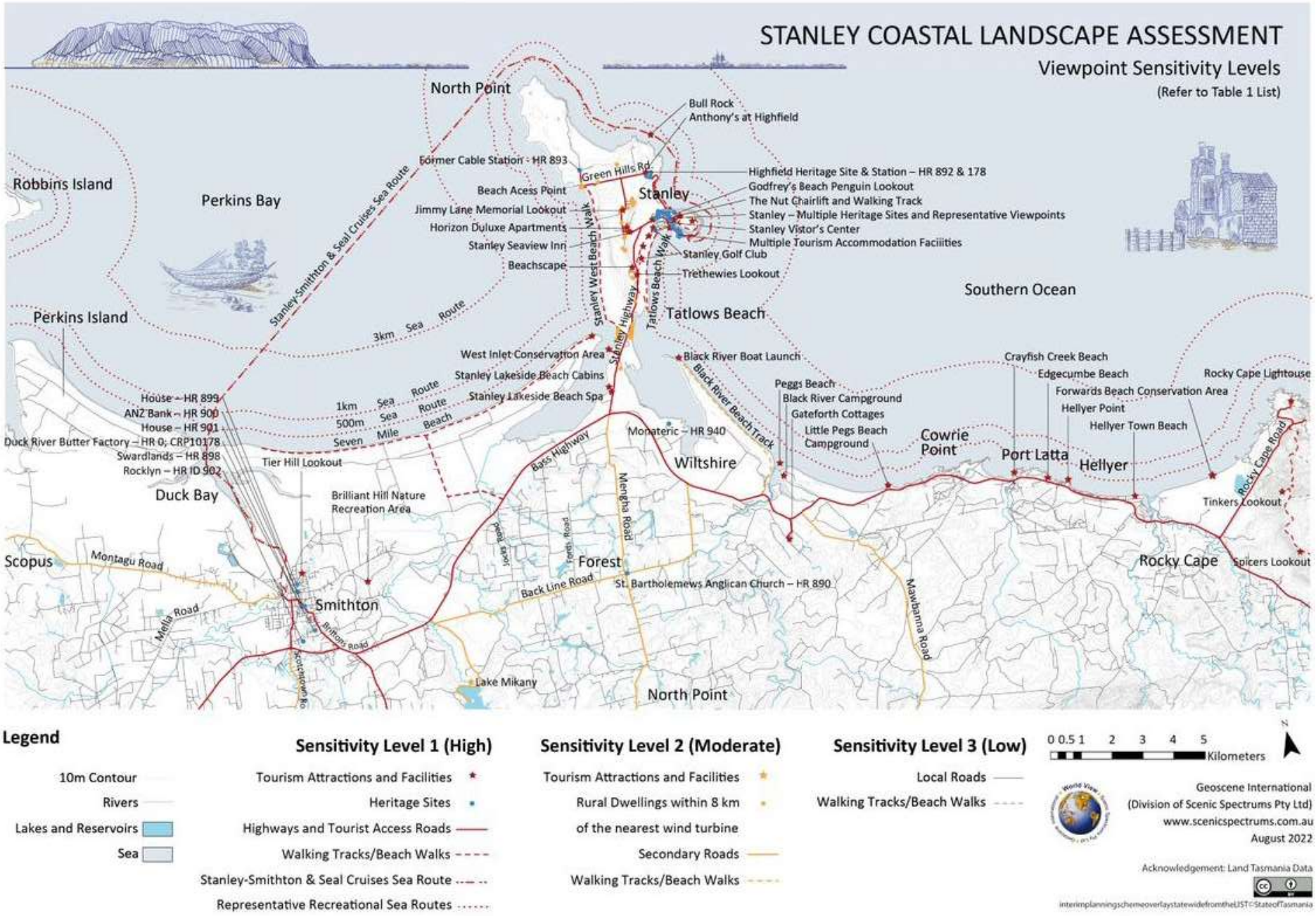


Figure 66 Viewpoint Sensitivity Level 1 Visibility Distance Zones

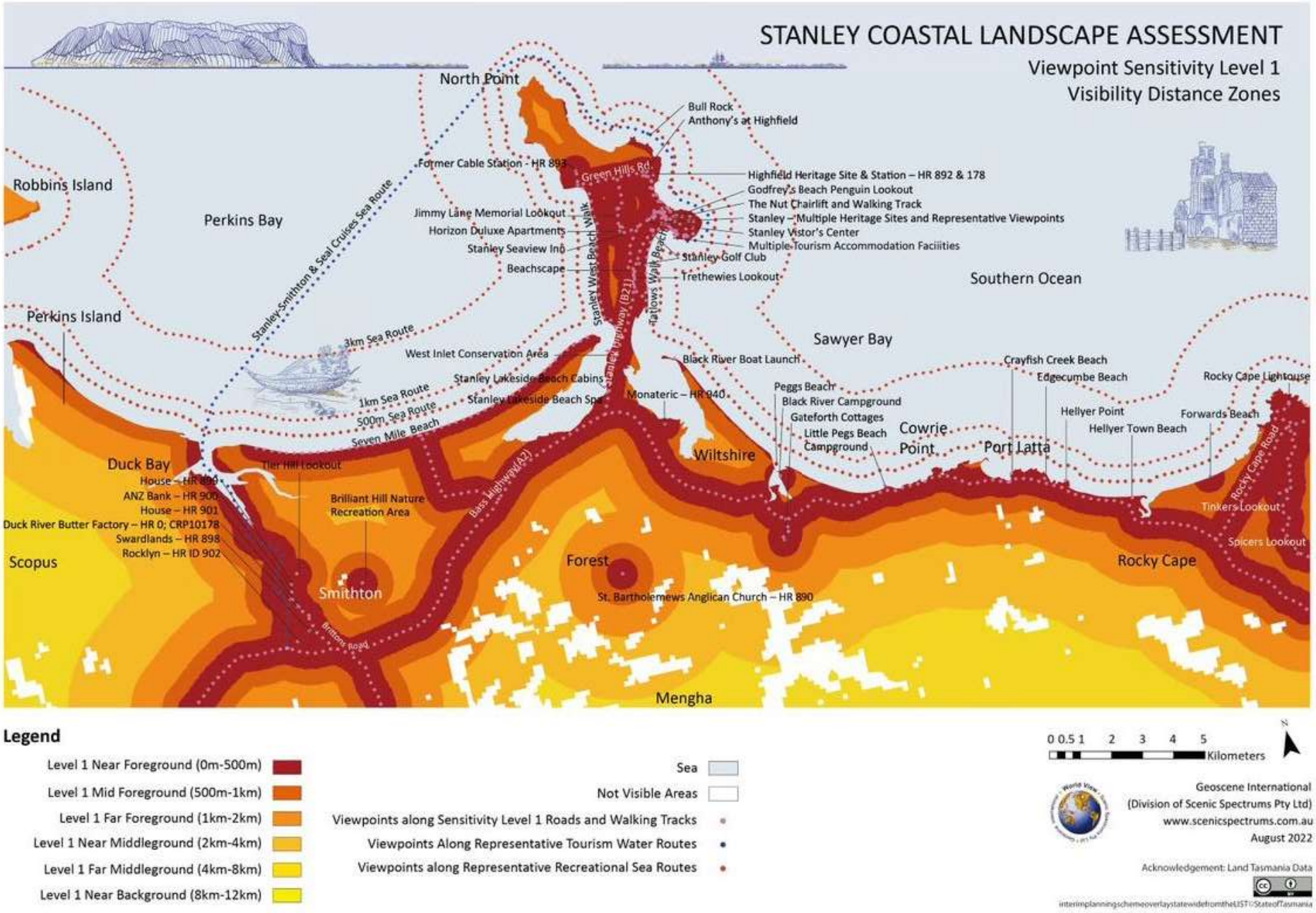


Figure 67 Viewpoint Sensitivity Level 2 Visibility Distance Zones

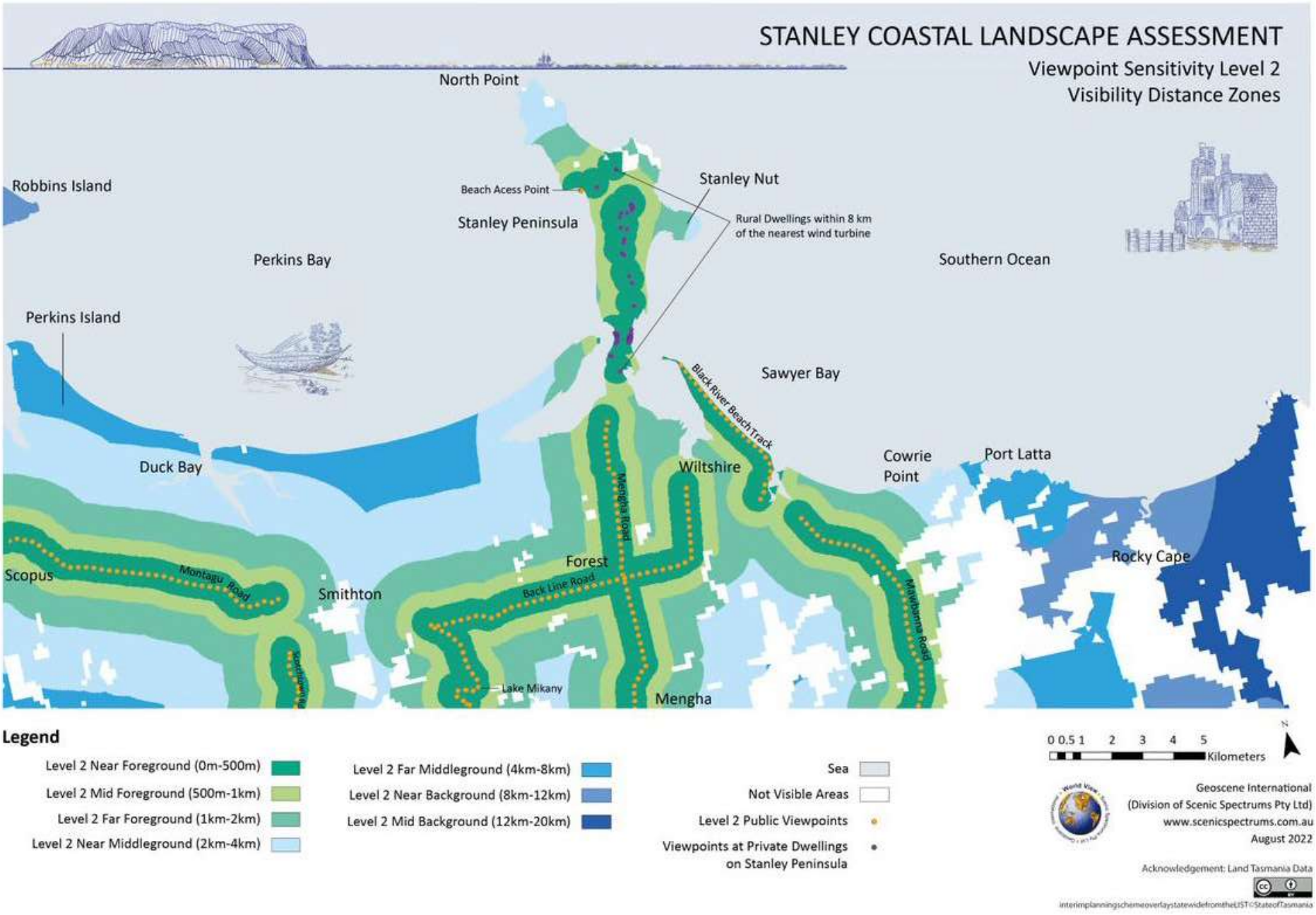


Figure 68 Viewpoint Sensitivity Level 3 Visibility Distance Zones

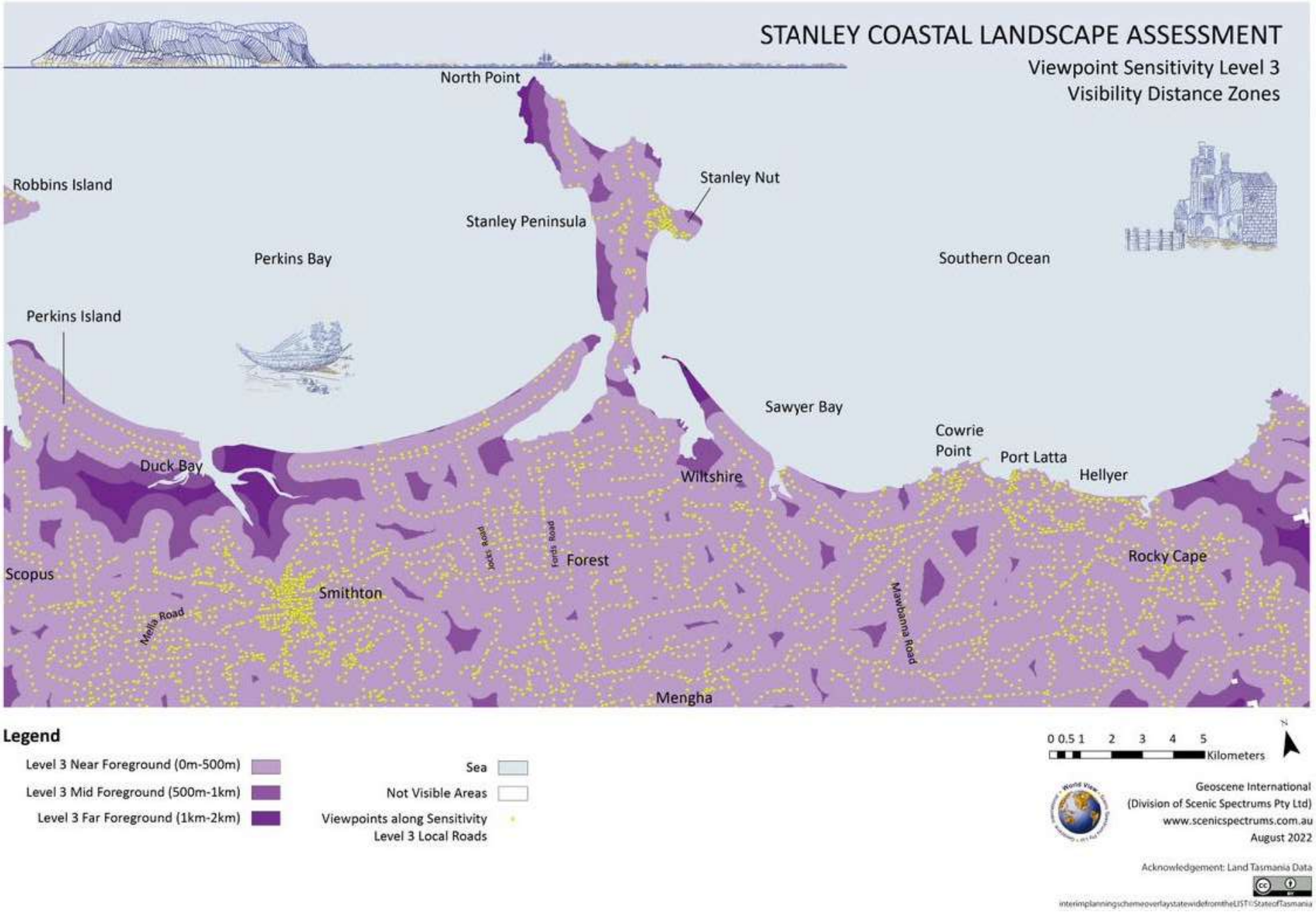


Table 15 Viewpoint Sensitivity Level – Visibility Distance Zone Prioritisation Matrix[271]

VIEWPOINT SENSITIVITY LEVEL – VISIBILITY DISTANCE ZONE	VIEWPOINT SENSITIVITY LEVEL – VISIBILITY DISTANCE ZONE																							
	1NF (0 m – 500 m)	1MF (500 m – 1 km)	1FF (1 km – 2 km)	1NM (2 km – 4 km)	1FM (4 km – 8 km)	2NF (0 – 500 m)	2MF (500 m – 1 km)	2FF (1 km – 2 km)	3NF (0 m – 500 m)	1NB (8 km – 12 km)	1MB (12 km – 20 km)	1FB (20 km – 32 km)	2NM (2 km – 4 km)	2FM (4 km – 8 km)	3MF (500 m – 1 km)	2NB (8 km – 12 km)	2MB (12 km – 20 km)	2FB (20 km – 32 km)	3FF (1 km – 2 km)	3NM (2 km – 4 km)	3FM (4 km – 8 km)	3NB (8 km – 12 km)	3MB (12 km – 20 km)	3FB (20 km – 32 km)	NV - Not Visible
1NF (0 m – 500 m)	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	1NF	NV
1MF (500 m – 1 km)	1NF	1MF	1MF	1MF	1MF	1MF	1MF	1MF	1MF	1MF	1MF	1MF	1MF	1MF	1MF	1MF	1MF	1MF	1MF	1MF	1MF	1MF	1MF	NV
1FF (1 km – 2 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	1FF	1FF	1FF	1FF	1FF	1FF	1FF	1FF	1FF	1FF	1FF	1FF	1FF	1FF	1FF	1FF	1FF	1FF	1FF	1FF	NV
1NM (2 km – 4 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	INM	INM	INM	INM	INM	INM	INM	INM	INM	INM	INM	INM	INM	INM	INM	INM	INM	INM	INM	NV
1FM (4 km – 8 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	1FM	1FM	1FM	1FM	1FM	1FM	1FM	1FM	1FM	1FM	1FM	1FM	1FM	1FM	1FM	1FM	1FM	1FM	NV
2NF (0 – 500 m)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	2NF	2NF	2NF	2NF	2NF	2NF	2NF	2NF	2NF	2NF	2NF	2NF	2NF	2NF	2NF	2NF	2NF	2NF	NV
2MF (500 m – 1 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	2NF	2MF	2MF	2MF	2MF	2MF	2MF	2MF	2MF	2MF	2MF	2MF	2MF	2MF	2MF	2MF	2MF	2MF	NV
2FF (1 km – 2 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	2NF	2MF	2FF	2FF	2FF	2FF	2FF	2FF	2FF	2FF	2FF	2FF	2FF	2FF	2FF	2FF	2FF	2FF	NV
3NF (0 m – 500 m)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	2NF	2MF	2FF	3NF	3NF	3NF	3NF	3NF	3NF	3NF	3NF	3NF	3NF	3NF	3NF	3NF	3NF	3NF	NV
1NB (8 km – 12 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	2NF	2MF	2FF	3NF	1NB	1NB	1NB	1NB	1NB	1NB	1NB	1NB	1NB	1NB	1NB	1NB	1NB	1NB	NV
1MB (12 km – 20 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	2NF	2MF	2FF	3NF	1NB	1MB	1MB	1MB	1MB	1MB	1MB	1MB	1MB	1MB	1MB	1MB	1MB	1MB	NV
1FB (20 km – 32 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	2NF	2MF	2FF	3NF	1NB	1MB	1FB	1FB	1FB	1FB	1FB	1FB	1FB	1FB	1FB	1FB	1FB	1FB	NV
2NM (2 km – 4 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	2NF	2MF	2FF	3NF	1NB	1MB	1FB	2NM	2NM	2NM	2NM	2NM	2NM	2NM	2NM	2NM	2NM	2NM	NV
2FM (4 km – 8 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	2NF	2MF	2FF	3NF	1NB	1MB	1FB	2NM	2FM	2FM	2FM	2FM	2FM	2FM	2FM	2FM	2FM	2FM	NV
3MF (500 m – 1 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	2NF	2MF	2FF	3NF	1NB	1MB	1FB	2NM	2FM	3MF	3MF	3MF	3MF	3MF	3MF	3MF	3MF	3MF	NV
2NB (8 km – 12 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	2NF	2MF	2FF	3NF	1NB	1MB	1FB	2NM	2FM	3MF	2NB	2NB	2NB	2NB	2NB	2NB	2NB	2NB	NV
2MB (12 km – 20 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	2NF	2MF	2FF	3NF	1NB	1MB	1FB	2NM	2FM	3MF	2NB	2MB	2MB	2MB	2MB	2MB	2MB	2MB	NV
2FB (20 km – 32 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	2NF	2MF	2FF	3NF	1NB	1MB	1FB	2NM	2FM	3MF	2NB	2MB	2FB	2FB	2FB	2FB	2FB	2FB	NV
3FF (1 km – 2 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	2NF	2MF	2FF	3NF	1NB	1MB	1FB	2NM	2FM	3MF	2NB	2MB	2FB	3FF	3FF	3FF	3FF	3FF	NV
3NM (2 km – 4 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	2NF	2MF	2FF	3NF	1NB	1MB	1FB	2NM	2FM	3MF	2NB	2MB	2FB	3FF	3NM	3FM	3NB	3NB	NV
3FM (4 km – 8 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	2NF	2MF	2FF	3NF	1NB	1MB	1FB	2NM	2FM	3MF	2NB	2MB	2FB	3FF	3NM	3FM	3FM	3FM	NV
3NB (8 km – 12 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	2NF	2MF	2FF	3NF	1NB	1MB	1FB	2NM	2FM	3MF	2NB	2MB	2FB	3FF	3NM	3FM	3NB	3NB	NV
3MB (12 km – 20 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	2NF	2MF	2FF	3NF	1NB	1MB	1FB	2NM	2FM	3MF	2NB	2MB	2FB	3FF	3NM	3FM	3NB	3MB	NV
3FB (20 km – 32 km)	1NF	1MF	1FF	INM	1FM	2NF	2MF	2FF	3NF	1NB	1MB	1FB	2NM	2FM	3MF	2NB	2MB	2FB	3FF	3NM	3FM	3NB	3MB	3FB	NV
NV - Not Visible	NV	NV	NV	NM	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV		NV	NV		NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV

[271] Source: Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd, 2021.

Figure 69 Composite Viewpoint Sensitivity Level Distance Zones

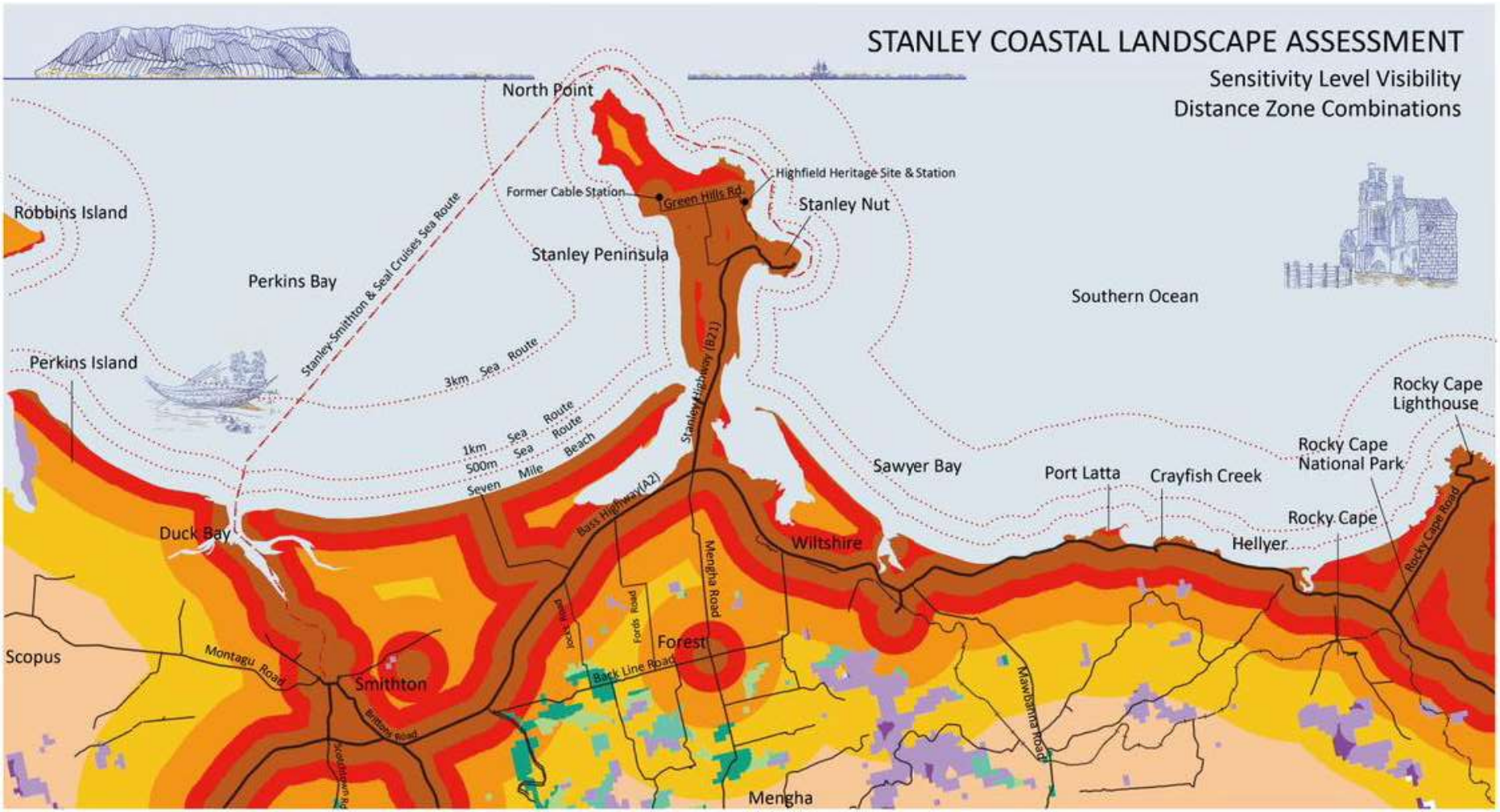
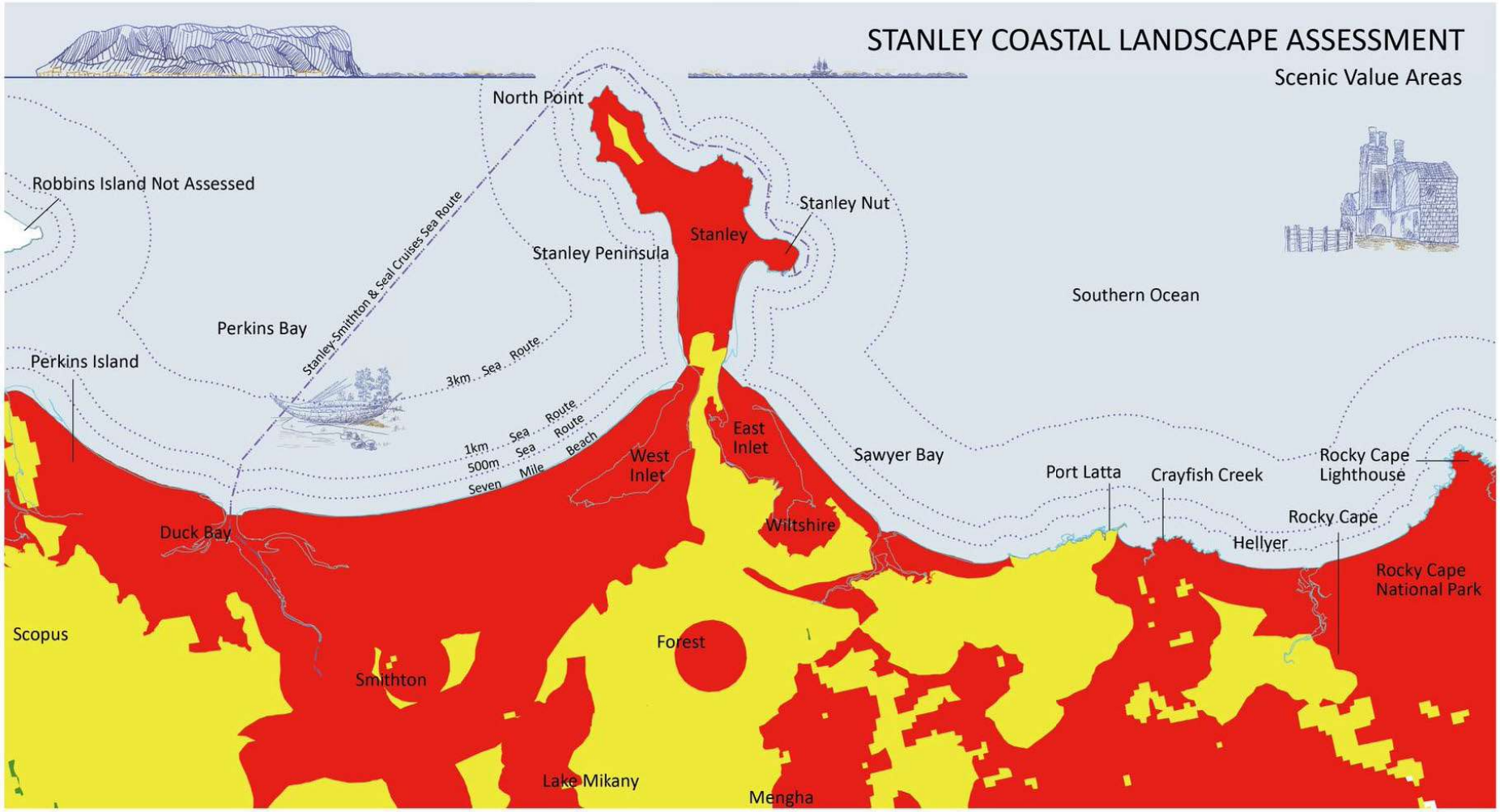


Table 16 Scenic Value Area (SVA) Mapping Matrix[272]

		Viewer Sensitivity Level –Visibility Distance Ranges																							
		1NF (0 m – 500 m)	1MF (500 m – 1 km)	1FF (1 km – 2 km)	1NM (2 km – 4 km)	1FM (4 km – 8 km)	2NF (0 – 500 m)	2MF (500 m – 1 km)	2FF (1 km – 2 km)	3NF (0 m – 500 m)	1NB (8 km – 12 km)	1MB (12 km – 20 km)	1FB (20 km – 32 km)	2NM (2 km – 4 km)	2FM (4 km – 8 km)	3MF (500 m – 1 km)	2NB (8 km – 12 km)	2MB (12 km – 20 km)	2FB (20 km – 32 km)	3FF (1 km – 2 km)	3NM (2 km – 4 km)	3FM (4 km – 8 km)	3NB (8 km – 12 km)	3MB (12 km – 20 km)	3FB (20 km – 32 km)	NV –(Not Visible)
Scenic Quality Class	Very High and High	SVA1	SVA1	SVA1	SVA1	SVA1	SVA1	SVA1	SVA1	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2
	Moderate	SVA1	SVA1	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3
	Low	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA2	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3	SVA3
Scenic Value Area Key		Scenic Value Area 1 (Very High and High Scenic Value)								Scenic Value Area 2 (Moderate Scenic Value)									Scenic Value Area 3 (Low Scenic Value)						

[272] Source: Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd, 2021.

Figure 70 Scenic Value Areas (SVAs) of the Stanley Coastal Region



Legend

- Sea
- Scenic Value Area 1 (Very High & High)
- Scenic Value Area 2 (Moderate)
- Scenic Value Area 3 (Low)
- Stanley-Smithton & Seal Cruises Sea Route
- Representative Recreational Sea Routes

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

N

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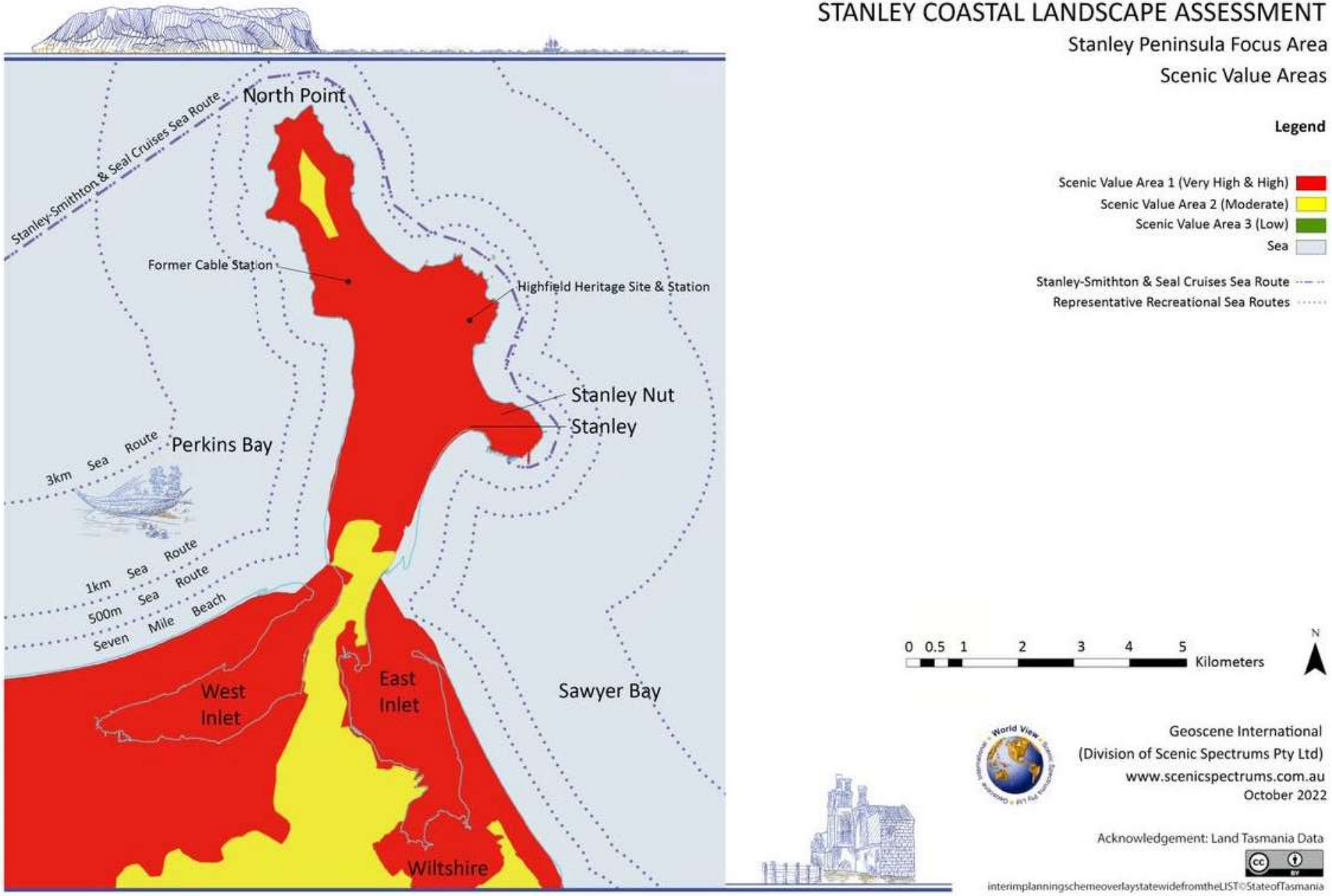
(Division of Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd)
www.scenicspectrums.com.au
December 2021

Acknowledgement: Land Tasmania Data

Figure 71 Scenic Value Areas (SVAs) of the Stanley Peninsula Focus Area



3.6 Discussion

The Part B Scenic and Visual Landscape Assessment provides a comprehensive review and analysis of the Stanley Coastal Region (SCR), including assessment and mapping of:

- Scenic Quality Class of each Landscape Setting Unit;
- Viewpoint Sensitivity Levels (1, 2 and 3);
- Visibility Distance Zones from each of the Viewpoint Sensitivity Levels;
- A Composite Viewpoint Sensitivity Level – Visibility Distance Zone analysis; and
- Scenic Value Areas (Figures 70 and 71) resulting from an overlay compositing of the Scenic Quality Classes with the Composite Viewpoint Sensitivity Level – Visibility Distance Zone map based on explicit rules of combination (as documented in Table 16).

The resulting Scenic Value Areas demonstrate that an extensive portion of the SCR have Very High to High landscape significance from a scenic and visual standpoint. These scenic assets are very important to the community, underpinning the tourism industry and economy of the region. This has been underscored in Section 2.9 of this report, which showed an estimated $356.9 million in annual economic output and over 4,300 jobs tied directly or indirectly to tourism in the North West Region[273].

This Part B assessment has relied upon desktop analysis and GIS mapping of the baseline visual components to arrive at these Scenic Value Areas for consideration in future decisions and actions pertaining to the following potential outcomes:

- designation of Scenic Protection Areas and/or Scenic Road Corridors in the Circular Head Local Provisions Schedule under the State Planning Policy for a Scenic Protection Code;
- Development of Visual Performance Standards (VPS) or other performance criteria for future visual impact assessments of a range of potential developments and landscape alterations (e.g., roads, high voltage electricity transmission lines, wind farms, residential housing developments, commercial tourism developments, timber harvesting, industrial developments, or specialist agricultural developments) that could impact upon the scenic values identified in this assessment.
- Tasmanian Heritage Register, National Heritage List[274], IUCN Geopark, or IUCN Biosphere Reserve nominations or similar.

These issues are further addressed in Part C of this report.

[273] REMPLAN, June 2013. Economic Impact Analysis Tourism in Tasmania's North West. Report Prepared for Tourism Tasmania and the Cradle Coast Authority, pp. 17.

[274] Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, 2009. Guidelines for the Assessment of Places for the National Heritage List. Australian Heritage Council, p. 34. Weblink: www.environment.gov.au/heritage/ahc/publications. Accessed January 2022.

4 Part C: Landscape and Heritage Significance, and Protective Frameworks

4.1 Findings of the Part A Assessments

Assessments Completed for Part A

The Part A Landscape Descriptions and Assessments and assessments have addressed a broad range of landscape and environmental issues, of the Stanley Coastal Region (SCR), including:

1. geomorphology, landforms and waterforms;
2. existing and potential geoconservation sites;
3. climate;
4. vegetation and native vegetative habitats;
5. vegetation heights;
6. natural resource features and key species;
7. key landscape features and land use;
8. land use zones and planning code overlays;
9. tourism attractions and facilities; and
10. history and cultural heritage values (including Indigenous and European cultures).

Key findings and learnings from the analyses and assessments completed are briefly summarised in the following discussion.

Geomorphology, Landforms and Waterforms

Geomorphology, landforms and waterforms have been reviewed and assessed in Section 2.1 of Part A.

The geology and geomorphology of the region is very old and relatively complex. Rocks at Rocky Cape have been dated at about 1.5 billion years old and their origins appear to be tied to North America. The region's geologic base has a great deal of influence on the landforms, soils, waterforms and landscape features of the region, as illustrated by Figures 5 – 7, which in turn shape the landscape character of the region today.

The region's landscapes can be described as occurring within two LCTs different Landscape Character Types (LCTs), including:

- the Coastline LCT; and
- the Plateau & Plains LCT.

The location of these LCTs is shown in Figure 9, along with 35 Landscape Setting Units (LSUs) that have been delineated for the purposes of further description and the assessment of scenic features and scenic quality.

Figure 10 shows the landforms expressed as topographic contours, along with the region's waterforms, including rivers, creeks, lakes, and other waterbodies. Major rivers within the region, from east to west, include:

- Detention River;
- Black River; and
- Duck River.

All the rivers and creeks drain northward to the Southern Ocean, which forms a dominant water feature of the region. Several extensive estuaries and wetland systems exist where these rivers flow into the sea, as well as where several smaller creeks and ocean inundation occurs at East Inlet and West Inlet on either side of the Stanley Peninsula isthmus. The wetlands of the Duck River estuary and those of East Inlet and West Inlet are very extensive.

The Nut, an extinct volcano, is visually a very prominent and central feature of the coastline, while the headland and elevated terrain of Rocky Cape are also very prominent. Larger reservoirs occur at Lake Mikany (used for the Smithton water supply) and at an unnamed farm dam on the coastal plain in the Rocky Cape West LSU.

Distinctive plateau landforms, primarily of volcanic geology, are found in the mid and more southerly inland areas of the region, including those in the Shakespeare Hills, Myhill Rise, Blackfish Plateau, Crayfish Plateau Ferry Bridge Plateau, Forest Plateau, Mengha Plateau and Scotchtown Plateau areas. Many farm dams and reservoirs have been created in the creek and river drainages that cut down through these plateaus, especially in the Sedgy Cree, Mengha, Forest and Ferry Bridge areas. Another significant complex of reservoirs and farm dams occur in the Wilson Creek Valley of the Montumana Lakes LSU. Other small agricultural dams are scattered throughout the region.

The predominance and usual permanent flow of the many rivers, streams and reservoirs of the region are a reflection of the significant precipitation that falls on the region, ranging from 500 mm to 2500 mm annually at Stanley.

Other small agricultural dams are scattered throughout the region.

Sites of Geoconservation Significance

Eleven sites of Geoconservation Significance are listed and shown in Figure 13. The most significant of these include:

- the Globally Significant Western Tasmania Blanket Bogs;
- the Nationally Significant
  - Smithton District Mound Springs and Spring Deposits; and
  - Green Hills Miocene Submarine Lavas;
- the State Significant:
  - Perkins Bay Coastal Depositional Landforms;
  - Robbins Passage Tidal Channel System;
  - The Nut Volcanic Neck;
  - Mowbray Swamp Megafauna Site; and
  - Rocky Cape Sea Caves.

On the Stanley Peninsula, the combination of the volcanic feature that forms Circular Head (generally known as the Nut), an undersea lava flow forming the Green Hills plateau, and submarine lava lobes and pillow rocks at West Beach and from Godfrey's Beach to Half Moon Bay are of State to National Significance. Although not currently officially listed as Geoconservation Sites, basalt lava pillow rocks and massive basalts fringing much of North Point (see Figure 16) have been identified by Cromer[275] , and are thought to be of likely Geoconservation Significance by University of Tasmania vulcanologist Jodi Fox. Fox also states that "*Stanley Peninsula is a world-class example of exceptionally well-preserved submarine volcanoes and lava*"[276].at least
within each LCT.

Mowbray Swamp was a very large wetland formed on dolomite karst geology southwest of Smithton. This feature, along with a destroyed cave near Scotchtown and other wetlands and mound springs at Pulbeena are associated with the highly significant discoveries of at least seven extinct Australian megafauna species, including giant wombats and kangaroos. Mowbray and many of the other large swamps of North West Tasmania have been mostly drained and cleared of the Swamp Gum and Blackwood forests and woodlands that they once supported.

The Mound Springs and Spring Deposits of the Smithton Basin at Mella, Pulbeena and Tatlows Folly are part of the highest density of mound springs in Australia and of National Significance.

[275] Cromer, WC 1972, 'The Petrology and Chemistry of the Circular Head Teschenite', Honours thesis, University of Tasmania.

[276] Fox, Jodi, 31 October 2021. Explanatory note provided to Kerry Houston of the Ship Inn, Stanley Tasmania, 2 pp. (Dr. Jodi Fox, University of Tasmania).

Globally significant Western Tasmanian Blanket Bogs are found in the Jones Plain area on the southwest edge of the former Mowbray Swamp, west of the Duck River, as well as in the Myhill and Detention River areas. They are a unique form of wetland dependent on the combination of peat soils and an impervious under-layer of Tertiary Era basalt.

The Rocky Cape area also displays three sites of District to State Significance, including an area of stratified scree, the 1.5-billion-year-old rocks on the Rocky Cape headland, as well as sea caves.
Other areas of State Geographical Significance include a very broad sweep of coastal shorelines, foreshore and estuary areas displaying coastal depositional landforms from the Peggs Beach area east of the Black River to the Stanley Peninsula (including East Inlet and West Inlet), the Seven Mile (Anthony) Beach area, the Duck Bay area, and Perkins Island. The tidal channel system of Robbins Passage is also of State Geographical Significance. Rocky shores at Cowrie Point have also been designated as of District Geographical Significance.

Topographic Elevations, Slope Steepness and Soils

The region's topography, slope steepness and soils are all a reflection of the geomorphology and climate. Elevations run from sea level along the coast to highs of around 300 m ASL in the Rocky Cape plateau and the Shakespeare Hills areas. Except for those two areas, the region's terrain reflects a wide, flat coastal plain and peninsula of 10 m ASL or less, extending inland along the Duck River catchment and the Smithton Basin south of Smithton township, as shown in Figure 11. Hill and plateau formations rise 10 – 50 from the lower elevations around Rocky Cape, Wilson's Creek, and the Detention River, extending westward to the Smithton area and west of the Duck River at Christmas Hills.

Again, with the exception of the steeper slopes of 20$ to 40% in the Rocky Cape and Shakespeare Hills areas, and to a lesser extent along the Black River valleys and upper gorges, the regional terrain is dominated by slopes of 2 – 12% inland and then by extensive areas with slopes of 0 to 2% along the coastal plans and inland river valleys of the Detention River and the Black River extending to the inlets, shore areas and plateau of the Stanley Peninsula and on to the Duck Bay and Perkins Island area, extending further inland across the wide plain of the Duck River, south of Smithton.

The soils of the region have a range of suitability for agriculture, with the more highly suitable Class 1 and Class 2 soils occurring in the Forest Plateau area, in the Medwin Hills area, and in the Wilson's Creek Valley south of Hellyer and Rocky Cape (refer to Figure 7). Deep dark red clay-loam soils can be found on the Tertiary Basalt Hills and on the Plateaux.

Vegetation Types and Threatened Vegetation Groups

The vegetation of the region has been largely cleared and converted to agriculture since the mid-1800s, as shown in Figure 21. However, there remains a great diversity of vegetation species in the region, ranging from native grasslands and Dry Eucalypt Forests/Woodlands to Non-Eucalypt Forests and Woodlands that are predominantly found in the Crayfish Creek vicinity, but highly fragmented and patchy in smaller acreages along the coastal plain.

Notable areas of Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland with smaller internal patches of Rainforest and Related Scrub occur in the Christmas Hills area south of Scopus, around Lake Mikany, Mengha Plateau and Shakespeare Hills areas, with scattered fragments occurring along creek and river corridors extending northward to the coastal plains. Moorlands, Sedgelands and Rushlands occur mainly in the Myhill-Shakespeare Hills vicinity - possibly in conjunction with the Blanket Bogs of those areas. Larger areas of Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes also occur in the higher elevations of the Shakespeare Hills and Myhill area.

The coastal fringes are more dominated by Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes, and support Saltmarsh and Wetlands and some native grasslands.

Significant remnant areas of Threatened Vegetation exist, including the following species groups:

- *Eucalyptus brookeriana* wet forest in the coastal wetlands east of the Black River estuary, in some areas further inland in that river catchment, near Sedgy Creek and Deep Creek, northeast and north of Lake Mikany and to a limited extent in the Montagu Plains area south of Scopus;
- *Melaleuca ericifolia* (Swamp Paperbark) swamp forest in the coastal areas of the Black River, East Inlet, Stanley Peninsula, West Inlet, Deep Creek Bay, Duck Bay and Perkins Island, and other isolated inland locations;
- *Banksia serrata* (Saw Banksia) woodland in small to medium areas from the Rocky Cape Range, the Detention River catchment;
- *Eucalyptus ovata* (Swamp Gum or Black Gum) forest and woodland in the Peggs Creek area south of the Bass Highway and around the Smithton and Leesville vicinities; and
- Wetlands and Riparian Scrub, scattered in small areas throughout the region.

Many other Threatened Native Vegetation Communities and species of conservation significance have been identified in less extensive and more isolated locations of the region, as listed in Table 3, and shown in Figures 21 and 23.

A great multitude of these native plant species have been observed in the vicinity of Rocky Cape National Park, including Bent Native-Primrose, Shortspike Midge-Orchid, Patersons Spider-Orchid, Mauvetuft Sun-Orchid, Swamp Onion-Orchid, and Saw Banksia. Other concentrations have been observed on the coastal foreshores and plains of between the Detention River and the Black River, including Lemon Dogwood and Australian Trefoll, as well as the Swamp Gum or Black Gum and the Swamp Paperbark in the Peggs Beach Conservation Area and around the Black River estuary.

High concentrations of observed plant species occur on Stanley Peninsula, especially on and surrounding the Nut. Some of the significant or threatened species there include Grassland Paperdaisies, Arthur River Greenhoods, Leafy Greenhoods, and Shortspike Midge-Orchids.
Other areas where reasonably high numbers of observed plant species occur is in the Smithton and nearby Deep Creek vicinity and at the foreshore end of Anthony Beach Road (Seven Mile Beach). Some of the threatened or significant plant species in these areas include the Blue Star Sun-Orchid, Large Bird-Orchid, Patersons Spider-Orchid, Lindleys Spider-Orchid, Large Golden Moths, the Slender Waterpepper, the Leafless Greenhood, Lizard Orchids, and the Western Sheoak.

More dispersed observations of threatened or significant vegetation species have been observed in the upper elevations of the Detention River and Hook Creek in the Shakespeare Hills and Myhill Rise areas; in the mid to upper reaches of Crayfish Creek and the Black River; in the Crayfish Forest and Blackfish Plateau; on the Crayfish Plateau, Blackfish Plateau; and in the Dip River Hills east and west of Mawbanna Road. Some observed plant species listed as threatened or of conservation significance include Saw Banksia, Thickstem Fairy Fingers, Hairy Brooklime, Patersons Spider-Orchid, Smokey Tea Tree, Swamp Honeymyrtle, Autumn Bird-Orchid.

In the wetlands, sand dunes and foreshore areas of East Inlet, West Inlet and along West Beach and Tatlows Beach, there are Seagrass Beds, Yellow Sea Lavender, Water Woodruff, Spider Orchids and Large Bird Orchids. These species also have been observed dispersed through the Duck Bay and Perkins Island area.

Overall, the region is quite rich in its diversity of plant species of a threatened or conservation significant status.

Vegetation heights shown in Figure 22 are lower than 10 m throughout most of the coastal plains, on the plateau areas around Forest and Mengha, and in the river basins of the upper Duck River and Wilson's Creek. Only small patches of vegetation from 30 m to 60 m exist and virtually no areas in the region exceed 60 m in vegetation height.

Fauna Species of Threatened or Conservation Status

Native fauna species that are either on the Tasmanian or National Threatened Species Schedules or that are otherwise listed as being of conservation significance are detailed in Table 2. Many of these are indicated in the areas where they have been sighted in Figure 23.

Some of the concentrated areas of threatened or conservation significant fauna species include the Rocky Cape National Park and vicinity. There, some of these species include the Masked Owl, Hooded Plover, Swift Parrot, Tasmanian Devil, Spotted-tail Quoll, and Tawny Honeyeater.

The upper portions of the Detention River, Hook Creek and the Shakespeare Hills area have had notable observations of Giant Freshwater Crayfish & Tasmanian Wedge-tail Eagles Tasmanian Devils, Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagles, Eastern Barred Bandicoots, and Spotted-tail Quolls.

The Black River estuary and lower reaches have a high number of significant or threatened fauna species, including the Tasmanian Devil, Azure Kingfisher, Hooded Plover, and the Spotted-tail Quoll.

The Nut and other parts of the Stanley Peninsula have known fauna species that are threatened or of conservation significance, including Australian Fur Seals, Guns Screw Shells, Stanley Pinhead Snails, Tasmanian Devils, Tasmanian Pademelon, Eastern Barred Bandicoot, Hooded Plover, Swamp Harriers, Swamp Doubletails, Little Penguins, Australian Pheasants, Leopard Seals, White-bellied Sea-Eagles and Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagles.

The Southern Ocean, including the areas of Perkins Bay (West Bay), Sawyer Bay, Brickmakers Bay, Pebbly Bay, and the ocean off North Point, the Nut and Rocky Cape include relatively frequent sightings of such threatened or conservation significant fauna species as Southern Right Whales, Humpback Whales, the Long-finned Pilot Whale, Hector's Beaked Whale, Killer Whales (Orca's) Pygmy Right Whales, Grey's Beaked Whale, Great White Shark, Australian Fur Seals, and the Great White Shark.

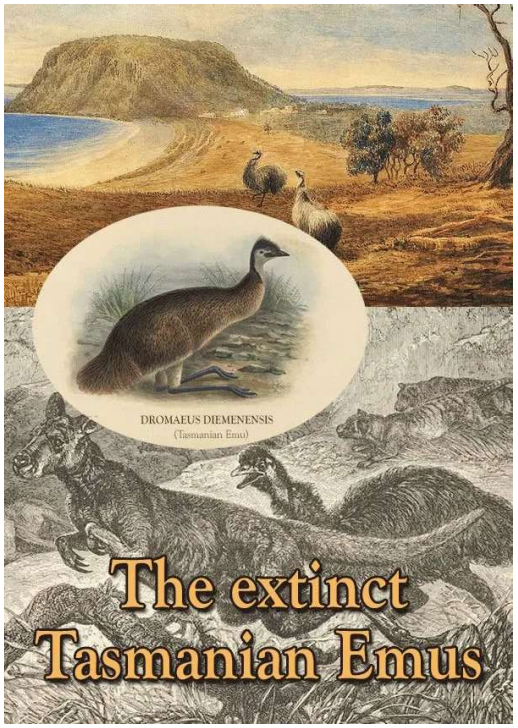
Habitat for the endangered Wedge-tailed Eagle has been identified extensively throughout the region (see Figure 21), including in areas nearby:

- Rocky Cape Range;
- Coastal plains around Hellyer;
- Shakespeare Hills area;
- Blackfish Creek, Crayfish Creek, and Black River areas;
- East Inlet and West Inlet areas;
- Lake Mikany and Deep Creek vicinities;
- Fenton's Creek and Mowbray Swamp areas west of Smithton;
- Duck Bay; and
- Montagu Plains area south of Scopus.

Other land areas with more concentrated or relatively high numbers of observed threatened or conservation significant fauna species are indicated on the map in Figure 23.

Again, despite the extensive amount of native vegetation clearing and fragmentation in the region, fauna biodiversity remains significant and some areas, including the ocean, appear to be relatively teaming with wildlife, which play a significant role in the tourism attraction of the area. However, this may be deceiving to many in the community who, as a result, do not take the protection of listed threatened species[277] seriously. We only need to consider the fate of the now extinct Tasmanian Tiger, and the Tasmanian Emu, which were plentiful throughout North West Tasmania and the SCR before European settlement. Figure 72 shows illustrations of the emus on Stanley Peninsula and kangaroos with pursuing Tasmanian Tigers elsewhere on the island.

Figure 72 Extinct Tasmanian Emus and Tasmanian Tigers[278]



Bottom: Engraving from 1880 depicting kangaroos, emus and 'tiger wolves' in the Tasmanian bush. (Allport Library and Museum of Fine Arts, State Library of Tasmania)
Inset: Tasmanian emu said to be smaller than its mainland counterpart. (Supplied: Allport Library and Museum of Fine Arts, State Library of Tasmania). Facebook link: https://www.facebook.com/175716459215409/posts/4754002921386717/ Accessed 22 January 2022.
[Note: Permissions from the Allport Library and Museum of Fine Arts and SLT are being sought as may be necessary.]

Key Landscape Features and Land Use

Key features and land uses of the region and of the Stanley Peninsula Focus Area are shown in Figures 24 and 25. Rocky Cape, East Inlet and West Inlet (combined), the Nut and Stanley Peninsula (including North Point), Duck Bay and the Southern Ocean (including Perkins Bay and Sawyers Bay) stand out as the key landscape features of the SCR. In particular, the Stanley Nut and Stanley Peninsula are iconic landforms that form a centerpiece landmark for the entire region, visible easily from many vantage points along the coastal shorelines, plains and from the elevated inland plateau and hills.

[277] Note: The IUCN Redlist of Threatened Species website states: "The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria are intended to be an easily and widely understood system for classifying species at high risk of global extinction. It divides species into nine categories: Not Evaluated, Data Deficient, Least Concern, Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, Extinct in the Wild and Extinct. Weblink: https://www.iucnredlist.org/#:~:text=It%20divides%20species%20into%20nine,in%20the%20Wild%20and%20Extinct. Accessed February 2022.

[278] Source: Facebook Post by Sovereign Union, 22 January 2022. Utilising the following images: Top: Cropped watercolour by William Porden Kay depicting emus at Stanley during the 1840s. (Allport Library and Museum of Fine Arts, State Library of Tasmania)

Key reserves and conservation areas include:

- Rocky Cape National Park;
- Stanley Nut State Reserve;
- Shakespeare Hills Regional Reserve; and
- the larger conservation areas at Duck Bay, West Inlet, East Inlet, Peggs Beach, Hellyer and Forwards Beach.

Aside from the protected area reserves and conservation areas, the remainder of the region consists of:

- extensive agricultural lands right across the entire region;
- a large area of timber production forest in the Blackfish Creek, upper Crayfish Creek, and upper Black River Catchments; and in the areas around Lake Mikany and Christmas Hills (west of Smithton); and
- urban and industrial land uses at Smithton and Stanley, along with many heritage and historic sites.

Planning Zones and Planning Code Overlays

The Circular Head Council's LPS Planning Zones are shown in Figure 26 and generally reflect the land uses described above.

The current Planning Code Overlays are displayed in Figure 27 and include the usual environmental hazard codes (i.e., for bushfire, coastal erosion, coastal inundation, and landslip, as well as the Scenic Protection Code over parts of the Stanley Peninsula, including a single Scenic Protection Area at the Green Hills and a Scenic Road Corridor along the Stanley Highway. The Stanley Local Heritage Precinct is also designated.

Tourism Attractions and Facilities

Section 2.8 of Part A reviews the SCR's tourism attractions and facilities, which are further listed in Table 4.

As shown on the map in Figure 29, the Stanley Peninsula once again takes center stage in the region, offering the key attractions of the Nut and the rich history of Stanley township with its Local Heritage Precinct and Heritage Walks. The broader Stanley Peninsula area offers a rich array of other heritage attractions, including Highfield Station and the Former Cable Station, and the beaches on all sides, the seal tours of Bull Rock and fishing tours and outings into the surrounding bays, ocean, and estuaries. The ocean wildlife, as described above, are another key attraction of the area, for which Stanley offers a central base for whale watching and other ocean activities. The fresh seafood on offer, with oysters, abalone, and fish of various varieties, is another key attraction of the region, especially at Stanley.

Figure 30 shows the high concentration of Heritage Register Sites, tourism attractions and accommodation facilities located on the Stanley Peninsula. The Stanley Peninsula also offers the bulk of tourism accommodation facilities in the region.

Stanley won the 2021 Gold Prize as the Top Small Tourism Town in Tasmania and Stanley also won a national bronze medal from the Australian Tourism Industry Council. During 2023, Stanley also won Tasmania's Top Tiny Tourist Town award. The town of Stanley would receive well over 100,000 visitors annually (using quite dated 1998/99 figures) and the chairlift operation at the Nut also services more than 40,000 customers per year.

Other key tourism attractions in the region include Rocky Cape National Park and the various Regional Reserves and Conservation Areas listed above.

As previously noted, the economic value of tourism to the North West Region is significant, with the total value (direct and indirect) of tourism estimated by REMPLAN[279] in 2013 as being up to $617.4 million, with 4,349 jobs supported by tourism. Although updated figures are not available for the Stanley area, no doubt that district contributes significantly to these regional figures, which could be adversely affected if the scenic and heritage brands of the Stanley Peninsula were ever to be damaged.

Aboriginal History and Cultural Heritage

It is now acknowledged that Tasmanian Aboriginal people, the palawa, had been living in what is now the island State of Australia for at least 35,000 years. They came to Tasmania from mainland Australia when the two areas were still connected by land when sea levels were much lower than currently.

The Aboriginal tribes or bands who lived in the SCR now call themselves the "*Peerakka*" people[280], who speak the "*Maruluta*" language. Alternative names for this group may be the "Peerapper" band[281] and the "*Pennemukeer*" band has also been named as former occupants of nearby Robbins Island and Cape Grim.[282] In addition, McFarlane makes reference to the "*Tommeginers*" tribe or band who occupied the coastal territory further east toward Burnie, but who may have occupied the areas of Stanley Peninsula and Rocky Cape during the time of early European settlement of the area[283]. Huys and Graham[284] suggest that there may have been 400 – 600 Aboriginal people with approximately 8 clans or tribes in the North West region of Tasmania and add to the above band or language group names those of the "*Parperloihener*" (Robbins Island), the "*Pendowte*", the "*Peerapper*", the "*Pirapa*"[285], the "*Manegin*", the "*Tarkinener*", and the "*Peternidic*".

The exact names of the different tribes and their geographical territories remains unclear (to Geoscene International at least) for the following reasons:

1. During the 1820s to 1830s, when North West Tasmania was first being taken over by European settlers, the Tasmanian Aboriginal population was in serious decline, having contracted diseases brought by the Europeans, and having been subjected to the loss of many of their traditional food sources and having been killed through various massacres and many violent confrontations with the European Settlers associated with what is now referred to as the Black War.

2. During this early period, many of the Aboriginal people who lived along the northeast and southeast coasts of Tasmania were the first to be dispossessed of their lands through European settlement and many of them took refuge in the North West region, resulting in the mixing of people of different tribes, bands, and language groups with the traditional Aboriginal people of the North West.

3. By 1834, most of the Aboriginal people in Tasmania were removed to a designated government reserve on Flinders Island, with only a few uncaptured Aboriginal families remaining in the region into the early 1840s.

4. Aboriginal people never had a formal written language as other cultures might regard it. They did create rock paintings, rock carvings and petroglyphs that told stories in a visual manner, however, many of those known to have existed were taken away or destroyed by the new European occupiers[286].

[279] REMPLAN, June 2013. *op. cit*., p. 3.
[280] Baldock, Dianne, 29 October 2021. Pers. Com., Circular Head Aboriginal Corporation.
[281] Huys, Stuart and Graham, Vernon, 2018. *op. cit*., p. 16.
[282] McFarlane, 2002, *op. cit*., p. 7.
[283] McFarlane, Ian, 2002. *op. cit*., pp. 14 and 45.
[284] Huys, Stuart and Graham, Vernon, 2018. *op. cit*., pp. 22 - 23.
[285] Bowern, Claire, September 2012, "The riddle of Tasmanian languages", *Proc. R. Soc. B*, 279, 4590–4595, doi: 10.1098/rspb.2012.1842
[286] Cooper, Erin, 4 February 2022. Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery and the Royal Society of Tasmania to apologise for taking 14,000-year-old petroglyphs from Preminghana. ABC News. Weblink: https://www.abc.net.au/news/2021-02-04/tasmania-petroglyphs-apology-to-aboriginal-people/13121172 . Accessed: February 2022.

Oral history and the passing of stories of the Dreaming and their traditions down through their generations has been the principal method used by Aborigines for retaining their history. Most of that tradition and even the Aboriginal languages were lost as the people and their culture were destroyed.

5. Some of the Aboriginal stories and certain words of their languages were roughly recorded in diaries by people like George Robinson and others who befriended and worked with the Aborigines in the early years of European settlement. However, the Europeans' ears were not as finely tuned to what would have been a foreign language to them and the words that they wrote down may have been incorrectly translated into the English alphabet.

   Although the Tasmanian Aboriginal people are making a come-back in modern Australia, and some of their languages and vocabulary are being gradually recovered, the loss of connection through the generations and the mixing of people from different Aboriginal tribes and bands has resulted in different words and stories being recovered by them.

Despite these areas of uncertainty, there has been enough research completed by various parties to provide a good picture of the traditional areas of Aboriginal occupation, food gathering and hunting, seasonal movements and possibly Songlines of North West Tasmania and the SCR. This picture, although to be interpreted as representative and not absolutely accurate geographically, has been presented in Section 2.10 of Part A in this report, and is graphically shown in Figures 31 through 40.

In particular, the mapped information in Figures 42 and 43 convey a rich story of the former Aboriginal occupation and use of the land of the SCR. Their connection with "Country" is demonstrated through the remaining artifacts found at the Aboriginal Heritage Register Sites (33 sites between Circular Head and Rocky Cape alone[287]), their predominant food gathering and movement pathways, their strong association with and dependence on the sea, estuaries, wetlands, forests and grasslands (of which were often created and managed through traditional burning practices to promote a desired habitat for hunting and food collecting), the Aboriginal fish traps recalled by MacGregor[288], the remaining Aboriginal place names and some of the recovered Aboriginal legends and stories of the area.

These various Aboriginal connections to "Country" (as evidenced by the movement pathways, food gathering areas, place names and Aboriginal Heritage Sites shown generally on the map in Figures 39 and 40) and their recovering history are particularly concentrated and strong in three areas of the region, including:

- Rocky Cape and the extended area as far west as Port Latta, including the Wilson's Creek, Detention River, Hook Creek, Blackfish Creek, and Crayfish Creek catchments;

- the Stanley Peninsula and the extended area of coastal shores, wetlands, estuaries, and plains to the south, including East Inlet, West Inlet, the Black River estuary, and lower reaches;

- Duck Bay and the surrounding estuary and wetlands, extending from the foreshores of Seven Mile Beach to Perkins Island (and probably further to Big Bay and Robbins Island), as well as southward along the Duck River corridor to Mowbray Swamp and beyond.

These Aboriginal bands were very much maritime people, living and largely depending on the coastal edge for their day-to-day existence. They travelled along defined coastal and inland routes and pathways on a seasonal basis, as suggested in Figures 31, 32 and 39 of Part A. The inland pathways would most likely have been along the river valleys, through the wetlands and forests to and from the SCR for a combination of foraging, hunting, trade and social gatherings with neighboring tribes and bands of the North West region.

It has been established that the Aboriginal people had excellent skills in building bark and reed canoes for travel through the surrounding embayments of the Southern Ocean and up the river estuaries. The canoes were not just used as a means of transport, but also as a vehicle to aid fishing, hunting, and communications with their neighbors.

There may be several significant landscape features, landmarks and other localities that are associated with Aboriginal dreaming stories or Songlines that have yet to be documented. One known dreaming story told on signage at Rocky Cape National Park is the Aboriginal legend of the two brothers and sister who were punished for their irresponsibility by being separated and banished to live out their days alone at the Stanley Nut, Rocky Cape Headland, and Table Cape.

Focusing on the Stanley Peninsula and the nearby wetlands and estuaries of East Inlet and West Inlet, Figure 40 shows the concentration of Aboriginal movements, place names and Aboriginal Heritage Register sites, as well as the significant Aboriginal legend associated with the Nut.

Huys and Graham claim in their report that there were unlikely to have been Aboriginal camps or settlements of a long duration or permanent nature on the Stanley Peninsula due to a lack of any permanent water source[289]. However, the wisdom of this claim may be questionable.

The combination of ephemeral streams, freshwater wetlands, and possible pooling of water on the concave surface of the Nut[290]located on the Stanley Peninsula, especially those on the west and north side of the Green Hills Plateau and near Half Moon Bay. In addition, the Stanley Nut's volcanic cone formation has resulted in a dished depression at the top of the Nut. Given the relatively high rainfall of the SCR, it seems plausible that freshwater wetlands, ponds, and not-so ephemeral streams, which are numerous in the area surrounding the Nut, would have existed on Stanley Peninsula almost all year 'round.

During 1824, Hardwick[291] noted a group of Aboriginal people at Circular Head with lobsters and crayfish at their fires and that the area was quite a suitable place for an estate given that it was "*watered by a small stream*" and offered numerous kangaroos, coveys of quail and an abundance of fish as local sources of food. Indeed, if the area was not suitable for any permanent habitation by Aborigines, why would the Van Diemen's Land Company have selected the Stanley Peninsula for their North West headquarters and have established their estate on the basalt plateau of the Green Hills at Highfield Station.

The Stanley Peninsula would have naturally been a place offering an Aboriginal the following advantages as a location for their permanent or return use camp
or settlement, given that it offered:

- rich food resources from the land and surrounding sea and inlets[292];

- a commanding position from which they could survey the country around them and see who may be entering or travelling through their territory);

[287] Huys, Stuart and Graham, Vernon, 2018. *op. cit*., pp. 22 - 23.
[288] MacGregor, John, 2021. *op. cit*.
[289] Huys, Stuart and Graham, Vernon, 2018. *op. cit*., pp. 47, 61-62.
[290] Note: The concave surfaces of the Nut, with possible impervious basalt rock, could have had a similar function to that of Gnamma Holes which are known to exist throughout much of Western Australia and South Australia, serving as a main source of water to travelling Aboriginal people, as well as for some more permanent Aboriginal settlements. Refer to: Western Australia Museum website. WA Goldfields, Gnamma Holes. Weblink: https://museum.wa.gov.au/explore/wa-goldfields/water-arid-land/gnamma-holes. Accessed February 2022.
[291] Hardwick, James 1824, as quoted in Von Stieglitz, K.R., 1952. *op. cit*., p. 16.
[292] Although there have been suggestions by some that a farmer wrote a letter regarding possible Aboriginal fish traps off the shores of North Point, no evidence of this has been discovered to date.

- an iconic and geographically strategic landmark in the Nut, which may have not only served as a water source, but which is what could well have been a very attractive ceremonial and spiritual place, either as a sacred Men's or Women's Site or as a Meeting Place where various bands and tribes might meet socially on a periodic basis.

In addition to the above points, what Huys and Graham describe as middens and seal hides at North Point could also be representative of seaside hut depressions as described by Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania[293].

Given the evidence known and the common-sense points outlined above, it would seem difficult to argue that the Stanley Peninsula did not serve as either a permanent home for an Aboriginal band or tribe or, at the very least, a place to which they returned to very frequently to live and camp for extended periods and as a place with a likely strong spiritual connection for them.

Further consultation with Aboriginal elders and representatives the Circular Head Aboriginal Corporation in Smithton and possibly with the Tasmanian Aboriginal Center in Hobart may be required to clarify some of the issues surrounding tribal names and territories, as well as the most appropriate Aboriginal place names and vocabulary.

European Cultural Heritage

The story of European settlement and historic development of the SCR is presented in Section 2.10 of Part A. Over a period of almost 380 years, going back to the expedition of Able Tasman's around the shores of Van Diemen's Land, European's gradually transferred their culture to Tasmania, exerting it in a manner that nearly destroyed the pre-existing Aboriginal culture of the island. This began with the arrival of sealers and whalers during the late 1790s, some of whom made contact with the Aboriginal people and some who stole Aboriginal women from local Aboriginal bands.

The French sea expeditions of d'Entrecasteaux and Baudin to Tasmanian shores during 1792 and in 1802 provided a wealth of scientific knowledge of Tasmania and some of its islands. Expedition naturalist, Francois Peron and artist Charles Lesueur were responsible for many scientific reports, books, sketches, and paintings that assist in understanding the condition of Tasmanian flora and fauna, as well as the Aboriginal people at that time. However, they did not visit the SCR to our knowledge.

A much stronger European foothold on Tasmania was gained after Flinders' circumnavigation of the entire island, sailing just off Circular Head and Rocky Point during 1802 and then the arrival of Charles Robbins, who firmly established British authority over Van Diemen's Land. After this, it was only a matter of twenty-some years before the Van Diemen's Land Company (VDLC)received its grant of lands in North West Tasmania and established their headquarters on Stanley Peninsula during 1826.

Since that time, a great deal of change has come to the SCR, including:

- the establishment of the Port of Circular Head (Stanley) during 1827;
- the introduction of convict labour to Stanley Peninsula with the establishment of the VDLC estate there and the construction of the Convict Barracks in 1834 (now the Heritage Registered Convict Ruins at Highfield Station);
- VDLC Road (track) in use as an overland route from Burnie and Launceston from 1828.
- the completion of Highfield Cottage as a residence for Chief Agent Edward Curr in 1835;
- the clearing of most of the land area of native forests, woodlands, and wetlands for agricultural purposes;
- the introduction of European livestock and crops;
- the conflict with and removal of Aborigines from the main island of Tasmania;
- the establishment of Circular Head in 1843 (renamed Stanley in 1882);
- VDLC's transformation from farming as their principal activity to becoming landlords and real estate agents who targeted European immigrants with the lease or sale of 50-acre parcels of land for the establishment smaller farms throughout the district;
- the introduction of freehold land for farming, with William Medwin being the first owner outside of VDLC to purchase land near the Black River during 1841;
- the establishment of Duck River township in 1856, which was renamed Smithton during 1873;
- the development of improved roads and railways from the late 1870s and early 1900s to achieve the current road network;
- the first road coach service to Stanley in 1880;
- the establishment of a series of tramways and railways from the late 1880s through to 1922 – and their eventual demise and closing;
- the accelerated clearing and draining of the region's swamps from about 1910 with the advent of a more extensive network of tramways and railways
- the resulting boom in the timber industry and many timber mills, especially in the Smithton area, based on the felled Melaleuca and Blackwood wetlands;
- the 1936 establishment of telephone communications for Tasmania with the laying of an undersea cable across Bass Strait from Stanley to Apollo Bay in Victoria, with the Former Cable Station remaining as a tourist accommodation facility today; and
- an iron-ore slurry pipeline from Savage River to the pier at Port Latta was established in 1967 as the longest slurry pipeline constructed in the southern hemisphere.

This abbreviated chronology of the European historic development is drawn from the greater detail presented in Section 2.10. However, the European Heritage and Historical Development maps shown in Figures 57 and 58 present the geographical face of this progression of events and development since the early 1790s.

Aside from perhaps the Bass & Flinders Expedition, settlement came from the east by both sea and land. The European explorations, surveys and culture penetrated not only along the coastal fringe, but also along many inland exploration routes, as shown in Figure 57. The initial push was primarily to and from the Stanley Peninsula, however.

Eventually, an extensive road network made its imprint across the entire region. Most of the tramways and railways have come and gone, however, the historical stories, heritage and impact on the land remains important.

Figure 57 shows the former extent of Mowbray Swamp, which is now only a remnant a fraction of its former size.

[293] Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania, 2020. *op. cit.*, 3 pp. Weblink: https://www.aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au/Documents/AHT%20Fact%20Sheet%20-%20Hut%20Depressions.pdf. Accessed January 2022.

Although many of the historical developments across the region have diminished or disappeared, the township of Stanley remains a bastion of concentrated Heritage Register sites and the Stanley Local Heritage Precinct, as shown in Figure 58.

So, by way of both the initial establishment of European culture in the region, and due to it being the remaining heritage hotspot in the region, the town of Stanley and the Stanley Peninsula remain the central focus of the region's history and heritage. This is even though Smithton has overtaken Stanley in terms of its population, industry, employment, and as the seat of Local Government. However, even the Local Government name of Circular Head harks back to the original name given to the Stanley Nut and the township of Stanley.

This is not to diminish the importance of Smithton or other smaller towns, villages, and localities throughout the SCR. They all have their historic stories to tell and their contribution to the European culture of the area. It is the understanding and appreciation for the overall story of how European culture has developed and impacted the land, the sea and the Aboriginal people of the SCR that is important.

4.2 Findings of Scenic and Visual Landscape Assessment

The Basic Procedure

The Scenic and Visual Landscape Assessment presented in Part B of the report provides an assessment of:

a) the Scenic Quality Class (Very High, High, Moderate, and Low);

b) Viewpoint Sensitivity Levels and Visibility Distance Zones (Sensitivity Levels 1, 2 and 3 and eight distance zones from Near Foreground, 0 – 500 m, to Far Background, 20 – 32 km); and

c) Scenic Value Areas (based on a matrix of priority combinations of a) and b) above).

Scenic Quality Class Assessment Findings

Each of the 35 Landscape Setting Units within the two identified Landscape Character Types of the region (Coastal and Plains & Plateau LCTs), as delineated in Figure 9, were assessed for the relative occurrence or visual influence of specific high quality scenic features. These features included landforms, vegetation, waterforms, native wildlife, and Aboriginal or European cultural features, as outlined in Tables 6 and 7.

The outcome of the Overall Scenic Quality Class Assessment is mapped in Figure 63 and summarised in Table 10. Where outstanding scenic features became obscured within the broader LSU scenic quality assessment, they were also identified in Figure 63.

The outcome resulted in five of the 35 LSUs being assessed as of a Very High Scenic Quality Class, including:

- C7 – East Inlet (with East Inlet as an Outstanding Scenic Feature);
- C12 – Rocky Cape West (with Rocky Cape as an Outstanding Scenic Feature);
- P19 – Myhill Rise (with its Outstanding Scenic Features of Plateau and Blanket Bogs);
- P21 – Shakespeare Hills (with its Outstanding Scenic Features of Plateau and Blanket Bogs); and
- P22 – Montumana Lakes.

Eleven of the LSUs were assessed to be of a High Scenic Quality Class, including:

- C1 – Duck Bay (including Duck Bay as an Outstanding Scenic Feature);
- C2 – West Inlet (with West Inlet as an Outstanding Scenic Feature);
- C5 – Peninsula East (with The Nut as an Outstanding Scenic Feature);
- C8 – Peggs Beach - Black River Estuary;
- C13 – Rocky Cape East;
- P6 – Briant Hills;
- P7 – Lake Mikany;
- P13 – Dip River Hills;
- P14 – Corner Road Plateau;
- P17 – Crayfish Forest; and
- P18 – Blackfish Plateau.

Thirteen LSUs were assessed to be of a Moderate Scenic Quality Class, including:

- C4 – Peninsula West;
- C10 – Crayfish Bay;
- C11 – Hellyer;
- P1 – Scopus Plains;
- P2 – Mella West;
- P4 – Smithton Basin;
- P5 – Scotchtown Plateau;
- P8 – Mengha Plateau;
- P9 – Forest Plateau;
- P11 – Lower Black River;
- P12 – Ferry Bridge Plateau;
- P15 – Medwin Hills; and
- P20 – Detention Hills.

Six of the LSUs were assessed to be of a Low Scenic Quality Class, including:

- C3 – West Isthmus;
- C6 – East Isthmus;
- C9 – Brickmakers Bay;
- P3 – Broadmeadows;
- P10 – Wiltshire Plains; and
- P16 – Crayfish Plateau.

Although not subject to detailed assessment, the ocean areas of the region are assumed to be of High to Very High Scenic Quality, as mapped in Figure 63.

Viewpoint Sensitivity Levels

Three Viewpoint Sensitivity Levels have been inventoried, including:

- Level 1: Viewpoints with High to Moderate Viewer Numbers who are likely to have High to Very High Scenic Concerns and Expectations;

- Level 2: Viewpoints with Moderate Viewer Numbers who are likely to have Moderate to High Scenic Concerns and Expectations; and

- Level 3: Viewpoints with Low Viewer Numbers who are likely to have Low to Moderate Scenic Concerns and Expectations.

Categories of viewpoints include:

- Travel Routes (land and sea);
- Key Residential Areas (assumed high visual sensitivity levels);
- Tourism and Recreation Attractions/Facilities;
- Tourism Accommodation Facilities; and
- Heritage Register Sites and Other Historic Sites/Precincts.

The inventoried Viewer Sensitivity Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 viewpoints are listed in Tables 11 – 13 and mapped in Figure 65.

Visibility Distance Zones

Terrain-only visibility analysis has been conducted, breaking the visible areas into eight distance zones, including:

- 0 - 500 m Near Foreground (NF);
- 500 m – 1 km Mid Foreground (MF);
- 1 - 2 km Far Foreground (FF);
- 2- 4 km Near Middleground (NM);
- 4- 8 km Far Middleground (FM);
- 8 - 12 km Near Background (NB);
- 12 – 20km Mid Background (MB); and
- 20-32+km Far Background (FB).

The mapped Visibility Distance Zones from Viewpoint Sensitivity Level 1, 2 and 3 viewpoints are displayed in Figures 66, 67 and 68, and then composited in Figure 69, according to the prioritisation matrix of Table 15.

Scenic Value Areas

Scenic Value Areas are then presented in Figure 70 as a composite of the Scenic Quality Classes mapped in Figure 63 and the composite Viewpoint Sensitivity Levels and Visibility Distance Zone map of Figure 70, according to a prioritisation matrix set out in Table 16.

The resulting Scenic Value Areas demonstrate that an extensive portion of the SCR have Very High to High landscape significance from a scenic and visual standpoint, including:

- Large areas of Rocky Cape National Park, Wilsons Creek, the Detention River, and the coastal foreshore from Rocky Cape to Port Latta;
- Crayfish Creek and the elevated terrain of the Shakespeare Hills, Blackfish Creek, and the Myhill Rise area;
- the Black River estuary and upper gorges/valleys;
- the Mengha Plateau and the area surrounding the Forest township;
- the coastal foreshore and plains from Brickmakers Bay west to East Inlet;
- most of the Stanley Peninsula;
- West Inlet and Seven Mile Beach;
- Duck Bay, Perkins Island, and the Duck River south of Smithton; and
- Areas around Smithton and Lake Mikany.

All remaining areas of the region are assessed as of Moderate Scenic Value.

4.3 Overlaying Values for Overall Landscape Significance

Understanding Multiple Resource Values through Overlay Mapping

Due to the extensive number and different types of landscape and heritage resources that have been analysed and assessed in the Part A and Part B sections of this report, it can be challenging to evaluate those areas of greater overall landscape significance. Such areas may warrant greater attention and consideration in terms of future landscape, environmental and heritage protection, and management. Given the sheer number of resource assessments that have been reviewed, a method for understanding or tabulating the cumulative implications of all factors in a geographic sense is needed.

The Quantitative or Parametric Option

Gaining an understanding of the cumulative significance of the many different natural and cultural landscape values could be achieved using a combination of GIS composite mapping and the quantitative parametric weighting approach, like those methods developed by Fabos[294] and others. This method was explained in Part B, Section 3.2 of this report and applied to the assessment of the Scenic Quality Classes.

However, considering the large number and complexity of all the different resource values involved in this case, and the different types of attributes presented by the natural factors and by the cultural factors, an objective and credible assignment of parametric values to rate or score each resource as the initial basis for generating a weighted value computerised map of overall landscape significance could be very difficult.

Although a qualitative approach (i.e., very high, moderate, low, etc.) is used to rate the relative significance of a large number of resource factors or attributes of the landscape, it can become difficult to make a summation of the cumulative outcome of those ratings to determine the overall landscape significance (i.e., the final qualitative score for different areas of the landscape). A parametric translation of the qualitative ratings into a quantitative score can make it easier to add up the ratings as a final score. If desired, once the final scores are totaled, they can be translated back to a quantitative rating of overall landscape significance if preferred.

The Simple Map Overlay Option

Instead of using an overly complex parametric approach for the initial assessment and mapping of multiple resource values or attributes to determine the overall landscape significance of different geographic areas, a simpler approach called 'sieve mapping' or the McHargian overlay mapping approach can be used.

Sieve mapping was developed by Charles Eliot, an American landscape architect based in Boston, Massachusetts during the 1880s and 1890s who planned and designed many of the parklands there. As an aid to his work, he developed maps of multiple landscape themes and factors drawn by hand on at the same scale on thin transparent paper. Eliot taped these maps to a window with the sun streaming through. By placing one map over another, or multiple maps, he was able to understand the "*essence of landscapes*" and analyse the spatial relationships of different factors to make rational decision about his plans and designs. These maps became known as 'sun prints' and the process as 'sieve mapping'[295].

[294] Fabos, Julius Gy. And Ferris, Kimball H., 1977. *op. cit*.

[295] Refer to:

- Ndubisi, Forster, 2002, Ecological Planning: A Historical and Comparative Synthesis. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland, p. 12.; and
- Collins, Michael G., Steiner, Frederick R. and Rushman, Michael J., 2001. Land-Use Suitability Analysis in the United States: Historical Development and Promising Technological Achievements, in Environmental Management 28(5):611-21, p. 612. DOI:10.1007/s002670010247.

Eliot's sieve mapping approach was adapted and advanced by Ian McHarg at the University of Pennsylvania. He used a process of overlaying maps of multiple cultural and natural attributes to creating composite maps and overall composite suitability maps, made famous in his book Design with Nature[296]. This was a precursor to the development of computerized Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping – the technology used to produce most of the maps in this report.

The word 'sieve' means to separate one thing from another, as in a flour sieve or a sand and gravel screen. This implies the elimination of certain things or landscape attributes and conditions. Such a subtractive approach is useful in landscape or resource suitability assessments to determine where certain attributes of the landscape make an area unsuitable for or not capable of supporting specific land use activities. However, both Eliot and McHarg, and others to follow, have used the map overlay process as an elimination tool to determine the worst places to do something, as well as an additive tool to find the best places to do something, given the culmination of various key resources or attributes.

Application of a Combined Map Overlay and Rating Approach

Because there are so many different resources analyses involved with the Stanley Coastal Landscape Assessment, a relatively straight-forward map overlay process will be more appropriate for the initial qualitative rating of the larger number of resource values and attributes involved. For this reason, the relatively simple overlay mapping approach developed by Eliot nearly 140 years ago, combined with qualitative ratings (i.e., high, moderate, low) and the power of modern computerised GIS map analysis and overlays, has been selected as the best method for the first step of this evaluation.

To provide a summation of the total value of the multiple resources more easily, the qualitative ratings will be converted into quantitative score. The method for doing this, is as shown in Table 17.

Table 17 Qualitative Ratings and the Quantitative Conversions

Landscape Significance or Importance of Each Resource Type or Attribute	Qualitative Ratings	Quantitative Conversion Scores
Most Positive or Significant	Very High	10
	High – Very High	7
	Moderate	5
	Low to Very Low	3
Least Positive or Significant	Very Low	0

Using Two Sets of Map Overlays

In addition, overlaying the maps for all the different natural and cultural resource values in one single step would become physically unwieldy and visually difficult to discern and understand. For this reason, it was decided that the Overall Landscape Assessment should be conducted in two steps, with a different set of map overlays for:

1. Aboriginal and European Cultural Heritage Values; and
2. Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values.

The Nuances of Physical Vs. Cultural Resources and Attributes

Although there may be some perceived overlaps in these two groupings as to which factors are more natural, physical attributes of the landscape and which are more cultural and of a heritage nature, these two groupings tend to make good sense. Although the first category does include some physical attributes, such as Aboriginal artifacts and designated Aboriginal Heritage Register sites, or such as a historic building or a Tasmanian Heritage Register site or structure, these attributes are primarily of a cultural nature rather than of a natural nature. And many of the Aboriginal and European cultural values are of a more intangible nature, relating to past events and use areas that may not always be tied to an exact geographic location.

These are historical and traditional cultural attributes that retain value for the community even though they may not physically exist any longer or be known precisely in our knowledge due to the lack of specific documentation. They may not be fully visible or known, but our general knowledge of them helps us to understand the backstory of our culture and the landscape as we know it today – who we are, where we came from and what happened where and when to influence and shape what we have today. Cultural attributes and values give meaning to the landscapes we live in or visit – making landscapes not simply another place in space, but also in time and in the lives of past people and their cultures. As such, landscapes reflect more than just the landforms, vegetation and waterforms that we can see with our eyes, but also places and settings of history and culture that we can understand and appreciate with our mind's eye.

Natural Conservation Values are largely of a physical and ecological nature. Although there may be some cultural influences and connotations regarding how a particular landscape element or ecosystem appears or functions today, these factors fit less comfortably under the cultural banner than they do under the natural banner. Scenic and tourism values also have cultural connotations in terms of what types of landscape or landscape attributes our culture deems to be of aesthetic or scenic value, or what tourism attractions are worth visiting because of either their scenic and natural values or due to their cultural values. And tourism facilities, whether they be a campground, a hotel or a café have value (both physical and economic) because they support and make possible the activity of tourism. We even have a basic form of socially accepted quantitative rating their value in terms of whether they are '5-Star' or only '1-Star.

Natural, scenic and tourism attributes, despite some of their cultural implications, all tend to have a physical component in that we can usually identify where they are in the landscape in a geographic sense, as well as physically, they are either natural or built forms that we can see and use. Although aspects of the ecological side of natural landscapes may be conceptual, we can usually see the key components of an ecosystem and its processes – the rocks and soil, the rivers and lakes, the birds, and animals. Although some ecological processes may not be noticed over long periods of time, we usually do see or experience the aftermath of these processes – a landslide, a flood, or the disappearance of one species or another.

Grouping natural conservation, scenic and tourism attributes and values together seems to be more logical than placing them under the cultural values category. In addition, at least in the case of the SCR, there does not appear to be so many individual attributes of these three types of attributes that they cannot be comfortably and practically displayed together in a series of map overlays.

4.4 Overall Landscape Significance: Aboriginal and European Cultural Heritage

Composite Mapping

A composite map of the Overall Landscape Significance of Aboriginal and European Cultural Heritage provides a visual picture of the potential Overall Landscape Significance of these resource factors and values for the Stanley Peninsula Region and for the Stanley Peninsula Focus Area in Figures 73 and 74.

[296] McHarg, Ian L., 1969. Design With Nature. Published for the American Museum of Natural History, the Natural History Press, Garden City, New York, 197 pp.

Figure 73 Overall Landscape Significance: Aboriginal and European Cultural Heritage (Regional)

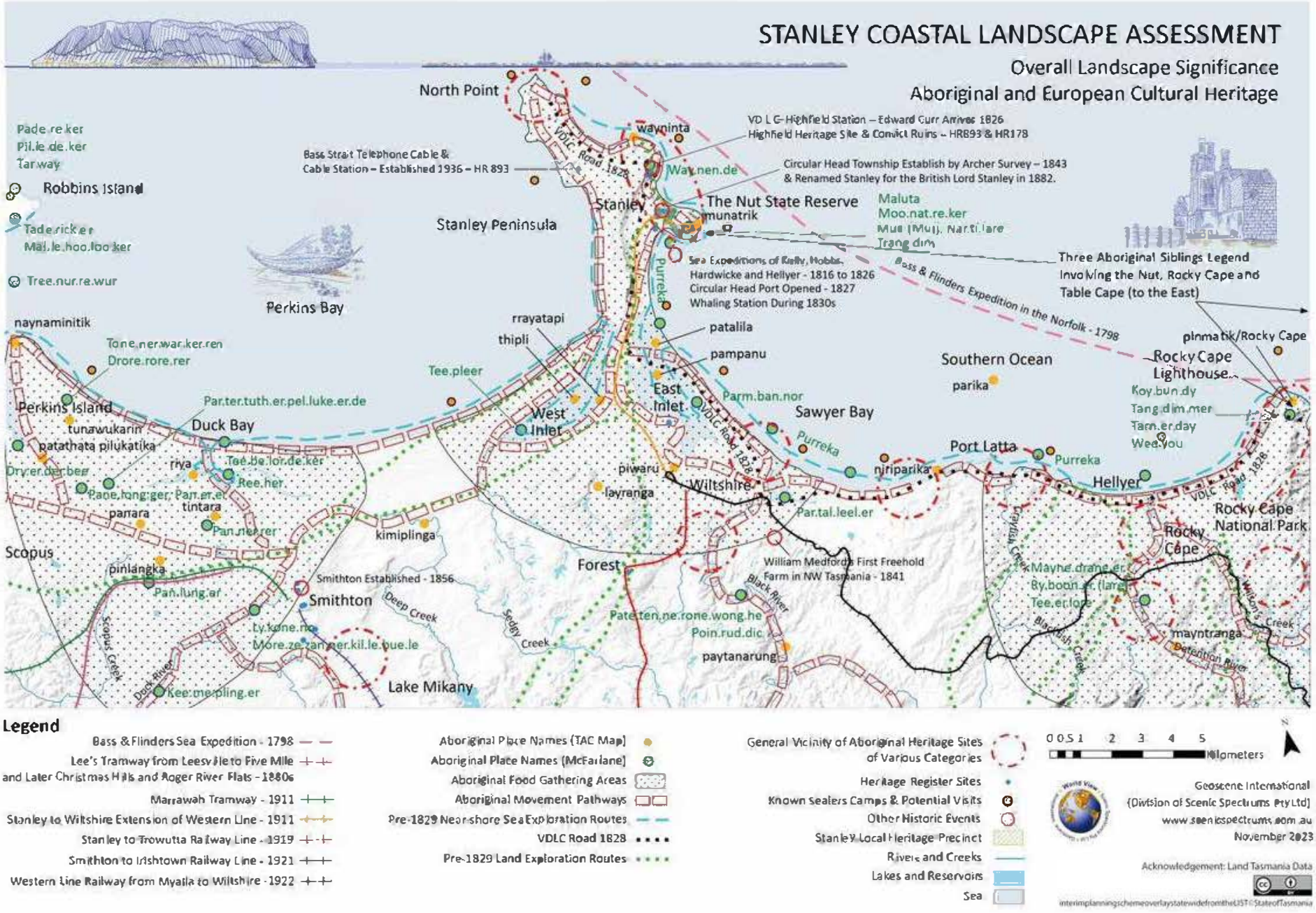
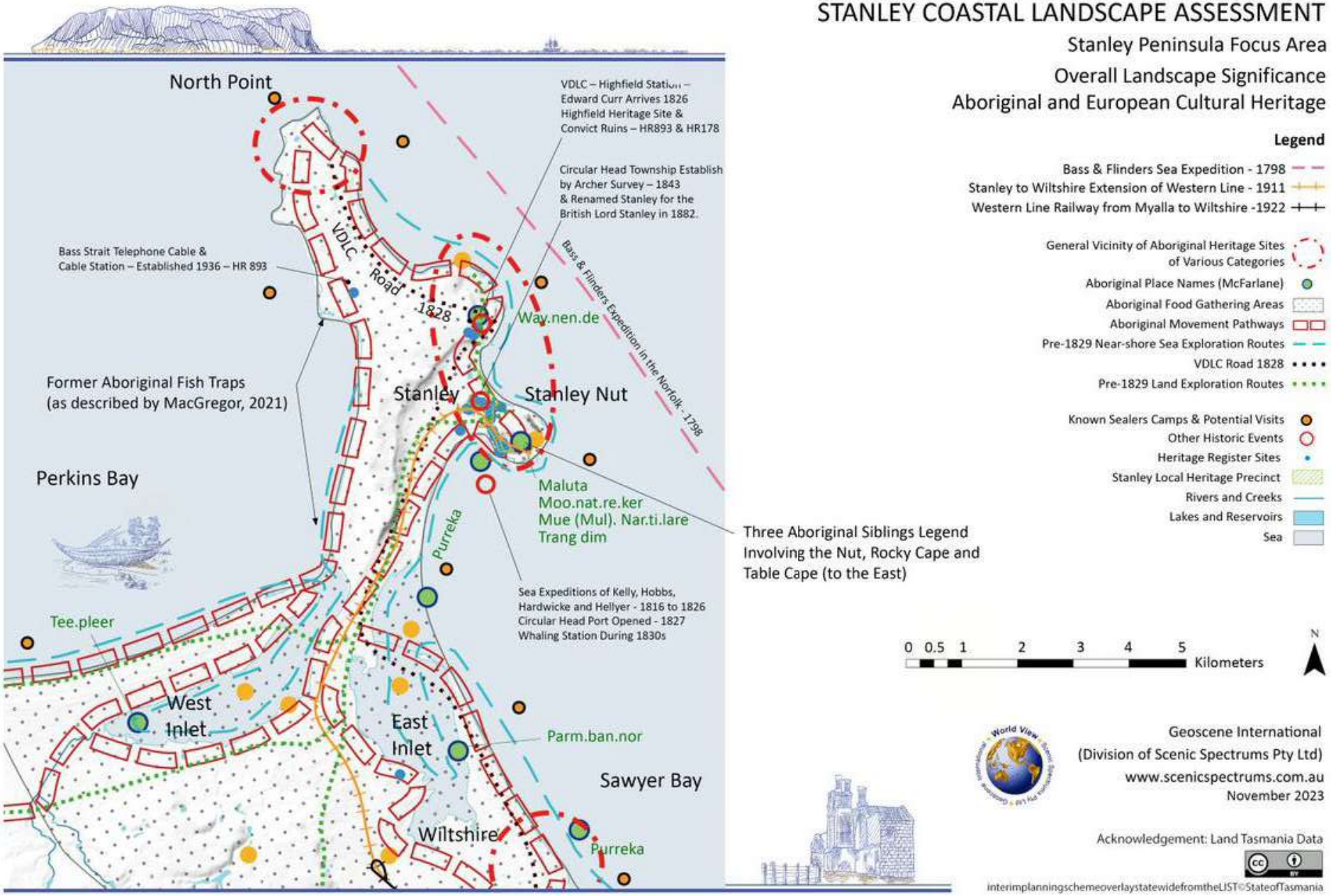


Figure 74 Overall Landscape Significance: Aboriginal and European Cultural Heritage (Focus Area)



Included in this Overall Landscape Significance assessment are overlays of the following cultural resource maps and information presented in Part A of the report:

- Aboriginal Heritage Sites;
- Aboriginal Movement Pathways;
- Aboriginal Place Names;
- Aboriginal Food Gathering areas and previous fish traps;
- VDLC Road, Pre-1829 Land Exploration Routes, and Pre-1829 Near-shore Sea Exploration Routes;
- Tramways and Railways established from 1880s to 1922;
- Known Sealers Camps & Potential Visits;
- Heritage Register Sites;
- Stanley Local Heritage Precinct; and
- Other Historical Events.

Figures 73 and 74 show a range of historical events, developments and heritage sites and precincts throughout the region. However, three areas of more concentrated historical events and activities and Heritage Register Sites and Local Heritage Precincts occur in three areas:

1. **Rocky Cape Area:** extending west to the Crayfish Creek vicinity and southward, including the Wilson's Creek, Detention River, Hook Creek, Blackfish Creek, and Crayfish Creek catchments.

   The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in this area is associated with food gathering areas, likely movement pathways, a number of Aboriginal place names, approximately 19 Aboriginal Heritage Sites, and the Aboriginal legend about the three siblings banished to the Nut, Rocky Cape, and Table Cape.

   The European Cultural Heritage in this area primarily consists of historic exploration and transport corridors, including pre-1829 exploration routes along Wilson's Creek and the upper portion of the Detention River, and cross-country from the Hellyer and Edgecumbe Beach area on the coast inland to the upper reaches of Blackfish Creek and Crayfish Creek the VDLC Road. Bass and Finders also sailed past Rocky Cape during 1798 and the Western Line Railway was established through this area during 1922.

   There are some commonalities between the movement and transport corridors used by the Aboriginal and European people in this area, dictated primarily by the terrain and paths of least resistance. What would have been relatively rich food resources to the Aborigines from the sea, the firestick controlled grassy coastal plains of the lower river valleys and possibly Wilson's Creek, as well as what may have been good fishing and giant freshwater crayfish in the area's rivers have been converted by the Europeans into productive cultivated farmlands and timber plantations.

2. **Stanley Peninsula and Isthmus Area:** extending to East Inlet, West Inlet, the lower Black River, the coastal plains south of the two inlets and a large portion of the Forest Plateau. This area shows the highest concentration of combined Aboriginal and European historic activity, movement, place names and movement.

   The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage includes food gathering of what would likely have been a highly diverse array of seafood, kangaroos, seals, emus, various reptiles, quail and waterbirds and seeds from trees and grasses, as well as fish from the sea and the use of fish traps. For the most part, they would have been well supplied on a year-round basis.

   Aboriginal Movement Patterns were likely around both sides of the two inlets, across the isthmus and probably all over Stanley Peninsula, however, especially to and from the Nut and along the coastal shorelines.

   Aboriginal Place Names have been identified for locations along the coast, at East Inlet and West Inlet, on the coastal plain near Wiltshire, on the Forest Plateau or escarpment, and near the headland between Godfrey Beach and Half Moon Bay. The Nut has several Aboriginal names associated with its location.

   There are four Aboriginal Heritage Register sites at the Nut and Godfrey's Beach, and another 8 Aboriginal artefact sites identified on the North Point shoreline including middens and seal hides (concave hollows made in the rocks, which could also represent hut sites). Two other Aboriginal Heritage Register sites are located on Peggs Beach just west of the mouth of the Black River, and on the Black River, approximately 3.5 km upstream.

   There is also the known association of the Nut with the Aboriginal legend regarding the three siblings, as discussed above.

   There are credible grounds to assume that Aboriginal bands would likely have had a permanent settlement or base camp of some form located on Stanley Peninsula., as discussed in Section 4.1 under *Aboriginal History and Cultural Heritage*.

   These grounds include:

   - rich food and accessible water resources from the Peninsula land and surrounding sea and inlets;
   - a location with commanding views to the surrounding countryside – useful for defence as well as aesthetically;
   - the presence of the Nut, which was a likely water source, and may have been used as a ceremonial and spiritual place, or as a Meeting Place where various bands and tribes might meet socially on a periodic basis;
   - the archaeological evidence of middens and seal hides at North Point, which could also be representative of seaside hut depressions as described by Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania[297]; as well as MacGregor's recollection of fish traps[298].
   - diary and other written descriptions by early explorers and surveyors of Aborigines frequenting Stanley Peninsula during their visits and that the place could be a good place to establish residency, having plenty of water and game; and
   - the fact that Europeans selected the Stanley Peninsula from all the other various choices they may have had in North West Tasmania to establish the VDLC headquarters and first pastoral station and homestead as evidence that it was a place that people could not only survive but live well.

[297] Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania, 2020. *op. cit.*, 3 pp. Weblink: https://www.aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au/Documents/AHT%20Fact%20Sheet%20-%20Hut%20Depressions.pdf. Accessed January 2022.

[298] MacGregor, John, 2021, op. cit.

European Cultural Heritage in the Stanley Peninsula, Isthmus and areas extending to the East Inlet, West Inlet, lower Black River, the coastal plains to the south and the Forest Plateau are equally concentrated and rich.

The European Cultural Heritage values include:

- 1790s - Prior to the Bass and Flinders Expedition, French, British and American sealers likely frequented the shorelines of the Stanley Peninsula from at least the early 1790s to hunt for Australian Fur Seals and possibly Elephant Seals if they exist in the area at that time.

- 1798 - Initial sighting and naming of Circular Head, the volcanic cone headland, by Bass and Flinders during their 1798 Sea Expedition (now known as the Nut, with Circular Head also being the name of the original township of Stanley. The municipality of Circular Head has now adopted the name.

- 1816 to 1827 - Sealers and whalers, as well as surveyors and reconnaissance men employed by the Van Deimen's Land Company came to the Stanley Peninsula by sea from 1816 through 1827, including:

  - 6 January 1816 - Capt. James Kelly came to Circular Head with his crew during his circumnavigation of Tasmania in a whale boat. He was in the whaling and sealing business and a well-known seaman from Hobart[299];

  - 1823 – Captain Charles Browne Hardwicke was sent by Governor Sorell to explore the North West Coast of Tasmania. Writing of Circular Head and the mouth of East Inlet, he stated that:
    "*Circular Head is a very conspicuous high bluff and may be seen distinctly five or six leagues. It projects out so far to the northward as to form a deep/ bay on the east side where vessels may lie in three fathoms of water (sandy bottom), sheltered from all winds except from E. by S. to S.E. But a vessel that would not draw more than 12 or 14 feet might run into a river that is two miles to the southward of Circular Head—the entrance to which cannot be mistaken*[300]"

  - 1824 – James Hobbs arrived at Circular Head with a crew of 12 convicts in two whale boats on a reconnaissance mission directed by Governor Sorell. He admired Circular Head and described the land and the scenery as:

    "*this would make an excellent estate for one or two persons with capital, who would engage in the whale and seal fisheries, in addition to agricultural pursuits the quantity of good land we expected (to discover) about the north-west part of the island is not to be found.*[301]"

  - 1826 – Henry Hellyer was the Chief Architect and Surveyor for the Van Diemen's Land Company. He and his crew were sent on the 250-tonne barque 'Cape Packet' with instructions to find a suitable location for VDLC before the 'Tranmere' arrived with servants, stores, and livestock[302]. He determined that Circular Head was the location for VDLC to establish its first pastoral station in the North West. Together with Joseph Fossey, he explored much of the inland area of the North West and produced the 1928 map of "Interior Discoveries" (refer to Figure 49).

  - 1826 - Joseph Fossey and Alexander Goldie went to Circular Head in a whale boat in about October of 1826 on behalf of the Van Diemen's Land Company. They recommended to Edward Curr that the Stanley Peninsula would make a good base for the Company's operations in North West Tasmania due to Circular Head offering a sheltered port and there being good grazing land on the peninsula
    .

  - 1827 – Jorgen Jorgensen (a.k.a. - King of Iceland) was a surveyor sent by Edward Curr of the Van Diemen's Land Company via boat to Circular Head in the company of a junior surveyor by the name of Clement Lorymer, other crew and three hunting dogs. They were at Circular Head on 1 March 1827. They conducted land explorations toward the Pieman River but could not get through. In trying to ford the Duck River on foot, Lorymer drowned in the current. The remainder of the party walked up river and were able to ford near where the town of Smithton is now, returning to Circular Head that evening.

- 1826 - The VDLC established headquarters at Highfield Station on Stanley Peninsula. The story of Highfield's establishment and the residences and convict barracks built there between 1826 and 1834 are detailed in Section 2.10 of Part A of this report. Through this process, Edward Curr, the Chief Agent for VDLC, played an instrumental role. His own residence at Highfield Cottage, which remains today, was built in 1835.

- 1826 – Approximately 40 convicts were brought to Highfield Station by Curr, providing needed farm and other labour. A bluestone Convict Barracks was built to house them by 1834 and at their peak, the convicts numbered approximately 70. Although Highfield Convict Barracks is not included as part of Tasmania's various World Heritage Convict Sites, the convicts played a significant role in the establishment and development of the VDLC's operations at Stanley Peninsula and elsewhere in the North West.

- 1826 onward - The Van Diemen's Land Company played a major role from its base on the Stanley Peninsula in establishing the 'birthplace' of North West Tasmania, experimenting agriculturally with fine wool sheep in the region and then switching to cattle and horses, and influencing the leasing and sale of land to tenants and free-hold farmers. In turn, those tenants and free-hold farmers assisted in clearing most of the SCR into productive agricultural land. In the process, they were also responsible for the broadscale clearing native vegetation from much of the countryside, influencing the construction of roads and some railway lines, and contributing heavily to the extinction of Tasmanian Tigers. In addition, VDLC employers were responsible for the killing of approximately 30 Aborigines at Cape Grim. No other organisation in the history of North West Tasmania has had as much impact on the development and fate of that region.

- 1827 – The Port of Circular Head was established and remains in use today.

- 1827 to 1828 – Curr tasked Hellyer and a crew of men to clear a land route to Circular Head from Burnie, commencing in 1827. It was a very difficult task but by 1828, the VDLC Road was being utilised as an overland track.

- 1830s - A whaling station was established for a few years at Circular Head. Whether Capt. James Kelly was involved in this venture has not been established.

- 1841 to 1843 – the township of Circular Head (renamed Stanley after the British Lord Stanley in 1882) was established and Arrowsmith prepared a road and allotment survey for the town in 1843.

- 1911 – The Stanley to Wiltshire Railway Line was established and connected through to Myalla and Launceston in 1922.

[299] Von Stieglitz, K.R., 1952. *op. cit*., p. 13.
[300] Von Stieglitz, K.R., 1952. *op. cit*., p. 14.
[301] Von Stieglitz, K.R., 1952. *op. cit*., p. 14.
[302] Our Tasmania website. North West Tasmania, The Cape Packet. Weblink: https://www.ourtasmania.com.au/northwest/stanley-first-fleet.html. Accessed February 2022.

- 1919 – the Stanley to Trowutta Railway Line was established.

- 1936 – the undersea telephone cable to Victoria was laid from the Cable Station off Green Hills Road on Stanley Peninsula during 1936.

- 1841 – William Medwin purchases 500 acres in the lower Black River area, becoming the first free-hold farming property in North West Tasmania. The Medwin family still own and operate this property as Gateforth Farm and offer tourism accommodation at Gateforth Cottages.

- Stanley is one of the most significant heritage towns in Tasmania, with approximately 40 buildings and sites listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register and a good portion of the town included in the Circular Head Local Provisions Schedule as a Local Heritage Precinct. This includes a wide array of buildings, as listed in Table 4 of Part A. Among these are some buildings dating back to VDLCs early influence on the town, such as the V.D.L Company Store (HR938). In addition, the Stanley Peninsula has the following historic heritage sites managed by the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service:

    - Highfield Heritage Site & Station - HR 892; PWS 50215;
    - Highfield Convict Barracks (Ruins) – HR178; and
    - Lyons Cottage Historic Site – PWS 50218.

3. **Duck River Area:** extending from Duck Bay and Perkins Island northward to Smithton and the former Mowbray Swamp area of the Smithton Basin. This area has a concentration of Aboriginal place names, heritage events and developments that are higher than other areas of the region, but not as high as those in the Rocky Cape area or in the Stanley Peninsula and Inlets area.

   The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage includes a food gathering area with a likely highly diverse array of seafood, freshwater fish, kangaroos, emus, various reptiles, quail and waterbirds and seeds from trees and grasses. As with the Stanley Peninsula, the area would have been well supplied on a year-round basis.
   Aboriginal Movement Patterns were likely along the shorelines of Seven Mile Beach (Anthony Beach) and Perkins Island, inland across the coastal plain and grasslands from the Stanley Peninsula to the Smithton area and along the Duck River and Mowbray Swamp southward to Brittons Swamp and beyond.

   Another inland pathway would have run from the Smithton vicinity south of the Duck Bay estuary and wetlands toward what is now the Scopus area and probably on to Cape Grim and the Woolnorth area. Water-based travel routes were also probably used with bark canoes from Duck Bay up the Duck River and along the western outlet of Duck Bay to the Perkins Island area.

   A high number of Aboriginal Place Names exist in this area, indicating that it was heavily utilised by the Aboriginal bands of the area.

   There appears to be an absence of Aboriginal Heritage Register sites in this area, however.

   The European Cultural Heritage is more extensive and significant than that in the Rocky Cape area but less so than in the Stanley Peninsula area.

   Pre-1829 exploration routes run through this area from East to West, but do not appear to go South up the Duck River valley too far.

   The town of Smithton, established as Duck River in 1856, and vicinity only have five Heritage Register sites recorded, with the Duck River Butter Factory being one of the more distinctive sites.

   There do not appear to be any Heritage Register timber mills or tramways. However, the history of pre-1829 exploration routes, the Marrawah Tramway and the Smithton to Irishtown Railway Line are significant.

   This goes hand in hand with the history of swamp clearing and development of an intensive timber industry.

   The discovery of Australian megafauna in the draining of Mowbray Swamp and Pulbeena Swamp is also highly significant.

Discussion of the Overall Landscape Significance of Aboriginal and European Cultural Values

Considering the above summation of key Aboriginal and European cultural resources and values within the three areas identified with more concentrated cultural heritage values, the following observations are made about the overall landscape significance of each area.

Rocky Cape Area:

The Rocky Cape Area contains approximately 21 Aboriginal Heritage Register sites and at least 10 different Aboriginal Place Names, as well as the Aboriginal Food Gathering Area and a component of Three Siblings Storey, which is the subject of interpretive signage at Rocky Cape within the National Park. There are also thought to be at least three likely Aboriginal Movement Pathways, including the main coastal pathway from Rocky Cape to Crayfish Creek (and westward) and two inland pathways along Wilson's Creek and the Detention River.

In terms of European Heritage, the Rocky Cape area is not as well endowed with European Cultural Heritage attributes. These are primarily limited to:

- the Bass and Flinders Sea Expedition that sailed passed Rocky Head;
- Pre-1829 exploration routes along Wilson's Creek, the Detention River and at sea along the coast from Rocky Cape to the Port Latta vicinity;
- The VDLC Road – 1928;
- The Western Line Railway from Myalla to Wiltshire – 1922; and
- Rocky Cape Lighthouse – 1967.

There may be other historic sites, features, or place names of more local significance, such as the naming of the village of Hellyer after the architect and surveyor Henry Hellyer or the Port Latta iron-ore pipeline. Sealers and whalers may also have operated off Rocky Cape and along the coastal shoreline. However, overall, the Rocky Cape Area is not nearly as strong in this aspect as are the Stanley Peninsula and Isthmus Area or even the Duck River Area.

Stanley Peninsula and Isthmus Area:

The Stanley Peninsula and Isthmus Area presents Aboriginal Heritage Values that are perhaps not quite as strong as those in the Rocky Cape Area in terms of Aboriginal Heritage Register Sites which number approximately 10 compared to the 21 in the Rocky Cape Area but none known of in the Duck River Area. The Aboriginal Movement Pathways were probably used more intensively than those in the Rocky Cape Area, but this cannot be verified.

There are approximately 16 Aboriginal Place Names known within the Stanley Peninsula and Isthmus Area, not as many as the 21 at Rocky Cape and the 17 in the Duck River Area. The Stanley Peninsula and Isthmus Areas also shares part of the Aboriginal Three Siblings Legend, as that story is associated with the Nut.

Regarding European Heritage Values, they are much greater in the Stanley Peninsula Areas than they are in the Rocky Cape Area or in the Duck River Area, including:

- the 1798 Bass and Flinders Sea Expedition that sailed up to and named Circular Head (now locally called the Nut);

- various other sea expeditions by the early explorers and VDLC surveyors from 1816 - 1826;
- 1927 establishment of the Port of Stanley;
- pre-1829 exploration routes throughout the Stanley Peninsula, including those around the Nut and Stanley and extending across the isthmus to West Inlet and Seven Mile Beach and south to the Forest areas and beyond (and most likely to the East Inlet area and along the shoreline to the Black River), and inland across the coastal plain to the west toward the present site of Smithton;
- Highfield Station, Convict Barracks, and the establishment of the VDLC estate (1826 - 1835);
- VDLC Road – 1928;
- 1841 establishment of the first freehold farm at Black River;
- 1930s Whaling Station;
- approximately 40 Heritage Register sites at Stanley, mostly within the Stanley Local Heritage Precinct;
- the 1911 Western Line Railway from Stanley to Wiltshire and the further extension of that line as a branch railway line to Trowutta – 1919; and
- the 1936 Cable Station and the undersea telephone cable.

Taken as a whole, the Stanley Peninsula and Isthmus Area has greater combined Aboriginal and European Cultural Values than the Rocky Cape Area and the Duck River Area.

Duck River Area:
The Duck River Area does not have any Aboriginal Heritage Register sites, although there is one southeast of Smithton, approximately on the old Smithton to Irishtown Railway Line. However, this area does have approximately 20 known Aboriginal Place Names and a considerable network of Aboriginal Movement Pathways, along the coastline, up the riverways and across the inland plain from the connection to Stanley Peninsula in the east, westward to the Scopus area and beyond to the West Coast.

The area is also a likely large Aboriginal Food Gathering Area, taking in the Duck Bay and Duck River estuaries and wetlands, the upstream sections of the Duck River, the Smithton plains and basin, and what was the extensive Mowbray Swamp.

From the standpoint of European Cultural Heritage, there are approximately six Heritage Register sites, primarily in or near the town of Smithton. East-west pre-1829 exploration routes run through the coastal plains of the area, connecting to the Stanley Peninsula and parts east of there, as well as westward to the Tarkine, Woolnorth and Cape Grim areas. There were also sea exploration routes running along the Seven Mile Beach and Perkins Island coastlines.

The town of Smithton (formerly Duck River) was established in 1856 as the second township to be established in the SCR and is now the largest town and the seat of Local Government for Circular Head Council.
In addition, a series of tramways and railways, no longer functioning, were an important part of the area's development, including:

- Lee's Tramway – 1880;
- Marrawah Tramway – 1911; and
- Smithton to Irishtown Railway Line – 1921.

Not shown on these maps are the Mowbray Swamp and Pulbeena Swamp, which were notable hurdles to the expansion of European culture in this area for many years. Although gradually cleared of Blackwood and Melaleuca trees from the mid to late 1800s, this process was greatly accelerated with the advent of the more extensive tramways in the early 1900s. This also fueled a booming timber milling industry in the Smithton areas, for which remaining evidence may exist but appear not to be well documented.

Given this evidence, it can be said that the Duck River Area is not as significant as the Rocky Cape Area or the Stanley Peninsula Area in terms of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. Regarding European Cultural Heritage, it is more significant than the Rocky Cape Area but not nearly as significant as the Stanley Peninsula and Isthmus Area.

Evaluation of Overall Landscape Significance for Aboriginal and European Cultural Heritage

Table 18 provides a summation of the relative Overall Landscape Significance of the Aboriginal and European Cultural Heritage Values within the three areas identified with more concentrated combined cultural heritage resources and attributes. This table utilises the qualitative ratings and the quantitative conversion scores described in Table 17. Those qualitative scores are then translated back into cumulative qualitative ratings for the combination of Aboriginal and European Cultural Heritage Values.

It is noted that these significance classes are relative to the three concentrated value areas assessed only and do not reflect comparative analysis with other areas outside the SCR at this time.

Table 18 Overall Landscape Significance of Cultural Heritage (Aboriginal + European)

Concentrated Value Areas	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Significance				
	Very Low (0)	Low – Very Low (3)	Moderate (5)	High – Very High (7)	Very High (10)
Rocky Cape					**Very High (10)**
Stanley Peninsula & Isthmus				**High – Very High (7)**	
Duck River			**Moderate (5)**		
	European Cultural Heritage & Historic Development Significance				
	Very Low (0)	Low – Very Low (3)	Moderate (5)	High – Very High (7)	Very High (10)
Rocky Cape		**Low – to Very Low (3)**			
Stanley Peninsula & Isthmus					**Very High (10)**
Duck River Rocky Cape			**Moderate (5)**		
Total Scores: Aboriginal & European Cultural Heritage					
Rocky Cape	**13 (High – Very High)**				
Stanley Peninsula & Isthmus	**17 (Very High)**				
Duck River	**10 (Moderate)**				

4.5 Overall Landscape Significance: Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values

Overall Landscape Significance: Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values

For Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values, the Overall Landscape Significance includes the following resource maps that are presented in Parts A and B of the report:

Part A:

- Geoconservation Sites; ;
- Concentrations of Significant Flora and Fauna;
- Landscape Conservation and Management Zones, which include Environmental Management Zones of the Circular Heads Council Local Provisions Schedule;
- Tourism Attractions and Facilities;
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage attributes and values;
- Stanley Local Heritage Precinct; and
- Scenic Protection Areas and Scenic Road Corridors as designated under the Scenic Protection Code of the Circular Heads Council Local Provisions Schedule.

Part B:

- Viewpoint Sensitivity Level 1 Tourism Sites and Routes;
- High and Moderate Scenic Value Areas; and
- European Cultural Heritage and Historic Development attributes and values.

In addition to these resource assessments, areas of Multiple Value Concentrations have also been identified in the Overall Landscape Significance mapping for Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values, as presented in Figures 75 and 76.

The mapping in Figure 75 shows that six areas of Multiple Value Concentrations have been identified and delineated, including from east to west:

1. Rocky Cape Area (including Rocky Cape National Park, Forwards Beach, Rocky Cape West, and portions of the lower Wilson's Creek Valley;
2. Shakespeare Hills Area (including the middle reaches of the Detention River and Blackfish Creek, lower Hook Creek, and the Shakespeare Hills Regional Reserve);
3. Detention River – Crayfish Creek Area (including portions of Forwards Beach, Hellyer Beach, Edgecumbe Beach, and Brickmakers Bay and the lower reaches of the Detention River and Crayfish Creek);
4. Stanley Peninsula Areas (extending to Peggs Beach, the lower Black River, East Inlet, West Inlet and Seven Mile Beach – could possibly be extended to include Gateforth Farm, the 1841 freehold farm established by William Medwin);
5. Duck Bay Area (extending east to Seven Mile Beach, west to Perkins Island and south to the estuaries and wetlands of the lower Duck River and portions of the Briant Hill Plain); and
6. Smithton Basin – Broadmeadows Area (including Mowbray Swamp, Pulbeena Swamp, middle reaches of the Duck River and the lower reaches of Coventry Creek).

Rocky Cape Area:

The key Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values of the Rocky Cape Area include:

- a High Scenic Value (for the entire area, including Rocky Cape and Ridge as an Outstanding Scenic Feature);
- Tourism Attraction and Accommodation sites and travel routes including Rocky Cape National Park, Rocky Cape Lighthouse, Rocky Cape Road, and walking tracks to such destinations as Spicers Lookout and Tinkers Lookout within the National Park, and accommodation facilities at Rocky Cape Beach;
- Geoconservation Sites in Rocky Cape National Park, including the Rocky Cape Sea Caves of State Geographical Significance and the Rocky Cape Stratified Scree of District Geographical Significance;
- Concentrations of Significant Flora and Fauna, including:
  - fauna species such as the Masked Owl, Hooded Plover, Swift Parrot, Tasmanian Devil, Spotted-tail Quoll, and Tawny Honeyeater, Humpback Whale, and Southern Right Whale; and
  - flora species such as Bent Native-Primrose, Shortspike Midge-Orchid, Patersons Spider-Orchid, Mauvetuft Sun-Orchid, Swamp Onion-Orchid, and Saw Banksia.
- Landscape Conservation and Management Zones, including:
  - the LPS Environmental Management Zone (Rocky Cape National Park and Forwards Beach Reserve); and
  - Natural Assets Overlay Code (including Waterway and Coastal Protection Areas and Future Coastal Refugia Areas).

Shakespeare Hills Area:

The key Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values of the Shakespeare Hills Area include:

- a High Scenic Value Area over most of the area except for the Detention River where it has been subject to agricultural landscape alteration, including the Shakespeare Hills Regional Reserve as an Outstanding Scenic Feature;
- Tourism Attraction and Accommodation sites and travel routes including Shakespeare Hills Regional Reserve and Shakespeare's Wilderness Chalet;
- Geoconservation Sites, including Western Tasmanian Blanket Bogs of Global Geographical Significance within the Shakespeare Hills Regional Reserve;

Figure 75 Overall Landscape Significance: Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values

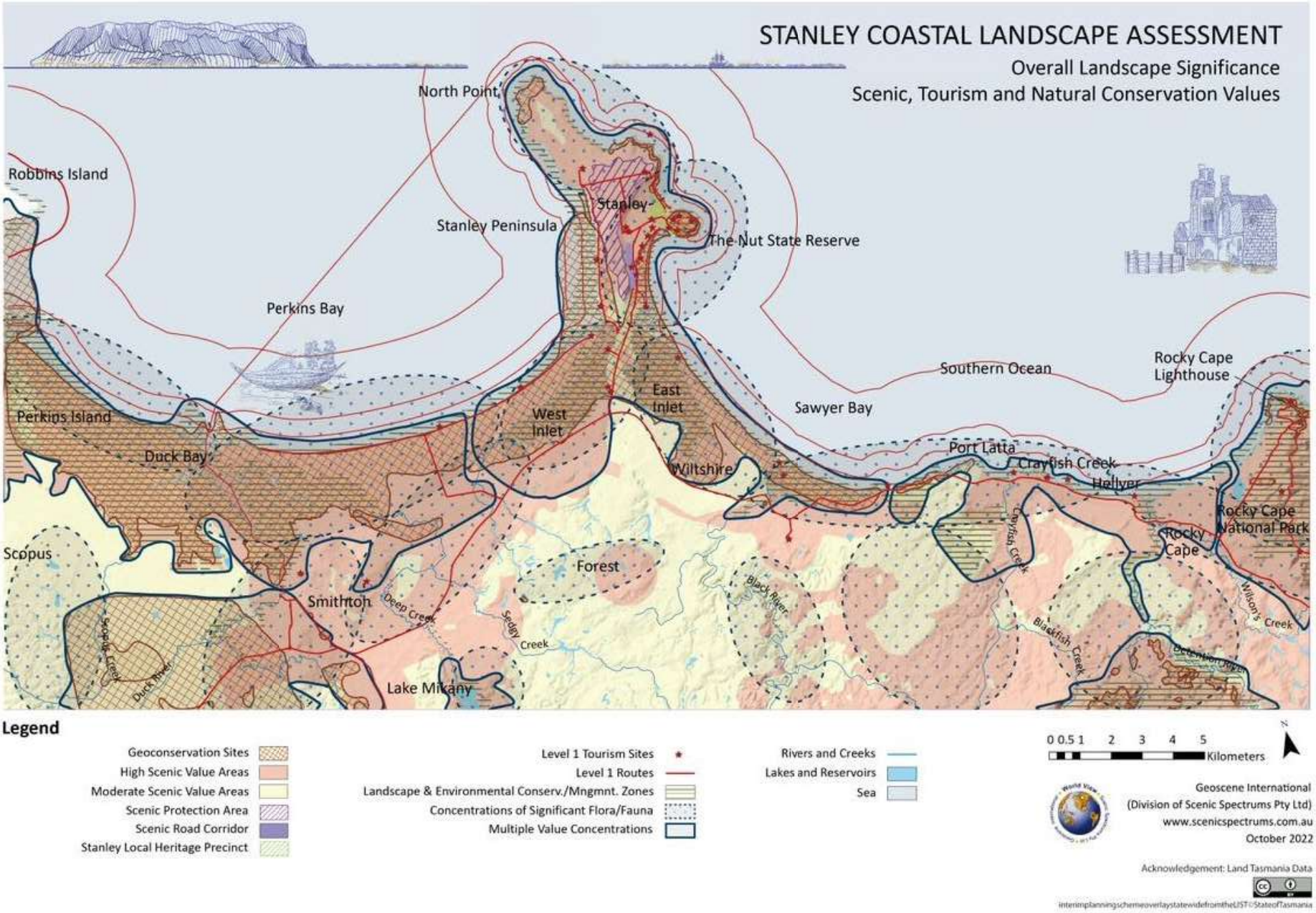
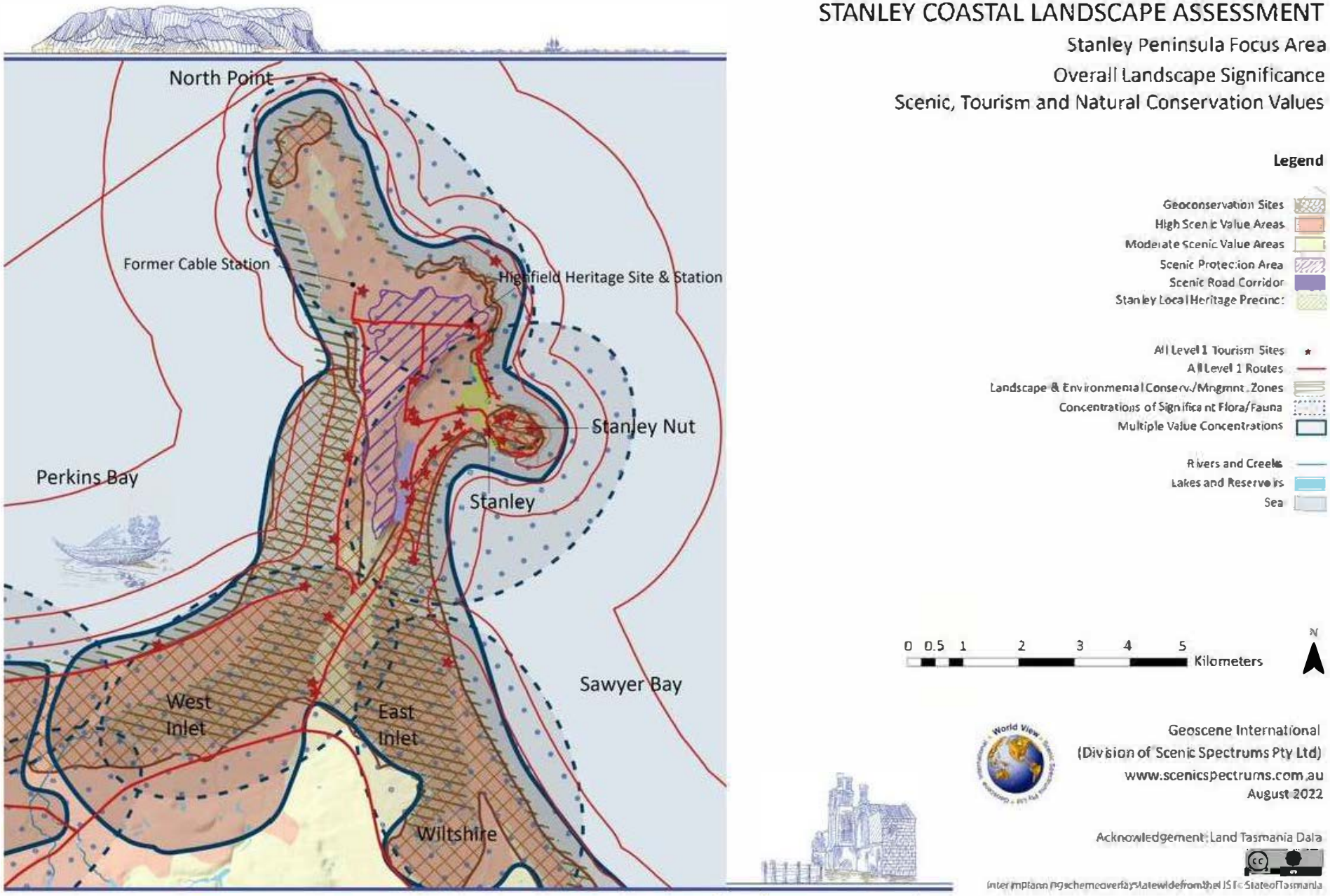


Figure 76 Overall Landscape Significance: Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values (Focus Area)



- Concentrations of Significant Flora and Fauna, including:
  - such fauna species as Giant Freshwater Crayfish, Tasmanian Wedge-tail Eagles (extensive habitat areas), Tasmanian Devils, Eastern Barred Bandicoots, Spotted-tail Quolls, Short-beaked Echidna, Welcome Swallow, and Tasmanian Froglet; and
  - flora species or threatened vegetation community groups such as Saw Banksia and Non-Eucalypt Forest and Woodland;

- Landscape Conservation and Management Zones, including:
  - the LPS Environmental Management Zone (Shakespeare Hills Regional Reserve); and
  - LPS Natural Assets Overlay Code (Priority Vegetation Area over most of the area; and Waterway and Coastal Protection Area over most of the creeks and river floodplains).

Detention River – Crayfish Creek Area:

The key Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values of the Detention River – Crayfish Creek Area include:

- High Scenic Value Area over most of the area, with exception of parts of Crayfish Creek Forest Reserve;

- Tourism Attraction and Accommodation sites and travel routes including Forwards Beach Conservation Reserve, Edgecumbe Beach Conservation Reserve, Crayfish Creek Regional Reserve and Little Peggs Beach State Reserve, with Beach accommodation facilities at Hellyer Beach, Edgecumbe Beach, and Cowrie Point;

- Geoconservation Site at Cowrie Point Section of District Geographical Significance;

- Concentrations of Significant Flora and Fauna, including:
  - such fauna species as the Humpback Whale, Southern Right Whale, Tasmanian Wedge-tail Eagle (significant habitat areas), White-bellied Sea-Eagle, Tasmanian Devil, Spotted-tail Quoll, Giant Freshwater Crayfish, Azure King Fisher; Hooded Plover, Fairy Tern, Grey Goshawk, Gunns Screw Shell; and
  - such flora species or vegetation groups of conservation significance as Lemon Dogwood, Australian Trefoil, Windswept Spider-Orchid, Bent Native Primrose, and Flatleaf Southern Bent;

- Landscape Conservation and Management Zones, including:
  - the LPS Environmental Management Zone (along all the foreshore conservation reserves from Forwards Beach to Port Latta and then along Brickmakers Bay; Detention River Estuary; Crayfish Creek Forest Reserve; Little Peggs Beach State Reserve;
  - the LPS Landscape Conservation Zone (Crayfish Creek); and
  - the LPS Natural Assets Overlay Code (Waterway and Coastal Protection Area along the lower Detention River and many low-lying areas or wetlands inland from the foreshore dunes; Future Coastal Refugia Areas in the wetlands south of Forwards Beach, along the lower Detention River, along low-lying areas, or wetlands at Crayfish Creek, and in extensive areas along the coastal foreshore from Forwards Beach west to Brickmakers Bay.

Stanley Peninsula Area:

The key Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values of the Stanley Peninsula Area include:

- High Scenic Value Area over most of the area, except for small areas along the lower Black River, the Isthmus and North Point (Western Plains), as well as the Nut as an Outstanding Scenic Feature;

- Tourism Attractions and travel routes including The Nut State Reserve, The Nut Chairlift, The Nut Summit Circuit Walking Track, the Stanley Local Heritage Precinct (including approximately 40 Heritage Register Sites), Highfield Historic Site & Station (including the Convict Barracks Ruins), the Former Cable Station, Bull Rock Conservation Area, Stanley – Smithton Sea Tour Route, West Inlet Conservation Area, Tatlows Beach Conservation Area, Godfrey's Beach Penguin Lookout, Jimmy Lane Memorial Lookout, Marine Park, Stanley West Beach Walk, Stanley Visitor's Center, Trethewies Lookout, Seven Mile Walk and Horse-Riding Route, Black River Boat Launch, Stanley Conservation Area, Stanley Heritage Walk; Seven Mile Walk and Horse-Riding Route, Black River Boat Launch, Stanley Highway and Wharf Road, Green Hills Road.

  Accommodation Facilities, include the Cable Station, Stanley Lakeside Beach Cabins, Stanley Lakeside Beach Spa, Anthony's at Highfield, Beachscape, Gateforth Cottages, Horizon Deluxe Apartments, Ship Inn Stanley, Stanley Seaview Inn, Black River Campground, and Little Pegs Beach Campground.

- Geoconservation Sites and Sites of Likely Geoconservation Significance (with potential to be added to the Tourism Attractions above as Geotourism sites), including:
  - The Nut Volcanic Neck (State Geographical Significance);
  - Green Hills Miocene Submarine Lavas (National Geographical Significance);
  - North Point Basalt Lava Pillow Rocks and Massive Basalts (likely Geoconservation Significance as indicated by Fox[303]); and
  - Perkins Bay Coastal Depositional Landforms, State Geographical Significance – covering all of West Beach, Tatlows Beach, Seven Mile (Anthony's) Beach, Peggs Beach, East Inlet and West Inlet (State Geographical Significance);

- Concentrations of Significant Flora and Fauna, including:
  - fauna species and vegetation community groups such as Pygmy Right Whales, Southern Right Whale, Humpback Whale, Grey's Beaked Whale, Hector's Beaked Whale, Great White Shark, Blue Warehou, Australian Fur Seals, Southern Elephant Seal, Sub-Antarctic Fur Seals, Leopard Seals, Stanley Pinhead Snails, Tasmanian Devils, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tasmanian Pademelon, Eastern Barred Bandicoot, Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagles, White-bellied Sea-Eagles (including raptor nests), Masked Owls, Swamp Harriers; Grey Goshawk, Little Penguins, Australian Pheasants, Australian Bittern, Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher, Ferry Tern, Little Tern, Eastern Curlew, Hooded Plover, Guns Screw Shells; and
  - flora species such as Swamp Doubletails, Grassland Paperdaisies, Seagrass Beds, Yellow Sea-Lavender, Water Woodruff, Arthur River Greenhoods, Leafy Greenhoods, Shortspike Midge-Orchids, Patersons Spider-Orchids, Yellow Sea-Lavender, Large Bird Orchids, Hairy Brooklime, Showy Violet, Jointleaf Rush, Strap Beard-Orchid, Tiny Cottonleaf, Prickly Box, Sweet Holygrass, Broom Rush, and Coast Speargrass, Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest; Eucalyptus brookeriana wet forest, Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland, Non-Eucalypt Forest and Woodland, Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland, and Wetlands;

- Landscape Conservation and Management Zones, including:
  - the LSP Environmental Management Zone (along all the shoreline of Peggs Beach, Black River Beach, Tatlows Beach, Godfrey's Beach to Highfield Point, Half Moon Bay, North Point, West Beach, Seven Mile Beach, Peggs Beach Conservation Area, lower Black River estuary, East Inlet, West Inlet, Stanley Nut State Reserve, Highfield Historic Site and Station;
  - the LSP Landscape Conservation Zone (Stanley Showground and Stanley Golf Course, East Inlet - Tatlows Beach, and south end of East Inlet);
  - the LPS Natural Assets Overlay Code (Future Coastal Refugia Area at Peggs Beach foreshore and Peggs Creek, Black River Beach, most of south, north and east ends of East Inlet, all sides of West Inlet extending west to Deep Creek Bay Seven Mile (Anthony) Beach, east and west sides of the Isthmus, most of Tatlows Beach north to almost Stanley Marine Park, all of West Beach , along southwest side of Stanley Nut to

[303] Fox, Jodi 31 October 2021. Explanatory note provided to Kerry Houston of the Ship Inn, Stanley Tasmania, 2 pp. (Dr. Jodi Fox, University of Tasmania).

Highfield Point, all of Halfmoon Bay, all of North Point coastal shoreline, including substantial areas of the inland paddocks, continuing to Cable Point and south along shoreline to West Beach; and
- the LPS Scenic Protection Code (Green Hills Scenic Protection Area and a Scenic Road Corridor along the Stanley Highway beginning just south of Trethewies Lookout and continuing 1.5 km north to just south of the first row of houses along the road.)

Duck Bay Area:

The key Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values of the Duck Bay Peninsula Area include:

- High Scenic Value Area over most of the area;

- Tourism Attractions and travel routes including Lees Point Conservation Area, Perkins Island Conservation Area, Seven Mile Beach, Anthony's Beach Road, Stanley – Smithton Sea Tour Route (extending up the Duck River to Smithton), Tier Hill Lookout, Briant Hill Nature Recreation Area, Ancient House Heritage Register Site, The Bridge Hotel, River Breeze Caravan and Cabin Park, and Sheer Pleasure Accommodation.

- Geoconservation Sites (which could potentially be added to the Tourism Attractions as Geotourism sites) including:
  - Perkins Bay Coastal Depositional Landforms (State Geographical Significance) over most of area;
  - Smithton District Mound Springs and Spring Deposits at Deep Creek (National Geographical Significance);
  - Robbins Passage Tidal Channel System (State Geographical Significance) – extending to Robbins Island;

- Concentrations of Significant Flora and Fauna, including:
  - fauna species and vegetation community groups such as Curvier's Beaked Whale, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tasmanian Devil, Eastern Barred Bandicoot, White-bellied Sea-Eagles (including raptor nests), Swift Parrots, Orange-bellied Parrot Azure kingfisher, Ferry Tern, Hooded Plover, Curlew Sandpiper, Red Knot, Giant Freshwater Crayfish, Gunns Screw Shell; and
  - flora species such as Seagrass Beds, Yellow Sea-Lavender, Large Bird Orchids, Tiny Fingers, Bluestar Sun-Orchid, Northern Leek-Orchid, Paterson Spider-Orchid, Blackstripe Greenhood, Large Golden Moths, Thickstem Fairy Fingers, Small Sickle Greenhood, Short Purple Flag, Prickly Moses, Chaffy Sawsedge, Silver Banksia, Coast Buttons; Non-Eucalypt Forests and Woodlands, Wetlands, Melaleuca ericifolia Swamp Forest, Eucalyptus brookeriana Wet Forest, and Eucalyptus ovata Forest and Woodland;
- Landscape Conservation and Management Zones, including:
  - the LSP Environmental Management Zone (Duck Bay Conservation and Coastal Protection Area);
  - the LPS Landscape Conservation Zone;
  - the LPS Natural Assets Overlay Code (Future Coastal Refugia Area surrounding Duck Bay – often in large acreages, and the Perkins Island and Seven Mile Beach shorelines; Waterway and Coastal Protection Area fringing Duck Bay inlet and up most of the tributary rivers and streams, the Perkins Island and Seven Mile Beach shorelines and large areas in the middle of Perkins Island); and
  - the LPS Scenic Protection Code (Green Hills Scenic Protection Area and a Scenic Road Corridor along the Stanley Highway beginning just south of Trethewies Lookout and continuing 1.5 km north to just south of the first row of houses along the road.)

Smithton Basin Area:

The key Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values of the Smithton Basin Area include:

- High Scenic Value Area over approximately one-third of the eastern portion of the area, including portions of Smithton township, the Duck River upstream to Fossey Street, and most of Conventry Creek area; Moderate Scenic Value over the remainder;

- Tourism Attractions and travel routes including five Heritage Register Sites (incl. ANZ Bank, Circular Head Heritage Center, Duck River Butter Factory, Swardlands and Rocklyn), and Tall Timbers Hotel.

- Geoconservation Sites (which could potentially be added to the Tourism Attractions as Geotourism sites), including:
  - Smithton District Mound Springs and Spring Deposits at Deep Creek (National Geographical Significance at Mella, Broadmeadows, Scotchtown and Pulbeena/Smokers Bank area);
  - Mowbray Swamp Megafauna Site (State Geographical Significance – extending over a large area from the vicinity of the Smithton Aerodrome and Mella south to Broadmeadows and Scotchtown;

- Concentrations of Significant Flora and Fauna, including:
  - fauna species and vegetation community groups such as Keeled Carnivorous Snails, Wedge-tailed Eagles, Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagles, Grey Goshawks, Tasmanian Devils, Masked Owls, and Eastern Barred Bandicoots; and
  - flora species such as Paterson Spider-Orchid, Northern Leek-Orchid, Robust Leek-Orchid, Lizard Orchid, Green Bird-Orchid, Elfin Midge-Orchid, Southern Swampgrass, Small Sickle Greenhood, Harsh Groundfern, Western Bossia, Stripen Sun-Orchid; Riparian Scrub, Melaleuca ericifolia Swamp Forest, Eucalyptus ovata Forest and Woodland; and

- Landscape Conservation and Management Zones, including:
  - the LSP Environmental Management Zone (Duck River East and West Esplanade Parklands upstream to just south of the Bass Highway); and
  - the LPS Natural Assets Overlay Code (Waterway and Coastal Protection Area fringing the Duck River and its tributaries and small isolated wetlands or low-lying areas).

The qualitative ratings for the Overall Landscape Significance of Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values are assigned in Table 19. Those ratings are also converted to quantitative scores as indicated in Table 17 (however, the quantitative scores were not used to prepare the overlays of multiple resource types and attributes in the maps shown in Figures 75 and 76. The quantification of the qualitative scores into total sums has simply been done to make it easier to determine the cumulative qualitative ratings, as shown in Table 20.

4.6 Final Overall Landscape Significance

Table 20 combines the total scores (quantitative) resulting from the Overall Landscape Significance of the Aboriginal and European Cultural Heritage assessment in Table 18 with those for the Overall Landscape Significance of Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values assessment in Table 19.

These quantitative values are then translated back into qualitative ratings to gain an understanding of the relative overall landscape significance of the various resources assessed without the connotation of the result being a precisely calculated outcome.

Different geographic areas were delineated for the concentrated heritage value area than were delineated for the multiple value concentration areas of the scenic, tourism and natural conservation values. As it occurs, the six multiple value concentration areas for scenic, tourism and natural conservation values fit relatively neatly within the three concentrated heritage value areas as follows:

- Rocky Cape Area (Aboriginal and European Cultural Heritage)
  - Scenic, Tourism, Natural Conservation Value Areas
    a. Rocky Cape Area;
    b. Shakespeare Hills Area; and
    c. Detention River – Crayfish Creek Area;

Table 19 Overall Landscape Significance of Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values

Overall Landscape Significance: Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values	Multiple Value Concentration Areas					
	Rocky Cape Area	Shakespeare Hills Area	Detention River – Crayfish Creek Area	Stanley Peninsula Area	Duck Bay Area	Smithton Basin Area
Scenic Value Area	Very High (10)	High to Very High (7)	High to Very High (7)	Very High (10)	Very High (10)	Moderate (5)
Outstanding Scenic Features	1 – Very High (10)	2 – High to Very High (7)	0 – Low (3)	3 – Very High (10)	1 – High to Very High (7)	0 – Very Low (0)
Tourism Attractions & Accommodation	Moderate (5)	Low to Moderate (3)	Moderate (5)	Very High (10)	Moderate (5)	Low – Very Low (3)
Geoconservation Sites[304]	3 – Moderate (5)	10 – Very High (10)	1 – Moderate (5)	4 – High to Very High (7)	3 – Very High (10)	5 – High to Very High (7)
Concentrations of Significant Flora & Fauna	High to Very High (7)	Moderate (5)	High to Very High (7)	Very High (10)	Very High (10)	Moderate (5)
Landscape Conservation & Management Zones	Very High (10)	High to Very High (7)	High to Very High (7)	High to Very High (7)	High to Very High (7)	Low to Very Low (3)
Total Scores	47	35	34	54	49	23
Translation to Qualitative Ratings	High – Very High	Moderate	Moderate	Very High	High – Very High	Low – Very Low

Table 20 Cumulative Overall Landscape Significance Ratings of Multiple Value Concentration Areas

Concentrated Value Areas: Aboriginal and European Cultural Heritage	Rocky Cape Area			Stanley Peninsula & Isthmus Area	Duck River Area	
Multiple Value Concentration Areas: Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values	Rocky Cape Area	Shakespeare Hills Area	Detention River – Crayfish Creek Area	Stanley Peninsula Area	Duck Bay Area	Smithton Basin Area
Sub-Total Scores: Overall Landscape Significance of Cultural Heritage (Aboriginal + European)	13	13	13	17	10	10
Sub-Total Scores: Overall Landscape Significance: Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values	47	35	34	54	49	23
Cumulative Total Scores: Overall Landscape Significance[305]	60	48	47	71	59	33
Qualitative Translation	High - Very High	Moderate	Moderate	Very High	High - Very High	Low to Very Low

[304] Note: Geoconservation Sites have been rated based on the combination of the number of individual sites, their overall geographic extent within the assessed area and their relative significance level (e. g., Global, National, State or District).

[305] Note: This type of cumulative assessment of overall landscape significance, involving many different types of resources and resource attributes, can never be precise. However, this type of assessment is designed to provide a reliable indicative assessment of overall landscape significance. Based on the evidence presented, the relative qualitative ratings resulting appear to present a correct picture of the relative importance or significance of the cumulative landscape attributes for the areas assessed.

- Stanley Peninsula and Isthmus Area (Aboriginal and European Cultural Heritage)
  - Scenic, Tourism, Natural Conservation Value Areas
    a. Stanley Peninsula Area (Scenic, Tourism, Natural Conservation); and

- Duck River Area (Aboriginal and European Cultural Heritage)
  - Scenic, Tourism, Natural Conservation)
    a. Duck Bay Area; and
    b. Smithton Basin Area.

To arrive at a final qualitative rating for the Overall Landscape Significance, the quantitative scores assigned to the three parent cultural heritage areas were assigned to each of the scenic, tourism and natural conservation value areas. The final Overall Landscape Significance ratings for the six smaller areas are as follows:

- Rocky Cape Area — High – Very High;
- Shakespeare Hills Area — Moderate;
- Detention River – Crayfish Creek Area — Moderate;
- Stanley Peninsula Area — Very High;
- Duck Bay Area — High – Very High; and
- Smithton Basin Area — Low – Very Low

4.7 Potential Conservation and Protection Status

International Protected Area Frameworks Considered

There are various frameworks for government legislated or international government agreements that provide special recognition of and protection for areas of special landscape significance or value, including natural and cultural values.

The IUCN definition of a protected area is:

> *"A protected area is a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. (IUCN Definition 2008)"*[306].

Some of the protected area or special landscape frameworks identify special natural or cultural landscape categories that may fall under the IUCN Protected Area Categories System[307].

In conjunction with the IUCN categories, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) also sets out a series of international protected area sites, all of which require forms of national government or multi-government agreements or treaties[308].

The range of frameworks that could be considered for application to areas of the SCR include:

- World Heritage Sites;
- Biosphere Reserves;
- Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites); and
- UNESCO Global Geoparks Network.

There are also several other regional protected area agreements.

Given that World Heritage Sites and Ramsar Sites have been previously well examined and considered by various organisations, as well as by the Australian and Tasmanian Governments, those two categories will not be considered for this report.

Biosphere Reserves are designated through the UN's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) and are areas of terrestrial, marine, and coastal ecosystems managed to balance biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources. The planning and management of Biosphere Reserves relies on the participation of the local community and interested stakeholders, potentially including governments at all levels.

Australia's Biosphere Reserves are managed through the Department of Agriculture, Water, and the Environment (DAWE) in conjunction with Australia's Man and the Biosphere National Committee. Biosphere reserves are internationally recognized by MAB and must be nominated by national governments.
Australia currently has four designated Biosphere Reserves, including:

- Fitzgerald Biosphere Reserve, Western Australia;
- Great Sandy Biosphere Reserve, Queensland;
- Mornington Peninsula and Western Port Biosphere Reserve, Victoria; and
- Noosa Biosphere Reserve, Queensland.

Among the criteria for a Biosphere Reserve, it must be:

> *"representative of their biogeographic region and of significance for biodiversity'. Representativity does not necessarily imply that the natural or cultural landscape of the region has an 'outstanding universal value', as defined under the World Heritage Convention"*[309]

Although the Stanley Peninsula Area and possibly the Duck Bay Area display attributes that would potentially be worthy of considering a Biosphere Reserve designation the assessment and nomination process would require a great deal more investigation and involvement with the local community than what has been undertaken with this report so far. For these reasons, although such a nomination may be considered later, consideration of a Biosphere Reserve nomination is set aside at the present time.
UNESCO Global Geoparks could also be considered for those areas where Geoconservation Sites of Global Significance occur. A Global Geopark must have:

> *"geological heritage of international value and be managed by a body having legal existence recognized under national legislation that has a comprehensive management plan, covering governance, development, communication, protection, infrastructure, finance, and partnership issues."*[310]

[306] IUCN website. Weblink: https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/about . Accessed February 2022.
[307] IUCN is the acronym for the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, which was adopted **in** 1956. In 1990, the organisation changed its name to the World Conservation Union, however, it is still referred to as the IUCN. For a complete listing of the IUCN Protected Area Categories and their definitions, refer to their website. Weblink: https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/about/protected-area-categories. Accessed February 2022.
[308] Refer to: the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Center website. Weblink: https://www.unep-wcmc.org/resources-and-data/united-nations-list-of-protected-areas. Accessed February 2022.
[309] Man and Biosphere Programme, 2021. Technical Guidelines for Biosphere Reserves, UNESCO Natural Sciences Sector Secretariat of the Man and Biosphere Programme. Paris, France, p. 13.
[310] UNESCO Global Geoparks (UGGp) website. Weblink: https://en.unesco.org/global-geoparks/how-to-become-geopark#:~:text=The%20aspiring%20UNESCO%20Global%20Geopark,%2C%20infrastructure%2C%20finance%2C%20and%20partnership. Accessed February 2022.

Within the SCR, the only Geoconservation Sites that have global significance status are the Western Tasmanian Blanket Bogs, which partly overlap with the Smithton Basin Area and the Shakespeare Hills Area, however, there are many other such blanket bogs already identified and protected within the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area[311].

As discussed above in this report, Vulcanologist Jodi Fox of the University of Tasmania has indicated that the volcanic pillow lava and other undersea volcanic formations of the Stanley Peninsula Area are of global importance[312]. However, this suggestion would also require further detailed geological investigations and assessments by specialist geologists and cannot be addressed in the assessments of this report.

Although Biosphere Reserve and Global Geopark status remain a possibility for future consideration, these two protected area designations are set aside for the purposes of this report at this time.

Australian Protected Area and Statutory Planning Frameworks Considered
Four other forms of protected area or statutory planning designations could be considered. These include:

1. National Heritage List designation;

2. Tasmanian Heritage Register designation; and
3. Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) designation of the Local Historic Heritage Code; and

4. Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) designation of the Scenic Protection Code (SPC).

The National Heritage List and the Tasmanian Heritage Register are governed by specific legislation and criteria for the assessment and selection of specified landscape areas, flora or fauna habitat and conservation sites, or natural or cultural heritage values for inclusion on those lists. As set out, the objectives, criteria, and guidelines of these registers of Australia's and Tasmania's very special places provide the methodology and priorities for such assessment.

The Tasmanian Planning Commission (TPC) provide the objectives, criteria, and guidelines for the potential application of various land use planning zones and development overlay codes, such as the Local Historical Heritage Code and the Scenic Protection Code (SPC) within Local Government Planning Schemes (LPS).

National Heritage List Nomination Criteria

Australian National Heritage List (NHL) nominations are required to set out the qualities or values of the place that make it of outstanding heritage value to the nation. This list applies to all properties in Australia, regardless of ownership or management, however, the owners of any private lands must agree with and be signatories to the nomination.

There is also a Commonwealth Heritage List with requirements that the qualities or values of places of significant heritage value to the nation are specified in the nomination. However, this list only applies to properties that are owned or managed by the Australian Federal Government.

This report only addresses the National Heritage List nomination requirements to ensure that the broader landscape is fully considered. If at a later stage, it is determined that private land owners of any nominated areas are not in agreement with a National Heritage List nomination, then a Commonwealth Heritage List could be pursued regarding any Commonwealth lands or properties identified during the assessment process.

The National Heritage List is established by the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act), to be approved and managed by the responsible Minister of the Australian Government, which is currently the Minister for the Environment. The nomination process is also governed by the EPBC Act and is managed through the Minister's office by the current Department of Agriculture, Water, and the Environment (DAWE)[313]. during September 2023, Respect Stanley Peninsula – No Wind Turbines Inc. was sent a letter informing them that the Hon. Tanya Plibersek MP, Minister for the Environment and Water, has requested the Australian Heritage Council to assess The Nut and volcanic features of Stanley Peninsula for possible inclusion on the National Heritage List[314]. This process will entail a public review and comment phase followed by consultation with all relevant parties, which may take several months. The following analysis should be given consideration during that process.

The guidelines for assessing places for the National Heritage List state that:

> "*For a place to be included in the National Heritage List the Minister must be satisfied that the place meets one or more of the National Heritage Criteria. The usual process for listing under the EPBC Act is that the Minister can only take this decision after receiving a formal recommendation from the Australian Heritage Council (the Council). (The Minister may include a place in the National Heritage List as an emergency listing without a prior recommendation from the Council. The Minister must review an emergency listing in the light of an assessment by the Council.) A place has one or more National Heritage values only if it meets one or more of the National Heritage Criteria prescribed in the regulations. The National Heritage Criteria for a place are any or all of the following:*
>
> *(a) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history;*
>
> *(b) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history;*
>
> *(c) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history;*
>
> *(d) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:*
>
> *(i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or*
> *(ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments;*
>
> *(e) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;*
>
> *(f) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;*

[311] Sharples, Chris, 2003. A Review of the Geoconservation Values of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, Nature Conservation Report 03/06, Nature Conservation Branch, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Tasmanian Government, 226 pp.
[312] Fox, Jodi, 31 October 2021. *op. cit.*
[313] Refer to: Department of Agriculture, Water, and the Environment's website. Weblink: https://www.awe.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage/places/nominating-heritage-place#:~:text=Nominations%20for%20the%20National%20Heritage,heritage%20value%20to%20the%20nation. Accessed February 2022.
[314] Hewitt, Sian, 7 Sept. 2023. Australian Heritage Council 2023-24 Finalised Priority Assessment List – Letter to Ms. Kerry Houston, Secretary, Respect Stanley Peninsula – No Wind Turbines Inc. Sian Hewitt, Director, Heritage Engagement and Program Support Section, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 1 p.

(g) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

(h) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history;

(i) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.

Note: the cultural aspect of a criterion means the Indigenous cultural aspect, the non-Indigenous cultural aspect, or both".

More detailed determination guidelines and criteria pertain to whether a place meets the appropriate level of significance. A two-step process is applied:

1. determining if a place has heritage value;

2. determining determine the level of significance.

For each of the nine criteria noted above, a nominated place must be determined to meet the '*threshold*' of being a place of '*outstanding heritage values to the nation*'. This is done through the assessment of '*indicators of significance'* regarding the values of each criterion.

These indicators are not intended to be a comprehensive list of values. There may be other types of values that are not identified in the 'indicators of significance' listed in the guidelines. One or more NHL criteria can be met by a nominated place if it displays attributes and values of a kind not identified in the indicators of significance.

The indicators of significance include:

- an analysis of the integrity to determine if its key heritage values remain intact; and
- an analysis of the authenticity to determine if the heritage value is genuine or of undisputed origin, applies to the cultural environment.

A comparative analysis of the nominated place against other places with similar values and attributes is usually undertaken to substantiate and provide a benchmark for the assessment of the threshold and the indicators of significance.

This report does not have the scope of works to undertake a comparative analysis of any places within the SCR against places outside that region. However, this report provides a substantial level of information which will assist with determining whether certain areas of the SCR have relevant national heritage values, as well as an indication of what those levels of significance may be potentially.

An assessment of areas within the SCR that have potential for NHL nomination follows in Section 4.6.

Tasmanian Heritage Register Nomination Criteria

The Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR) is authorised under the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* (the Act). A heritage place in Tasmania provides protection to two different types of places:

1. places of State Heritage Significance included in the Tasmanian Heritage Register; and

2. places of Local Heritage Significance included in a heritage code of a Local Provisions Schedule.

"*State heritage significance in relation to a place means it has aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, historic, scientific, social, spiritual or technical value to the whole STATE for past, present and future generations.*

Local heritage significance in relation to a place means it has aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, historic, scientific, social, spiritual or technical value to a LOCAL OR REGIONAL AREA for past, present o or future generations"[315]

The Tasmanian Heritage Council *Guidelines for Assessing Historic Heritage Significance*[316] set out the criteria for assessing whether a place is of State Heritage Significance or of Local Heritage Significance.

In brief, the conditions, and criteria for a nomination to the Tasmanian Heritage Register to be approved are as follows:

"*A place may be:*

a) A site, precinct or parcel of land;

b) A building or part of a building;

c) A shipwreck;

d) Any item in or on, or historically or physically associated or connected with a site, precinct or parcel of land; and/or

e) Any equipment, furniture, fitting and articles in or on, or historically or physically associated or connected with, any building or item.

A place may be entered in the Heritage Register if it has been assessed as meeting at least one or more of the following criteria:

a) the place is important to the course or pattern of Tasmania's history;

b) the place possesses uncommon or rare aspects of Tasmania's history;

c) the place has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history;

c) the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of place in Tasmania's history;

e) the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement;

f) the place has a strong or special association with a particular community group for social or spiritual reasons;

g) the place has a special association with the life or work of a person, or group of persons of importance in Tasmania's history; or

[315] Tasmanian Heritage Council, 2020. Application to enter, amend or remove an entry relating to a place or places in the Tasmanian Heritage Register.

[316] Tasmanian Heritage Council website. Weblink: https://heritage.tas.gov.au/. Accessed February 2022.

h) the place is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

Physical condition, authenticity and integrity of places are also taken into account in the assessment. However, it is possible for a place of poor condition to be entered in the Heritage Register where other values, such as historic or community value, are high." [317]

An assessment of areas within the SCR that have potential for THR nomination follows in Section 4.9

Local Historic Heritage Code: Local Provisions Schedule (LPS)

The Local Historical Heritage Code is described under Section C6.0 of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – State Planning Provisions[318]. The purpose of this code is to recognise and protect:

(a) the local historic heritage significance of local places, precincts, landscapes, and areas of archaeological potential[319]; and

(b) significant trees.

This report does not examine the issues related to the code categories of:

- Local Heritage Places;
- Local Heritage Precincts;
- Places or Precincts of Archaeological Potential; or
- Significant Trees.

Due to the more site specific, town streetscape and archaeological nature of these categories, it is assumed that the Circular Head Council or the Tasmanian Heritage Council have already examined issues related to these places and sites as they may already be listed or otherwise identified by the community.

The focus of this report will be on the broader scale Local Historic Landscape Precincts, for which none have been designated in the SCR by Circular Head Council. Local Historic Landscape Precincts are defined in the SPP as:

"*an area that has been identified as having particular local historic heritage significance because of the collective heritage value of individual elements and features, both natural and constructed, as a group, for their landscape value and is*:

(a) shown on an overlay map in the relevant Local Provisions Schedule; and
(b) listed and identified in the local historic landscape precincts list in the relevant Local Provisions Schedule."

In addition, local historic heritage significance is defined as:

"*significance in relation to a local heritage place or a local heritage precinct or local historic landscape precinct, and its historic heritage values as identified in the relevant list, in the relevant Local Provisions Schedule, because of:*

(a) its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

(i) local history;
(ii) creative or technical achievements;
(iii) a class of building or place; or
(iv) aesthetic characteristics; or

(b) its association with:
(i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons; or
(ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region,

as identified in the relevant list in the relevant Local Provisions Schedule, or in a report prepared by a suitably qualified person, if not identified in the relevant list."

A Local Historic Landscape Precinct may contain sites listed as a local heritage place. The LPS applies specific Exempt Development, Development Standards (with Acceptable Solutions and Performance Criteria) to this category of the code

An assessment of areas within the SCR that have potential for application of a Local Historic Landscape Precinct follows in Section 4.8

Scenic Protection Code (SPC): Local Provisions Schedule (LPS)

The Scenic Protection Code has been established in the SPP to recognise and protect landscapes that are identified as important for their scenic values.

This code applies to development on land within a scenic protection area or scenic road corridor and only if within the following zones:

(a) Rural Living Zone;
(b) Rural Zone;
(c) Agriculture Zone;
(d) Landscape Conservation Zone;
(e) Environmental Management Zone; or
(f) Open Space Zone.

This code does not apply to use or development and specifically exempts:

(a) planting or destruction of vegetation on existing pasture or crop production land; and

(b) agricultural buildings and works

(c) alterations or extensions to an existing building if:
(i) the gross floor area is increased by not more than 25% from that existing at the effective date;
(ii) there is no increase in the building height; and
(iii) external finishes are the same or similar to the existing building;

(d) subdivision not involving any works;

(e) development subject to the Telecommunications Code; and

(f) any development or works associated with road construction within a scenic road corridor.

[317] Tasmanian Heritage Council, 2020. *op. cit*., p. 1

[318] Planning Policy Unit, Department of Justice, 19 February 2020. *op. cit*. Section C6.0, PDF pp. 362 - 385 (Code pp 1 – 22).

[319] Note: The Local Historic Heritage Code does not apply to Aboriginal heritage values. Aboriginal Heritage Register Sites are established under the authority of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* as administered by the Aboriginal Heritage Council as an autonomous statutory body, which reports to the Tasmanian Minister for Aboriginal Affairs. The State Planning Provisions do not establish any planning zone controls or codes in relation to Aboriginal Heritage Register Sites or other aspects of Aboriginal culture or heritage, or to a registered place entered on the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR). Geoscene International does not have the archaeological expertise to address this issue any further, other than noting the Aboriginal Heritage Register Sites and other sites reviewed by archaeologists as documented in Section 2.9 of Part A of this report.

The code is applied to two categories of scenic protection, with the following definitions:

1. scenic protection areas -an area shown on an overlay map in the relevant Local Provisions Schedule, as within a scenic protection area, and is listed and described in the scenic protection areas list in the relevant Local Provisions Schedule; and

2. scenic road corridors –

   (a) an area shown on an overlay map in the relevant Local Provisions Schedule, as within a scenic road corridor; or
   (b) the area of land that is within:
      (i) 100m of the frontage to a road shown on an overlay map in the relevant Local Provisions Schedule as a scenic road; or
      (ii) where there is no frontage, 120m of the edge of the carriageway of a road shown on an overlay map in the relevant Local Provisions Schedule as a scenic road and is listed and described in the scenic road corridors list in the relevant Local Provisions Schedule.

The code defines scenic value as the specific characteristics or features of the landscape that collectively contribute to a scenic protection area or a scenic road corridor, as described in the scenic protection areas list or the scenic road corridors list in the relevant Local Provisions Schedule.

The Scenic Protection Code does not apply any Use Standards but does apply Development Standards under Section C8.6, providing Acceptable Solutions and Performance Criteria to Scenic Protection Areas and to Scenic Road Corridors, with the following objectives:

(a) destruction of vegetation does not cause an unreasonable reduction of the scenic value of a scenic protection area; and

(b) buildings and works do not cause an unreasonable reduction of the scenic value of a scenic protection area.

It is important to note that during 2018, the Scenic Protection Code, as set out in the SPP and adopted by Council's in their LPS planning controls, was reviewed in the development of more practical guidelines and methods of assessing scenic values for the Southern Tasmania Councils Authority (STCA)[320]. Town planners working for the 12 Southern Councils[321]. Workshops and discussions held with these Local Government planners revealed several shortcomings with the provisions, interpretation, and application of the code, including:

- ***"Focus on Skylines and not all Scenic landscapes**:*

  The Code provisions are generally focused on protection of skylines and road corridors and provide very limited scope for scenic protection within other landscapes including coastal areas, highly scenic rural areas, river estuaries etc. There are also some landscapes (e.g., Droughty Point within the Clarence Council area) where the ridgeline is a dominant regional landscape feature yet remains largely unvegetated.

- ***Scenic Road Corridor should be Included as Scenic Protection Areas**:*

  The concept and provisions of the Scenic Road Corridor are inadequate, difficult to operate and will not deliver effective scenic protection controls. The workshop participants thought it would be better to achieve scenic protection along identified road corridors within a Scenic Protection Area rather than the notion of scenic values limited to a corridor.

  The past use of the Scenic Landscape Corridor overlays in the interim planning schemes indicate an interpretation of only applying the controls within a defined 100m or so of the road reserve. This ignores the reality that viewing of many different scenic values and qualities extend well beyond such a specified distance.

  In addition, the requirement for siting of buildings and works past the specified distance can also create greater visual impact or limit more desirable mitigation options, depending on the local topography and scenic features viewed from the road and various locations.

  It was considered preferable to have two categories of Scenic Protection Areas those being:

  a) a category for the protection of the high scenic value areas where there would be no Acceptable Solution and thus Performance Criteria would be applied to prevent any unreasonable loss of these high scenic values;

  b) and a category for the protection and management of the medium scenic value areas where there would be Acceptable Solutions and Performance Criteria to better guide and accommodate development without causing unreasonable loss of scenic values;

  The application of these two categories will limit the need for Councils to include significantly more land into a single category to achieve at least some scenic protection control outside of what may be identified as high scenic significance. The second category allows greater flexibility to achieve reasonable solutions to development whilst ensuring reduced impacts on scenic values overall."

- ***Limited Scenic Protection within Rural and Agriculture Zones**:*

  The transition of the previous Rural Resource Zone from within the interim planning schemes to the TPS is considered as being either a Rural Zone or Agriculture Zone. There are no provisions within these two Zones to help reduce impacts of building/works or vegetation destruction on scenic values. Agricultural buildings and works are exempt from these two zones but there remains potential for large scale or poorly located buildings to adversely impact on scenic values."

It is noted that the two categories of Scenic Protection Areas mentioned above relate to the Scenic Value Areas identified in the visual assessment procedure applied in Part B Section 3.5 and Figure 71 of this report.

Scenic Value Area 1 identifies those High Scenic Value Areas in which there would be No Acceptable Solution and Performance Criteria would be applied to prevent any unreasonable loss of these high scenic values. Scenic Value Area 2 would include Acceptable Solutions and Performance Criteria to better guide and accommodate development without causing unreasonable loss of scenic values.

Scenic Protection Codes Applied in the Region

As previously discussed, Scenic Protection Codes applied by the Circular Head Council's LPS[322] within the Stanley Coastal Precinct are displayed in Figure 27 and only include a single Scenic Protection Area at the Green Hills and a Scenic Road Corridor along the Stanley Highway. The descriptions of the Scenic Protection Area and the Scenic Road Corridor as shown in the LPS are reproduced in Tables 21 and 22.

[320] Inspiring Place and Geoscene International, 2018. Guidelines for Scenic Values Assessment Methodology and Scenic Protection Code. prepared for the Southern Technical Reference Group, Southern Tasmanian Councils Authority, September 2018, 115 pp.

[321] The Southern Tasmanian Councils Authority represents the Councils of Hobart, Clarence, Glenorchy, Kingborough, Huon Valley, Brighton, Sorell, Glamorgan Spring Bay, Southern Midlands, Derwent Valley, Tasman, Central Highlands, and Derwent Valley.

[322] Tasmania Planning Scheme – Circular Head **Local Provisions Schedule weblink:** https://iplan.tas.gov.au/pages/plan/book.aspx?exhibit=tpscir.

Table 21 Circular Head LPS C8.1 Scenic Protection Areas

Reference Number	Scenic Protection Area Name	Description	Scenic Value	Management Objectives
CIR-C8.1.1	Green Hills, Stanley	Includes the area of hills above the AHD 40m elevation as shown on the overlay map.	Rolling pastures which frame the western skyline surrounding the township of Stanley.	To maintain rolling hills as the dominant landscape feature.

Table 22 Circular Head LPS Table C8.2 Scenic Road Corridors

Reference Number	Scenic Road Corridor Description	Scenic Value	Management Objectives
CIR-C8.2.3	Stanley Highway. Commencing 1.3km north of the intersection with East Inlet Road and extends 1.45km to the south-western edge of the General Residential Zone as shown on the overlay map.	Progressively broadening views of Sawyer Bay from the foot of the Green Hills. The outlook includes the Stanley 'Nut' across to Rocky Cape on the approach to, and when leaving the Stanley Township.	To maintain the broad views of the coastline from 'The Nut' through to Rocky Cape free of development which might detract from the natural landscape.

The application of the Scenic Protection Code within the region is very limited and the scenic values and management objectives for the two areas where it is applied are also of quiet a limited scope.

An assessment of additional areas within the SCR that have potential for application of the Scenic Protection Code follows in Section 4.9

4.8 Potential National Heritage List Nominations

Based on the preceding assessments of this report, particularly as presented in Sections 4.3 and 4.4, the six Multiple Value Concentration areas assessed for their Overall Landscape Significance in Tables 19 and 20 are assessed against the National Heritage List nomination criteria in Table 23.

Discussion of Comparisons, Integrity, and Authenticity

Those areas assessed in Table 23 are discussed here regarding any observations about potential comparative landscapes and the potential levels of integrity and authenticity. Other than the preceding assessments of this report and third-party observations and designations that have been cited, further analysis and assessment of these NHL issues will be required for those areas most likely to display and achieve National Heritage places of outstanding value to the nation.

Those areas assessed as having no potential for outstanding heritage value to the nation are not discussed. The areas with the greatest potential are given priority in the sequence of this discussion.

Stanley Peninsula Area:

Natural Values – The Stanley Peninsula Area displays a rich and extensive concentration of natural history, environments, and special themes. These include extensive submarine lava Geoconservation Sites that collectively have been described as "world class" by an experienced vulcanologist. This is complemented by extensive areas of coastal depositional landform

Geoconservation Sites that may only be classified as of State Significance but when combined with the lava sites, provide an amazing geological laboratory for scientific studies, as well as for tourism or Geotourism attraction and interpretation.

The outstanding geology and geomorphology are complemented by an area of concentrated biodiversity, with many threatened flora and fauna species in land and sea habitats. The flora and fauna also contribute greatly to the tourism attraction and popularity of the Stanley Peninsula Area.

The area is a well-known and popular visitor destination and many of the key natural features have already been protected through The Nut State Reserve, and Conservation Reserves at Peggs Beach, East Inlet, West Inlet, Seven Mile Beach, West Beach, and Bull Rock.

Despite the European history of pastoral use and clearing of native vegetation, the peninsula's extension out into the Southern Ocean, its complex of rocky headlands and beaches and the conservation reserves have assisted to maintain a great deal of ecological integrity to the area, and this could well be improved further with appropriate recognition and inclusion on the National Heritage List.

The Stanley Peninsula is also a High Scenic Value Area with the addition of the Stanley Nut as an Outstanding Scenic Feature. The peninsula with its flanking inlets, wetlands, and ocean, along with the prominence of the Nut and North Point, is a key and central feature of the SCR that is viewed and appreciated from a multitude of Sensitivity Level 1 Viewpoints and from distances of many kilometers in the surrounding region.

To date, the only scenic protections are afforded by The Nut State Reserve Management Plan and, inadequately, by the Circular Head LPS Scenic Protection Code. Again, National Heritage status could facilitate planning control improvements in this regard.

The Stanley Peninsula is a key icon of the North West Region of Tasmania, and the well-known name of Circular Head is derived from that name being given to it by Bass & Flinders during their 1798 sea expedition.

Cultural Values - The Stanley Peninsula also has a rich and extensive Aboriginal and European Cultural Heritage, as documented in this report. Several Aboriginal Heritage Register Sites occur at and near the Nut State Reserve and at North Point. Several Aboriginal Place Names associated with Stanley Peninsula have been uncovered from historical records. The Aboriginal Legend of the Three Siblings is associated with the Stanley Nut, with connection to Rocky Cape and Table Cape to the east.

There is reasonable evidence that Stanley Peninsula was heavily utilised by Aboriginal bands with their movement pathways and possible Songlines through the peninsula.

There is a strong argument, yet to be fully substantiated, that the Stanley Peninsula would have been used for permanent Aboriginal settlements and camps. The entire area has been marked as a highly likely Aboriginal food gathering area, including reported fish traps that remained until at least the 1950s. Nut was quite likely a key destination and possible ceremonial site or meeting place for the Aboriginal tribes of Northwest Tasmania.

Table 23 Multiple Value Concentration Areas with Potential for National Heritage List Nomination

National Heritage List Nomination Criteria for Outstanding Heritage Value to the Nation	Multiple Value Concentration Areas & Their Potential for Outstanding Heritage Value to the Nation					
	Rocky Cape Area	Shakespeare Hills Area	Detention River/Crayfish Creek Area	Stanley Peninsula Area	Duck Bay Area	Smithton Basin Area
(a) the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history	NO	NO	NO	YES – VDLC first agricultural organisation in NW Tasmania. Major & Extended Impact on Aboriginal culture, extinction of Tasmanian Tigers & regional land use	NO	POSSIBLY – Extensive Draining of Large Wetland Networks & Timber Industry Reliant on Major Tramway Networks
(b) the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history	POSSIBLY - 1.5 billion years old rocks of North American origin	POSSIBLY – Western Tasmanian Blanket Bogs	NO	YES - world-class example of exceptionally well-preserved submarine volcanoes and lava	NO	POSSIBLY - Blanket Bogs; Karst Mound Springs/Spring Deposits; Megafauna Fossils
(c) the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history	POSSIBLY - 1.5 billion years old rocks of North American origin with Sea Cave Geoconservation Sites & Aboriginal Legend	NO	NO	YES – Rich history of Aboriginal Use/Camps & European Exploration & Agrarian Settlement with Volcanic & Coastal Deposition Geoconservation Sites & High Biodiversity	POSSIBLY – Extensive Coastal Depositional Geoconservation Site with High Estuarine Biodiversity & Potential Aboriginal Associations	NO
(d) the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of: (i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or (ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments	NO	POSSIBLY– Western Tasmanian Blanket Bogs	NO	YES – Aboriginal Territories & European Effects; Early Pastoralists & Settlement; Homestead Associations; Convict Labour; Early Tracks for Overland Travel; Maritime/Fishing Activities; Telephone Networks; Village Settlements; Heritage Precinct; Tourism & Natural Resource Conservation; Developing Local & Regional Economies	NO	POSSIBLY – Early Pastoralists & Settlement; Timber Industry & Milling; Railways & Tramways; Dairying Industries; Developing Local & Regional Economies
(e) the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group	YES – Very High Scenic Quality Class; Outstanding Scenic Feature (Headland & Ridge) surrounded by Highly Scenic Seascape; a High Scenic Value Area & Well-Known National Park	NO	NO	YES – High Scenic Value Area surrounded by Highly Scenic Seascape; Outstanding Scenic Feature (the Nut); High Biodiversity for Wildlife Tourism; Heritage Precinct & Sites; Well-known/Popular Tourism Destination	YES - High Scenic Quality Class; Outstanding Scenic Feature (Estuary/Wetlands Edged by Highly Scenic Seascape; High Scenic Value Area; Conservation Area Important to Regional Community	NO
(f) the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	POSSIBLY - Major Tramway Networks
(g) the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons;	POSSIBLY – Several Aboriginal Heritage Register Sites; Aboriginal Legend Story of the Three Siblings; Possible Movement Pathways or Songlines	NO	NO	POSSIBLY - Several Aboriginal Heritage Register Sites; Aboriginal Legend Story of the Three Siblings; Possible Movement Pathways or Songlines	NO	NO
(h) the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history;	NO	NO	NO	YES - – VDLC first agricultural organisation in NW Tasmania. Major & Extended Impact on Aboriginal culture, extinction of Tasmanian Tigers & regional land use	NO	NO
(i) the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Very strong European cultural heritage history, themes, built forms and fabric exist on the Stanley Peninsula.

The European cultural heritage story begins with sealers, whalers and sea-going explorers dating back to the early 1790s. By 1826, the Van Diemen's Land Company had established the first European foothold in North West Tasmania, selecting the Stanley Peninsula and Circular Head (The Nut) as the best site for both their agricultural headquarters at Highfield Station on the Green Hills and Western Plains of the peninsula, as well as the best and most sheltered harbor at Circular Head Port.

A cast of historically important individuals are associated with the VDLC, including Edward Curr and Henry Hellyer. They and the company may not have been completely successful with their agricultural business pursuits. However, they established a wide-sweeping and impactful influence over the North West Region and its development, not only introducing leasing of smaller farm allotments to new immigrants but heavily promoting and facilitating exploration and mapping of the region, the clearing of land of the native timber cover, and the establishment of the port and an extensive road network.

VDLC had an extensive influence on the use of convict labour as indentured servants to build and manage the Highfield Station and VDLC estate; in the demise of the regional Aboriginal population and culture; involvement in the infamous Cape Grim massacre of an Aboriginal band; and in the extermination of Tasmanian Tigers and likely the Tasmanian Emu.

The township of Stanley has an extensive and high-quality Local Heritage Precinct with approximately 40 Tasmanian Heritage Register sites, as well as the Highfield Historic Site with an outstanding collection of well preserved and restored houses and out buildings, as well as the ruins of the Convict Barracks. The town of Stanley has a history of a whaling station and a railway that both came and went rather quickly.

Into the modern era of history, Stanley is also the birthplace of Australia's 10th Prime Minister, Joseph Lyons, who served in that office from 1932-1939. His house is a Heritage Register site and now serves as a museum.

The Stanley Peninsula was chosen due to its advantageous location as the site for the 1936 laying and connection of the first underwater telephone cable that placed Tasmania in voice communication with the rest of Australia and the world. The former Cable Station at the north end of Green Hills Road remains today and is a Heritage Register site.

The heritage curtilages[323] of Highfield Station, the former Cable Station, Stanley Local Heritage Precinct, and possibly that of The Nut, have not been researched and delineated but are likely to extend over a good portion of the peninsula, from the Nut to North Point and south to the east and west beaches, bays, and inlets.

The combination of the natural and cultural heritage values associated with the Stanley Peninsula Area, as designated as a Multiple Values Concentration Area, would appear to be very much of outstanding heritage value to Australia as a nation, as well as to the State of Tasmania.

Comparisons: As stated, a comprehensive comparative analysis is beyond the scope of this report. However, based on our broader knowledge from working on several of Australia's World Heritage nominations and many other highly scenic areas and cultural heritage precincts and sites across Australia, it is difficult to think of many places that have the outstanding combination of Indigenous, historic, and natural values as those presented by the Stanley Peninsula Area.

Some places on the Australian Heritage List that could serve as comparative benchmarks, however, include:

- North Head, Sydney (the only place with the combination of historic, indigenous, and natural values);
- Kurnell Peninsula Headland (NSW);
- Port Arthur Historic Site, Tasmania;
- Darlington Probation Station, Tasmania; and
- Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs;

Others on the Commonwealth Heritage List may include:

- Blundell's Farmhouse, Slab and Surrounds, ACT;
- Gungahlin Homestead and Landscape, Gungahlin Complex, ACT;
- Mulwala Homestead Precinct; and
- Paterson Barracks Commisariat Store, Launceston, Tasmania (compare to say, the VDL Store in the Local Heritage Precinct of Stanley on Wharf Road)

In terms of heritage precincts and heritage landscapes, it is difficult to find any other places on the Australian Heritage List that are directly comparable to Stanley Peninsula, which presents quite a unique combination of natural, historic, and indigenous values.

The combination of the Stanley Heritage Precinct and the historic VDLC pastoral lands that extended across most of the peninsula do not appear many places. There also do not appear to be many AHL natural sites that present the combination of aesthetic beauty and world class Geoconservation Sites as outstandingly as Stanley Peninsula.

The Stanley Peninsula Area is like a compact version of the Mornington Peninsula Biosphere Reserve, but with a much higher level of cultural heritage and known Indigenous values.

Integrity: The Nut State Reserve and the Conservation Areas that surround the Stanley Peninsula, as well as Highfield Historic Site are all on public land and have a very high level of integrity. Other modified areas on the peninsula that may currently be on private land have a good prospect for ecological restoration through Landcare, buy-back to public lands, or other programs.

The Stanley Heritage Precinct and the Highfield Historic Site have great integrity and the community's dependence on these heritage features to maintain the local tourism economy provides a good guarantee of their continued viability and sustainability.

Despite the historic landscape modifications to Stanley Peninsula in the wider sense, the scenic quality and values have remained very high – in part due to the outstanding scenic influence of the Nut and due to the overwhelming influence of the sea and the creatures that live in it, which surround the peninsula.

Authenticity: Cultural heritage experts would need to examine this issue more closely, however, cultural heritage authenticity of the Stanley Heritage Precinct, the Highfield Historic Site (and the attendant buildings they contain) and the historic VDLC pastoral lands have been maintained or restored to a high level of integrity. The heritage spirit of the Stanley Peninsula comes across strongly, which accounts for its recent State and National tourism awards.

Rocky Cape Area:

Natural Values: The Rocky Cape Area presents the combination of unique 1.5-billion-year-old geologic rocks that may have derived from North America and/or Antarctica, along with two sea caves of State Geographical Significance and another Geoconservation Site with stratified scree that is of District significance. These high

[323] The definition of heritage curtilage adopted for this report is "*the area of land (including land covered by water) surrounding an item or area of heritage significance which is essential for retaining and interpreting its heritage significance. It can apply to either: land which is integral to the heritage significance of items of the built heritage; or a precinct which includes buildings, works, relics, trees or places and their setting*", as set out in Heritage Office, 1996. Heritage Curtilages, NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, Produced by Harley & Jones Pty Ltd., p. 3.

geologic values combine with the Very High Scenic Quality and High Overall Scenic Values of Rocky Cape for it to be considered as a site of outstanding natural value. Like Stanley Peninsula, but to a lesser degree, it is surrounded by the sea, which enhances the scenic quality of the area even further, including the frequent sightings of whales and other sea life. Rocky Cape National Park walking trails also offer some of the highest lookouts in the SCR and in the adjacent region to the east.

The Rocky Cape Area also has a concentrated area of high flora and fauna biodiversity, with several threatened species on and off shore. Private lands and public conservation reserves between the National Park and Forwards Beach add further to this biodiversity and areas identified for future refugia sites are under the Natural Assets Code of the Circular Head LPS.

Cultural Values: Aboriginal heritage is very strong in the Rocky Cape Area, with approximately 15 Aboriginal Heritage Register sites, several Aboriginal Place Names, and the Aboriginal Legend of the Three Siblings associated with the area. The area is also estimated to have been one of the major Aboriginal Food Gathering Areas of the region and an Aboriginal Movement Pathway followed the coast and likely also utilised the topographic gap between Rocky Cape and the southern portion of the Rocky Cape Ridgeline.

European cultural heritage is relatively weak in the Rocky Cape Area compared to the Stanley Peninsula and other areas of the Stanley Coastal Precinct.

Comparisons: On one hand it is difficult to think of existing Australian Heritage List places that would compare with Rocky Cape perhaps North Head in Sydney, parts of the Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs in Victoria, for example. On the other hand, there are likely to be many places of a similar nature that exist within the South West portion of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area and other areas along the eastern and southeastern coastlines of Tasmania, New South Wales and Victoria.

For the above reasons, although worthy of further examination, the Rocky Cape Area cannot be strongly recommended as a possibility for Australian Heritage List nomination. As such, discussion of issues of integrity and authenticity will not be covered.

Duck Bay Area:

Natural Values: The Duck Bay Area is an extensive coastal estuary and foreshore area with highly diverse and intricate wetland and coastal scrub vegetation. The area is underlain by a Coastal Deposition Geoconservation Site of State Geographic Significance. The coastal and estuary habitats of Duck Bay, Duck River and tributaries provide habitat to a host of flora and fauna species of threatened status and conservation significance.
The area is of High Scenic Quality and entirely within a High Scenic Value Area. It is a highly popular fishing spot for local and regional people and an Outstanding Scenic Feature of the region.

Cultural Values: The Duck Bay Area has close to 20 Aboriginal Place Names and a notable network of estimated Aboriginal Movement Pathways, however, it lacks any Aboriginal Heritage Register sites.

Although the Duck Bay Area would have been a principal access-way to the Smithton (Duck River township) before good roads were built in the area, the area has a remarkable dearth of European cultural heritage sites or areas. Lee's tramway and jetty from the 1880s, which may no longer exist, would be about the only items of European history that can be mentioned. This is probably due to the nature of the wetlands and estuarine nature of the area, which would have resisted any attempts by people to drain it and utilise it.

Comparisons: Although the Duck Bay is of a high-quality natural area, and there do not seem to be too many examples of similar places on the Australian Heritage List, Australia has many examples of large estuary systems of a similar nature to Duck Bay.

For the above reasons, although worthy of continued conservation, the Duck Bay Area cannot be recommended as a possibility for Australian Heritage List nomination. As such, discussion of issues of integrity and authenticity will not be covered.

Smithton Basin Area:

Natural Values: The Smithton Basin Area is most significant for its Smithton District Mound Springs and Spring Deposits on dolomite karst geology in the Mella, Broadmeadows, Scotchtown and Pulbeena areas. Mowbray Swamp is also a pre-historic megafauna site of State Geographic Significance, which covers a very large area on both sides of the Duck River west of Smithton. The area also contains several Western Tasmanian Blanket Bogs that are considered to be Geoconservation Sites of Global Geographic Significance.

The area is primarily of Moderate Scenic Quality and about a third of this landscape is in a High Scenic Value area. There are no Outstanding Scenic Features. There are few tourism attractions and little tourism infrastructure.

The Smithton Basin Area does have quite a few threatened status or conservation significant flora and fauna species; however, the number of known habitat areas and observations are much fewer than other areas of the SCR.

Cultural Values: The Smithton Basin Area has one east-west Aboriginal Movement Pathway, a few Aboriginal Place Names, and is within the larger Duck Bay Aboriginal Food Gathering Area. It has no Aboriginal Heritage Register sites and no Aboriginal Legends that are known.

Although the Aboriginal bands of the area likely frequented Mowbray Swamp as part of their food gathering area, the Aboriginal cultural values of this area are not as strong as other areas of the Stanley Peninsula Region.

European cultural values are centered on the interdependent activities of draining the large swamps of the area, building the network of tramways and railways, and harvesting and milling the highly valuable Blackwood and Melaleuca timber that was removed via the tramways to the local timber mills to fuel a booming timber industry. However, only half-a-dozen or so Heritage Register Sites exist in this area.

Comparison: Although the Blanket Bogs are of global significance, this must be viewed in the context of many more Blanket Bogs that have been inventoried and mapped within the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area and elsewhere in Western Tasmania. Mowbray Swamp and its megafauna story is certainly of interest. However, much of the original swamp has been drained or altered and it is difficult to imagine that is may be as significant as such Australian Heritage List sites as the Australian Fossil Mammal Sites at Naracoorte in South Australia and Riversleigh in Queensland.

The Smithton District Mound Spring and Spring Deposits are worth considering for Australian Heritage List nomination, however, and may be comparable to the Great Artesian Basin Springs: Witjira-Dalhousie in South Australia. It is our understanding that these are the only Australian Mound Springs found outside the Great Artesian Basin.

The history of swamp draining, tramway systems and timber milling may or may not have an equivalent elsewhere in Australia. Although it is a fascinating story and offers many educational lessons about the environmental values of wetlands and human's interpretation of those values, much of the historic infrastructure has probably long-since been dismantled or disappeared. The story is a good one but there is unlikely to be much in the way of supporting built form and fabric.

Integrity: The integrity of the Mound Springs and Spring Deposits has been investigated by Rockcliff and Sheldon[324], which should provide a good source for this issue. Paleontologists from the University of Tasmania and elsewhere would have to be consulted regarding the condition and potential of further megafauna discoveries at Mowbray Swamp.

The condition of the Western Tasmanian Blanket Bogs would need further examinations; however, the general area has been highly altered through the processes of swamp clearing and agriculture over a period of some 140 years.
Authenticity: The issue of authenticity does not really apply in this case, unless physical evidence of some of the historic tramways, railways and timber mills can be found.

For the above reasons, the Smithton Basin Area is not high on the list of areas recommended for Australian Heritage List nomination. However, the combination of the Mound Springs and the megafauna associated with Mowbray Swamp are worthy of further investigation.

Shakespeare Hills Area:
The Shakespeare Hills Area's main grounds for any Australian Heritage List consideration are really the Western Australian Blanket Bogs. Although this type of wetland is of Global Geographical Significance as a Geoconservation Site, the presence of many other Blanket Bogs of this type within the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area would make their AHL nomination seem somewhat redundant.

The Shakespeare Hills Area is also within a broader Aboriginal Food Gathering Area but there are few Aboriginal Heritage Register Sites or Aboriginal Place Names.

For these reasons, the Shakespeare Hills Area is not recommended for Australian Heritage List nomination.

4.9 Tasmanian Heritage Register Nominations

Given the assessment presented in Section 4.8 and Table 23, the review of potential for nominations to the Tasmanian Heritage Register can be highly abbreviated. Relying on the previous information and analysis, the six Multiple Value Concentration Areas assessed in Section 4.8 are simply listed in the column opposite the appropriate THR criteria in Table 24.

This analysis yields the following areas within the SCR that should be considered for Tasmanian Heritage Register nomination:

1. **Stanley Peninsula Area:** definitely should be considered for nomination in relation to 5 of the 8 assessment criteria, as outlined in Table 24. This area possibly qualifies for nomination in relation to the strong or special association with a particular community group (Aboriginal community) for social or spiritual reasons.

2. **Smithton Basin Area:** may possibly be considered for nomination based on three of the criteria. However, this will largely depend on whether the story is strong enough for particular sites and whether any extant built forms or other physical evidence can be located regarding past tramways, railways, swamp draining and timber industry facilities, such as timber mills and timber transport jetties, etc.

3. **Duck Bay Area:** has possibility for nomination based on two of the criteria. One is to do with Aboriginal Spiritual Connections, and this will depend on how the Tasmanian Heritage Council interpret a place in relation to "*any item in or on or historically or physically connected with, any building or item*". For example, can an Aboriginal Place Name or an Aboriginal legend be considered an "*item*"? The other category is related to aesthetic characteristics and Duck Bay's High Scenic Quality, High Scenic Value Area, and Outstanding Scenic Feature.

4. **Rocky Cape Area:** could also possibly be nominated based on the Aboriginal connections to place and the Very High Scenic Quality and Outstanding Scenic Feature of the area.

5. **Detention River/Crayfish Creek Area:** could only possibly be nominated based on aesthetics.

4.10 Local Historic Heritage Code: Local Provisions Schedule

In relation to the Local Historic Heritage Code of the Circular Head Council LPS, Local Heritage Places and Local Heritage Precincts are not examined for further application in this report. This is due to them being primarily focused on specific building or sites and relatively confined precincts of heritage buildings and sites, mainly within the urban townships of Stanley and Smithton. Instead, the focus of this analysis and assessment will be on potential Local Historic Landscape Precincts of a broader scale nature.

Although Local Historic Landscape Precincts are provided for in the State Planning Policy, it seems that few Tasmanian Councils have applied them, including Circular Head Council.

The Stanley Peninsula Area is extremely well suited to application of the Local Historic Landscape Precinct category of the Local Historic Heritage Code because it displays a combination of high quality natural and constructed cultural attributes that collectively give the Stanley Peninsula Area an outstanding level of heritage value. The superlative nature of these collective natural and cultural heritage features and places has been documented in the assessments conducted throughout this report.

The assessments of the National Heritage List nomination potential in Section 4.8 and Table 21 summarise and confirm the preceding assessments and documentation regarding the very high heritage values of the Stanley Peninsula Area as a whole. This extends across the main peninsula area from the isthmus to the Nut, the township, and Local Heritage Precinct of Stanley, to Highfield Historic Site, the northern beaches and headlands of the peninsula running across to the Western Plains and North Point Area and back down the Perkins Bay side to West Beach.

South of the isthmus, this area extends to include the principally outstanding natural features of East Inlet, West Inlet, Seven Mile Beach, Black River Beach, the Black River Estuary and Peggs Beach.

Key elements and features of this collective of natural and cultural attributes and values include:

1. A collection of separate but connected Miocene submarine volcanic Geoconservation Sites that, together, represent:

   - "world class" geologic features that tell the story of the Stanley Peninsula's pre-historic formation through the exposure of pillow lava and massive basalts along the north shore of the peninsula and wrapping around North Point to the other side, combined with;

   - the coastal depositional landforms of State Geoconservation significance at East and West Inlets, Seven Mile Beach, West Beach and Peggs Beach;

2. A highly significant chronology of European cultural heritage events, people, and places, including:

   - sealers, whalers, and early sea-faring explorers from the late 1790s through the 1830s – eventually resulting in the naming of Circular Head and the establishment of the North West's first European settlement and a highly sustainable port facility at Stanley;

[324] Rockliff, D. and Sheldon, R., 2011. Smithton Syncline Groundwater Management Area: Hydrogeology, Groundwater and Surface Water Connectivity. Water and Marine Resources Division, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.

Table 24 Multiple Value Concentration Areas with Potential for Tasmanian Heritage List Nomination

Tasmanian Heritage Register Nomination Criteria	Multiple Value Concentration Areas & Their Potential for Tasmanian Heritage Register Nomination					
	Rocky Cape Area	Shakespeare Hills Area	Detention River/ Crayfish Creek Area	Stanley Peninsula Area	Duck Bay Area	Smithton Basin Area
a) the place is important to the course or pattern of Tasmania's history	NO	NO	NO	YES – DEFINITELY Aboriginal Territories & European Effects; Early Pastoralists & Settlement; Homestead Associations; Convict Labour; Early Tracks for Overland Travel; Maritime/Fishing Activities; Telephone Networks; Village Settlements; Heritage Precinct; Tourism & Natural Resource Conservation; Developing Local & Regional Economies	NO	POSSIBLY - Extensive Draining of Large Wetland Networks & Timber Industry Reliant on Major Tramway Networks
b) the place possesses uncommon or rare aspects of Tasmania's history	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
c) the place has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history	NO	NO	NO	YES – DEFINITELY VDLC first agricultural organisation in NW Tasmania. Major & Extended Impact on Aboriginal culture, Extinction of Tasmanian Tigers & regional land use	NO	POSSIBLY – Early Pastoralists & Settlement; Timber Industry & Milling; Railways & Tramways; Dairying Industries; Developing Local & Regional Economies
d) the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of place in Tasmania's history	NO	NO	NO	YES – DEFINITELY Early Pastoralists & Settlement; Homestead Associations; Convict Labour; Early Tracks for Overland Travel; Maritime/Fishing Activities; Telephone Networks; Village Settlements	NO	POSSIBLY – Early Pastoralists & Settlement; Timber Industry & Milling; Railways & Tramways; Dairying Industries; Developing Local & Regional Economies
e) the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
f) the place has a strong or special association with a particular community group for social or spiritual reasons	POSSIBLY – Aboriginal Spiritual Connection/Aboriginal Legend/Aboriginal Use Sites	NO	NO	POSSIBLY – Aboriginal Spiritual Connection to The Nut and Stanley Peninsula Area Country; Place Names/Historic Movement Pathways	POSSIBLY – Aboriginal Spiritual Connection via Place Names/Historic Movement Pathways	NO
g) the place has a special association with the life or work of a person, or group of persons of importance in Tasmania's history	NO	NO	NO	YES – DEFINITELY Van Diemen's Land Company – as well as the Stanley Community as a Heritage Village	NO	NO
h) the place is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.	POSSIBLY – Very High Scenic Quality & High Scenic Value Area; Outstanding Scenic Feature	POSSIBLY – Very High Scenic Quality & High Scenic Value Area; Outstanding Scenic Features/Blanket Bogs, etc.	NO	YES – DEFINITELY Stanley Peninsula Area is a High Scenic Value Area and the Nut is an Outstanding Scenic Feature.	POSSIBLY - High Scenic Quality Class; Outstanding Scenic Feature (Estuary/Wetlands Edged by Highly Scenic Seascape; High Scenic Value Area	NO

- the Van Diemen's Land Company which was instrumental in the Stanley Peninsula and the North West Region of Tasmania in relation to:
  - establishing the first agricultural organisation in NW Tasmania;
  - having a major and extended Impact on Aboriginal culture;
  - exploration and mapping surveys of the surrounding region;
  - contributing significantly to the extinction of Tasmanian Tigers and possibly the extinction of Tasmanian Emus in the North West;
  - early pastoral, homestead, and township settlement;
  - significant use of convict labour and building of the now historic Convict Barracks;
  - maritime/fishing activities; and
  - village settlement at Stanley and the Local Heritage Precinct;

3. introduction of weekly coach services to Burnie and eventually railway connections from Stanley to the rest of Tasmania;

4. contribution of Joseph Lyons, Australia's 10th Prime Minister from 1932;

5. establishment of Tasmania's first telephone communication link with Australia and the world via the underwater cable to Apollo Bay in 1936;

6. high scenic values and an outstanding scenic feature in the Nut, leading to a strong tourism economy for Stanley and the region; and

7. a wide variety of terrestrial, marine, and avian flora and fauna with many species of a threatened status or otherwise of conservation significance.

If the Stanley Peninsula does not meet the SPP definition of a Local Historic Landscape Precinct, then it would be hard to find one anywhere in Tasmania. It is without doubt that this collection of heritage attributes and values, concentrated withing one relatively small area of the entire municipality of Circular Head is of very high and outstanding heritage significance in terms of:

- its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

  (i) local history;

  (ii) creative or technical achievements;

  (iii) a class of building or place; or

  (iv) aesthetic characteristics; or

- *its association with:*

  (i) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons; or

  (ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region,

In addition, the Stanley Peninsula Area has a very strong association with its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region, as described in relation to the VDLC and its various employees, including Edward Curr, Henry Hellyer, and others.

Given that the former Minister for Parks, the Hon. Jacquie Petrusma MP, provided a letter[325] of in-principle support for the nomination of The Nut State Reserve for the National Heritage List, it would seem reasonable that the current Liberal Tasmanian Government would be supporting of the current National Heritage List nomination of the Stanley Peninsula, as well as its nomination for the Tasmanian Heritage Register.

As previously noted, the Local Historical Heritage Code does not consider Aboriginal cultural heritage values, which are also extensive and strong in relation to the Stanley Peninsula Area. There is also a strong possibility that the Aboriginal community, removed in the past and scattered over time but reforming locally through the Circular Head Aboriginal Center, have a strong spiritual connection with the Stanley Peninsula Area.

4.11 Scenic Protection Code (SPC): Local Provisions Schedule

Current Scenic Protection Code Designations

As indicated in Section 4.8, up until recently Circular Head Council appears to have made limited use of the Scenic Protection Code within the SCR. It has only been applied to the Green Hills area near Stanley as a Scenic Protection Area (refer to Figure 28 and to Table 21) and to a 1.5 km section of the Stanley Highway as a Scenic Road Corridor.

The inadequacies of the SPP Scenic Protection Code have been discussed in Section 4.8. Those are borne out in relation to the SPC application to the SCR as a whole, with the Green Hills and Stanley Highway being the only areas in the entire SCR region where the SPC has been applied.

The Scenic Protection Area applies to the Green Hills above 40 m AHD, as described in Table 23 (LPS Table 8.1). This offers little chance of maintaining the scenic value of rolling pastures and hills as the dominant landscape feature of that area when the top of those hills range from 50 m to 70 m in elevation.

Given that the base of the Green Hills is at 10 m to 20 m AHD, the lower portion of the Green Hills, from about 28% to about 60% of the hill profile, could be susceptible to agricultural development of significant visual impact. Future zoning changes could also introduce housing or other forms of development to the lower profile of those hills.

The Scenic Protection Code also does not state what type of scenic protection will be enforced, such as height controls on new buildings in the adjacent area.

Table 22 (LPS Table 8.2) describes the management objective of the 1.5 km long Scenic Road Corridor along the Stanley Highway at the southern approach to Stanley as:

> "*To maintain the broad views of the coastline from 'The Nut' through to Rocky Cape free of development which might detract from the natural landscape*."

The Stanley Peninsula Area and the Nut offer many viewpoints with expansive panoramic views of ocean shorelines and landscape features of High Scenic Value in all directions. However, these other views are not protected by this Scenic Road Corridor.

In particular, the LPS does not protect views to The Nut from viewpoints located throughout the peninsula or from coastal viewpoints to the south. It also does not address the fact that The Nut offers 360° views from its summit area, yet most of those views are left unprotected.

[325] Petrusma, Jacquie, 14 January 2022. Letter to Ms. Kerry Houston, Secretary, Respect Stanley Peninsula – No Wind Turbines Inc. providing "in-principle support" for the National Heritage List of the Stanley Nut Reserve and (assumedly) associated volcanic geologic forms of the Stanley Peninsula, Tasmanian Government, 1 p.

Views from the popular tourism facility of The Nut Chairlift, overlooking West Beach, North Point, Halfmoon Bay, and Godfrey's Beach, are not protected in the Council's Scenic Protection Code application.

The scenic assessments in Part B of this report substantiate that The Nut is an Outstanding Scenic Feature that should be protected. In addition, when considering the combination of scenic quality, high sensitivity viewpoints and the distances of view, the Stanley Peninsula is highly exposed and is of a High Scenic Value.

It Is the entire peninsula and surrounds that require scenic protection, not just a couple of token areas of the landscape for which the planning controls make little sense and do not achieve their objectives. The scenic assessments in Part B also show that large areas of the Stanley Coastal Precinct are in High Scenic Value Areas and that there are other outstanding scenic features, such as East Inlet, West Inlet, the Duck Bay Area, the Rocky Cape Area, and the Shakespeare Hills Area.

Although most of these areas are within protected National Parks, Regional Reserves or Conservation Reserves, there may be need for scenic protection codes that extend to adjacent areas outside those reserves.

If the Circular Head community and Council are serious about maintaining and growing their tourism industry and economy, then they also need to take the protection of their number one tourism asset – scenic quality and scenic views in all directions – more seriously.

Proposed Amendment of Scenic Protection Code Overlays

Based on recommendations of the Scenic Values Assessment and Management report (SVMR)[326], Circular Head Council have proposed five new Scenic Protection Areas under the Scenic Protection Code within its Planning Scheme.

The Council's amendment is framed within the context of the following four key guiding principles of the SVMR to manage scenic value in Circular Head:

- "*Guiding Principle 1: The scenery of Circular Head is loved, esteemed and celebrated by locals and visitors alike, values that need to be carefully considered when change is proposed and requires careful consideration if it is to be managed wisely*";
- "*Guiding Principle 2: The scenic values of landscapes and their sensitivity to change vary across the municipality and should be assessed accordingly*";
- "*Guiding Principle 3: Alterations that permanently or temporarily deviate from the existing character are considered visual impacts which need to be managed*"; and
- "*Guiding Principle 4: There are multiple tools available to manage scenic values that require appropriate application to the task*".

Three of the Scenic Protection Code (SPC)areas proposed as part of Circular Head Council's Draft Planning Amendment PSA 2023/1 located within the SRC or overlapping with it include what the Council have termed:

- Stanley Peninsular(sic);
- Coastal Estuaries and Islands; and
- Eastern Gateway.

These proposed SPC areas are shown in Figures 77, 78 and 79. The proposed Local Provisions that would be inserted in the LPS as CIR-Table C8.1 Scenic Protection Areas for these three areas are reproduced in Tables 25, 26 and 27.

The above three proposed Scenic Protection Areas (SPA) coincide approximately with three of the six Multiple Value Concentration areas shown in Figure 75 and described above, with some slightly different geographic coverage and minor discrepancies. The coincidence of the three proposed Scenic Protection Areas and the three Multiple Value Concentration (MVA) areas are as follows:

- Stanley Peninsula SPA – Stanley Peninsula Area MVA;
- Coastal Estuaries and Islands SPA - Duck Bay Area MVA; and
- Eastern Gateway SPA – Rocky Cape Area MVA.

The weaknesses and difficulties with the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – State Planning Provisions for C8.0 Scenic Protection Code[327] have been outlined above in Section 4.7 under ***Scenic Protection Code (SPC): Local Provisions Schedule (LPS),*** as previously documented for the STCA by Inspiring Place and Geoscene International[328]**.** These are issues that have not been addressed to any extent by Circular Head Council or the SVMR in relation to the proposed Draft Amendment PSA 2023/1, although they have been given little choice in these matters by the Tasmanian Government's State Planning Policy. Although the Draft Planning Amendment report to the Meeting of Council of 19 October 2023 provides somewhat more detail, the Council's 10-page Exhibition Document for this amendment, as per Tables 25-27, which are derived from the SVMR[329], do not provide the level of detail contained in Clauses C8.1 – C8.6 of the State Planning Provisions.

In particular the Council's proposed SPC amendment does not provide in the Exhibition Document any references to the following aspects that would come with the amendment via the State Planning Provisions, including:

- C8.4 Use or Development Exempt from this Code;
- C8.5 Use Standards (for which there are none); and
- C8.6 Development Standards for Buildings and Works (including the Objective, Acceptable Solutions and Performance Criteria);

Geoscene International has the same concerns regarding the above proposed controls of the State Planning Provisions as expressed in our 2018 advice to the Southern Tasmanian Council's Authority, which is summarised in Section 4.7 above[330].

Regarding the Council's proposed Amendment PSA 2023/1, Geoscene International supports the proposed amendment in principle and finds the areas proposed for such an amendment to be generally appropriate and roughly with the three highest rating Multiple Value Concentration areas as assessed in Table 20. As far as the Council's exhibited amendment goes, as indicated in Tables 25 – 27, the Scenic Protection names, descriptions and scenic values listed are generally adequate, although the Map 1 reference to the "Stanley Peninsular" is both grammatically and geographically incorrect – it is a Peninsula.

The proposed Description states that "the village of Stanley is excluded from the SPA as a Local Historical Heritage Code already exists over this area in the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Circular Head". This statement seems to make the assumption that the Local Heritage Code adequately covers issues of scenic protection.

[326] Inspiring Place and Entura, 2022. Circular Head Municipality Scenic Values Assessment and Management, 200 pp.

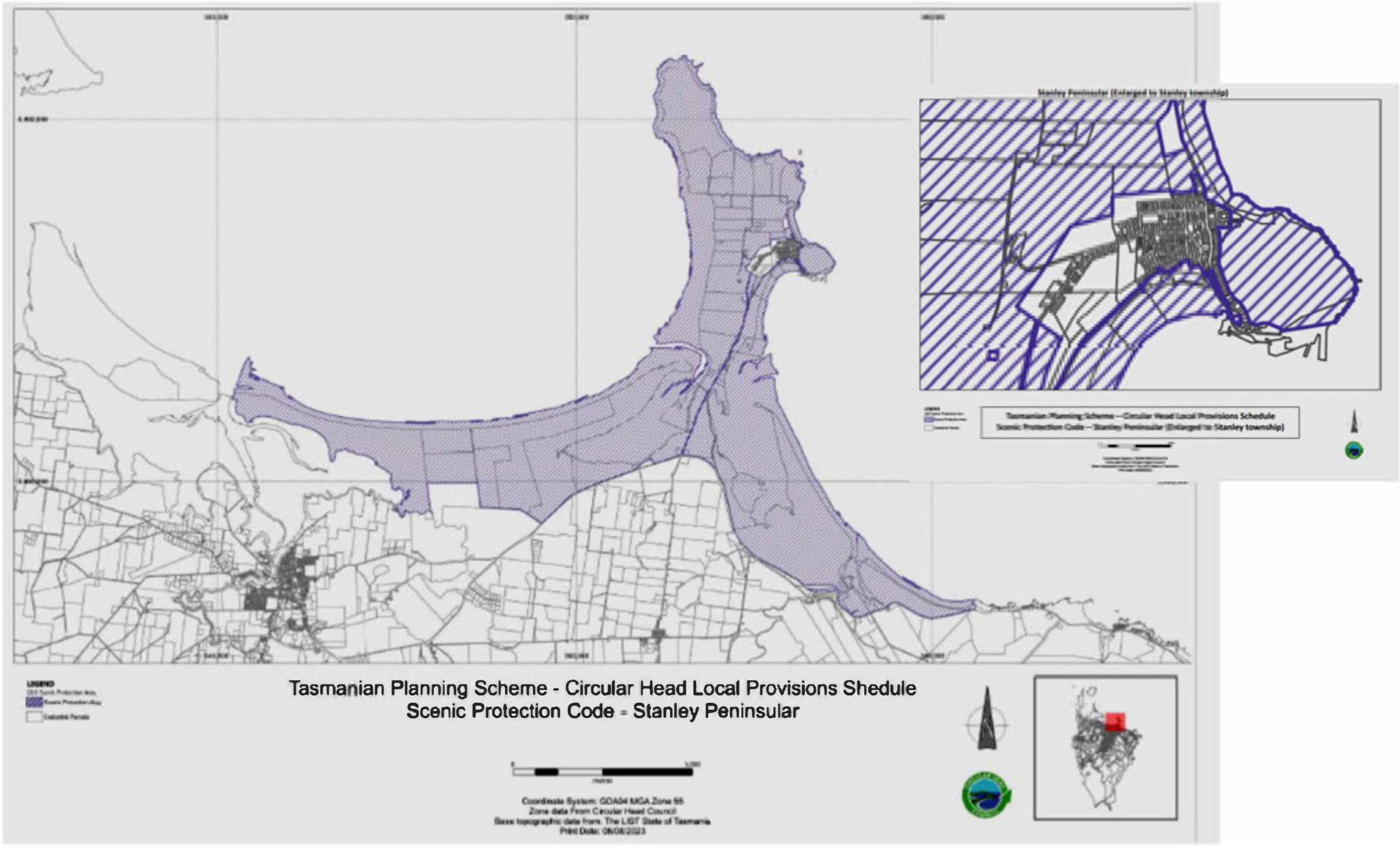
[327] State Planning Office, 2023. Tasmanian Planning Scheme – State Planning Provisions, C8.0 Scenic Protection Code. Service Tasmania, Tasmanian Planning Commission, Tasmanian Government, Weblink: https://planningreform.tas.gov.au/planning/scheme/state_planning_provisions

[328] Inspiring Place and Geoscene International, 2018.Guidelines for Scenic Values Assessment Methodology and Scenic Protection Code. prepared for the Southern Technical Reference Group, Southern Tasmanian Councils Authority, September 2018, 115 pp.

[329] Inspiring Place and Entura, 2022. Circular Head Municipality Scenic Values Assessment and Management, Section 4.2 Draft Local Provisions, p. 138.

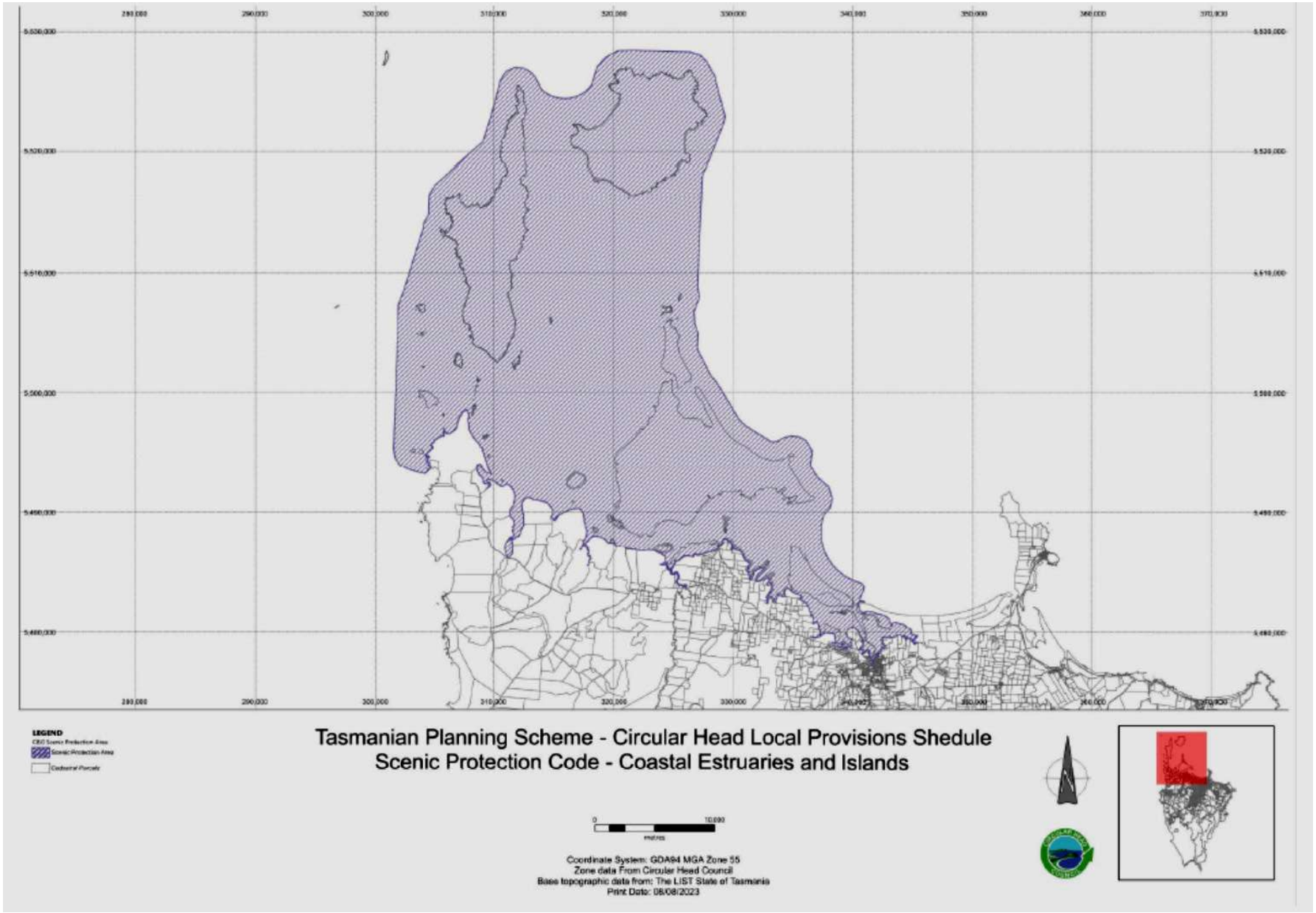
[330] Inspiring Place and Geoscene International, 2018. *Op. cit*.

Figure 77 Proposed Scenic Protection Code Overlay for Stanley Peninsula[331]



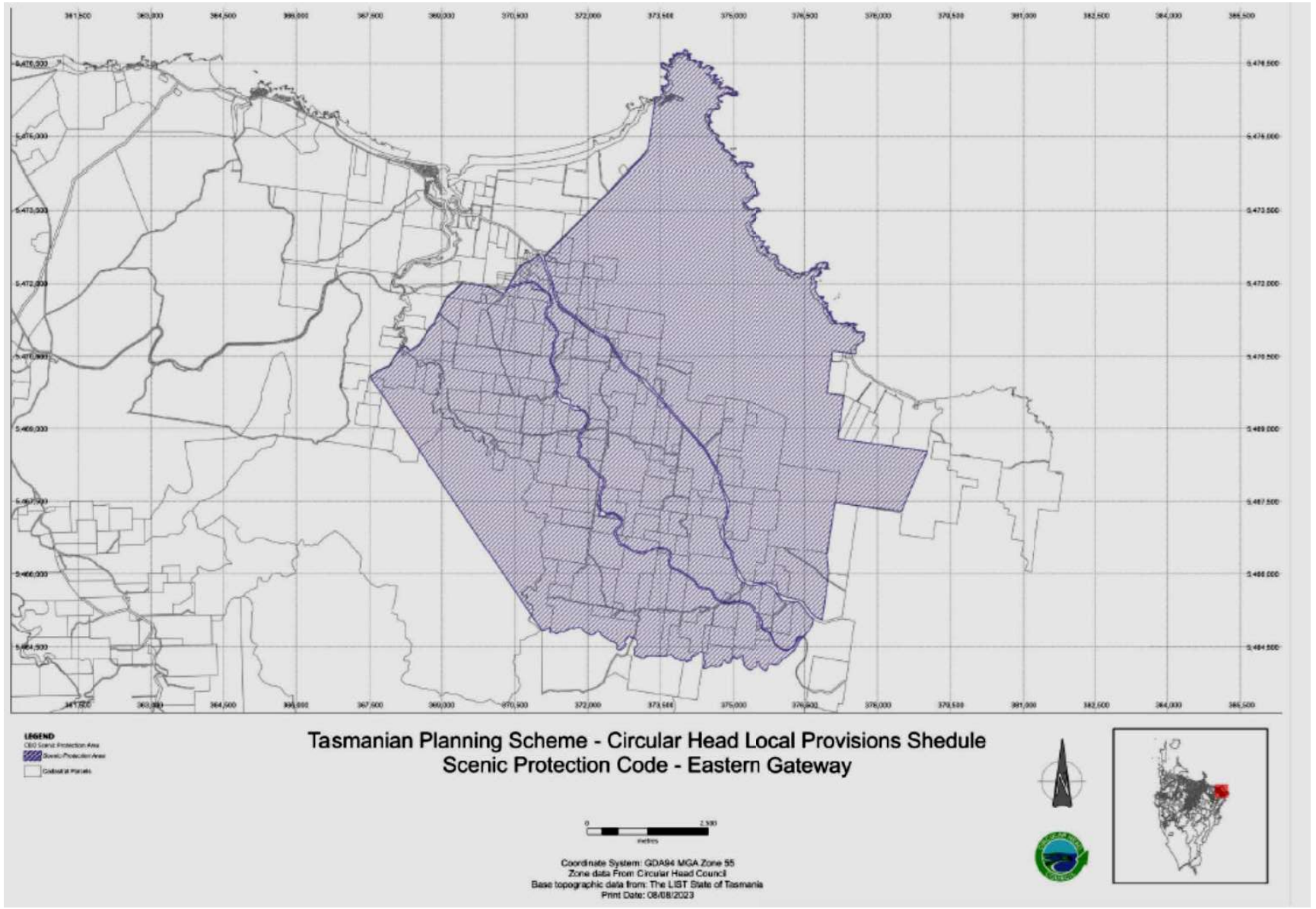
[331] Source: Circular Head Council, Draft Planning Amendment PSA 2023/1. The proposed Scenic Protection Overlay would cover all of Stanley Peninsula except for the areas within Stanley Township, which would be excluded and in which a portion of the township is within an existing Local Heritage Precinct (Heritage Overlay).

Figure 78 Proposed Scenic Protection Code Overlay for Coastal Estuaries and Islands [332]



[332] Source: Circular Head Council, Draft Planning Amendment PSA 2023/1.

Figure 79 Proposed Scenic Protection Code Overlay for Eastern Gateway [333]



[333] Source: Circular Head Council, Draft Planning Amendment PSA 2023/1.

Table 25 Proposed Local Provisions for CIR8 1.1 Stanley Peninsula

Reference Number	Scenic Protection Area Name	Description	Scenic Value	Management Objectives
CIR-C8.1.1	Stanley Peninsula	The SPA includes the whole of the Stanley Peninsula to North Point and extends to include the coastline from Eagle Point at Duck Bay in the west to Cowrie Point in the east on the northern side of the Bass Highway to the coastline, except in the west where it follows the zoning boundaries within the Thousand Acre Farm to abut the Coastal Estuaries and Islands SPA. The key scenic features are Anthony Beach, West Inlet, Green Hills, Godfreys Beach, The Nut, East Inlet, Black River Inlet, Black River Beach and Peggs Beach. The village of Stanley is excluded from the SPA as a Local Historical Heritage Code already exists over this area in the Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Circular Head.	The SPA encapsulates multiple high scenic quality characteristics across an extensive area including: • its highly articulated (West, East and Black River Inlets) and diverse coastline including small sandy beaches enclosed by headlands (Godfreys Beach, Little Peggs Beach and the beach at Brickmakers Bay); • dramatic landforms with high sheer cliffs (the Nut), • strongly defined patterns of vegetation including saltmarsh, eucalypts, tea-tree scrub and dune vegetation (such as occur along Anthony Beach and the edges of the various inlets); and • the distinctive tidal entrances to the inlets and the strong visual influence of the tide on the western coast of the Stanley Peninsula. Stanley Peninsula has very high landscape values arising from its cultural heritage (Aboriginal and European) and its scenic quality, tourism and nature conservation values. The coastline has high scenic quality with many key scenic features including The Nut, inlets, beaches and estuaries. The low-lying land utilised for farming has lower scenic values. The Nut is one of Tasmania's most iconic landscape features and a key landmark to attract visitors to the northwest and the Circular Head Municipality It is viewed from many points in the municipality and offers 360-degree panoramic views to the coastline. Stanley Peninsula is seen upon entry into the municipality and these long vistas are highly valued by the local community.	To ensure the visual composition of the Stanley Peninsula SPA is retained and protected from visual impacts that would permanently alter or degrade its landscape character. To manage the Stanley Peninsula SPA landscape as viewed from publicly sensitive viewpoints such that the established landscape character is retained, and visual impacts are avoided or mitigated. To protect the sense of identity of The Nut and Stanley Peninsula as prominent landscape features of significant scenic, cultural and social interest. To minimize potential visual impact of new development or works on scenic values.

Table 26 Proposed Local Provisions for CIR8 1.3 Coastal Estuaries and Islands

CIR-C8.1.3	Coastal Estuaries and Islands	The SPA includes the coastline from Boundary/The Doughboys in the west to the Thousand Acre Farm where it abuts the Stanley Scenic Protection Area including all of the coastal foreshore zoned Environmental Management or Open Space and offshore islands/islets. The SPA excludes Smithton. The SPA includes the coastal estuaries such as Welcome Inlet, Boullanger Bay, Swan Bay, Robbins Passage, Big Bay, Acton Bay, Duck Bay. The islands include Trefoil, The Doughboys, Harbour Islets, Hunter, Three Hummock, Walker, Robbins, Perkins and many other numerous small islands and islets.	The landscape character is distinguished by its rocky coastal shores, headlands and prominences, protected coves with sandy beaches and expansive tidal flats all backed by stands of mixed native vegetation or edged by salt marsh. On the larger islands (e.g., Robbins Island), areas of gently rolling topography inland from the coast have been cleared for agriculture. Views are from the land and sea to numerous offshore features and expansive tidal estuaries/passages from a limited number of public open spaces, coastal camping areas, scenic lookouts and roads viewing from land to the outermost of the islands as limited given distance and extent of private freehold land. The scenic values are viewed by marine and nature-based tour operators (including light aircraft) and commercial and recreational fishing vessels and private yachts. Community feedback and social media speak to the strong cultural heritage (Aboriginal and European), social and recreational connections associated with the islands. Characteristic include: • the rocky coastal shores, headlands and prominences, protected coves and small sandy beaches of the coast of mainland Tasmania and parts or all of the offshore islands; • the vast tidal estuaries at Robbins Passage, at Duck Bay, Acton, Big Bay and Boullanger Bay and at the mouths of major watercourses (i.e., Welcome River, Swan Creek, Hercus River, Montagu River, Duck River and Deep Creek) and the dramatic nature of change with tidal movements that occurs in these areas on a daily basis; • the visual interaction of the unique diversity, complexity and scale of the landforms and coastal features in one location including the: diversity of coastal landforms of the mainland and the vast and varied tidal estuaries, the complex of substantive offshore islands including Islets of/The Doughboys, Ultima/Trefoil Island, Hunter Island, Three Hummock Island, Walker Island, Robbins Island and Perkins Island, and the diverse array of small islands, islets and rock formations including the Harbour Islets and the Petrel Islands.	To ensure the visual composition of the Coastal Estuaries and Islands SPA is retained and protected from visual impacts that would permanently alter or degrade its landscape character. To manage the Coastal Estuaries and Islands SPA landscape as viewed from publicly sensitive viewpoints such that the established landscape character is retained, and visual impacts are avoided or mitigated. To protect the sense of remoteness of the wild coast and offshore features of the area as a locale of significant scenic, cultural and social interest. To minimize potential visual impact of new development or works on scenic values.

Table 27 Proposed Local Provisions for CIR8 1.4 Eastern Gateway

CIR-C8.1.4	Eastern Gateway	The SPA includes lands north of the Bass Highway to the coast and south of it to the visual limits of the seen view from the highway corridor (e.g., the enclosing ridges of the Shakespeare Hills) commencing in the east at the Municipal boundary and ending in the west to join at Yanns Road/Rocky Cape Road.	The landscape character is distinguished by the views from the road to rolling, well-managed grassed paddocks with hedgerows in places and retained vegetation in patches and along watercourses with natural transitions between clearing and vegetation. The corridor is framed by views to the Sisters Hills and the forested backdrop of the Shakespeare Hills and includes the entirety of Rocky Cape National Park. Rocky Cape National Park is a significant landmark feature as are distant views to the coast and the Stanley Peninsula. Community consultation indicated that many locals consider the views from the Bass Highway, and in particular those views towards Stanley Peninsula, provide them with a sense of 'coming home'. To date, the visual impacts of buildings and works are limited reflecting the low population density, land tenure and primary agricultural use. The multiple high scenic quality characteristics including: • the distinctive form of the Sisters Hills with its mixed vegetative cover; • the distinctive variation and combinations of remnant vegetation and agricultural openings and the visual mosaic these create with seemingly natural transitions between land use types; and • the perception of a cared for setting where human activity has left scenic landscape quality (i.e., there is a visual integrity, diversity and contrast and balance and harmony in the resulting effect).	To ensure the visual composition of the Eastern Gateway Scenic Protection Area SPA is retained and protected from visual impacts that would permanently alter or degrade its landscape character. To manage the Eastern Gateway Scenic Protection Area SPA landscape as viewed from the Bass Highway and other publicly sensitive viewpoints such that the established landscape character is retained, and visual impacts are avoided or mitigated. To minimise potential visual impact of new development or works on scenic values.

However, the Local Heritage Code, as shown in Figure 27, does not apply to the entire township of Stanley, which has been exempted, and the planning guidelines and controls of this code are very much focused on specific matters of architecture, building works and signage, not on the protection and control over potential visual impacts on views to the township from the surrounding peninsula landscape or on views from the township to the surrounding peninsula landscape.

There is no reason why the Scenic Protection Code and the Local Historical Heritage Code cannot both be applied over the township, and they probably should.

In addition, the Scenic Protection Code does not address the broader areas of heritage significance that influence the landscape character and quality of Stanley Peninsula as a whole. As outlined above in Section 5.8, a Local Historic Landscape Precinct should also be considered by the Council for application to areas of the peninsula as discussed above.

The proposed Management Objectives are also basically acceptable, with the exception that the Council, possibly due to the pre-conditions of the State Planning Provisions, is left with inadequate planning guidelines and controls with which it can ensure that those management objectives are achieved under all situations. For example, in the case of the proposed CIR-C81.1 Stanley Peninsula's Management Objectives, the following questions should be considered:

1. What exactly is the "visual composition" and "landscape character" that the Council want to retain and protect?
2. What type of visual impacts are likely to "permanently alter or degrade its landscape character"?
3. What are considered to be the "publicly sensitive viewpoints" or how should they be defined and categorised?
4. What are considered to be the "prominent features of significant scenic, cultural and social interest"? and
5. How is it proposed "to minimize potential visual impact of new development or works on scenic values"?

The above statements in the proposed amendment are highly generalised and easily made. However, they are not so easily implemented. Such implementation required considerably more detailed guidelines and specific assessment criteria and controls. And for that, the State Planning Provisions for the Scenic Protection Code have been shown to be quite inadequate.

The SVMR[334] suggests that some of the avenues for Council to facilitate protection of the municipality's scenic values are through:

- management plans applied to various conservation areas and State reserves that are predominantly under management by other authorities;
- requiring or requesting the preparation of Landscape Visual Impact Assessments (LVIAs) as a tool to ensure that a "*professional analysis of potential impacts on scenic values by major development proposals within the municipality*"; and
- collaborative arrangements, assumedly with private landholders, that "*might protect scenery…but most likely cover only smaller areas*"

Given the situation, the Council needs to consider more detailed guidelines, standards, and controls within the Local Planning Provisions section of the Planning Scheme. The SVMR does suggest "Scenic Management Guidelines" in relation to each of the five proposed Scenic Protection Areas that address the issues of vegetation removal and buildings and works, but which are equally constrained by the limitations and exemptions of the State Planning Provisions. Inspiring Place and Entura note that "*These guidelines are to assist in the evaluation of Development Applications only and have no statutory status within the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Circular Head*".

[334] Inspiring Place and Entura, 2022. Circular Head Municipality Scenic Values Assessment and Management, p. 106

The SVMR study has been an extremely broad-brush assessment of scenic value applied over the entire Circular Head municipality, whereas the Stanley Coastal Landscape Assessment covers a smaller region and has been able to be more comprehensive and specific in its analyses and assessments. In this regard, Geoscene International provides further suggestions for the Council's development of more specific and more comprehensive landscape protection guidelines, including Visual Performance Standards (VPS) in Section 4.12 that could be applied to the three SPAs and Multiple Value Concentration areas identified in this report, as well as to the other proposed SPAs.

4.12 Development of Comprehensive Landscape Protection Guidelines and Visual Performance Standards

Application of SCLA Findings and Procedures as a Phase 2 Assessment of Proposed Scenic Protection Areas

One way of protecting the scenic assets that provide quality of life for so many of the regional residents, and which are a key asset required for a healthy tourism industry, would be for the Circular Head Council to adopt the "deep landscape assessment" and scenic assessment procedures and findings of this Stanley Coastal Landscape Assessment report to the Stanley Coastal Region and beyond. Further application of these procedures to the remaining proposed Scenic Protection Areas could be viewed as a Phase 2 assessment and development of landscape protection guidelines for those areas.

Application of Visual Performance Standards (VPS)

Along with this, the Council should incorporate effective Visual Performance Standards (VPS), either as part of the LPS or as non-statutory guides, in relation to the Scenic Value Areas (SVAs) assessed in Section 3.5 and Figure 71 of Part B. Visual Performance Standards (VPS) provide objectives or benchmarks against which proposed landscape alterations can be assessed to determine whether their potential visual impacts would be acceptable. They also provide a framework and context in which potential forms of visual impact mitigation may be considered. In general, the greater the scenic value of a landscape, the more restrictive the VPS requirements should be.

Scenic Protection Area 1 (SPA1) landscapes and Scenic Protection Area 2 (SPA2) landscapes within the Visibility Distance Zones specified in Table 18 should be considered for application of the Scenic Protection Code. The SPA1 areas require Visual Performance Standards that offer greater protection of scenic quality and integrity than do the designated SPA2 landscapes. Scenic Value Area 3 landscapes are of relatively lesser concern and should not require protection under the Scenic Protection Code or VPS[335].

The VPS will be varied according to different types of future development proposals to be considered in their development application and planning approvals process.

The types of Visual Performance Standards or Scenic Protection Codes should range from those that are more restrictive to those that are less restrictive relative to the designated Scenic Value Areas.

Examples of such Visual Performance Standards that have been applied to numerous visual impact assessments throughout Australia include such factors and concepts as:

- Landscape Character Continuum;
- Scenic Integrity/Visual Magnitude;
- Scenic Quality;
- Key Landscape Features Disruption;
- % Horizontal View Altered;
- Exterior Colour/Reflectivity/Lighting; and
- Cumulative Visual Impacts.

[335] The only reason Scenic Value Area 3 landscapes should be considered for Scenic Protection Code application is if the views from a particular road or walking track are of such high scenic value that a Scenic Protection Code overlay controls may be warranted on a limited basis to maintain the quality of key viewlines to Outstanding Scenic Features or SPA1 or SPA2 landscapes.

Such visual impact assessments, as indicated in Figure 4 in Part A of this report, would contribute to Circular Head Council or other planning tribunal or Ministerial (State or Federal) decisions regarding Development Application Determinations in terms of the following choices:

- DA Allowed;
- DA Allowed with Specified Conditions; or
- DA Refused).

These types of VPS can also serve as a guide and possible requirements for any future Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments (LVIAs), for which the methodologies and quality of application can vary widely among different landscape professionals and may sometimes be designed to favour development proponents rather than the Council and the general community.

A brief description and examples of some of these VPS are provided below.

Desired Land Use Character Settings

Land Use Character Settings reflect sub-types or variations of character within a single Landscape Character Type that usually occur due to changes in land use types, intensities, and patterns. Land Use Character Settings reflect a changing continuum within and across Landscape Character Types from a naturally evolving land use setting to more intensive urban settings. Potential Land Use Character Settings assessed are described in Table 28. For any given landscape or proposed development area, the Council's guidelines could determine the Land Use Character Setting(s) that are most desirable to retain or achieve and set that as the VPS for the designated area.

Visual Dominance Level – Vertical View Angle Thresholds

Two key factors affecting our ability to distinguish objects at varying distances are Visual Magnitude and Visual Contrast. Visual Dominance Levels are addressed with this VPS and Visual Contrast is addressed by the Exterior Colour Contrast & Reflectivity VPS.

To distinguish details of objects in the landscape, we rely on our central or foveal field of view, which is only about 5.2° degrees diameters of our total field of view. For even greater scrutiny, we focus on only about a 1°–1.2° diameter area.

Within that narrower field, when we fix our visual attention on an object, our normal angular resolution (often measured in arc minutes or arc seconds) allows us to distinguish detail down to approximately 1/60th of a single degree. This is about 0.003% of our more detailed foveal field of view (5.2°), let alone the minute fraction that would be of our wider focal vision angle of about 55°-60°.

In assessing Visual Dominance Levels (VDLs), significant visual impacts can be created by the construction of taller structures, especially within the relatively flatter terrain of coastal landscapes. This may occur in the case of taller buildings, microwave towers, transmission corridors, and wind turbines. Based on a range of research on the perceived visibility and visual magnitude of wind turbines and other objects or landscape alterations as viewed in the field as well as under laboratory conditions, Scenic Spectrums has developed the relative benchmark guide for assessing VDLs for such vertical landscape alterations, as shown in Table 29.

VDLs are also associated with the concepts of achieving relative Scenic Integrity Levels (SILs) and Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) as exampled in Table 30, which can also be set as guidelines or controls for development by the Council. These VPS are discussed separately below.

Table 28 Land Use Character Settings[336]

Land Use Character Settings	Description	Relative Degree of Modification
Naturally Evolving	Character Setting expressing the natural evolution of biophysical features and processes, with very limited human intervention.	No Human Alteration
Natural Appearing	Character Setting that expresses predominantly natural evolution, but also human intervention including cultural features and processes.	
Pastoral Grazing	Character Setting expressing dominant human-created agricultural paddocks (pastures) or grasslands and associated structures, reflecting valued historic land uses and lifestyles.	
Agricultural Cropland	Character Setting with dominant agricultural cropping land uses for food and fibre crops.	
Historic/Heritage	Character Setting expressing valued historic structures or cultural heritage features that represent events and period of human activity or display the dominant attitudes and beliefs of specific human cultures in the landscape.	
Specialty Rural	Character Setting expressing pre-dominant specialist rural land uses that exert a strong visual influence over a pre-existing natural or rural agricultural landscape character setting with highly recognisable alteration types such as vineyard or orchard settings, solar farm settings, timber harvest settings, fish farm settings, mining settings or other predominant alteration types, along with their supporting infrastructure.	
Wind Farm	Character Setting expressing dominant wind farm uses that exert a strong visual influence over the pre-existing character of the landscape primarily in the form of tall wind turbines with moving blades, access roads, substations and supporting infrastructure	
Urban	Character Setting expressing pre-dominant specialist urban land uses that exert a strong visual influence over an urban setting with highly recognisable alteration types such as industrial, commercial, high-rise residential, medium density low-rise residential, industrial, cultural, educational and transportation settings, along with their supporting infrastructure.	Extensive Human Alteration

[336] Source: Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd, 2021. Proprietary Copyright © 2021 by Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd. All rights reserved. No reproduction without expressed written permission from Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd.

Table 29 Relative Visual Dominance Levels [337]

Relative Visual Dominance Levels	Vertical View Angle Thresholds (Degrees)
Extremely Dominant	5.50° or greater
Highly Dominant	1.29° – 5.49°
Dominant	0.68° – 1.28°
Apparent	0.35° – 0.67°
Slightly Apparent	0-18° – 0.34°
Mostly Inevident (i.e., essentially not visible)	0.13° – 0.17°
	<0.13°

The vertical view angle thresholds have been developed by Scenic Spectrums and Geoscene International based on several visual perception research studies [338] as well as our own field observations in relation to many different types of landscape alterations.

The relative Visual Dominance Levels, Scenic Integrity Levels and Visual Quality Objectives are set within a Frame of Reference description in Table 30 on the following page.

Scenic Quality

Scenic Quality is an expression of the relative degree of visual beauty or aesthetic pleasure or preference that any particular landscape exhibits to human viewers.

Scenic Quality Class refers to the relative degree of scenic or aesthetic beauty or visual attractiveness of a landscape based on various combinations and compositions of key landscape features (e.g., Landform, Vegetation, Waterform, Cultural/Heritage; and Native Wildlife) as well as based on the degree of alteration to the landscape or apparent naturalism of a setting.

Scenic Integrity & Visual Dominance Levels

Scenic Integrity Levels (SILs) indicate the extent to which (from the current or "*desired*" Scenic Quality Class, Landscape Character Type and Land Use Character Setting of an area would be maintained in relation to Visual Quality Objectives (i.e., management objectives) that might be adopted and the potential Visual Dominance of landscape alterations or modifications (e.g., a residential subdivision, a wind farm, or a timber harvest) that may be considered. SILs provide a measure of whether the pre-existing Landscape Character has a high degree of integrity – meaning "*a sense of wholeness, intactness or being complete*".

As shown in Table 30, SILs have three associated reference measures:

- Visual Quality Objectives;
- Visual Dominance Levels; and
- Frame of Reference.

Visual Quality Objectives provide a one-word description of the landscape modification objective from the natural condition that is allowed within each Scenic Integrity Level, ranging from Preservation through to Extreme Modification.

Visual Dominance Levels describe the degree to which (from Extremely Low to Very High) a landscape should appear as visually modified or altered. These levels range from Unmodified to Highly/Extremely Dominant. Visual Dominance is a product of a landscape alteration's Visual Magnitude (i.e., apparent size as a function of the actual size of the object viewed and the distance from which it is viewed) and its degree of Visual Contrast in relation to the four visual elements of: Form, Line, Colour, and Texture. The Visual Dominance factors may exert varying degrees of visual influence in different landscapes and viewing situations but are highly useful in the analysis and description of the existing landscape and proposed alterations.

There is a link between Scenic Integrity and Visual Dominance, in that the latter concept affects the degree to which a landscape may be perceived to have been altered and whether there is retention of visual intactness and sense of wholeness or place.

The Frame of Reference provides a verbal description or guide as to what extent the landscape should appear intact or altered within each Scenic Integrity Level. The frame of reference criteria for SILs provided in Table 30 can be applied to any form of landscape alteration or Development Application.

Exterior Colour Contrast & Reflectivity

The human eye can detect an amazing range of colours and visual contrasts down to a level of approximately a 1% difference in tone or brightness, regardless of size and changes in overall luminance of the scene.

Visual alterations that may not otherwise be overly noticeable may become visually dominant due to their degree of colour contrast, which makes them visually distinguishable from their surrounding landscape. If landscape alterations had no colour contrast at all with their surrounding landscape, they would be virtually undetectable from all but the closest distances.

Strong colour contrast may increase the visual impact of some alterations, while minimising colour and brightness contrast may mitigate the impact. Visual contrast varies with the colour and brightness (luminosity) of an alteration and that of its background landscape or sky.

The human eye has generally greater sensitivity to contrast than it does to changes in luminance or light intensity. In practicality, it may be difficult to achieve a complete reduction in colour contrast due to the combination of variable backdrop colours and lighting within the landscape.

A significant effect on the visibility and perceived level of dominance of an alteration can be made by reducing the degree of colour contrast. Illustrations of the range of grey-scale contrast and RBG colour contrast levels are provided in Figures 80 and 81. By avoiding using colours for alterations selected from the extremes of the grey-scale or colour brightness scale (0% or 100%), the colour contrast and visual dominance level of an alteration will automatically be reduced as viewed in the landscape.

[337] Source: Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd, 2016.

[338] For example, refer to:

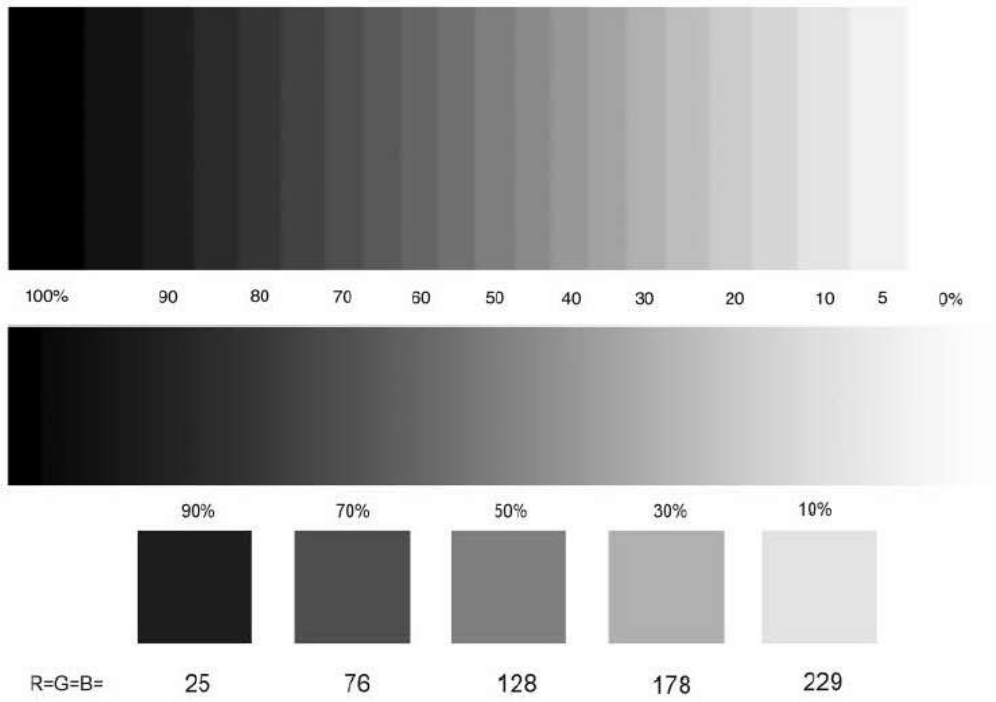
- Bishop, Ian D, 2002. Determination of Thresholds of Visual Impact: The Case of Wind Turbines. Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design Vol. 29: pp. 707-718.
- Shang, Haidong and Bishop, Ian D, 2000. Visual Thresholds for Detection, Recognition, and Visual Impact in Landscape Settings. Journal of Environmental Psychology Vol. 20: pp. 125.
- Lothian, Andrew, 2006. Visual Impact of Wind Farms in South Australia: Paper presented at the New Zealand Association for Impact Assessment Conference, Dunedin, New Zealand on 30 November 2006.
- Sullivan, Robert G., et. al., 2012. Wind Turbine Visibility and Visual Impact Threshold Distances in Western Landscapes. Argonne National Laboratory and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. USA.

Table 30 Scenic Integrity Levels and Visual Quality Objectives Associated with Visual Dominance Levels[339]

Scenic Integrity Level	Visual Quality Objective	Visual Dominance Level (Visual Magnitude & Contrast)	Frame of Reference
Very High	Preservation	Unmodified	The valued landscape character is "intact" with only very small if any alterations and no newly proposed alterations. The existing landscape character and sense of place is expressed at the highest possible level with a visually unaltered landscape.
High	Retention	Inevident or Mostly Inevident (Appears Unmodified)	Landscapes where the valued landscape character "appears" intact. Alterations may be present, but must repeat the form, line, colour, texture and pattern common to the landscape character so completely and at such scale that they are not visually evident to the casual observer.
Moderate	Partial Retention	Slightly Apparent (Slightly Modified)	Landscapes where the valued landscape character "appears slightly altered." Noticeable landscape alterations must remain visually subordinate to the landscape character being viewed and are only slightly apparent or modified.
Low	Modification	Apparent (Moderately Modified)	Landscapes where the valued landscape character "appears moderately altered". Modifications are visually apparent and begin to dominate the valued landscape character being viewed. However, such alterations would borrow from valued attributes such as size, shape, edge effect and pattern of natural openings, vegetative type changes or architectural styles of the landscape being viewed and would be visually compatible with or complimentary to the existing or desired landscape character.
Very Low	Maximum Modification	Dominant (Heavily Modified)	Landscapes where proposed alterations would visually dominate the valued landscape character cape character making it appear to be "heavily modified". The proposed alteration would not borrow from valued attributes such as size, shape, edge effect and pattern of natural openings, vegetative type changes or architectural styles within or outside the landscape being viewed. However, the proposed alterations would be shaped and blended with the natural terrain (landforms) so that elements such as unnatural edges, roads, landings, and structures do not dominate the composition.
Extremely Low	Extreme Modification (Excessively Dominant Modification[340])	Highly to Extremely Dominant (Excessive Modification)	Landscapes where the valued landscape character would appear to be extremely modified by highly to extremely dominant alterations. Deviations are extremely dominant and borrow little if any form, line, colour, texture, pattern, or scale from the landscape character. Landscapes at this level of integrity need rehabilitation. This level should only be used to inventory existing scenic integrity or to assess the potential visual effects of proposed alterations. It must not be used as a management objective.

339 Source: Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd, 2022. Proprietary Copyright © 2021 by Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd. All rights reserved. No reproduction without expressed written permission from Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd.
340 Note: this only describes existing or proposed situations and is not a Visual Quality Objective, as such.

Figure 80 Grey Scale Colour Contrast Levels with R+G+B Codes [341]



Most of the natural colours found in Australian landscapes and sky colours occur -scale, say from about 15% to 60% darkness and within the middle range of the brightness scale, from approximately 40% to 85%. Colours selected from those ranges tend to match the conditions of the surrounding landscape more closely will greatly reduce the visual impact level of introduced landscape alterations.

Keeping larger landscape alterations off the skyline, where they can be silhouetted against a changeable sky backdrop and are in a ridgeline area that tends to attract the human eye, will also reduce the visual impact of landscape alterations in most cases. In addition, reflective surfaces such as glass and shiny metallic materials may reflect the sunlight and increase the visual impact of an alteration. Use of low-reflectivity materials can reduce and minimise such visual impacts.

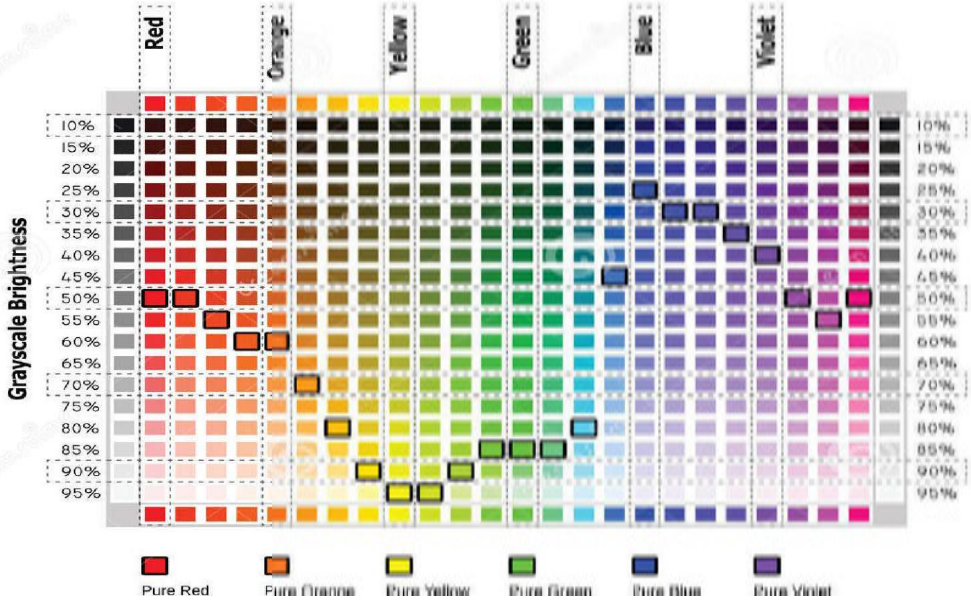
Night Lighting Effects

Night time light emissions from artificial sources can also create dominant visual impacts as viewed after dark. Excessive and dangerous nighttime light emissions from artificial sources should be avoided.

[341] Source: Northlight Images(2016)

[342] Source: Dreamstime.com (2016).

Figure 81 RGB Colour Contrast Chart with Conversions to Grey-Scale Contrast Percentages[342]



All Development Applications should be compliant with Australian Standard AS/NZS 4282:2019 Outdoor Lighting Obtrusive Effects. Although the requirements of these standards should be met, AS/NZS 4282:2019 does not apply to aviation hazard lighting and these standards and guidelines involve a highly technical assessment by lighting specialists.

The potential application of aviation hazard lighting is usually subject to the Department of Infrastructure's *Guideline D: Managing the Risk of Wind Turbine Farms as Physical Obstacles to Air Navigation* [343]

Key Landscape Features Disruption

Visual Performance Standards should also ensure that significant views to, and sometimes from, key features are not disrupted or degraded by landscape alterations that either block, partially obscure or decrease the scenic quality of the view.

Key landscape features may include natural features such as a distinctive mountain peak or hill top, a large rock outcrop or cliff, a waterfall, or a visually distinctive stand of trees or even a single large tree that stands out visually in the scene. Key landscape features can also be cultural or agricultural, such as an iconic church with a steeple, a grain elevator that can be seen for long distances, a heritage listed property, or perhaps a large water reservoir.

Some key landscape features may stand out more or be visually enhanced if they are seen in a direct focal view, however, not always – sometimes a key feature can be in the middle of a very open landscape. Small scale features can also exist and are sometimes important if there are many of them in the area, such as a boulder field, a paddock

[343] Australian Department of Infrastructure, 2012. *Guideline D: Managing the Risk of Wind Turbine Farms as Physical Obstacles to Air Navigation*. National Airports Safeguarding Framework, 7 pp.

full of kangaroos, or coastal waters with a pod of dolphins or whales. However, smaller scale features are usually not considered as key landscape features unless they collectively create visual dominance or attraction on a frequently seen basis.

Panoramic View Altered by Multiple Landscape Alterations

The % Horizontal View Altered Performance VPS focuses on the degree to which any assessed viewpoint may be impacted by multiple alterations (or cumulative visual impacts) or one extensive alteration that may alter the scenic quality and land use setting character of a panoramic landscape.

This VPS can be assessed in terms of the relative number of 60° viewing sectors that may be affected by multiple alterations at any distance or within a designated viewing distance, as shown in Figure 82. It is applied to existing and proposed landscape alterations, and in the example of Figure 82, can be applied to Sensitivity Level 1 and Sensitivity Level 2 viewpoints within Scenic Protection Area 1 and Scenic Protection Area 2, with the standards being adjusted and set by Council as appropriate. In this example, the VPS are applied to landscape alterations that may occur within 8 km of the selected viewpoint, however, that distance zone has been adjusted by Geoscene International for different proposed landscape alteration types, sometimes extending out as far as 12 km to 25 km, depending on the visual magnitude and contrast of existing and proposed alterations.

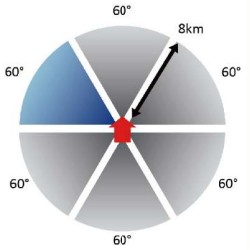
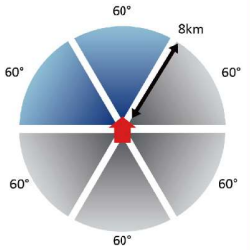
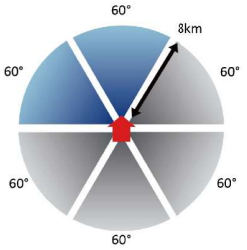
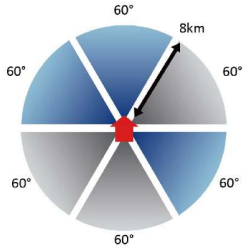
The application of this too during the planning and design stages of a development proposal provides an opportunity for design solutions to be considered that do not involve an undesirable level of cumulative visual impact as viewed across a skyline, horizon or panorama of mountains or ocean, for example.

Raising Awareness, Knowledge and Training of Council Staff and Councilors

This report can only go so far to raise Council and other government agencies' awareness and knowledge regarding landscape and visual assessment, visual impact assessment, and the capability to objectively and comprehensively assess landscape values and potential impacts on those values through prosed developments and landscape alterations.

As with the Southern Tasmanian Councils Authority (STCA), Geoscene International can provide Council and other organisations with more in-depth landscape and scenic resource assessment and visual impact assessment training workshops so that they can better understand and apply the basic concepts and terminology to the protection of landscape values and the evaluation of future development applications.

Figure 82 Relative Panoramic View Altered Impact Assessment Categories[344]

Visual Performance Standard	Scenic Protection Area 1 (SPA1)	Scenic Protection Area 2 (SPA2)
No visually dominant alterations visible within more than one (1) 60 degree viewing sector as viewed from Sensitivity Level 1 Viewpoints		
No visually dominant alterations visible within more than two (2) of the 60 degree viewing sectors as viewed from Sensitivity Level 2 Viewpoints		
No visually dominant alterations visible within more than two (2)of the 60 degree viewing sectors as viewed from Sensitivity Level 1 Viewpoints.		
No visually dominant alterations visible within more than three (3) 60 degree viewing sectors as viewed from Sensitivity Level 2 Viewpoints		

[344] Source: Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd, 2022. Proprietary Copyright © 2021 by Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd. All rights reserved. No reproduction without expressed written permission from Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd. Adapted from NSW Dept. of Energy and Environment, 2016. Wind Energy: Visual Assessment Bulletin. For State significant wind energy development. NSW State Government, 41 pp.

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Range of Assessments Completed

The Stanley Coastal Landscape Assessment is a "deep landscape assessment" - covering a broad range of landscape attributes and values. These assessments have been presented in three parts of the report, covering the following assessment types:

1. Part A –Landscape Description and Assessment of:
    - geomorphology, landforms and waterforms;
    - existing and potential geoconservation sites;
    - climate;
    - vegetation and native vegetative habitats;
    - vegetation heights;
    - natural resource features and key species;
    - key landscape features and land use;
    - land use zones and planning code overlays;
    - tourism attractions and facilities; and
    - history and cultural heritage values (including Indigenous and European cultures).
2. Part B: Scenic and Visual Landscape Assessment of:
    - scenic quality classes associated with landscape character types and landscape setting units;
    - viewer sensitivity levels (relative concerns) regarding scenic qualities associated with potential public viewpoints;
    - viewing distance zones from selected public viewpoints;
    - visual significance zones or scenic value areas associated with a combination of the above factors (1. – 3.); and
    - types of visual performance standards for application in the assessment of future proposed landscape modifications or alterations.
3. Part C: Overall Landscape Significance and Recommendations, including:
    - Evaluations of the Overall Landscape Significance of Aboriginal and European Cultural Heritage and of Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values; and
    - Evaluation and Recommendations regarding future conservation and protection status and actions

5.2 Key Findings Regarding Natural Landscape Features

Geologic Forms, Landscape Character, and Setting Units

The Stanley Coastal Region (SCR) is primarily comprised of a combination of volcanic basalts, coastal sedimentary, some Polymict conglomerates, and some folded orthoquartzite and siltstone areas geology – the latter of which is some 1.5 billion years old at Rocky Cape.

This has resulted in a series of uplifted mountain ridges, hills and plateau that are flanked on the north and in intervening valleys by coastal plains and basins, as were shown in Figures 5 and 6.

The geology and geomorphology of the region has resulted in several Geoconservation Sites of State to global significance, including:

- the Globally Significant Western Tasmania Blanket Bogs of the Smithton Basin and the Shakespeare Hills;
- the likely globally significant combination of submarine lava flows, lava lobes and pillow rocks, and the volcanic neck of The Nut that occur at several sites on Stanley Peninsula;
- the Nationally Significant:
    - Smithton District Mound Springs and Spring Deposits; and
- the State Significant:
    - Perkins Bay Coastal Depositional Landforms;
    - Robbins Passage Tidal Channel System;
    - The Nut Volcanic Neck;
    - Mowbray Swamp Megafauna Site; and
    - Rocky Cape Sea Caves.

Mowbray Swamp, formed on dolomite karst geology southwest of Smithton, along with a former cave near Scotchtown and other wetlands and mound springs at Pulbeena are associated with the highly significant discoveries of at least seven extinct Australian megafauna species, including giant wombats and kangaroos.

These geologic features and formations have created the Coastline and the Plateau & Plains Landscape Character Types (LCTs), which have been further divided into 35 Landscape Setting Units (LSUs) in Figure 9 for the purpose of landscape description and scenic quality assessment.

Vegetation Types and Threatened Vegetation Groups

Despite extensive clearing of native vegetation in the region (see Figure 21), great diversity of vegetation species remains, ranging from native grasslands and Dry Eucalypt Forests/Woodlands to Non-Eucalypt Forests and Woodlands.

Significant remnant areas of Threatened Vegetation exist, including the following species groups:

- *Eucalyptus brookeriana* (Brooker's Gum) wet forest in coastal wetlands and some inland;
- *Melaleuca ericifolia* (Swamp Paperbark) swamp forest in the coastal areas and other isolated inland locations;
- *Banksia serrata* (Saw Banksia) woodland in small to medium areas of the eastern portion of the region;
- *Eucalyptus ovata* (Swamp Gum or Black Gum) forest and woodland, primarily in coastal and estuary areas of the region; and
- Wetlands and Riparian Scrub, scattered in small areas throughout the region.

Many other Threatened Native Vegetation Communities and species of conservation significance have been identified in less extensive and more isolated locations of the region, as listed in Table 3, and shown in Figures 21 and 23.

Fauna Species of Threatened or Conservation Status

Over 80 terrestrial and marine fauna species in the region are classified on the State or National Schedules as Threatened or of Conservation Significance (i.e., Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, or Rare, as documented in Table 2. Just some of these species include the Masked Owl, Hooded Plover, Tawny Honeyeater, Tasmanian Wedge-tail Eagle, White-bellied Sea-Eagle, Tawny Honeyeater, Tasmanian Devil, Eastern Barred

Bandicoot, and Spotted-tail Quoll, Leopard Seal, Giant Freshwater Crayfish, Southern Right Whale, Humpback Whale, the Long-finned Pilot Whale, Hector's Beaked Whale, Killer Whale (Orca's) Pygmy Right Whale, Grey's Beaked Whale, and Great White Shark.

Concentrated Areas of Flora and Fauna Observations

Areas of more concentrated flora and fauna species observations have been shown in Figure 23, including:

- Rocky Cape National Park and vicinity;
- the coastal shoreline and plains from the Detention River to the Black River;
- the mid to upper portions of the Detention River, Hook Creek, and the Shakespeare Hills area;
- the Black River estuary and it's mid to lower reaches;
- the Stanley Peninsula Area, including The Nut, North Point, East Inlet, and West Inlet;
- the coastal shorelines and plains of Seven Mile Beach, Duck Bay, and Perkins Island;
- the Southern Ocean and associated bays and inlets;
- and, to a somewhat lesser extent, areas around Smithton and the Christmas Hills.

Past extinctions of the Tasmanian Tiger and the Tasmanian Emu have marked significant losses and a warning of the potential loss of other threatened species if their habitats in the region are not conserved and managed well. Many of these habitats are located on private lands, as well as in public reserves.

Key Landscape Features

The Nut and Stanley Peninsula are iconic landforms that form a centerpiece landmark for the entire region. East Inlet and West Inlet are closely associated with the Stanley Peninsula as key features. Rocky Cape, Duck Bay and the Southern Ocean stand out as significant and complimentary key landscape features of the region. These key features are shown in Figure 24 and 25.

5.3 Key Land Uses and Planning Controls

Land Uses

The private lands of the region consist of:

- extensive agricultural lands right across the entire region;
- a large area of timber production forest in the Blackfish Creek, upper Crayfish Creek, and upper Black River Catchments; and in the areas around Lake Mikany and Christmas Hills (west of Smithton); and
- urban and industrial land uses at Smithton and Stanley, along with many heritage and historic sites.

Key public reserves and conservation areas include:

- Rocky Cape National Park;
- Stanley Nut State Reserve;
- Shakespeare Hills Regional Reserve; and
- the larger conservation areas at Duck Bay, West Inlet, East Inlet, Peggs Beach, Hellyer and Forwards Beach.

Planning Zones and Planning Code Overlays

A range of Circular Head Council's LPS Planning Zones are shown in Figure 26 and generally reflect the land uses described above. The Planning Code Overlays are displayed in Figure 27 and include:

- Environmental Hazard Codes;
- the Scenic Protection Code (including Scenic Protection Areas and Scenic Road Corridors); and
- the Local Heritage Code (including Heritage Register Sites and Local Heritage Precincts).

The Scenic Protection Code and the Local Heritage Code predominantly apply to areas of the Stanley Peninsula, currently.

5.4 Key Tourism Attractions and Facilities

The region's tourism attractions and facilities are in Table 4 and shown in Figures 29 and 30. The Stanley Peninsula once again takes center stage in the region, offering the key attractions of the Nut and the rich history of Stanley township with its Local Heritage Precinct and Heritage Walks.

The broader Stanley Peninsula area offers a rich array of other heritage attractions, including Highfield Station and the Former Cable Station, and the beaches on all sides, the seal tours of Bull Rock and fishing tours and outings into the surrounding bays, ocean, and estuaries. The ocean wildlife, as described above, are another key attraction of the area, for which Stanley offers a central base for whale watching and other ocean activities. The fresh seafood on offer, with oysters, abalone, and fish of various varieties, is another key attraction of the region, especially at Stanley.

Rocky Cape National Park and the various Regional Reserves and Conservation Areas are also key regional tourism attractions.

The Geoconservation Sites of the Rocky Cape, Shakespeare Hills, Stanley Peninsula and Inlets, Duck Bay and Smithton Basin areas also have potential for Geotourism promotion.

Most the region's tourism accommodation facilities are also located on the Stanley Peninsula.

Tourism is a very important sector of the North West Region's economy, with up to $617.4 million in direct and indirect annual expenditures, supporting an estimated 4,349 jobs[345].

5.5 Key Aspects of Aboriginal History and Cultural Heritage

Aboriginal people have lived in Tasmania for up to 35,000 years but their population was heavily decimated by European settlers during the early 1800s. Aboriginal descendant populations are only beginning to recover and recall their traditional languages and ways.

A rich picture of the traditional areas of Aboriginal occupation, food gathering, and hunting, seasonal movements and possible Songlines of North West Tasmania and the SCR is shown in Figures 31 through 40. These maps demonstrate a strong connection that remaining Aboriginal people with their "Country" through the artifacts found at the Aboriginal Heritage Register Sites (33 sites between Circular Head and Rocky Cape alone[346]); their predominant food gathering areas, fish traps and movement pathways; their strong association with and dependence on the sea, estuaries, wetlands, forests and grasslands (of which were often created and managed through traditional burning practices to promote a desired habitat for hunting and food collecting), and the remaining place names and some of the recovered Aboriginal legends and stories of the area.

[345] REMPLAN, June 2013. *op. cit*., p. 3.

[346] Huys, Stuart and Graham, Vernon, 2018. *op. cit*., pp. 22 - 23.

These various Aboriginal connections to "Country" and their recovering history are particularly concentrated and strong in three areas of the region, including:

- Rocky Cape and the extended area as far west as Port Latta, including the Wilson's Creek, Detention River, Hook Creek, Blackfish Creek, and Crayfish Creek catchments;
- the Stanley Peninsula and the extended area of coastal shores, wetlands, estuaries, and plains to the south, including East Inlet, West Inlet, the Black River estuary, and lower reaches;
- Duck Bay and the surrounding estuary and wetlands, extending from the foreshores of Seven Mile Beach to Perkins Island (and probably further to Big Bay and Robbins Island), as well as southward along the Duck River corridor to Mowbray Swamp and beyond.

There may be several significant landscape features, landmarks and other localities that are associated with Aboriginal dreaming stories or Songlines that have yet to be documented. One significant dreaming story told on signage at Rocky Cape National Park is the Aboriginal legend of the Three Siblings associated with The Nut, Rocky Cape headland and Table Cape.

The Stanley Peninsula is a concentrated area of Aboriginal movements, place names and Aboriginal Heritage Register sites, as well as the significant Aboriginal legend associated with the Nut.

The Stanley Peninsula would have naturally been a place offering an Aboriginal band or tribe the following advantages as a location for their permanent or return use camp or settlement, given that it offered:

- rich food resources from the land and surrounding sea and inlets[347];
- a commanding position from which they could survey the country around them and see who may be entering or travelling through their territory);
- an iconic and geographically strategic landmark in the Nut, which may have not only served as a water source, but which is what could well have been a very attractive ceremonial and spiritual place, either as a sacred Men's or Women's Site or as a Meeting Place where various bands and tribes might meet socially on a periodic basis.

It is difficult to argue that the Stanley Peninsula did not serve as either a permanent home for an Aboriginal band or tribe or, at the very least, a place to which they returned to very frequently to live and camp for extended periods and as a place with a likely strong spiritual connection for them.

5.6 Key Aspects of European Cultural Heritage

Europeans gradually transferred their culture to Tasmania, beginning with sealers and whalers from the 1790s, exerting their influence and power in a manner that nearly destroyed the pre-existing Aboriginal culture of the island. The geographic progression of these historic developments is shown in Figures 57 and 58.

The Van Diemen's Land Company's (VDLC) land grants in North West Tasmania and establishment of their headquarters on Stanley Peninsula during 1826 led to a transformation of the North West Region in terms of the early exploration and mapping of the region, broadscale land clearing for agricultural and timber milling purposes, the founding of townships at Circular Head (now Stanley) and Duck River (now Smithton), the Port of Stanley, roads, tramways, and railways, which were gradually improved and extended through the early 1900s.

The Van Diemen's Land Company had a significant and pervasive influence over the entire region, being responsible for the introduction of 50-acre leases to immigrant farmers, associated with the Cape Grim massacre of Aborigines, and the payment of bounties for the extermination of the Tasmanian Tiger and the transfer of Aboriginal people of the North West to a reserve on Flinders Island. VDLC contributed many strong personalities to this scene of settlement, including Edward Curr and Henry Hellyer.

VDLC's legacy remains in the SCR today, visible through the cleared paddocks of North Point (Western Plains) and the Green Hills, Highfield Historic Site and Convict Ruins, the heritage township of Stanley, the still-operating Port of Stanley, the Bass Highway as the modern extension of the VDL Road of 1828, as well as key missing elements of the landscape – Aboriginal people, Tasmanian Tigers, Tasmanian Emus, and many trees.

Other European cultural heritage events and artifacts of note include:

- the introduction of freehold land for farming, with William Medwin being the first owner outside of VDLC to purchase land near the Black River during 1841 and the remaining Gateforth Farm;
- the first road coach service to Stanley in 1880;
- the establishment of a series of tramways and railways from the late 1880s through to 1922 – and their eventual demise and closing;
- the accelerated clearing and draining of the region's swamps from about 1910 with the advent of a more extensive network of tramways and railways
- the resulting boom in the timber industry and many timber mills, especially in the Smithton area, based on the felled Melaleuca and Blackwood wetlands;
- the 1936 establishment of telephone communications for Tasmania with the laying of an undersea cable across Bass Strait from Stanley to Apollo Bay in Victoria, with the Former Cable Station remaining as a tourist accommodation facility today; and
- an iron-ore slurry pipeline from Savage River to the pier at Port Latta was established in 1967 as the longest slurry pipeline constructed in the southern hemisphere.

5.7 Key Findings of Scenic and Visual Landscape Assessment

Scenic Quality Class

The Scenic and Visual Landscape Assessment presented in Part B of the report provides an assessment of:

a) the Scenic Quality Class (Very High, High, Moderate, and Low) of each of the 35 Landscape Setting Units according to an analysis of the relative occurrence or visual influence of specific high quality scenic features (landforms, vegetation, waterforms, native wildlife, and cultural features (Aboriginal and European), as appropriate within the two identified Landscape Character Types of the region (Coastal and Plains & Plateau LCTs). Outstanding scenic features within the LSUs were also identified.

The outcome summarised in Table 10 resulted in five of the 35 LSUs being assessed as of a Very High Scenic Quality Class, including:

- C7 – East Inlet (with East Inlet as an Outstanding Scenic Feature);
- C12 – Rocky Cape West (with Rocky Cape as an Outstanding Scenic Feature);
- P19 – Myhill Rise (with its Outstanding Scenic Features of Plateau and Blanket Bogs);

[347] Including fish traps off the west shoreline of the Stanley Peninsula, as described by MacGregor, John, 2021. *op. cit*.

- P21 – Shakespeare Hills (with its Outstanding Scenic Features of Plateau and Blanket Bogs); and
- P22 – Montumana Lakes.

Eleven of the LSUs were assessed to be of a High Scenic Quality Class, including:

- C1 – Duck Bay (including Duck Bay as an Outstanding Scenic Feature);
- C2 – West Inlet (with West Inlet as an Outstanding Scenic Feature);
- C5 – Peninsula East (with The Nut as an Outstanding Scenic Feature);
- C8 – Peggs Beach - Black River Estuary;
- C13 – Rocky Cape East;
- P6 – Briant Hills;
- P7 – Lake Mikany;
- P13 – Dip River Hills;
- P14 – Corner Road Plateau;
- P17 – Crayfish Forest; and
- P18 – Blackfish Plateau.

Thirteen LSUs were assessed to be of a Moderate Scenic Quality Class, including:

- C4 – Peninsula West;
- C10 – Crayfish Bay;
- C11 – Hellyer;
- P1 – Scopus Plains;
- P2 – Mella West;
- P4 – Smithton Basin;
- P5 – Scotchtown Plateau;
- P8 – Mengha Plateau;
- P9 – Forest Plateau;
- P11 – Lower Black River;
- P12 – Ferry Bridge Plateau;
- P15 – Medwin Hills; and
- P20 – Detention Hills.

Six of the LSUs were assessed to be of a Low Scenic Quality Class, including:

- C3 – West Isthmus;
- C6 – East Isthmus;
- C9 – Brickmakers Bay;
- P3 – Broadmeadows;
- P10 – Wiltshire Plains; and
- P16 – Crayfish Plateau.

Although not subject to detailed assessment, the ocean areas of the region are assumed to be of High to Very High Scenic Quality, as mapped in Figure 63.

Viewpoint Sensitivity Levels

Three Viewpoint Sensitivity Levels have been inventoried, including:

- Level 1: Viewpoints with High to Moderate Viewer Numbers who are likely to have High to Very High Scenic Concerns and Expectations;
- Level 2: Viewpoints with Moderate Viewer Numbers who are likely to have Moderate to High Scenic Concerns and Expectations; and
- Level 3: Viewpoints with Low Viewer Numbers who are likely to have Low to Moderate Scenic Concerns and Expectations.

Categories of viewpoints include:

- Travel Routes (land and sea);
- Key Residential Areas (assumed high visual sensitivity levels);
- Tourism and Recreation Attractions/Facilities;
- Tourism Accommodation Facilities; and
- Heritage Register Sites and Other Historic Sites/Precincts.

The inventoried Viewer Sensitivity Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 viewpoints are listed in Tables 13 – 15 and mapped in Figures 66 - 68.

Visibility Distance Zones

Terrain-only visibility analysis has been conducted, breaking the visible areas into eight distance zones, including:

- 0 - 500 m Near Foreground (NF);
- 500 m – 1 km Mid Foreground (MF);
- 1 - 2 km Far Foreground (FF);
- 2- 4 km Near Middleground (NM);
- 4- 8 km Far Middleground (FM);
- 8 - 12 km Near Background (NB);
- 12 – 20km Mid Background (MB); and
- 20-32+km Far Background (FB).

The mapped Visibility Distance Zones from Viewpoint Sensitivity Level 1, 2 and 3 viewpoints are displayed in Figures 66, 67, and 68, and then composited in Figure 69, according to the prioritisation matrix of Table 15.

Scenic Value Areas

Scenic Value Areas are then presented in Figure 70 as a composite of the Scenic Quality Classes mapped in Figure 63 and the composite Viewpoint Sensitivity Levels and Visibility Distance Zone map of Figure 69, according to a prioritisation matrix set out in Table 16.

The resulting Scenic Value Areas demonstrate that an extensive portion of the SCR have Very High to High landscape significance from a scenic and visual standpoint, including:

- Large areas of Rocky Cape National Park, Wilsons Creek, the Detention River, and the coastal foreshore from Rocky Cape to Port Latta;
- Crayfish Creek and the elevated terrain of the Shakespeare Hills, Blackfish Creek, and the Myhill Rise area;
- the Black River estuary and upper gorges/valleys;
- the Mengha Plateau and the area surrounding the Forest township;
- the coastal foreshore and plains from Brickmakers Bay west to East Inlet;
- most of the Stanley Peninsula;
- West Inlet and Seven Mile Beach;

- Duck Bay, Perkins Island, and the Duck River south of Smithton; and
- Areas around Smithton and Lake Mikany.

All remaining areas of the region are assessed as of Moderate Scenic Value.

5.8 Overall Landscape Significance

Overall Landscape Significance has been assessed in Sections 4.3 through 4.6. The overall significance of cultural heritage (Aboriginal and European) is first assessed separately. This assessment is applied to three areas of concentrated Aboriginal and European Cultural Heritage, including:

b) the Rocky Cape Area;
c) the Stanley Peninsula & Isthmus Area; and
d) the Duck River Area.

The overall landscape significance of the scenic, tourism and natural features is assessed next for six different areas where those values are more concentrated, including:

- the Rocky Cape Area;
- the Shakespeare Hills Area;
- the Detention River – Crayfish Creek Area;
- the Stanley Peninsula Area;
- the Duck Bay Area; and
- the Smithton Basin Area.

The six concentrated scenic, tourism and natural features areas are roughly nested within the broader concentrated cultural heritage areas as follows:

- Rocky Cape Area (concentrated cultural heritage)
  - Rocky Cape Area (scenic, tourism, natural features)
  - Shakespeare Hills Area (scenic, tourism, natural features)
  - Detention R. – Crayfish Cr. Area (scenic, tourism, natural features);
- Stanley Peninsula & Isthmus Area (concentrated cultural heritage)
  - Stanley Peninsula Area (scenic, tourism, natural features); and
- Duck River Area (concentrated cultural heritage)
  - Duck Bay Area (scenic, tourism, natural features)
  - Smithton Basin Area (scenic, tourism, natural features).

The cultural heritage and the scenic, tourism and natural features components are then combined in an overall assessment, as indicated in Table 20. The final Overall Landscape Significance ratings for the six smaller areas are as follows:

- Rocky Cape Area — High – Very High;
- Shakespeare Hills Area — Moderate;
- Detention River – Crayfish Creek Area — Moderate;
- Stanley Peninsula Area — Very High;
- Duck Bay Area — High – Very High; and
- Smithton Basin Area — Low – Very Low

5.9 Potential Conservation and Protection Status

Conservation and Protection Frameworks Assessed

The assessment of potential conservation and protection status is documented in Sections 4.6 through 4.10. The focus here was the application of prescribed criteria for:

- National Heritage List;
- Tasmanian Heritage List;
- Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) Local Heritage Code – Local Historic Landscape Precinct; and
- Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) Scenic Protection Code.

Potential National Heritage List Nominations

The potential for National Heritage List nominations was assessed against the six smaller concentrated areas described above according to the National Heritage Council assessment criteria.

The results of this analysis are summarised in Table 23, showing that:

- the Stanley Peninsula Area has the greatest potential for National Heritage List nomination and would appear to qualify strongly under six of the nine NHL assessment criteria, and be a possibility under another of those criteria;
- the Rocky Cape Area may have potential to qualify for the National Heritage List in relation to its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group, and it would possibly qualify under three other assessment criteria;
- The Duck Bay Area would have strong potential to qualify for the National Heritage List in relation to its importance in exhibiting aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group, and it would possibly qualify under one other assessment criteria regarding its contribution to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history;
- The Smithton Basin Area could possibly qualify under four of the National Heritage List assessment criteria in relation to its early pastoral settlement, draining of wetlands, tramway/railway networks and the associated timber industry, in addition to the presence of the Western Tasmanian Blanket Bogs, Mound Springs/Spring Deposits and the Megafauna Fossil Sites.
- The Shakespeare Hills Area could possibly qualify under two of the National Heritage List assessment criteria in relation to the Western Tasmanian Blanket Bogs. Although this type of wetland is of Global Geographical Significance as a Geoconservation Site, the presence of many other Blanket Bogs of this type within the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area would make their AHL nomination seem somewhat redundant. For these reasons, the Shakespeare Hills Area is not recommended for Australian Heritage List nomination.

Potential Tasmanian Heritage Register Listings

The analysis of the six areas of concentrated values against the Tasmanian Heritage Register assessment criteria is shown in Table 26, resulting in the following key findings:

1. **Stanley Peninsula Area:** definitely should be considered for nomination in relation to 5 of the 8 assessment criteria, as outlined in Table 24. This area possibly qualifies for nomination in relation to the strong or special association with a particular community group (Aboriginal community) for social or spiritual reasons.

2. **Smithton Basin Area:** may possibly be considered for nomination based on three of the criteria. However, this will largely depend on whether the story is strong enough for specific sites and whether any extant built forms or other physical evidence can be located regarding past tramways, railways, swamp draining and timber industry facilities, such as timber mills and timber transport jetties, etc.

3. **Duck Bay Area:** has possibility for nomination based on two of the criteria. One is to do with Aboriginal Spiritual Connections, and this will depend on how the Tasmanian Heritage Council interprets a place in relation to "*any item in or on or historically or physically connected with, any building or item*". For example, can an Aboriginal Place Name or an Aboriginal legend be considered an "*item*"? The other category is related to aesthetic characteristics and Duck Bay's High Scenic Quality, High Scenic Value Area, and Outstanding Scenic Feature.

4. **Rocky Cape Area:** could also possibly be nominated based on the Aboriginal connections to place and the Very High Scenic Quality and Outstanding Scenic Feature of the area.

5. **Detention River/Crayfish Creek Area:** could only possibly be nominated based on aesthetics.

Local Historic Heritage Code: Local Provisions Schedule

Although Local Historic Landscape Precincts are provided for in the State Planning Policy, it seems that few Tasmanian Councils have applied them, including Circular Head Council.

The Stanley Peninsula Area, which includes the isthmus, West Inlet and East Inlet extending to the Black River estuary and Peggs Beach, is extremely well suited to application of the Local Historic Landscape Precinct category of the Local Historic Heritage Code because it displays a combination of high quality natural and constructed cultural attributes that collectively give the Stanley Peninsula Area an outstanding level of heritage value. The superlative nature of these collective natural and cultural heritage features and places has been documented in the assessments conducted throughout this report.

Key elements and features of this collective of natural and cultural attributes and values include:

1. A collection of separate but connected Miocene submarine volcanic Geoconservation Sites that, together, represent:

   - "world class" geologic features that tell the story of the Stanley Peninsula's pre-historic formation through the exposure of pillow lava and massive basalts along the north shore of the peninsula and wrapping around North Point to the other side, combined with;

   - the coastal depositional landforms of State Geoconservation significance at East and West Inlets, Seven Mile Beach, West Beach and Peggs Beach;

2. A highly significant chronology of European cultural heritage events, people, and places, including:

   - sealers, whalers and seafaring and land-based explorers from the late 1790s through the 1830s – eventually resulting in the naming of Circular Head and the establishment of the North West's first European settlement and a highly sustainable port facility at Stanley;

   - the Van Diemen's Land Company which was instrumental in the Stanley Peninsula and the North West Region of Tasmania in relation to agricultural land uses, exploration and mapping surveys, impact on Aboriginal culture, the extinction of Tasmanian Tigers and Tasmanian Emus, convict labour, establishment of port facilities and the village settlements at Stanley and Smithton; and building of the regional road network;

   - contribution of Joseph Lyons, Australia's 10th Prime Minister from 1932;

   - establishment of Tasmania's first telephone communication link with Australia and the world via the underwater cable to Apollo Bay in 1936;

   - high scenic values and an outstanding scenic feature in the Nut, leading to a strong tourism economy for Stanley and the region; and

   - a wide variety of terrestrial, marine, and avian flora and fauna with many species of a threatened status or otherwise of conservation significance.

If the Stanley Peninsula does not meet the SPP definition of a Local Historic Landscape Precinct, then it would be hard to find one anywhere in Tasmania.

It is without doubt that this collection of heritage attributes and values, concentrated withing one relatively small area of the entire municipality of Circular Head is of very high and outstanding heritage significance in terms of:

- its role in, representation of, or potential for contributing to the understanding of:

  (i) local history;

  (ii) creative or technical achievements;

  (iii) a class of building or place; or

  (v) aesthetic characteristics; or

- *its association with:*

  (ii) a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons; or

  (ii) the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region,

In addition, the Stanley Peninsula Area has a very strong association with its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to the locality or region, as described in relation to the VDLC and its various employees, including Edward Curr, Henry Hellyer, and others.,

As previously noted, the Local Historical Heritage Code does not consider Aboriginal cultural heritage values, which are also extensive and strong in relation to the Stanley Peninsula Area. There is also a strong possibility that the Aboriginal community, removed in the past and scattered over time but reforming locally through the Circular Head Aboriginal Center, have a strong spiritual connection with the Stanley Peninsula Area.

Current and Proposed Scenic Protection Code

Tasmania's Scenic Protection Code (SPC) is described in Section 4.11 as highly inadequate. The deficiencies of its application to the designated Scenic Protection Area over the Green Hills and to the Scenic Road Corridor over a short section of the Stanley Highway are also pointed out.

The scenic assessments in Part B also show that large areas of the Stanley Coastal Precinct are in High Scenic Value Areas and that there are other outstanding scenic features within the assessed LSUs. These areas are listed in Section 5.7 above and should be considered by Circular Head Council for the designation Scenic Protection Areas and/or Scenic Road Corridors in the LPS that provide protection of these areas and outstanding features through the SPC. These designations should not only apply to these areas and features within the various public parks and reserves but

also to adjacent private lands in which future developments could potentially diminish the scenic quality of these areas as viewed from key viewpoints located outside the reserves.

This is an important consideration in the context of the maintenance of scenic assets on which the regional tourism industry and economy depend.

Three of Council's proposed Scenic Protection Areas (SPA) coincide approximately with three of the six Multiple Value Concentration areas shown in Figure 75 and described above, with some slightly different geographic coverage and minor discrepancies. The coincidence of the three proposed Scenic Protection Areas and the three Multiple Value Concentration (MVA) areas are as follows:

- Stanley Peninsula SPA – Stanley Peninsula Area MVA;
- Coastal Estuaries and Islands SPA - Duck Bay Area MVA; and
- Eastern Gateway SPA – Rocky Cape Area MVA.

The weaknesses and difficulties with the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – State Planning Provisions for C8.0 Scenic Protection Code[348] have been outlined above in Section 4.7. The Council's proposed SPC amendment does not provide in the Exhibition Document any references to the following aspects that would come with the amendment via the State Planning Provisions, including:

- C8.4 Use or Development Exempt from this Code;
- C8.5 Use Standards (for which there are none); and
- C8.6 Development Standards for Buildings and Works (including the Objective, Acceptable Solutions and Performance Criteria);

Regarding the Council's proposed Amendment PSA 2023/1, Geoscene International supports the proposed amendment in principle and finds the areas proposed for such an amendment to be generally appropriate and roughly with the three highest rating Multiple Value Concentration areas as assessed in Table 20. As far as the Council's exhibited amendment goes, as indicated in Tables 25 – 27, the Scenic Protection names, descriptions and scenic values listed are generally adequate. However, Council needs to consider more detailed guidelines, standards, and controls within the Local Planning Provisions section of the Planning Scheme.

The SVMR does suggest "Scenic Management Guidelines" in relation to each of the five proposed Scenic Protection Areas that address the issues of vegetation removal and buildings and works, but which are equally constrained by the limitations and exemptions of the State Planning Provisions. Inspiring Place and Entura note that "*These guidelines are to assist in the evaluation of Development Applications only and have no statutory status within the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Circular Head*".

The SVMR study has been an extremely broad-brush assessment of scenic value applied over the entire Circular Head municipality, whereas the Stanley Coastal Landscape Assessment covers a smaller region and has been able to be more comprehensive and specific in its analyses and assessments. In this regard, Geoscene International provides further suggestions for the Council's development of more specific and more comprehensive landscape protection guidelines, including Visual Performance Standards (VPS) in Section 4.12 that could be applied to the three SPAs and Multiple Value Concentration areas identified in this report, as well as to the other proposed SPAs.

[348] State Planning Office, 2023. Tasmanian Planning Scheme – State Planning Provisions, C8.0 Scenic Protection Code. Service Tasmania, Tasmanian Planning Commission, Tasmanian Government, Weblink: https://planningreform.tas.gov.au/planning/scheme/state_planning_provisions

[349] Refer to:

- Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania website. Weblink: https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/geoconservation/tasmanian-geoconservation-database/geoconservation-sites-listing-process. Accessed February 2022.
- Tasmanian Geoconservation Database webpage. Weblink: https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/geoconservation/tasmanian-geoconservation-database . Accessed February 2022.

Development of Comprehensive Landscape Protection Guidelines and Visual Performance Standards

Section 4.12 suggests that the proposed Scenic Protection Areas and other areas of High Scenic Value would benefit from a more comprehensive and detailed landscape assessment such as that prepared for the Stanley Coastal Landscape Assessment. The application of scenic assessment procedures used in this report and the application of effective Visual Performance Standards (VPS) in the LPS or otherwise is recommended. The VPS could range from those that are more restrictive to those that are less restrictive relative to the designated Scenic Value Areas. Examples of such Visual Performance Standards that have been applied to numerous visual impact assessments throughout Australia include such factors and concepts as:

- Landscape Character Continuum;
- Scenic Integrity/Visual Magnitude;
- Scenic Quality;
- Key Landscape Features Disruption;
- % Horizontal View Altered;
- Exterior Colour/Reflectivity/Lighting; and
- Cumulative Visual Impacts.

Such visual impact assessments would contribute to Circular Head Council or other planning tribunal or Ministerial (State or Federal) decisions regarding Development Application Determinations in terms of the following choices:

- DA Allowed;
- DA Allowed with Specified Conditions; or
- DA Refused).

Council planning and design staff could benefit from training workshops on the application of such VPS as guidelines.

5.10 Key Recommendations

Based on the findings of this report, key recommendations are made to the SCR community, and to the relevant government authorities and community organisations. Those recommendations include:

1. The volcanic geologic sites with pillow lava (Tbp) and alkali olivine basalt at North Point on Stanley Peninsula, as identified by Cromer and Fox (refer to Section 2.1 and Figure 16) should be officially investigated and assessed by the Tasmanian Geoconservation Database Reference Group to determine whether they should be added to the Geoconservation Sites list, placed on the Tasmanian Geoconservation Database (TGD) and on the Tasmanian Natural Values Atlas via the annual Geoconservation Site Significance & Listing Process[349].

2. Areas of the Stanley Peninsula have recently been nominated for the National Heritage List by Kerry Houston and the Respect Stanley Peninsula organisation. This nomination includes the public land areas of: The Nut (moo-nut-re-ker/monateric/Nut State Reserve/The Stanley Nut) and volcanic features of Plum Pudding Rock, West Beach submarine lava and lava lobes, Highfield Point and North Point.

   Based on the assessments of Section 4.8, Geoscene International supports this nomination for the National Heritage List and recommends that it be further extended to include additional public and private lands as delineated as the Stanley Peninsula Area in Figure 73 and as reviewed and assessed in Section 4.8 of this report.

3. the Stanley Peninsula Area delineated in Figure 73 and as reviewed and assessed in Sections 4.8 and 4.9 of this report should be nominated for the Tasmanian Heritage Register;

4. the following areas should be considered by Circular Head Council for future inclusion in the Circular Head Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) of the State Planning Provisions (SPPs) under the Local Historical Heritage Code as areas of Local Historic Landscape Precincts:

    a. the Stanley Peninsula Area delineated in Figure 73 and as reviewed and assessed in Sections 4.8 through 4.10 of this report;

    b. the Smithton Basin Area delineated in Figure 75 and as reviewed and assessed in Sections 4.5 and 4.6;

    c. the Duck Bay Area delineated in Figure 75 and as reviewed and assessed in Sections 4.5 and 4.6; and

    d. the Shakespeare Hills Area delineated in Figure 75 and as reviewed and assessed in Sections 4.5 and 4.6.

    The most significant and important of these areas for consideration is the Stanley Peninsula Area.

5. the following area should be considered by Circular Head Council for future inclusion in the Circular Head Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) of the State Planning Provisions (SPPs) under the Scenic Protection Code (SPC) as Scenic Protection Areas:

    a. the Stanley Peninsula Area (including West Inlet, East Inlet, the Black River Estuary and Peggs Beach areas) as delineated in Figure 75 and as reviewed and assessed in Part B and in Part C of this report;

    b. the Rocky Cape Area (including the Forwards Beach and Rocky Cape West areas) as delineated in Figure 75 and as reviewed and assessed in Part B and in Part C of this report;

    c. the Shakespeare Hills Area (including the rivers, forests, and blanket bog areas of LSUs P18, P19 and P20) as delineated in Figure 65, Figure 75 and as reviewed and assessed in Part B and in Part C: of this report; and

    d. the Duck Bay Area (including most or all of LSU C1) as delineated in Figure 65, Figure 75 and as reviewed and assessed in Part B and in Part C of this report.

    Other areas that might possibly be considered for designation as Scenic Protection Areas on a more limited basis are portions of the Black River and Mosquito Creek within LSU 13 – Dip River Hills (Figure 9 and Figure 63) and the area immediately surrounding Lake Mikany in LSU 7, as delineated in Figure 9 and Figure 65, and assessed in Part B of this report.

6. The Geoconservation Sites of the Rocky Cape, Shakespeare Hills, Stanley Peninsula and Inlets, Duck Bay and Smithton Basin areas should be considered for greater Geotourism[350] promotion and interpretation by Circular Head Council and by West By North West Tasmania, the regional tourism promotion organisation, in cooperation with the Tasmanian Department of Natural Resources and Environment and the Tourism Tasmania.

7. This preliminary draft report be made available broadly throughout the community for review and comment. Suggested corrections, improvements and additions to the facts and interpretation of information provided in this report will be respectfully considered and adjusted as appropriate.

    Although this report is produced primarily for the benefit of the SCR community, Geoscene International retains copyright over the report and will determine which, if any, amendments may be made to the Final Report.

8. Further information and details should be sought and collected from the SCR community. Information particularly desired and requested from relevant parties regard the following topics:

    a. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and history regarding:
        i. the correct names of the Aboriginal bands or tribes that may have occupied or had settlements of specific areas of the SCR in terms of what they may have regarded as their home territory or Country;

        ii. information regarding how the Aboriginal people utilised different parts of the region for hunting, fishing, food gathering, settlements or camps, meeting places, ceremonial places, movement pathways and Songlines;

        iii. additional Aboriginal place names;

        iv. Aboriginal legends, Dreaming stories or other stories, especially those associated with landforms or other landmarks; and

        v. the locations of past Aboriginal artefacts or archeological sites.

        Such information will be greatly appreciated. Any information regarding sacred or otherwise sensitive Aboriginal sites or stories will be treated confidentially and permission will be sought from designated Aboriginal representatives via the Circular Head Aboriginal Center, and/or the Tasmanian Aboriginal Center, as may be appropriate, before any such information is included in further publications of this report.

    b. European Cultural Heritage and history regarding:

        i. previous sealing or whaling camps and stations that may have existed in the SCR;

        ii. early exploration routes (land-based or sea routes), especially any historic maps showing such routes;

        iii. early documents regarding European interactions with the Aboriginal people of the area, their use of the area and any Aboriginal place names or other language that may have been recorded;

        iv. early maps, survey plans, diaries, or reports regarding the Van Diemen's Land Company, it's subdivision and agricultural management of the land, it's roads or other built structures, and it's personnel (e.g., Edward Curr, Henry Hellyer, etc.);

        v. early maps, survey plans, diaries or reports regarding freehold and leasehold agriculture and farm properties and families of the region (e.g., Gateforth Farm and the William Medwin family);

        vi. remaining artefacts or fabric of past railways and tramways that may have existed, including sections of track, locomotives, signage, stations or loading platforms, etc.;

        vii. historic information, diaries, reports, photos and artefacts regarding the establishment and use of sea and river ports, piers, wharves, and other water-based transport infrastructure in the region, including the Port of Circular Head/Stanley, Lee's Jetty at Leesville, or other historic ports/jetties in the Smithton and Duck River areas, on the Black River, at Crayfish Creek and on the Detention River or elsewhere;

        viii. historic information, reports, photos, and artefacts associated with the clearing and draining of Mowbray Swamp and other swamps or wetlands of the region from the early to mid-1850s onward;

[350] Refer to Geological Society of Australia website: https://www.gsa.org.au/Public/ Geotourism/GSA%20Geotourism.aspx; and to Ecotourism Australia website: https://www.ecotourism.org.au/membership/become-a-member/geotourism-forum/. Accessed February 2022.

ix. historic information, reports, photos, artefacts, and sites associated with the Smithton timber and saw milling industry;

x. historic information, reports, photos, and artefacts regarding the utilisation of or other interactions with the Smithton Basin Mound Springs/Spring Deposits;

xi. historic information, reports, photos, and artefacts regarding the utilisation of or other interactions with the Western Tasmanian Blanket Bogs near Smithton and in the Shakespeare Hills;

xii. historic and more current information regarding the Smithton area and Mowbray Swamp megafauna fossil sites;

xiii. historic information, diaries, reports, photos and artefacts regarding the fishing and seafood industries of the region;

xiv. historic information, diaries, reports, photos and artefacts regarding the dairy and cheese-making industries of the region; and

xv. historic information, diaries, reports, photos and artefacts regarding the tourism and leisure travel industries of the region.

Provision of additional information, photographs, or graphics for use in the report would be welcomed. Information regarding historic and heritage information, sites, or stories of a personal or private nature will be treated confidentially and permission will be sought from the persons and organisations concerned, as may be appropriate, before any such information is included in further publications of this report.

9. Geoscene International recommends that Circular Head Council should proceed with the proposed amendment of the Scenic Protection Code of their Planning Scheme, with some further consideration of the wording of the schedules and application guidelines. Significant limitations exist with Circular Head Council's proposed Draft Amendment PSA 2023/1 in terms of its effective implementation. Geoscene International is of the view that the Scenic Protection Area for Stanley Peninsula should not be excluded from the Stanley Township area. Council should also consider more detailed guidelines, standards, and controls within the Local Planning Provisions section of the Planning Scheme.

   The SVMR study has necessarily been an extremely broad-brush assessment of scenic value applied over the entire Circular Head municipality, whereas the Stanley Coastal Landscape Assessment covers a smaller region and has been able to be more comprehensive and specific in its analyses and assessments. In this regard, Geoscene International recommends Council's development of more specific and more comprehensive landscape protection guidelines.

   The Visual Performance Standards (VPS) summarised in Section 4.12 could be applied to the three SPAs and Multiple Value Concentration areas identified in this report, as well as to the other proposed SPAs. It is recommended that Council planners, designers and Councilors receive some basic landscape and scenic resource assessment and visual impact assessment training in order to upgrade their capabilities to implement the proposed protection and maintenance of the landscape values found in the proposed new Scenic Protection Areas.

STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

APPENDICES

by Dr. Dennis N. Williamson
Geoscene International
(A Division of Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd)

November 2023

STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

(Second Edition)

by Geoscene International (A Division of Scenic Spectrums Pty Ltd)

Final Report
APPENDICES
November 2023

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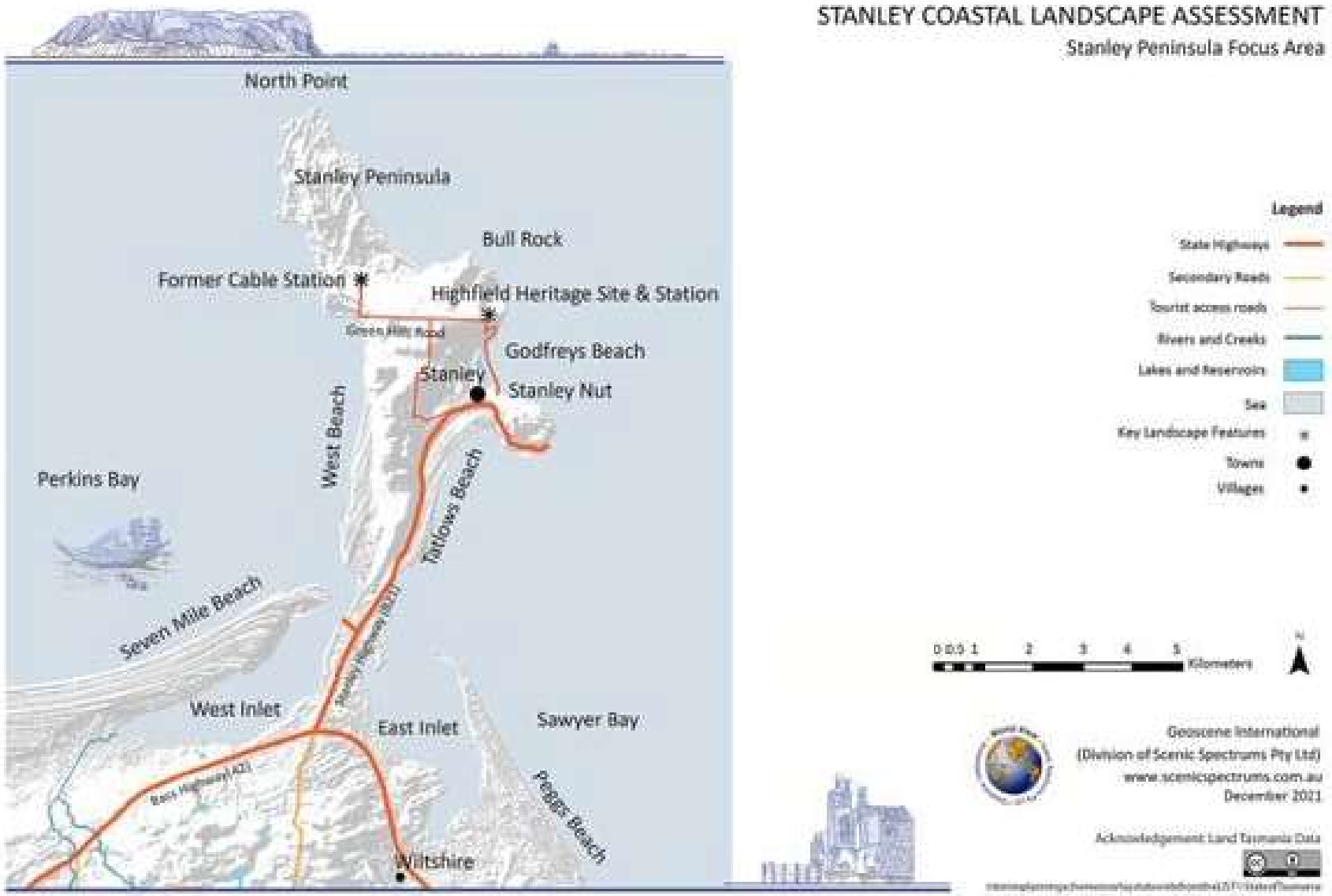
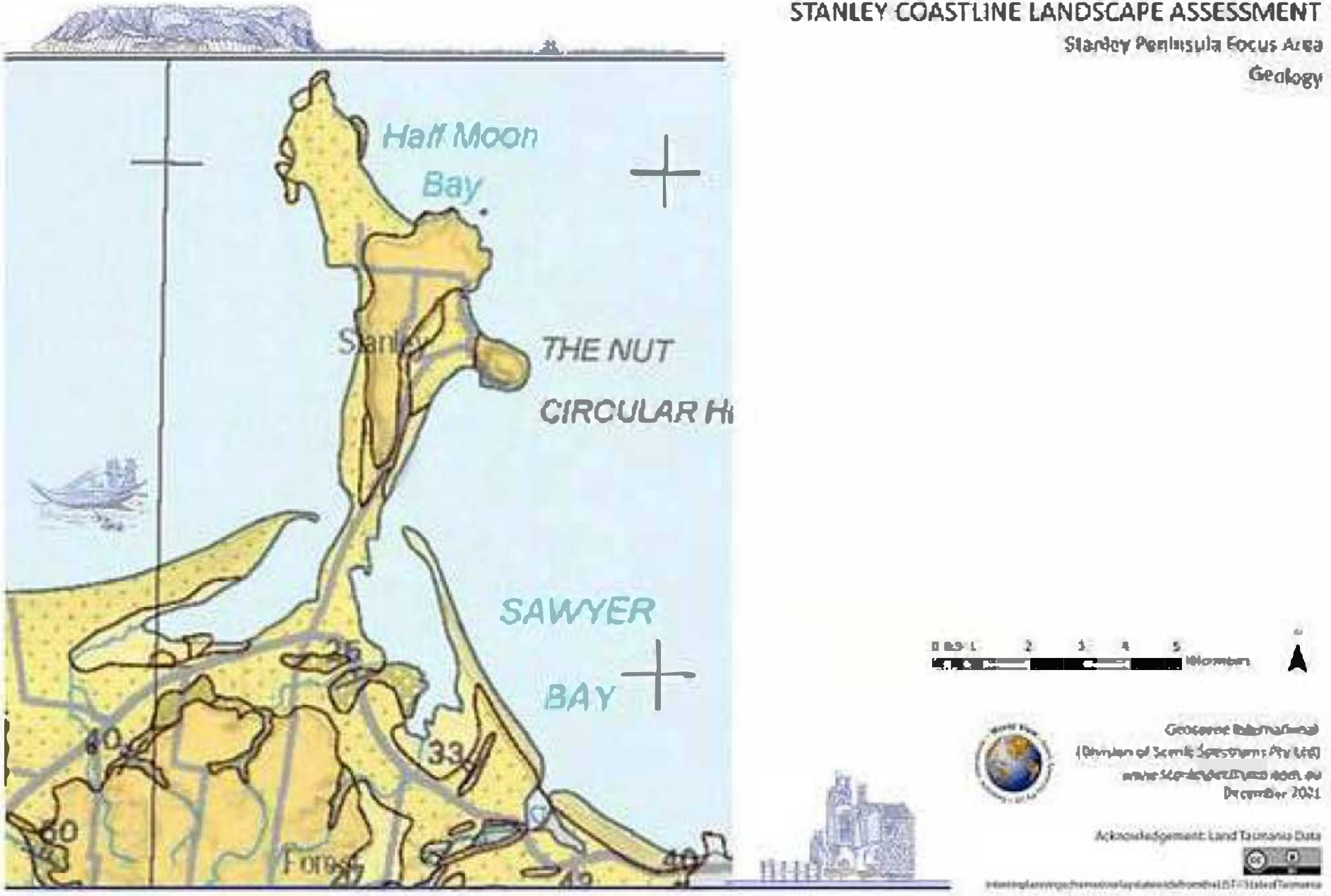
Disclaimer: This report has been prepared in good faith and with professional care for the contracting client. Confirmation of information presented, its accuracy, and its application to any land use or other decisions and actions are the responsibility of the client and any others who

Contents

Appendix 1: Stanley Peninsula Focus Area Maps

Maps duplicate the themes presented in many of the report maps, however at a greater in greater detail for the Stanley Peninsula Focus Area. They are presented in Appendix 1 in approximately the same order they were presented in the main report. The area shown covers most of the area include in the Multiple Values Concentrated Area for the Stanley Peninsula Area evaluated in Section 4.0 of the report. Some extra maps have been included which present the background terrain in different manners, some with shaded relief terrain, others with topographic contours, etc., to bring out the features of the terrain and other factors in various ways. Those extra maps may not be presented on the main report.




STANLEY COASTLINE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT
Stanley Peninsula Focus Area
Geology
Half Moon
Bay
THE NUT
CIRCULAR Hi
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BAY
Kilometers
December 2021
Acknowledgement: Land Tasmania Data

STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area
Landscape Character Types
and Landscape Setting Units

Legend

Landscape Setting Unit Boundaries

Landscape Character Type Boundary

Rivers

Lakes and Reservoirs

Sea

Landscape Setting Units

Coastal Landscape Character Types

C2 West Inlet

C3 Peninsula East

C4 Peninsula West

C6 East Inlands

C7 East Inlet

Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Types

P6 Inland Hill Plains

P9 Forest Plateau

P10 Wilsons Plain

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometres

N

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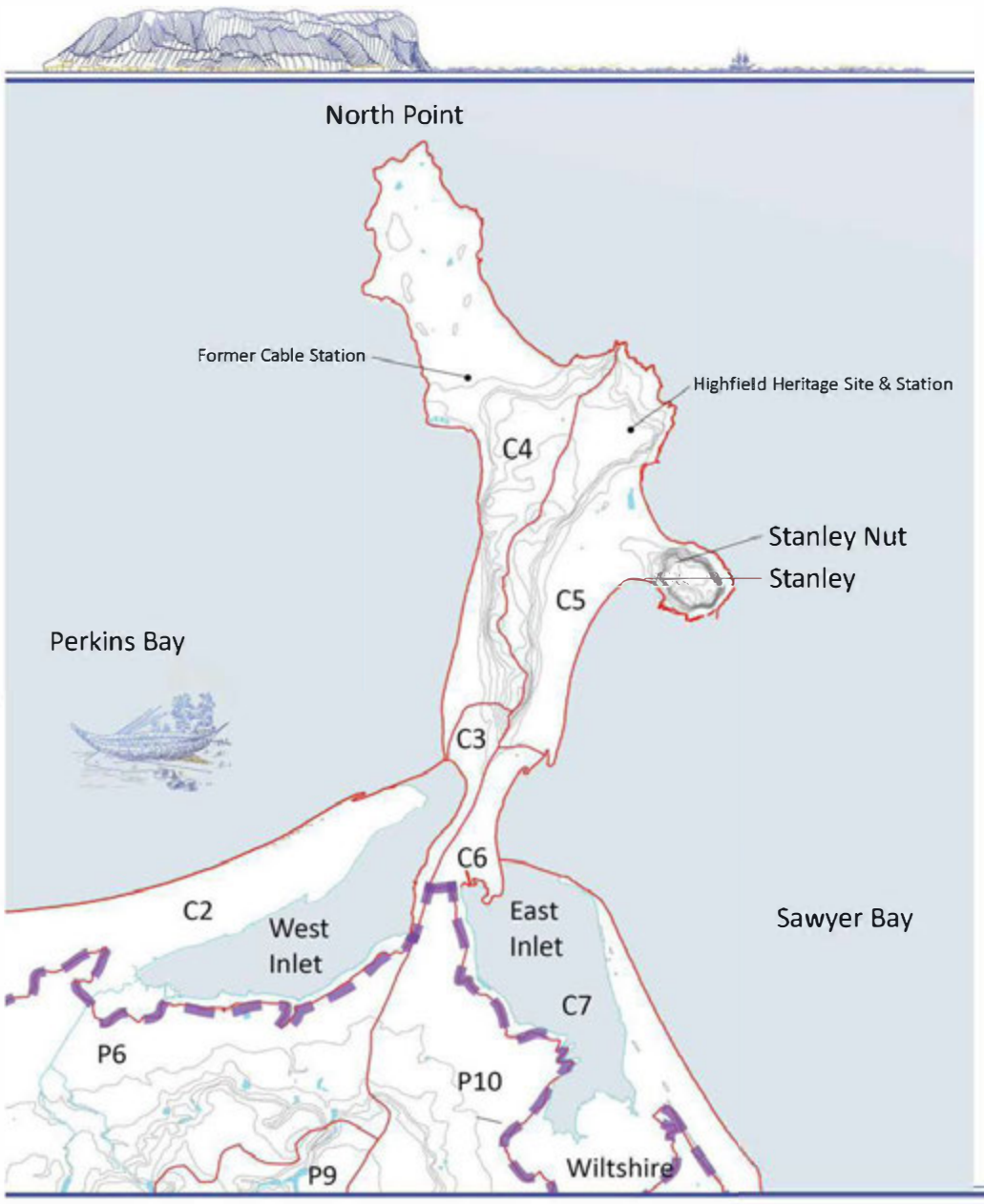
STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area

Landscape Character Types and Landscape Setting Units



Legend

- Landscape Setting Unit Boundaries
- Landscape Character Type Boundary
- 10m Contour
- Rivers
- Lakes and Reservoirs
- Sea

Landscape Setting Units

Coastline Landscape Character Type

C2 West Inlet	C5 Peninsula East
C3 West Isthmus	C6 East Isthmus
C4 Peninsula West	C7 East Inlet

Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type

- P6 Briant Hill Plains
- P9 Forest Plateau
- P10 Wiltshire Plain

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

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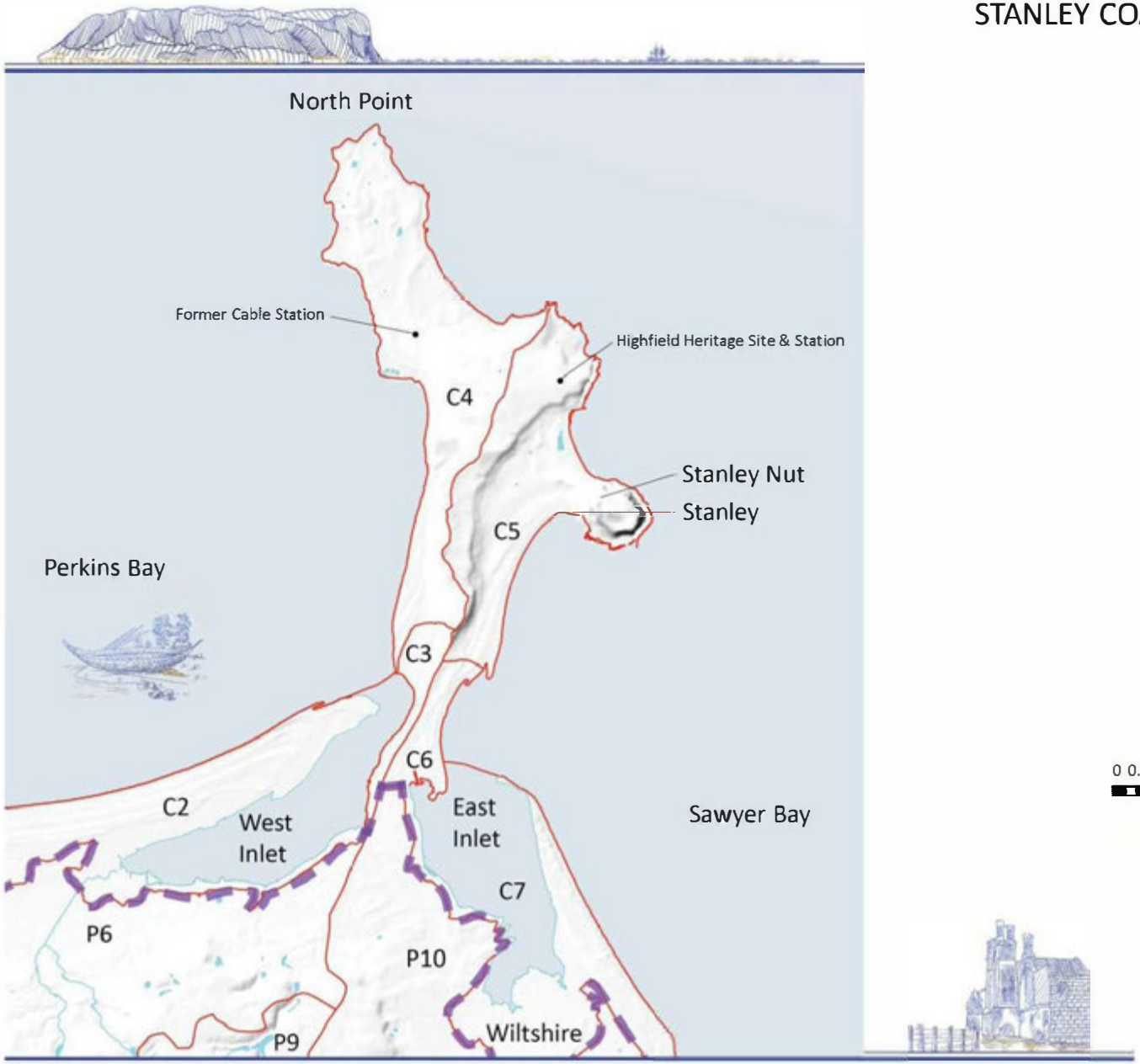

STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area

Landscape Character Types and Landscape Setting Units

Legend

Landscape Setting Unit Boundaries
Landscape Character Type Boundary
Rivers
Lakes and Reservoirs
Sea

Landscape Setting Units

Coastline Landscape Character Type

C2 West Inlet
C3 West Isthmus
C4 Peninsula West
C5 Peninsula East
C6 East Isthmus
C7 East Inlet

Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type

P6 Briant Hill Plains
P9 Forest Plateau
P10 Wiltshire Plain

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

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Acknowledgement: Land Tasmania Data

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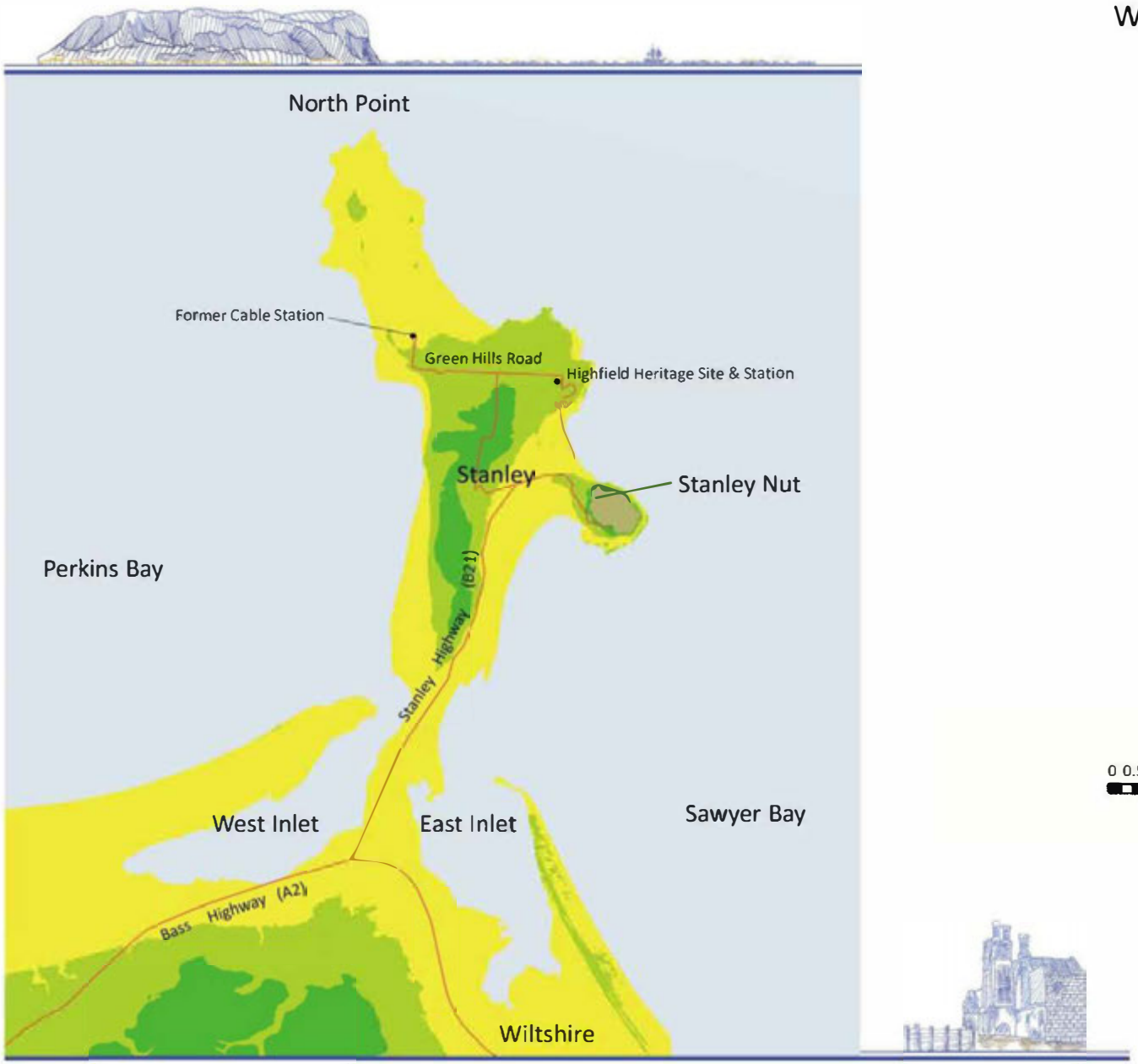

WESTERN PLANS WIND FARM VIA

Stanley Peninsula Inset Area

Elevation

Legend

- 0 - 10 m
- 10 - 50 m
- 50 - 100 m
- 100 - 150 m
- Sea
- Highways and Tourist Access Roads

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

N

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October 2021

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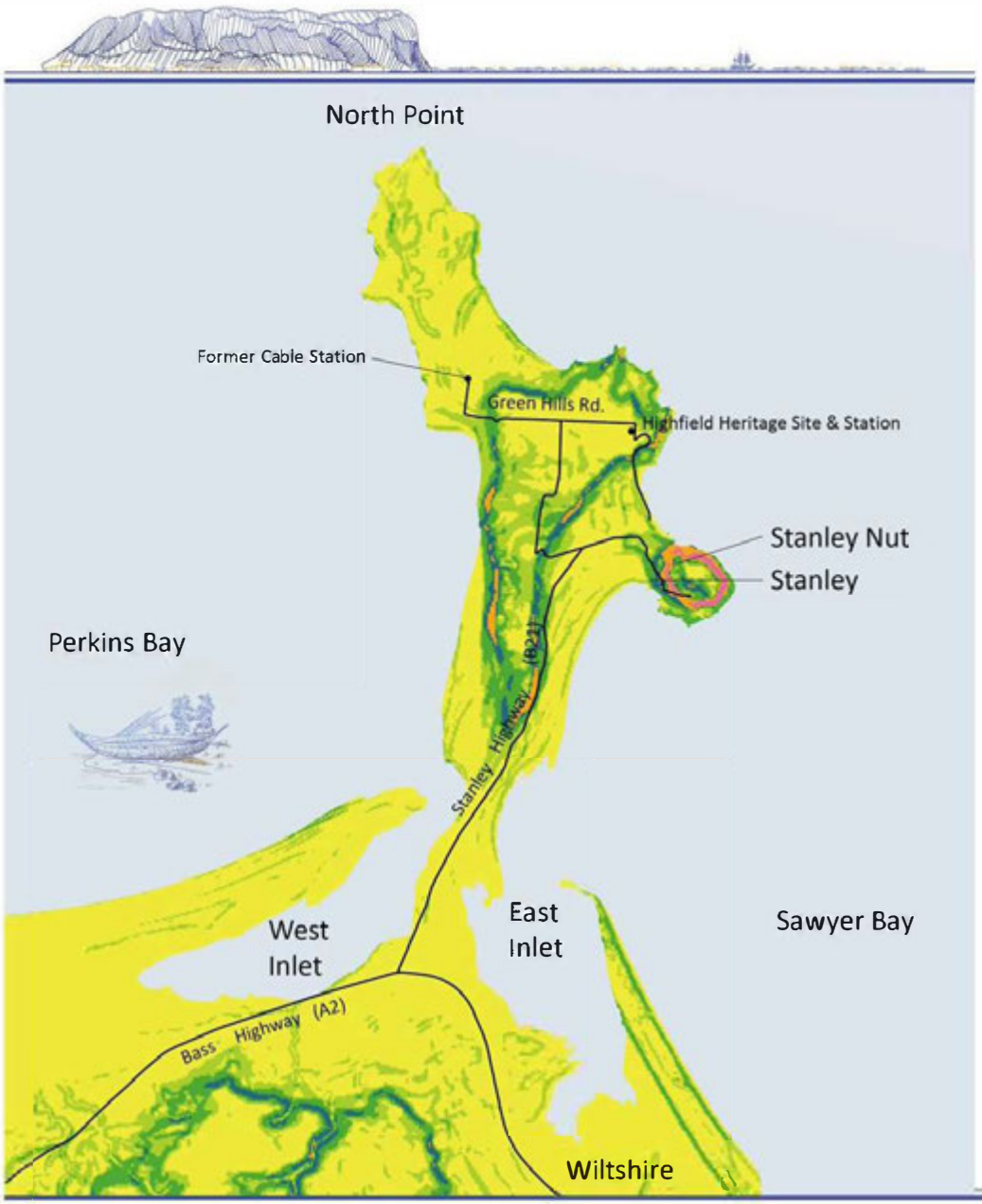
interimplanningschemeoverlaystatewidefromtheLIST © StateofTasmania

STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area

Slope Steepness



Legend

- 0 - 2%
- 2.1 - 5%
- 5.1 - 12%
- 12.1 - 20%
- 20.1 - 40%
- 40.1 - 70%
- Sea
- Highways and Roads

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

N

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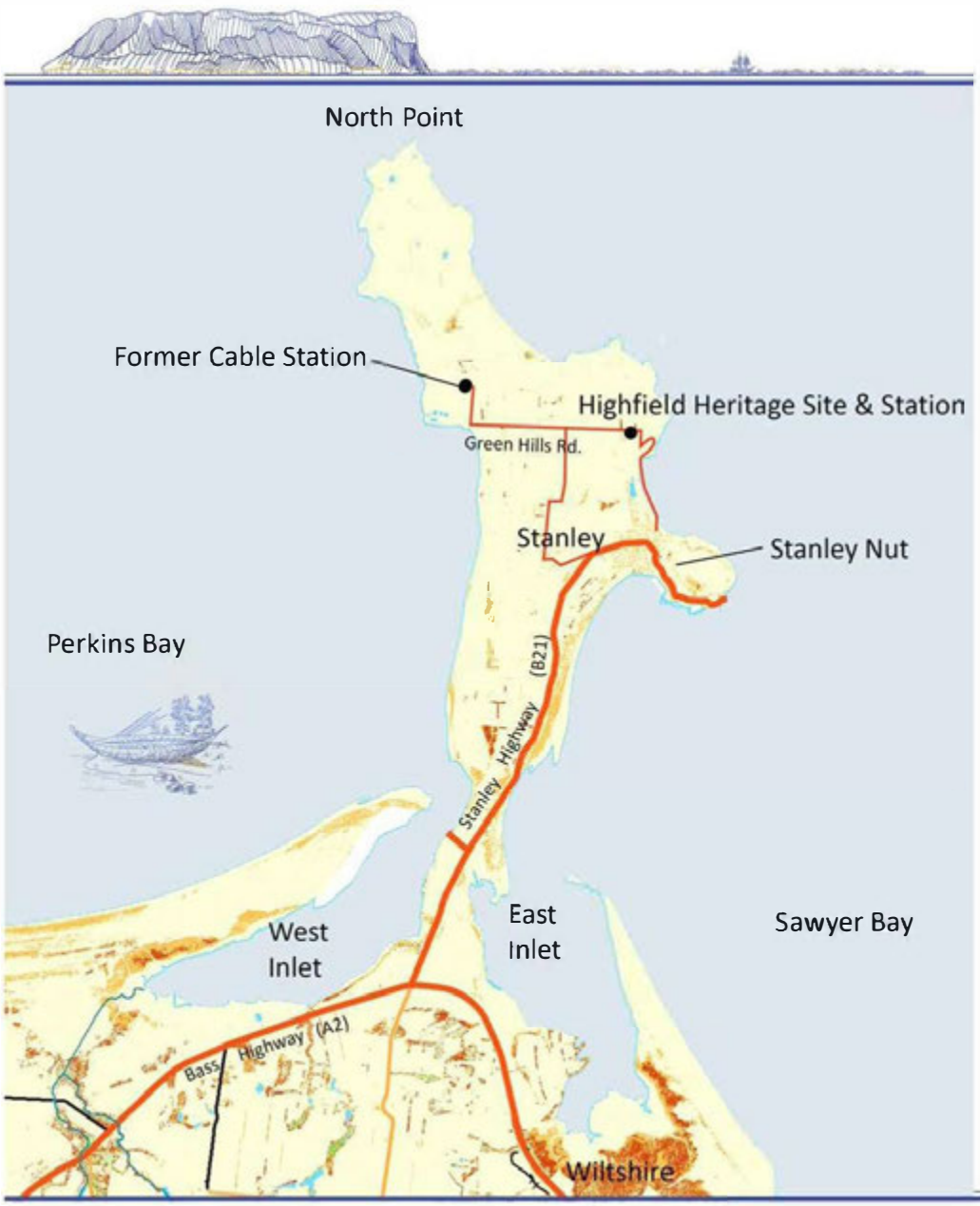

STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area

Vegetation Height Classes

Legend

- Vegetation Heights 0-2m
- Vegetation Heights 3-10m
- Vegetation Heights 11-20m
- Vegetation Heights 21-30m
- Vegetation Heights 31-40m
- Vegetation Heights 41-60m
- Vegetation Heights 61-100m
- State Highway
- Tourist access road
- Secondary Road
- Local Road
- Rivers and Creeks
- Lakes and Reservoirs
- Sea

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

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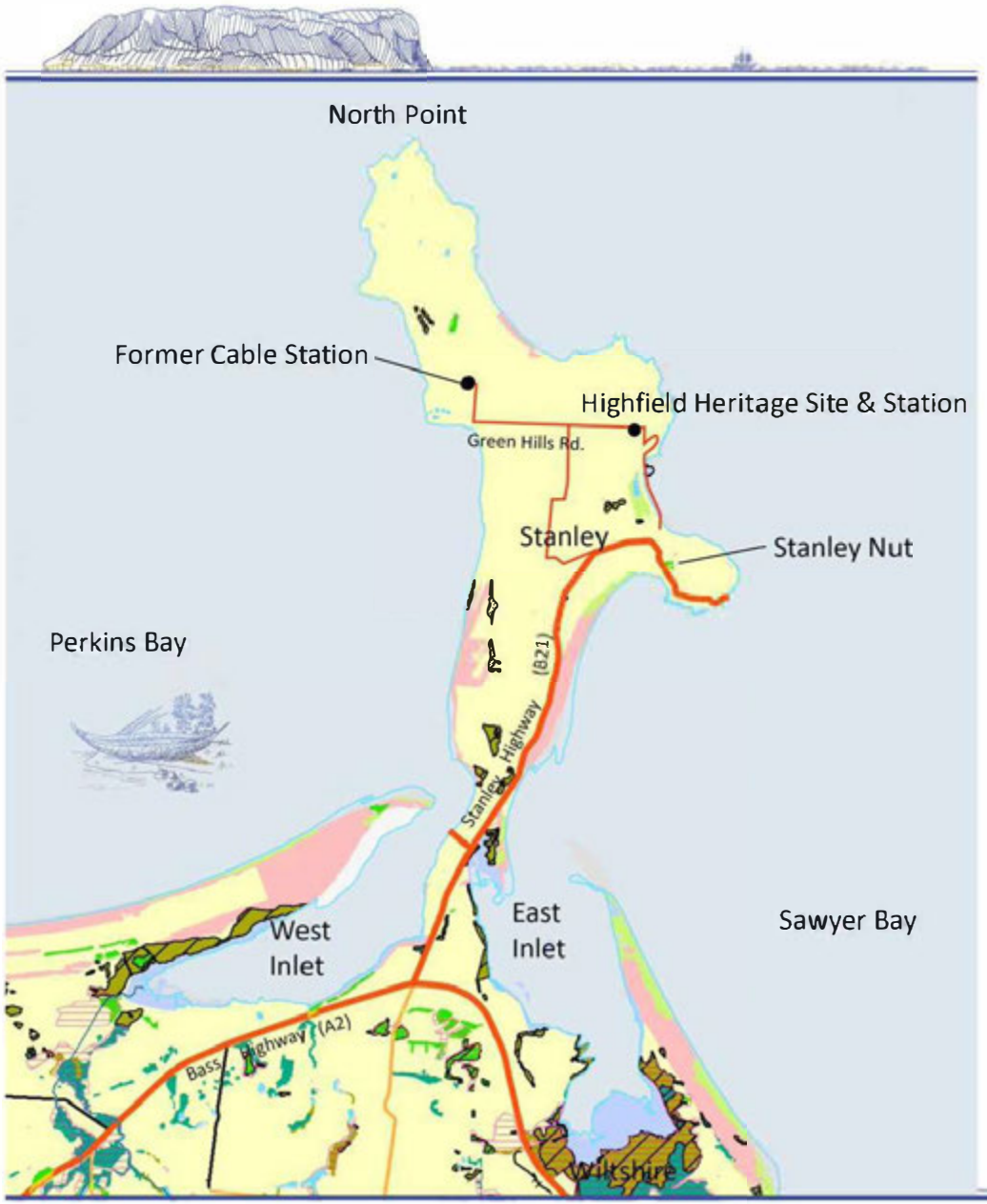
STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area

Vegetation Community Group, Threatened Vegetation, and Wedge-tailed Eagle Habitat



Legend

- Wedge-tailed Eagle Nesting Habitat
- Threatened Vegetation
- Rivers and Creeks
- Lakes and Reservoirs
- Sea
- State Highways
- Tourist access roads
- Secondary Roads
- Local Roads
- Railways
- Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland
- Modified Land
- Moorland, Sedgeland and Rushland
- Native Grassland
- Non Eucalypt Forest and Woodland
- Other Natural Environments
- Rainforest and Related Scrub
- Saltmarsh and Wetland
- Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes
- Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

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STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area

Planning Zones

Legend

- Landscape Conservation
- Environmental Management
- Open Space
- Recreation
- Agriculture
- Rural
- Rural Living
- Community Purpose
- Low Density Residential
- Sea
- General Residential
- Village
- Local Business
- General Business
- Commercial
- Light Industrial
- General Industrial
- Port and Marine
- Utilities

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

N

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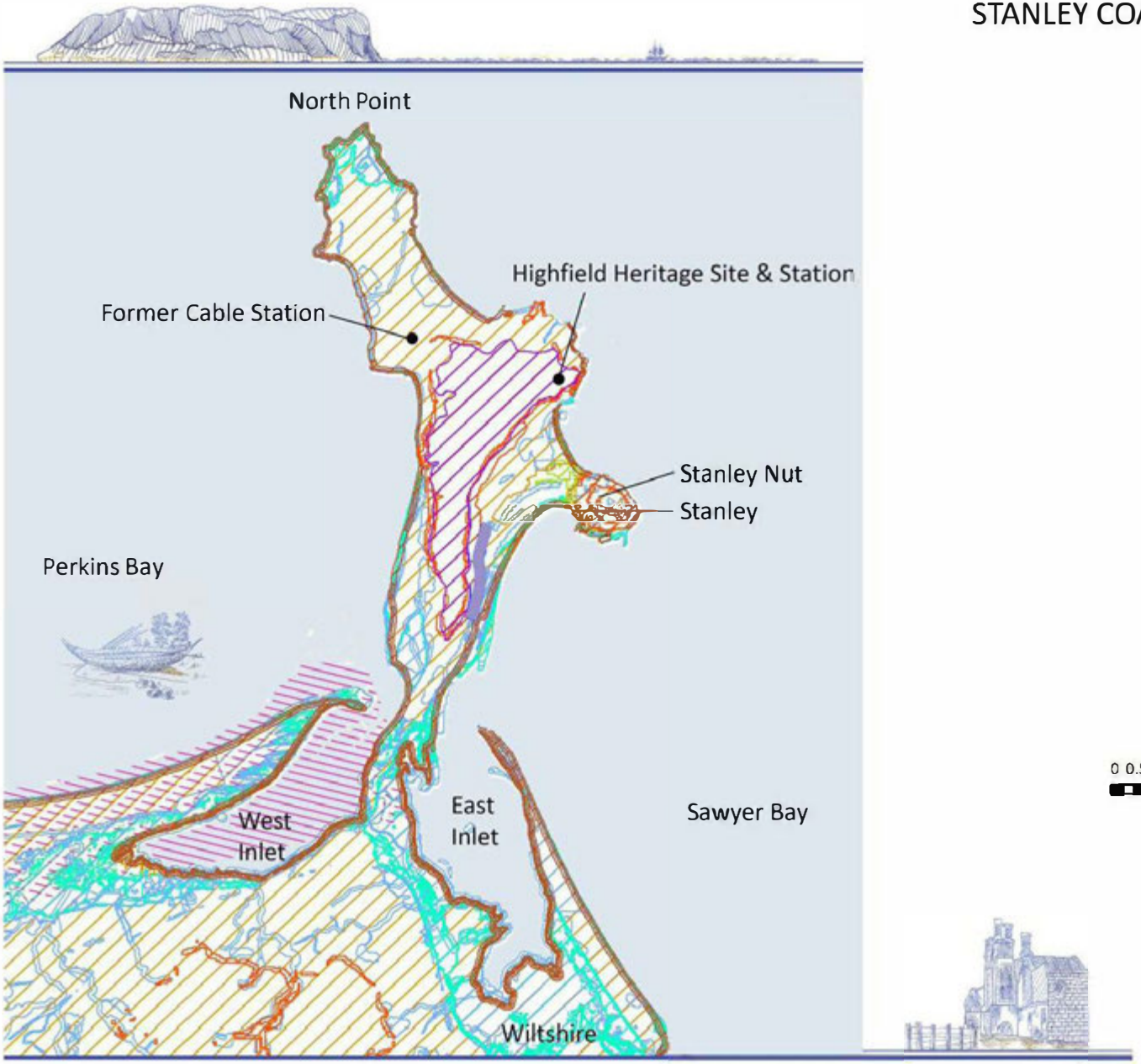

STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area

Planning Code Overlays

Legend

- Scenic Protection Code
- Scenic Road Corridor Code
- Bushfire-prone Areas Code
- Coastal Erosion Hazard Code
- Coastal Inundation Hazard Code
- Landslip Hazard Code
- Local Historical Heritage Code
- Natural Assets Code
- Safeguarding of Airports Code
- Electricity Transmission Infrastructure Protection Code
- Sea

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

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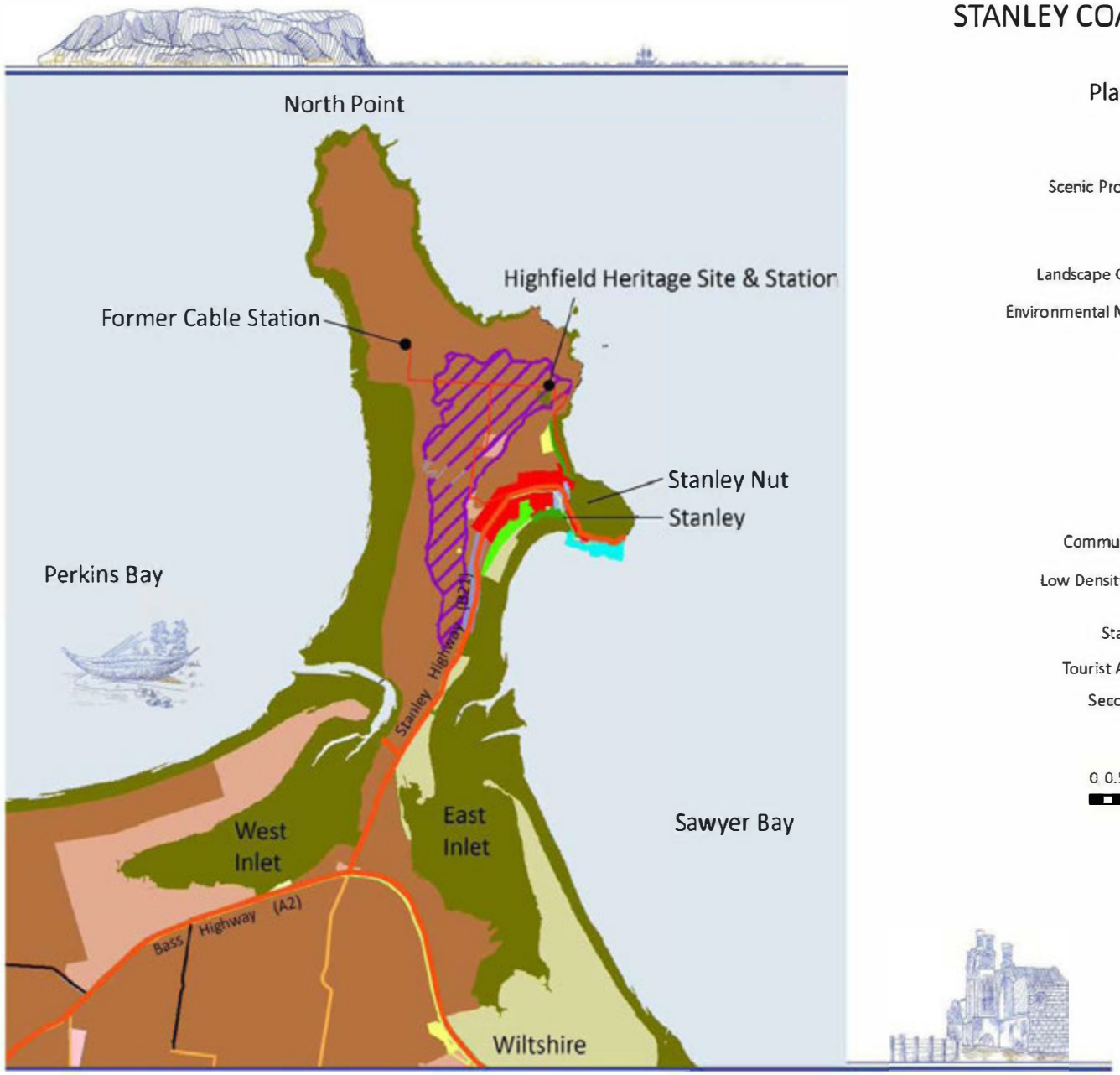

STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area

Planning Zones and Scenic Protection Codes

Legend

Selected Planning Code Overlays

- Scenic Protection Area
- Scenic Road Corridor

Planning Zones

- Landscape Conservation
- Environmental Management
- Open Space
- Recreation
- Agriculture
- Rural
- Rural Living
- Community Purpose
- Low Density Residential
- General Residential
- Village
- Local Business
- General Business
- Commercial
- Light Industrial
- General Industrial
- Port and Marine
- Utilities
- Sea

- State Highways
- Tourist Access Roads
- Secondary Roads

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

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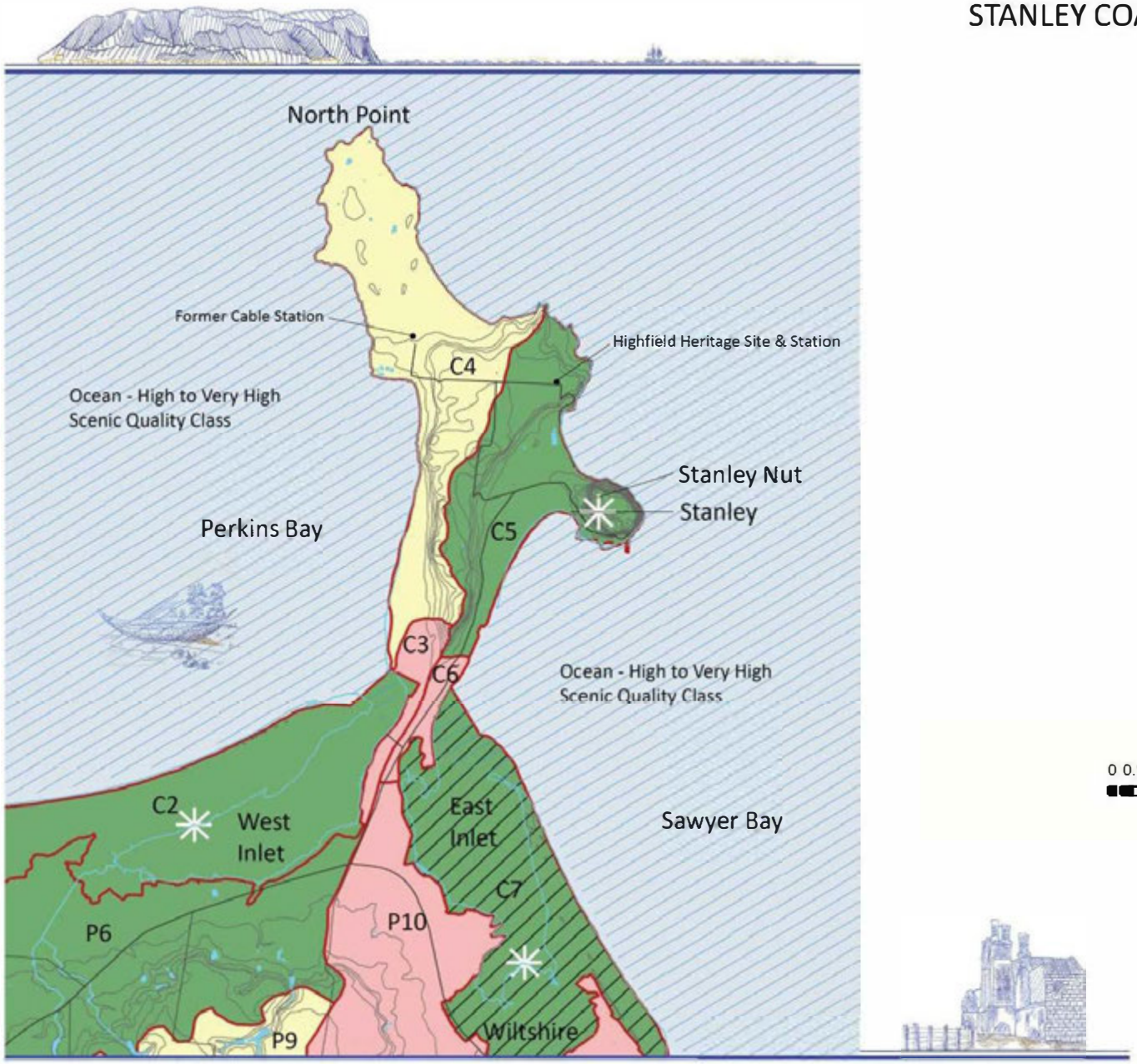

STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area

Overall Scenic Quality Class Assessment

Legend

Scenic Quality Classes

- Very High
- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Ocean - High to Very High Scenic Quality Class

Outstanding Scenic Features

- i. the Nut
- iii. East Inlet
- iv. West Inlet

- Landscape Setting Unit Boundaries (C1 / P3)
- Roads
- 10m Contour
- Rivers
- Lakes and Reservoirs
- Sea

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

N

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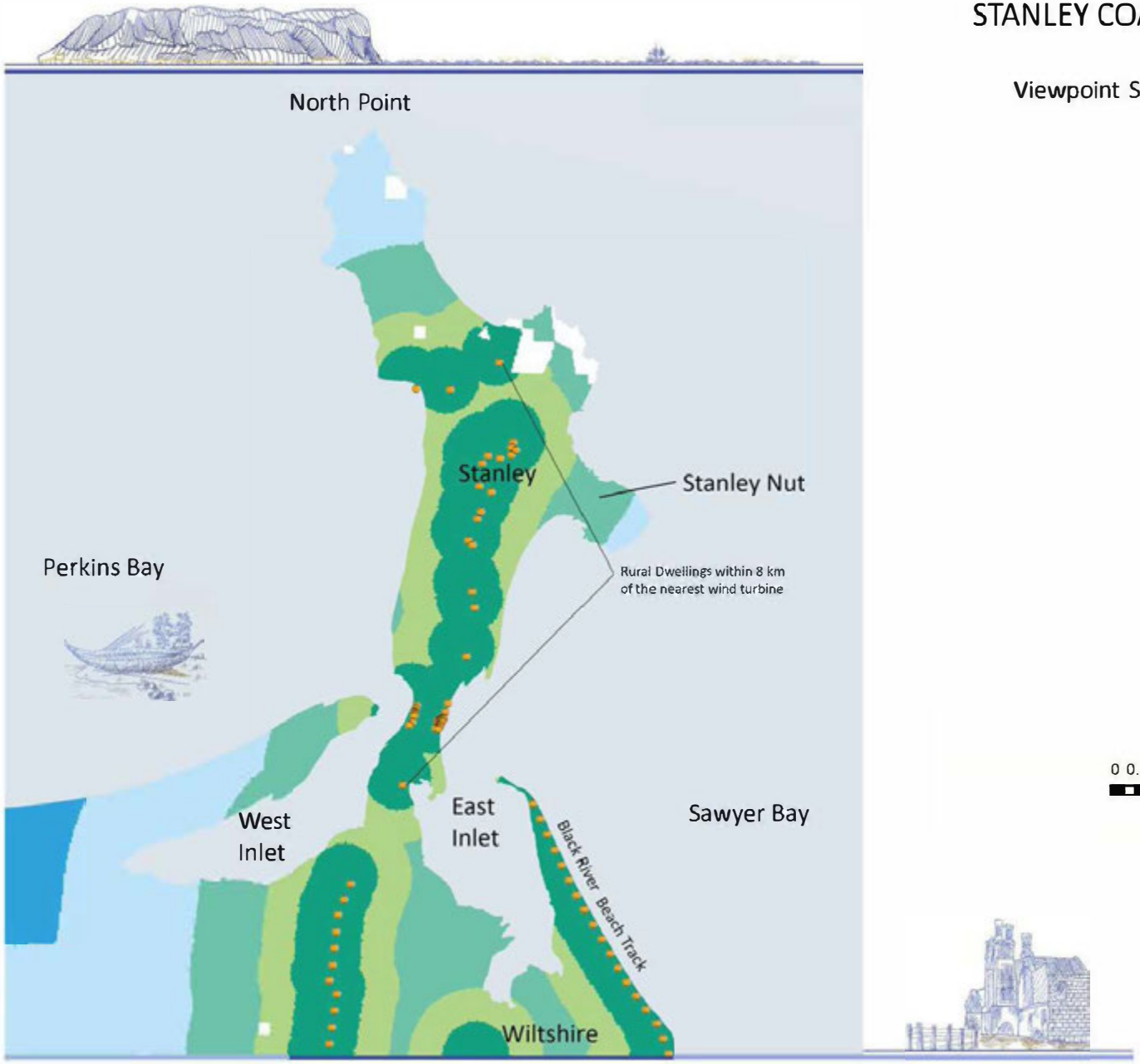

STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area

Viewpoint Sensitivity Level 2 Visibility Distance Zones

Legend

- Sea
- Not Visible Areas
- Sensitivity Level 1 Viewpoints
- Level 2 Near Foreground (0m-500m)
- Level 2 Mid Foreground (500m-1km)
- Level 2 Far Foreground (1km-2km)
- Level 2 Near Middleground (2km-4km)
- Level 2 Far Middleground (4km-8km)
- Level 2 Near Background (8km-12km)

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

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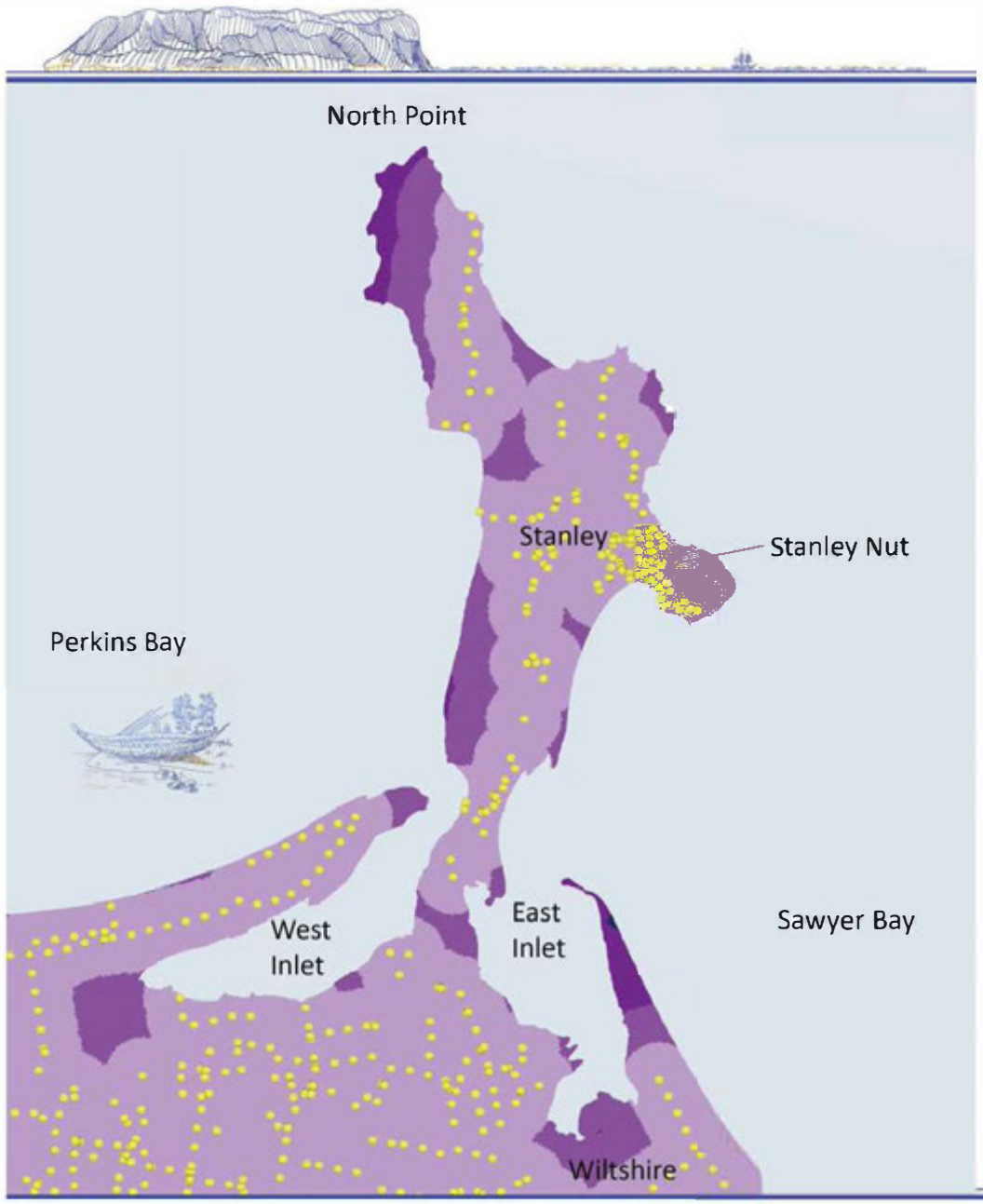
STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area

Viewpoint Sensitivity Level 3 Visibility Distance Zones



Sea
Not Visible Areas
Sensitivity Level 1 Viewpoints

Level 3 Near Foreground (0m-500m)
Level 3 Mid Foreground (500m-1km)
Level 3 Far Foreground (1km-2km)

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

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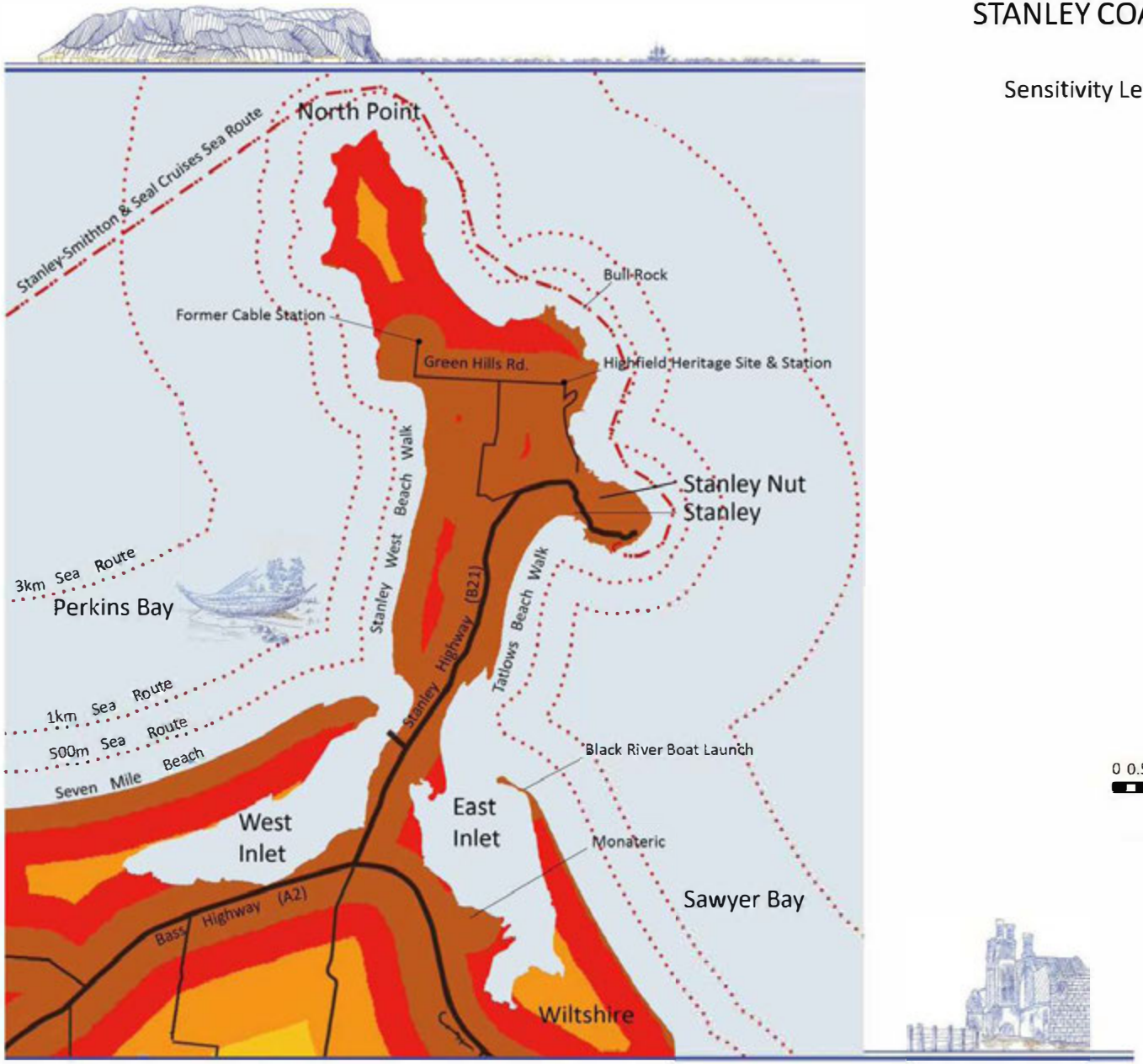

STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area

Sensitivity Level Visibility Distance Zone Combinations

Legend

- Sea
- Not Visible Areas
- State Highways
- Roads
- Level 1 Near Foreground (0m-500m)
- Level 1 Mid Foreground (500m-1km)
- Level 1 Far Foreground (1km-2km)
- Level 1 Near Middleground (2km-4km)

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

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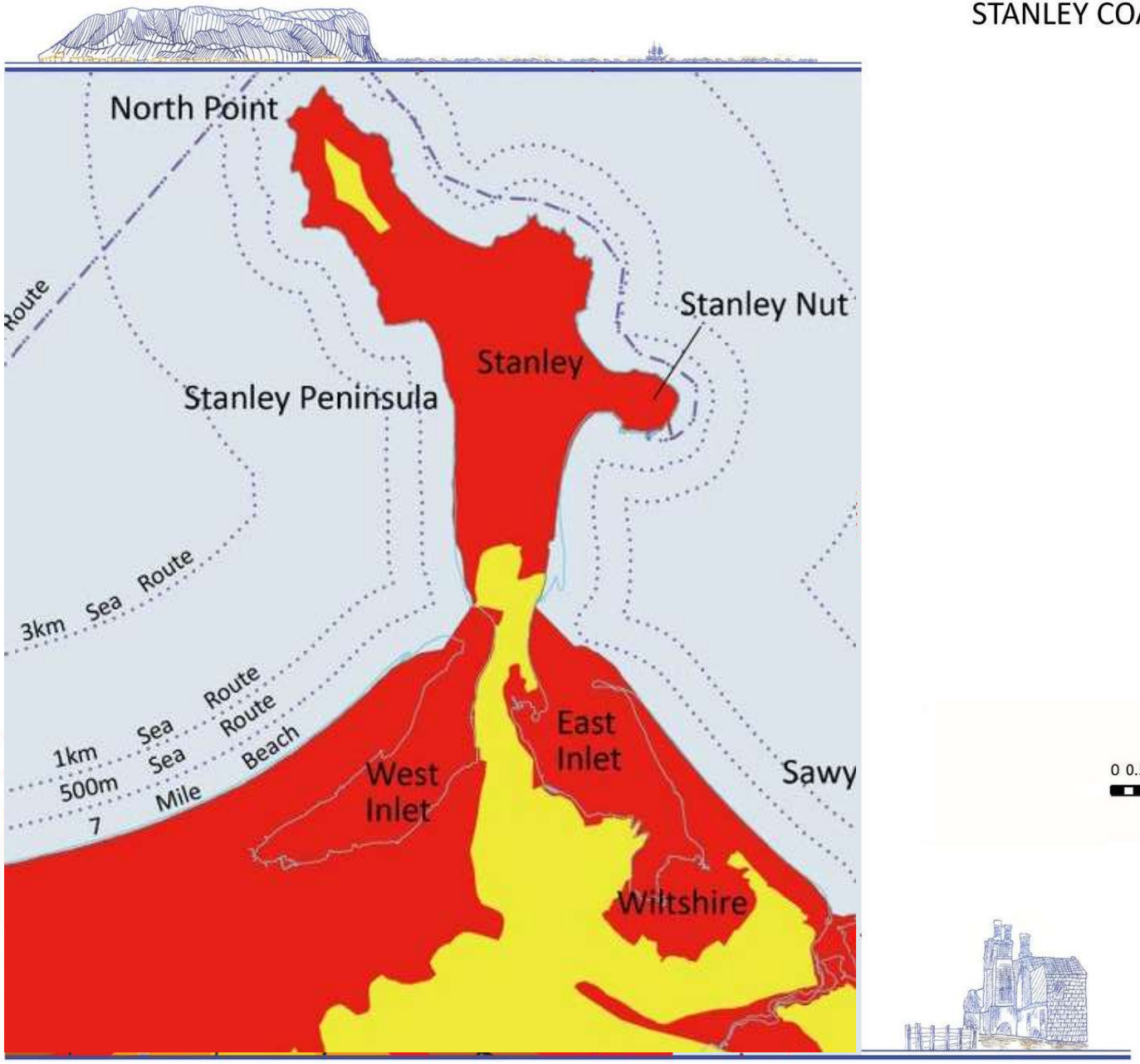

STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area
Scenic Value Areas

Legend

- Sea
- Scenic Value Area 1 (Very High & High)
- Scenic Value Area 2 (Moderate)
- Scenic Value Area 3 (Low)
- Stanley-Smithton & Seal Cruises Sea Route
- Representative Recreational Sea Routes

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

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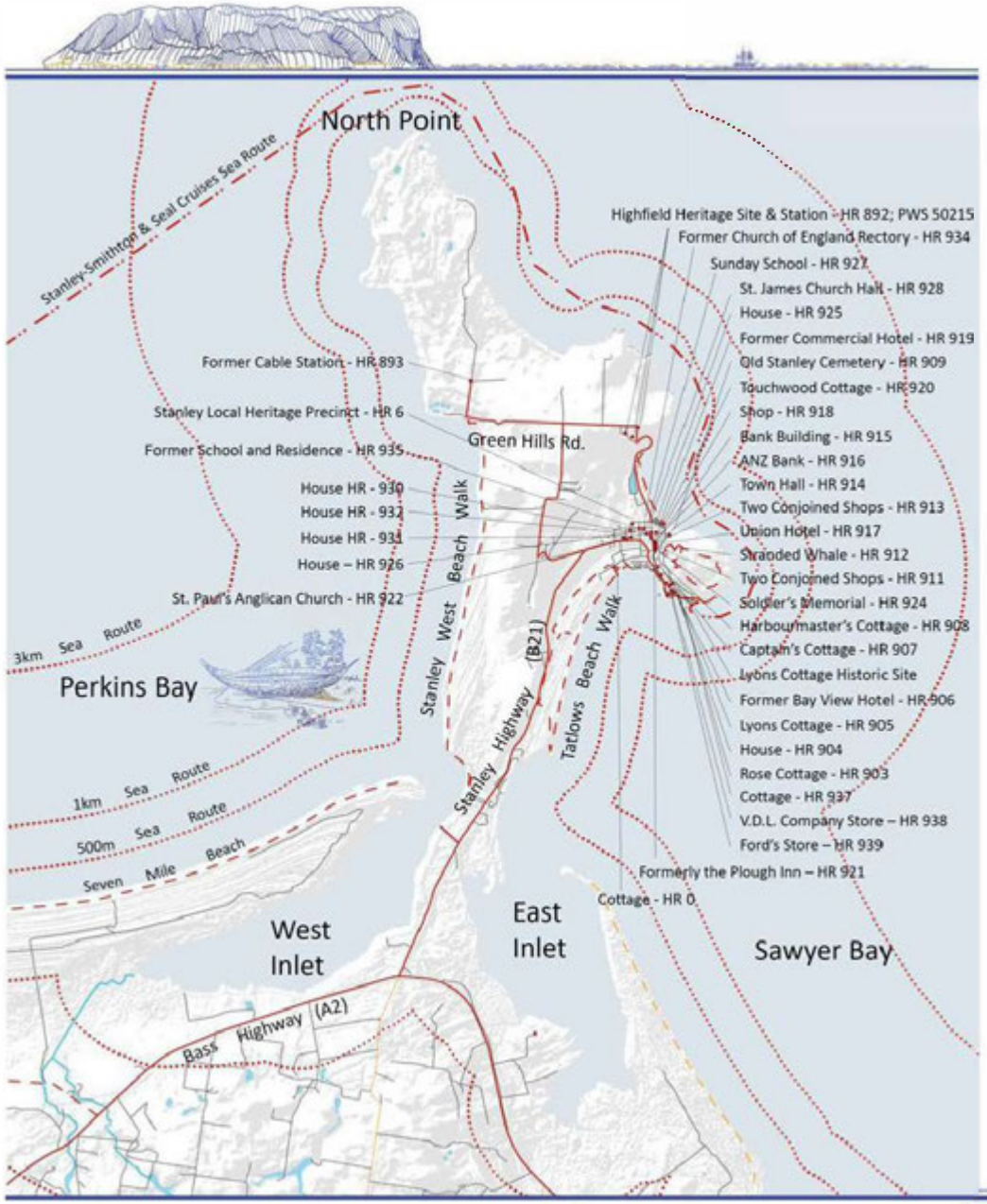
STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area

Heritage Register Sites and Historic Places with Selected Sensitivity Level 1 and 2 Viewpoints



Legend

Sensitivity Level 1 (High)

- Heritage Sites
- Highways and Tourist Access Roads
- Walking Tracks/Beach Walks
- Representative Tourism Water Route
- Representative Recreational Sea Routes

Sensitivity Level 2 (Moderate)

- Secondary Roads
- Walking Tracks/Beach Walks

- Rivers
- Lakes and Reservoirs
- Sea

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

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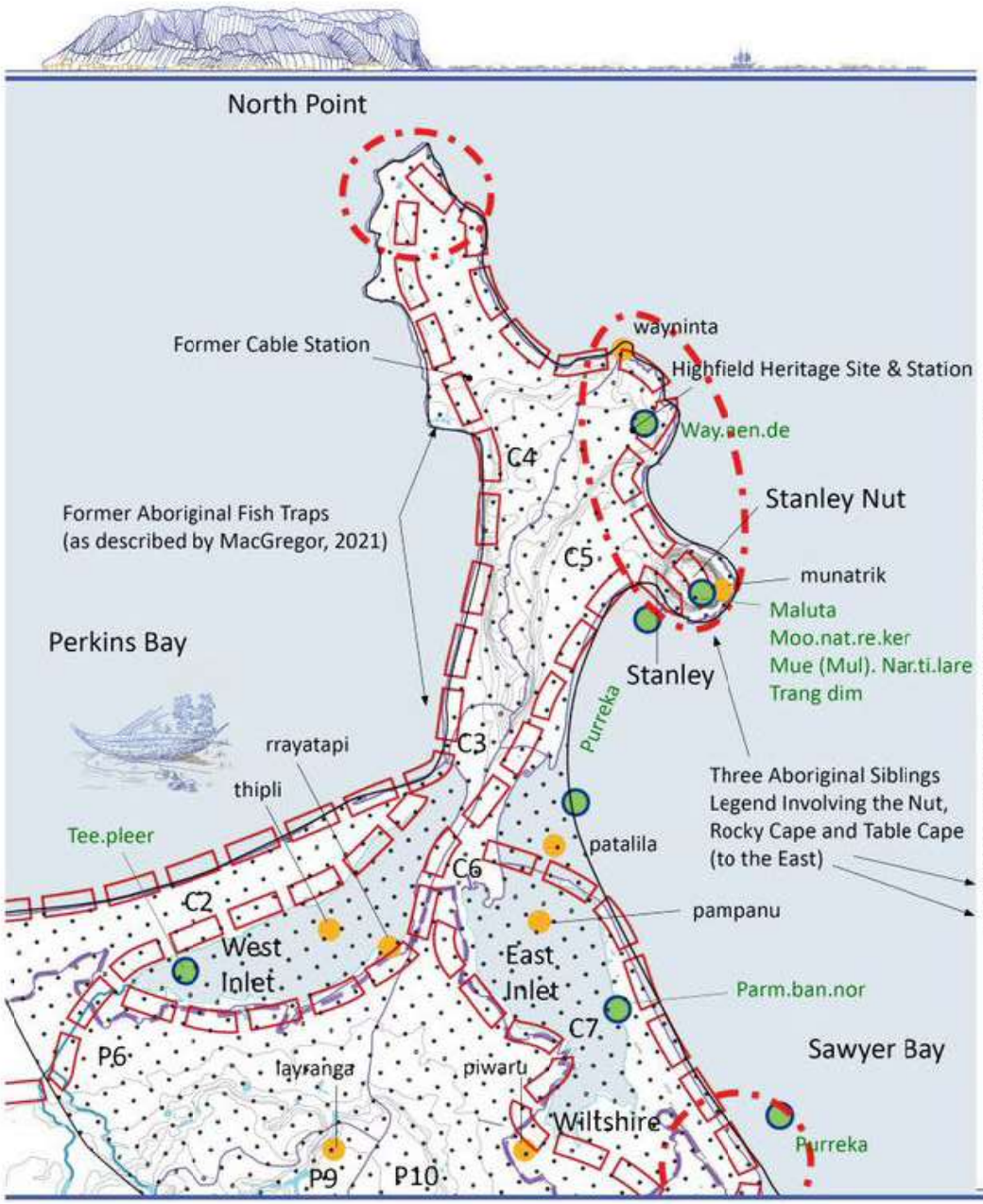

STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area
Aboriginal Seasonal Movements and Aboriginal Heritage Sites

Legend

- General Vicinity of Aboriginal Heritage Sites of Various Categories[1]
- Aboriginal Place Names (TAC Map)
- Aboriginal Place Names (McFarlane)
- Aboriginal Food Gathering Areas
- Seasonal Movement Pathways (Ryan)
- Landscape Setting Unit Boundaries (P1 / P3)
- Landscape Character Type Boundary (C7 / P10)
- Rivers and Creeks
- Lakes and Reservoirs
- Sea

Landscape Setting Units

Coastline Landscape Character Type

C2 West Inlet	C5 Peninsula East
C3 West Isthmus	C6 East Isthmus
C4 Peninsula West	C7 East Inlet

Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type

P6 Briant Hill Plains	P9 Forest Plateau
	P10 Wiltshire Plain

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

N

1. Sources:

- Baird, Andy, 2008. Voices of Aboriginal Tasmania: Ningenneh Tunapry Education Guide. Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Illustration, p. 9
- Huys, Stuart and Graham, Vernon, 2018. Western Plains Wind Farm Project, Stanley: Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report (Final Draft V1), Figures 7, 8 and 12. Cultural Heritage Management Australia, prepared for Epuron, pp. 40 - 42 and p. 58.
- McFarlane, Ian, 2002. Aboriginal Society in North West Tasmania: Dispossession and Genocide. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Tasmania, Appendix 7. pp. 289 - 292.
- Ryan, L., 2012 Tasmanian Aborigines: a History Since 1803. Crow's Nest, NSW: Allen and Unwin, p. 35
- Stockton, J., 1982. The Prehistoric Geography of Northwest Tasmania. Unpublished PhD Thesis, Australian National University, Canberra.
- Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre, 2021. Map of Aboriginal Place Names. Weblink: http://tacinc.com.au/pk/GIS/index.html#11/-40.8639/145.2595
- MacGregor, John, 2021. Email publishec in the Circular Head Chronicle, Friday, 6 August 2021 4:25 PM

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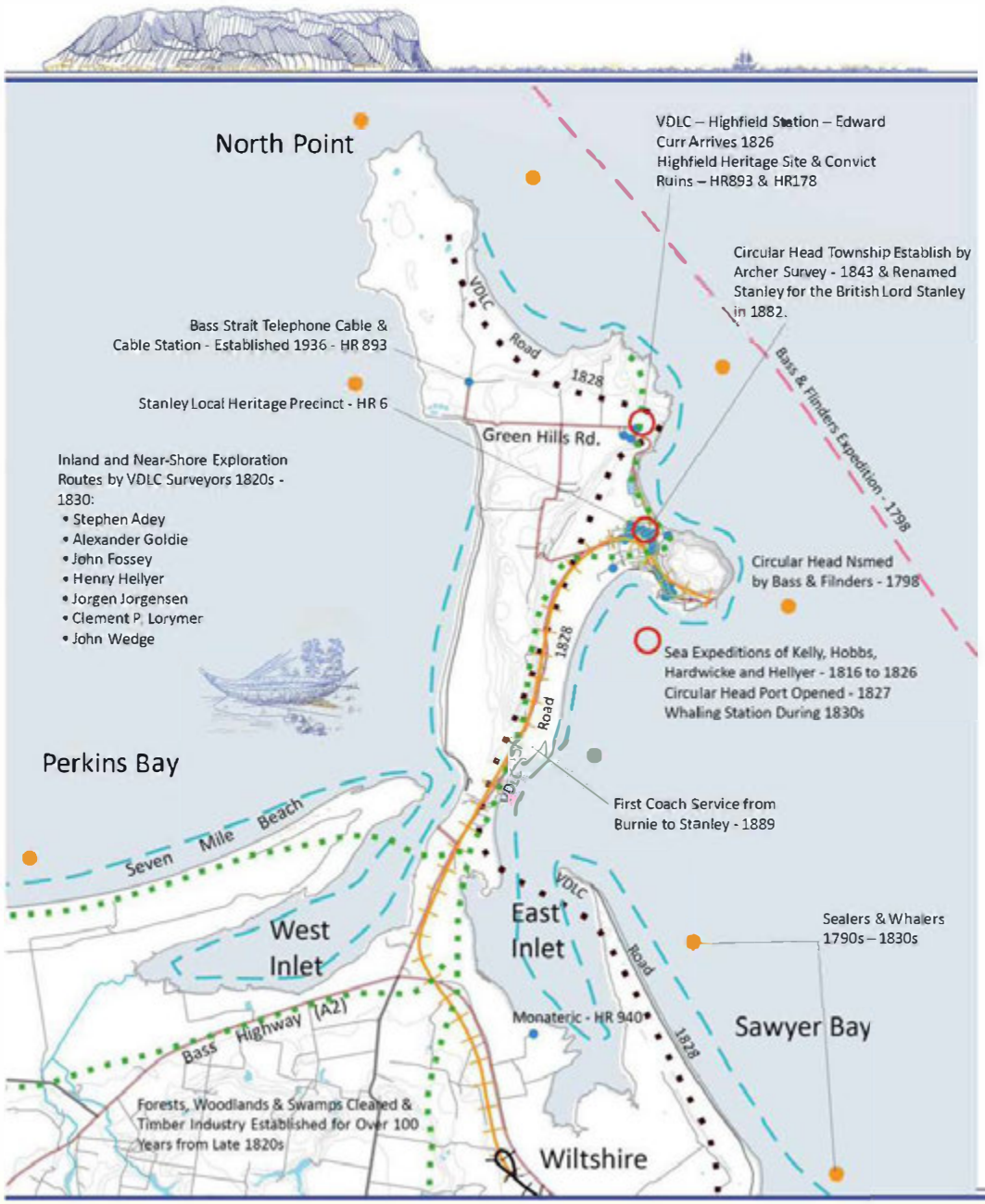
STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area

European Cultural Heritage and Historic Development



Stanley Heritage Precinct

Cottage - HR 0
Rose Cottage - HR 903
House - HR 904
Lyons Cottage - HR905
Former Bay View Hotel - HR 906
Captain's Cottage - HR 907
Harbourmaster's Cottage - HR 908
Old Stanley Cemetery - HR 909
Two Conjoined Shops - HR 911
Stranded Whale - HR 912
Two Conjoined Shops - HR913
Town Hall - HR 914
Bank Building - HR 915
ANZ Bank - HR 916
Union Hotel - HR 917
Shop - HR 918
Former Commercial Hotel - HR 919
Touchwood Cottage - HR 920
Formerly the Plough Inn - HR 921
St. Paul's Anglican Church - HR 922
Soldier's Memorial - HR 924
House - HR 925
House – HR926
Sunday School - HR 927
St. James Church Hall - HR 928
House HR - 930
House HR - 931
House HR - 932
Former School and Residence - HR 935
Cottage - HR 937
V.D.L. Company Store - HR 938
Ford's Store - HR 939

Legend

- Heritage Register Sites
- Known Sealers Camps & Potential Visits
- Other Historic Events
- Stanley to Wiltshire Extension of Western Line - 1911
- Western Line Railway from Myalla to Wiltshire -1922
- Bass & Flinders Expedition in the Norfolk - 1798
- Pre-1829 Near-shore Sea Exploration Routes
- VDLC Road 1828
- Pre-1829 Land Exploration Routes
- Stanley Heritage Conservation Precinct
- Highways
- Roads
- Rivers
- 10m Contour
- Lakes and Reservoirs
- Sea

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

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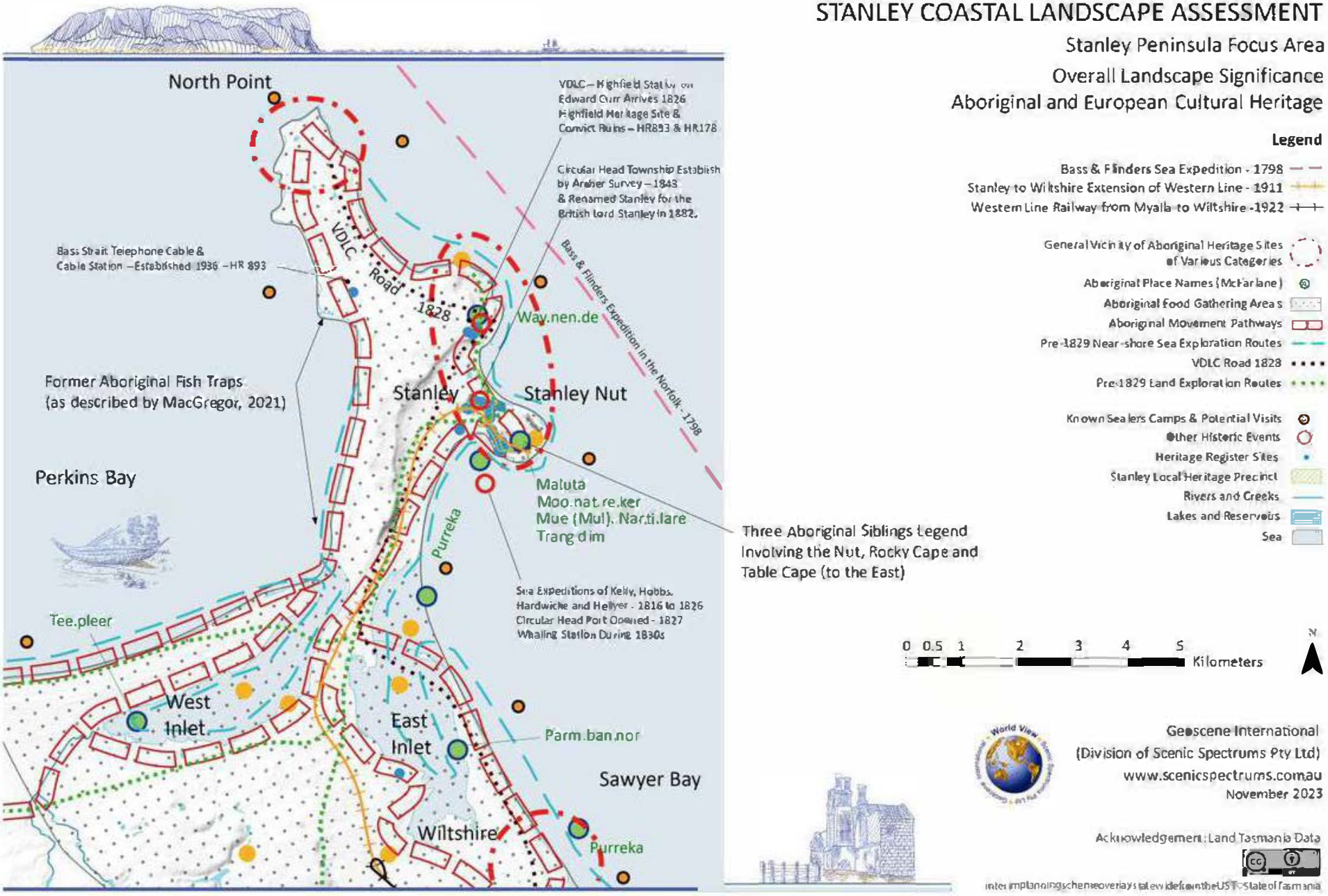
STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT
Stanley Peninsula Focus Area
Overall Landscape Significance
Aboriginal and European Cultural Heritage
North Point
VDLC – Highfield Station by Edward Curr Arrives 1826 Highfield Heritage Site & Convict Ruins – HR893 & HR178
Circular Head Township Establish by Archer Survey – 1843 & Renamed Stanley for the British Lord Stanley in 1882.
Bass Strait Telephone Cable & Cable Station – Established 1936 – HR 893
VDLC Road 1828
Bass & Flinders Expedition in the Norfolk - 1798
Way.nen.de
Former Aboriginal Fish Traps (as described by MacGregor, 2021)
Stanley
Stanley Nut
Perkins Bay
Maluta
Moo.nat.re.ker
Mue (Mul). Nartilare
Trang dim
Purreka
Three Aboriginal Siblings Legend Involving the Nut, Rocky Cape and Table Cape (to the East)
Sea Expeditions of Kelly, Hobbs, Hardwicke and Hellyer - 1816 to 1826
Circular Head Port Opened - 1827
Whaling Station During 1830s
Tee.pleer
West Inlet
East Inlet
Parm.ban.nor
Sawyer Bay
Wiltshire
Purreka
Legend
Bass & Flinders Sea Expedition - 1798
Stanley to Wiltshire Extension of Western Line - 1911
Western Line Railway from Myalla to Wiltshire -1922
General Vicinity of Aboriginal Heritage Sites of Various Categories
Aboriginal Place Names (McFarlane)
Aboriginal Food Gathering Areas
Aboriginal Movement Pathways
Pre-1829 Near-shore Sea Exploration Routes
VDLC Road 1828
Pre-1829 Land Exploration Routes
Known Sealers Camps & Potential Visits
Other Historic Events
Heritage Register Sites
Stanley Local Heritage Precinct
Rivers and Creeks
Lakes and Reservoirs
Sea
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers
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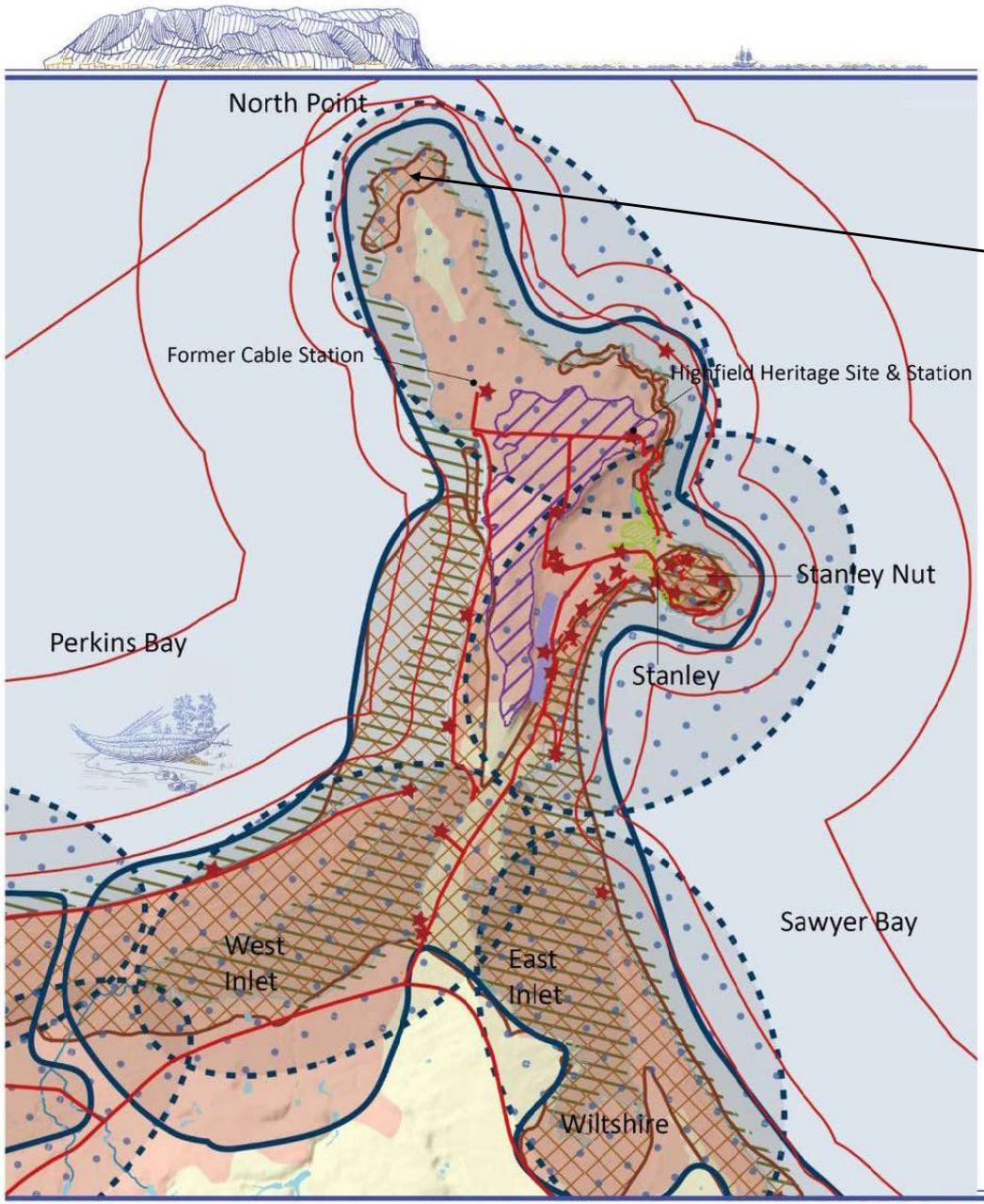
STANLEY COASTAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Stanley Peninsula Focus Area

Overall Landscape Significance

Scenic, Tourism and Natural Conservation Values



North Point areas of basalt lava pillow rocks and massive basalts of likely Geoconservation Significance as described by Cromer (1972) and Fox (2021) – refer to Figure 16.

Legend

- Geoconservation Sites
- High Scenic Value Areas
- Moderate Scenic Value Areas
- Scenic Protection Area
- Scenic Road Corridor
- Stanley Local Heritage Precinct
- All Level 1 Tourism Sites
- All Level 1 Routes
- Landscape & Environmental Conserv./Mngmnt. Zones
- Concentrations of Significant Flora/Fauna
- Multiple Value Concentrations
- Rivers and Creeks
- Lakes and Reservoirs
- Sea

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

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Appendix 2: Landscape Setting Units - Enlarged Satellite Images

Landscape Setting Unit C1: Duck Bay

0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers

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Landscape Setting Unit C2: West Inlet

0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers

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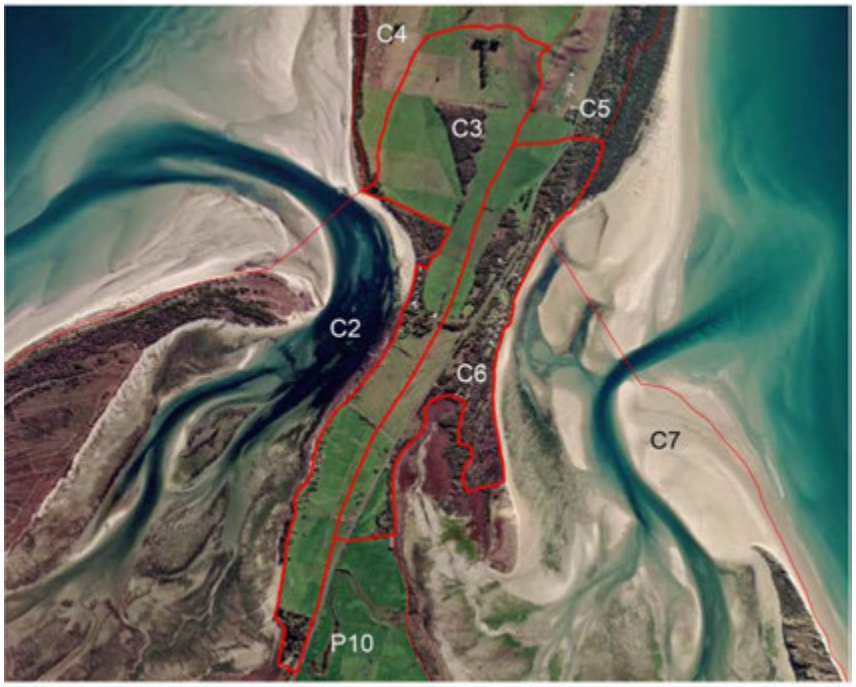
Landscape Setting Unit C3: West Isthmus
Landscape Setting Unit C6: East Ithmus



0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers

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Landscape Setting Unit C4: Peninsula West
Landscape Setting Unit C5: Peninsula East

0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers

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Landscape Setting Unit C7: East Inlet
Landscape Setting Unit C8: Peggs Beach/Black River Estuary

0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers

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Landscape Setting Unit C9: Brickmakers Bay
Landscape Setting Unit C10: Crayfish Creek
Landscape Setting Unit C11: Hellyer

0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers

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Landscape Setting Unit C12: Rocky Cape West
Landscape Setting Unit C13: Rocky Cape East

0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers

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Landscape Setting Unit P1: Scopus Plains
Landscape Setting Unit P2: Mella West
Landscape Setting Unit P3: Broadmeadows

0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers

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Landscape Setting Unit P4: Smithton Basin

0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers

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Landscape Setting Unit P5: Scotchtown Plateau
Landscape Setting Unit P7: Lake Mikany

0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers

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Landscape Setting Unit P6: Briant Hill

0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers

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Landscape Setting Unit P8: Mengha Plateau

0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers

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Landscape Setting Unit P9: Forest Plateau

0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers N

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Landscape Setting Unit P10: Wiltshire Plain
Landscape Setting Unit P11: Lower Black River

0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers N

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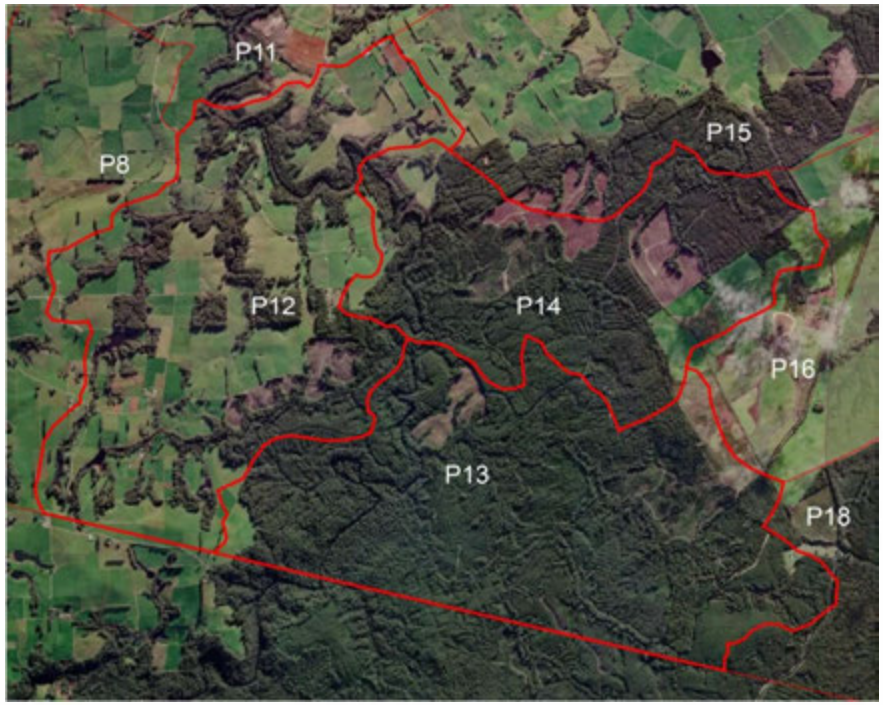
Landscape Setting Unit P12: Ferry Bridge Plateau
Landscape Setting Unit P13: Dip River Hills
Landscape Setting Unit P14: Corner Road Plateau



0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers N

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Landscape Setting Unit P15: Medwins Hills

0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers N

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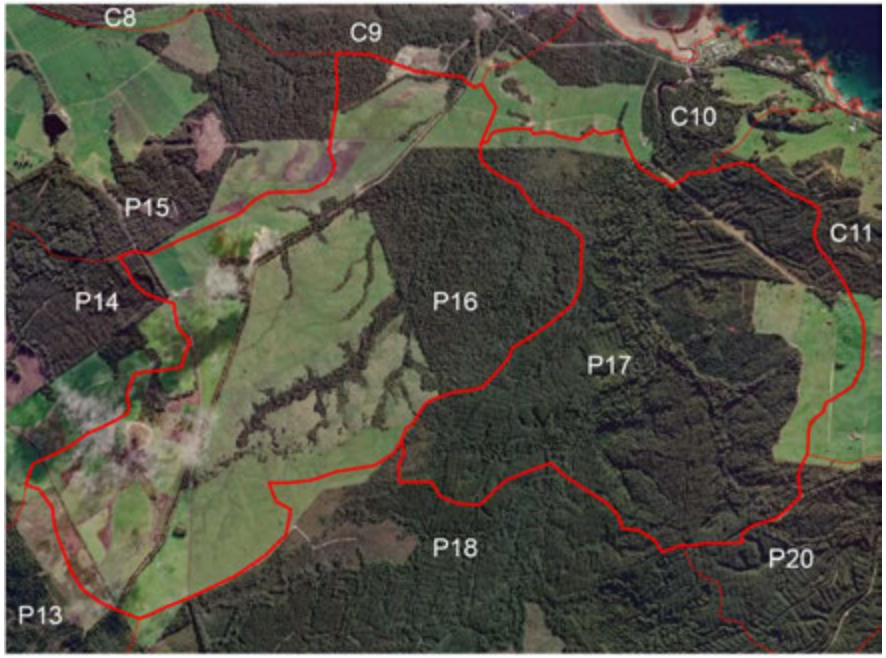
Landscape Setting Unit P16: Crayfish Pleateau
Landscape Setting Unit P17: Crayfish Forest



0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers

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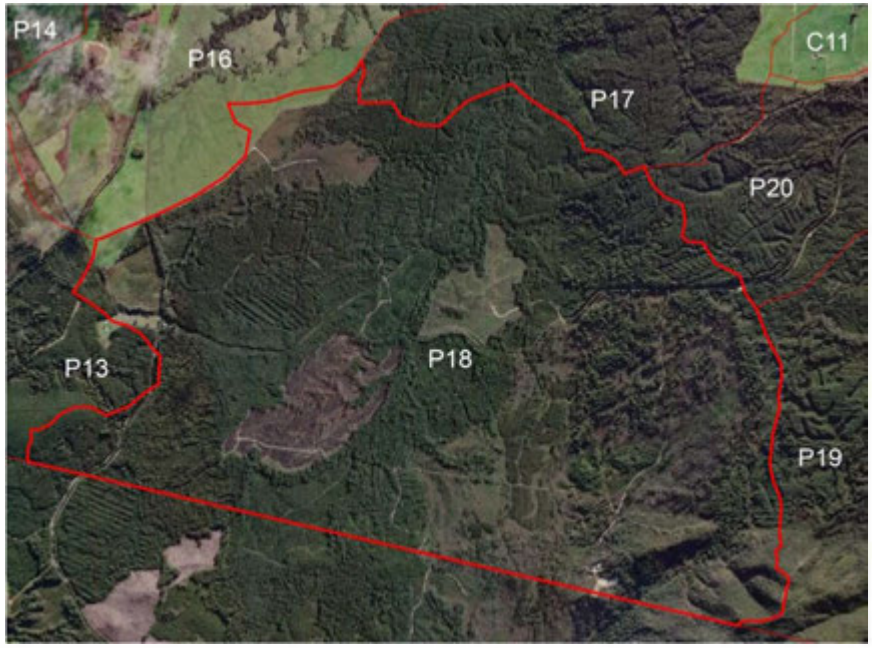
Landscape Setting Unit P18: Blackfish Plateau



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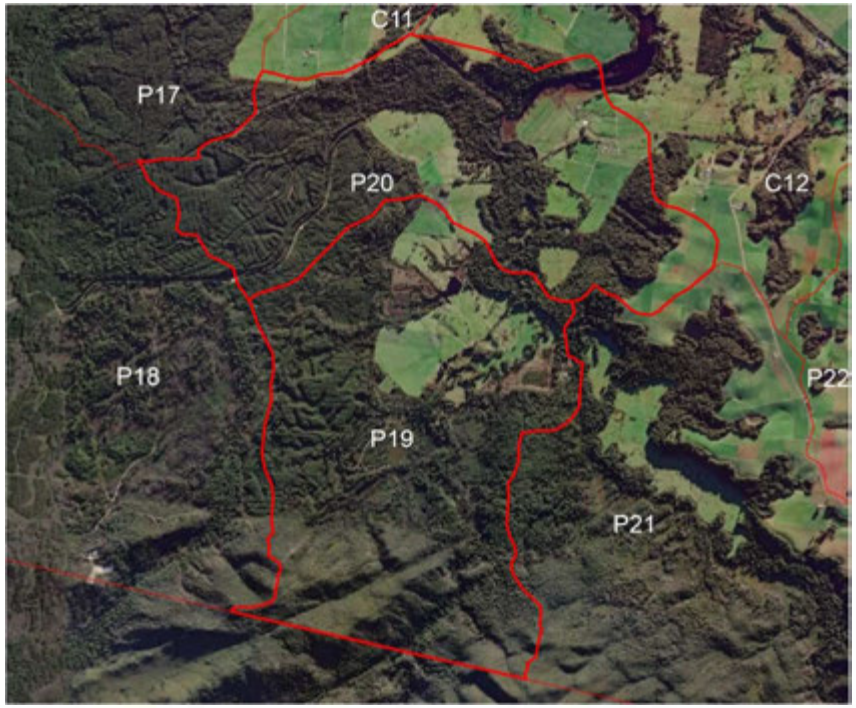
Landscape Setting Unit P19: Myhill Rise
Landscape Setting Unit P20: Detention Hills



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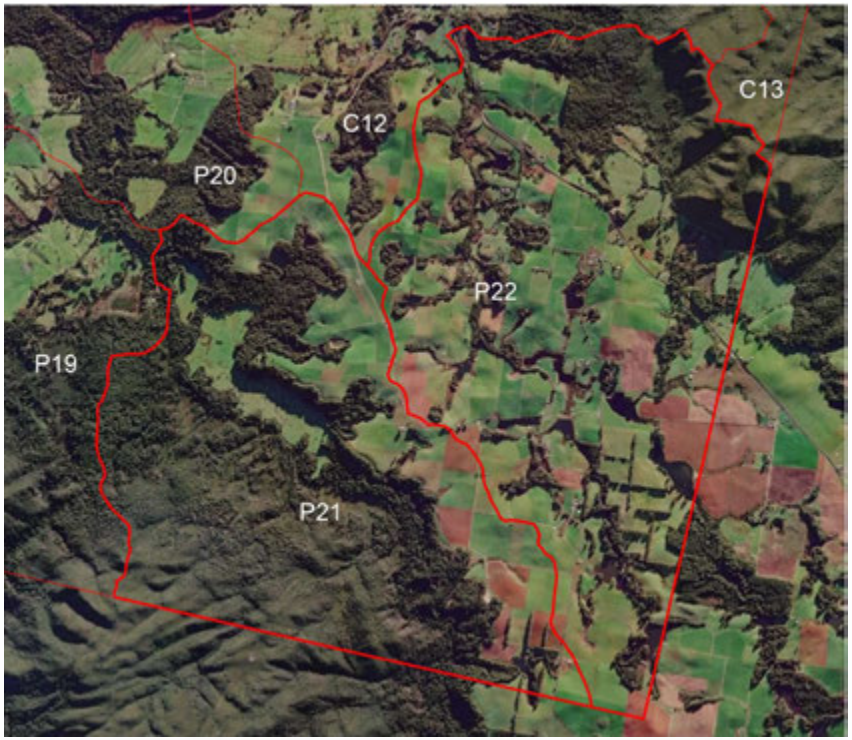
Landscape Setting Unit P21:Shakespeare Hills
Landscape Setting Unit P22:Montumana Lakes



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Appendix 3: Scenic Quality Class Assessment of Landscape Setting Units

LSU C1 – Duck Bay

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features

Feature Type and Code No.	**Coastline Landscape Character Type** **Landscape Setting Unit Code No.** **C1 Duck Bay**		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Coastlines with combinations of irregular edges, islands, embayments and estuaries.	6		
L2 Sandy beaches that are either extensive or smaller but stand out visually.	6		
L3 Unusual or distinctive coastal formations such as caves, blowholes, sea stacks, sand spits, trombolos, peninsula's, isthmuses, river deltas and inlets, etc.	6		
L4 Sand dune formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.			
L5 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock reefs in or just off the beach or foreshore.			
L6 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops in estuaries.			
L7 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops on coastal hills, plateau, or mountain sides/tops.			
L8 Visually distinctive headlands with highly dissected or steep slopes with rocky cliffs.			
L9 Hills, mountain peaks, ridges, volcanic cones, or plateau formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups	6		
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities	6		
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.		3	
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Unusual wave characteristics due to blowholes, sea caves and rock channels.			
W2 Large 3rd Order + streams, rivers, and estuaries with permanent flow.	6		
W3 Moderate to large saltwater or brackish coastal lagoons (or a series of lagoons) and/or seagrass beds.			
W4 Moderate to large and intricate configurations of coastal estuary rivers and streams forming wide alluvial plains, and deltas and distinctive tidal entrances.	6		
W5 Enclosed coastal inlets.	6		
W6 Moderate to large freshwater lakes and ponds located inland from ocean shorelines but within the coastal zone			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual and historical influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.		3	
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation ofthe heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
W2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.	6		
Subtotal Positive Features	**60**	**6**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.			
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.			
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.		3	
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.			
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond theirimmediatesite.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopyand soils.			
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**6**	**3**	**0**
TOTAL SUM + & - Features	**54**	**3**	**0**

LSU C1 – Duck Bay

LSU C2 – West Inlet			
Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features			
Feature Type and Code No.	**Coastline Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unite Code No		
	C2 West Inlet		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Coastlines with combinations of irregular edges, islands, embayments and estuaries.	6		
L2 Sandy beaches that are either extensive or smaller but stand out visually.	6		
L3 Unusual or distinctive coastal formations such as caves, blowholes, sea stacks, sand spits, trombolos, peninsula's, isthmuses, river deltas and inlets, etc.	6		
L4 Sand dune formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.		3	
L5 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock reefs in or just off the beach or foreshore.			
L6 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops in estuaries.			
L7 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops on coastal hills, plateau, or mountain sides/tops.			
L8 Visually distinctive headlands with highly dissected or steep slopes with rocky cliffs.			
L9 Hills, mountain peaks, ridges, volcanic cones, or plateau formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups		3	
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities	6		
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).		3	
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.			
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Unusual wave characteristics due to blowholes, sea caves and rock channels.			
W2 Large 3rd Order + streams, rivers, and estuaries with permanent flow.	6		
W3 Moderate to large saltwater or brackish coastal lagoons (or a series of lagoons) and/or seagrass beds.			
W4 Moderate to large and intricate configurations of coastal estuary rivers and streams forming wide alluvial plains, and deltas and distinctive tidal entrances.	6		
W5 Enclosed coastal inlets.	6		
W6 Moderate to large freshwater lakes and ponds located inland from ocean shorelines but within the coastal zone			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual and historical influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.		3	
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
W2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.	3		
Subtotal Positive Features	**51**	**12**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.		-3	
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.			
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.			
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.		-3	
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.		-3	
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**0**	**-9**	
TOTAL SUM + & - Features	**51**	**3**	**0**
LSU C2 – West Inlet			

LSU C3 – West Isthmus

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features

Feature Type and Code No.	**Coastline Landscape Character Type** Landscape Setting Unit Code No. **C3 West Isthmus**		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Coastlines with combinations of irregular edges, islands, embayments and estuaries.			
L2 Sandy beaches that are either extensive or smaller but stand out visually.			
L3 Unusual or distinctive coastal formations such as caves, blowholes, sea stacks, sand spits, trombolos, peninsula's, isthmuses, river deltas and inlets, etc.		3	
L4 Sand dune formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.			
L5 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock reefs in or just off the beach or foreshore.			
L6 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops in estuaries.			
L7 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops on coastal hills, plateau, or mountain sides/tops.			
L8 Visually distinctive headlands with highly dissected or steep slopes with rocky cliffs.			
L9 Hills, mountain peaks, ridges, volcaniccones, or plateau formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.		3	
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups		3	
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities			
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.			
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Unusual wave characteristics due to blowholes, sea caves and rock channels.			
W2 Large 3rd Order + streams, rivers, and estuaries with permanent flow.			
W3 Moderate to large saltwater or brackish coastal lagoons (or a series of lagoons) and/or seagrass beds.			
W4 Moderate to large and intricate configurations of coastal estuary rivers and streams forming wide alluvial plains, and deltas and distinctive tidal entrances.			
W5 Enclosed coastal inlets.			
W6 Moderate to large freshwater lakes and ponds located inland from ocean shorelines but within the coastal zone			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual and historical influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.		3	
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)		3	
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.	6		
Subtotal Positive Features	6	15	0
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.		3	
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.			
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.			
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.			
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing. **A10** Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.		3	
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.		3	
Subtotal Negative Features	6	9	0
TOTAL SUM + & - Features	0	6	0

LSU C3 – West Isthmus

LSU C4 – West Peninsula

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features

Feature Type and Code No.	**Coastline Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No.		
	C4 Peninsula West		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Coastlines with combinations of irregular edges, islands, embayments and estuaries.	6		
L2 Sandy beaches that are either extensive or smaller but stand out visually.	6		
L3 Unusual or distinctive coastal formations such as caves, blowholes, sea stacks, sand spits, trombolos, peninsula's, isthmuses, river deltas and inlets, etc.	6		
L4 Sand dune formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.			
L5 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock reefs in or just off the beach or foreshore.	6		
L6 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops in estuaries.			
L7 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops on coastal hills, plateau, or mountainsides/tops			
L8 Visually distinctive headlands with highly dissected or steep slopes with rocky cliffs.			
L9 Hills, mountain peaks, ridges, volcanic cones, or plateau formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.	6		
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups		3	
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities		3	
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland and vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.			
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Unusual wave characteristics due to blowholes, sea caves and rock channels.			
W2 Large 3rd Order + streams, rivers, and estuaries with permanent flow.			
W3 Moderate to large salt water or brackish coastal lagoons (or a series of lagoons) and/or seagrass beds.			
W4 Moderate to large and intricate configurations of coastal estuary rivers and streams forming wide alluvial plains, and deltas and distinctive tidal entrances.			
W5 Enclosed coastal inlets.			
W6 Moderate to large freshwater lakes and ponds located inland from ocean shorelines but within the coastal zone			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.		3	
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.	6		
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).		3	
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)		3	
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.		3	
Subtotal Positive Features	**36**	**18**	
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.		3	
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.			
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.			
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.		3	
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.			
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.		3	
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)		3	
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	6	12	0
TOTAL SUM + &	**30**	6	0
LSU C4 – West Peninsula			

LSU C5 – East Peninsula

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features

Feature Type and Code No.	**Coastline Landscape Character Type Landscape Setting Unit Code No. C5 Peninsula East**		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Coastlines with combinations of irregular edges, islands, embayments and estuaries.	6		
L2 Sandy beaches that are either extensive or smaller but stand out visually.	6		
L3 Unusual or distinctive coastal formations such as caves, blowholes, sea stacks, sand spits, trombolos, peninsula's, isthmuses, river deltas and inlets, etc.	6		
L4 Sand dune formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.	6		
L5 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock reefs in or just off the beach or foreshore.	6		
L6 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops in estuaries.			0
L7 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops on coastal hills, plateau, or mountain sides/tops.	6		
L8 Visually distinctive headlands with highly dissected or steep slopes with rocky cliffs.	6		
L9 Hills, mountain peaks, ridges, volcanic cones, or plateau formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.	6		
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities		3	
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.			
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.		3	
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Unusual wave characteristics due to blowholes, sea caves and rock channels.			
W2 Large 3rd Order + streams, rivers, and estuaries with permanent flow.			
W3 Moderate to large saltwater or brackish coastal lagoons (or a series of lagoons) and/or seagrass beds.			
W4 Moderate to large and intricate configurations of coastal estuary rivers and streams forming wide alluvial plains, and deltas and distinctive tidal entrances.			
W5 Enclosed coastalinlets.			
W6 Moderate to large freshwater lakes and ponds located inland from ocean shorelines but within the coastal zone			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual and historical influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.	6		
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.	6		
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).	6		
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.		3	
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.	6		
Subtotal Positive Features	**78**	**9**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.	6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.		3	
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.		3	
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.		3	
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.			
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.		3	
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)		3	
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.		3	
Subtotal Negative Features	**12**	**18**	**0**
TOTAL SUM + & - Features	**66**	**-9**	**0**

LSU C5 – East Peninsula

LSU C6 – East Isthmus			
Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features			
Feature Type and Code No.	**Coastline Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No.		
	C6 East Isthmus		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Coastlines with combinations of irregular edges, islands, embayments and estuaries.		3	
L2 Sandy beaches that are either extensive or smaller but stand out visually.			
L3 Unusual or distinctive coastal formations such as caves, blowholes, sea stacks, sand spits, trombolos, peninsula's, isthmuses, river deltas and inlets, etc.		3	
L4 Sand dune formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.		3	
L5 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock reefs in or just off the beach or foreshore.			
L6 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops in estuaries.			
L7 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops on coastal hills, plateau, or mountain sides/tops.			
L8 Visually distinctive headlands with highly dissected or steep slopes with rocky cliffs.			
L9 Hills, mountain peaks, ridges, volcanic cones, or plateau formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups		3	
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities		3	
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.			
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Unusual wave characteristics due to blowholes, sea caves and rock channels.			
W2 Large 3rd Order + streams, rivers, and estuaries with permanent flow.			
W3 Moderate to large saltwater or brackish coastal lagoons (or a series of lagoons) and/or seagrass beds.			
W4 Moderate to large and intricate configurations of coastal estuary rivers and streams forming wide alluvial plains, and deltas and distinctive tidal entrances.			
W5 Enclosed coastal inlets.			
W6 Moderate to large freshwater lakes and ponds located inland from ocean shorelines but within the coastal zone			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual and historical influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.		3	
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)		3	
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.	6		
Subtotal Positive Features	**6**	**21**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.		3	
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.			
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.			
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.		3	
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.			
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.		3	
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.		3	
Subtotal Negative Features	**6**	**12**	**0**
TOTAL SUM + & - Features	**0**	**9**	**0**
LSU C6 – East Isthmus			

LSU C7 – East Inlet

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features

Feature Type and Code No.	**Coastline Landscape Character Type** **Landscape Setting Unit Code No.** **C7 East Inlet**		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Coastlines with combinations of irregular edges, islands, embayments and estuaries.	6		
L2 Sandy beaches that are either extensive or smaller but stand out visually.	6		
L3 Unusual or distinctive coastal formations such as caves, blowholes, sea stacks, sand spits, trombolos, peninsula's, isthmuses, river deltas and inlets, etc.	6		
L4 Sand dune formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.	6		
L5 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock reefs in or just off the beach or foreshore.			
L6 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops in estuaries.			
L7 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops on coastal hills, plateau, or mountain sides/tops.			
L8 Visually distinctive headlands with highly dissected or steep slopes with rocky cliffs.			
L9 Hills, mountain peaks, ridges, volcanic cones, or plateau formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups	6		
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities	6		
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).	6		
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).		3	
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.	6		
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Unusual wave characteristics due to blowholes, sea caves and rock channels.			
W2 Large 3rd Order + streams, rivers, and estuaries with permanent flow.	6		
W3 Moderate to large saltwater or brackish coastal lagoons (or a series of lagoons) and/or seagrass beds.	6		
W4 Moderate to large and intricate configurations of coastal estuary rivers and streams forming wide alluvial plains, and deltas and distinctive tidal entrances.	6		
W5 Enclosed coastal inlets.		3	
W6 Moderate to large freshwater lakes and ponds located inland from ocean shorelines but within the coastal zone			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas. **C2** Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc..	6		
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.		3	
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).		3	
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.	6		
Subtotal Positive Features	**84**	**15**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.		3	
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.			
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams	6		
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.			
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.			
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)		3	
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**12**	**6**	**0**
TOTAL SUM + & -	**72**	**6**	**0**

LSU C7 – East Inlet

LSU C8 – Peggs Beach/Black River Estuary			
Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features			
Feature Type and Code No.	**Coastline Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No.		
	C8 Peggs Beach/Black River Estuary		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Coastlines with combinations of irregular edges, islands, embayments and estuaries.	6		
L2 Sandy beaches that are either extensive or smaller but stand out visually.	6		
L3 Unusual or distinctive coastal formations such as caves, blowholes, sea stacks, sand spits, trombolos, peninsula's, isthmuses, river deltas and inlets, etc.		3	
L4 Sand dune formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.	6		
L5 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock reefs in or just off the beach or foreshore.			
L6 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops in estuaries.			
L7 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops on coastal hills, plateau, or mountain sides/tops.			
L8 Visually distinctive headlands with highly dissected or steep slopes with rocky cliffs.			
L9 Hills, mountain peaks, ridges, volcanic cones, or plateau formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups		3	
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities	6		
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).	6		
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas). **V5** Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups. **V6** Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.	6		
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Unusual wave characteristics due to blowholes, sea caves and rock channels.			
W2 Large 3rd Order + streams, rivers, and estuaries with permanent flow.	6		
W3 Moderate to large saltwater or brackish coastal lagoons (or a series of lagoons) and/or seagrass beds.			
W4 Moderate to large and intricate configurations of coastal estuary rivers and streams forming wide alluvial plains, and deltas and distinctive tidal entrances.	6		
W5 Enclosed coastal inlets.	6		
W6 Moderate to large freshwater lakes and ponds located inland from ocean shorelines but within the coastal zone			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual and historical influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas. **C2** Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.	6		
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.	6		
Subtotal Positive Features	**72**	6	0
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.		3	
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.			
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.		3	
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams. **A5** Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.			
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.			
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	6	6	0
TOTAL SUM + & - Features	**66**	0	0
LSU C8 – Peggs Beach/Black River Estuary			

LSU C9 – Brickmakers Bay			
Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features			
Feature Type and Code No.	**Coastline Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No.		
	C9 Brickmakers Bay		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Coastlines with combinations of irregular edges, islands, embayments and estuaries.	6		
L2 Sandy beaches that are either extensive or smaller but stand out visually.	6		
L3 Unusual or distinctive coastal formations such as caves, blowholes, sea stacks, sand spits, trombolos, peninsula's, isthmuses, river deltas and inlets, etc.			
L4 Sand dune formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.			
L5 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock reefs in or just off the beach or foreshore.	6		
L6 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops in estuaries.			
L7 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops on coastal hills, plateau, or mountain sides/tops.			
L8 Visually distinctive headlands with highly dissected or steep slopes with rocky cliffs.			
L9 Hills, mountain peaks, ridges, volcanic cones, or plateau formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities		3	
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).		3	
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.	6		
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Unusual wave characteristics due to blowholes, sea caves and rock channels.			
W2 Large 3rd Order + streams, rivers, and estuaries with permanent flow.			
W3 Moderate to large saltwater or brackish coastal lagoons (or a series of lagoons) and/or seagrass beds.			
W4 Moderate to large and intricate configurations of coastal estuary rivers and streams forming wide alluvial plains, and deltas and distinctive tidal entrances.			
W5 Enclosed coastal inlets.			
W6 Moderate to large freshwater lakes and ponds located inland from ocean shorelines but within the coastal zone			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual and historical influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.	6		
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.	6		
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.	6		
Subtotal Positive Features	48	6	0
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence -6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.	6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.	6		
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.	6		
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.		3	
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.	6		
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.		3	
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.		3	
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.	6		
Subtotal Negative Features	30	9	0
TOTAL SUM + & - Features	18	-3	0
LSU C9 – Brickmakers Bay			

LSU C10 – Crayfish Creek

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features

Feature Type and Code No.	**Coastline Landscape Character Type** **Landscape Setting Unit Code No.** **C10 Crayfish Creek**		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Coastlines with combinations of irregular edges, islands, embayments and estuaries.	6		
L2 Sandy beaches that are either extensive or smaller but stand out visually.	6		
L3 Unusual or distinctive coastal formations such as caves, blowholes, sea stacks, sand spits, trombolos, peninsula's, isthmuses, river deltas and inlets, etc.			
L4 Sand dune formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.			
L5 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock reefs in or just off the beach or foreshore.	6		
L6 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops in estuaries.			
L7 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops on coastal hills, plateau or mountain sides/tops, hill, plateau, or mountain sides/tops			
L8 Visually distinctive headlands with highly dissected or steep slopes with rocky cliffs.		3	
L9 Hills, mountain peaks, ridges, volcanic cones, or plateau formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.		3	
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities			
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).	6		
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.			
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.		3	
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Unusual wave characteristics due to blowholes, sea caves and rock channels.			
W2 Large 3rd Order + streams, rivers, and estuaries with permanent flow.		3	
W3 Moderate to large saltwater or brackish coastal lagoons (or a series of lagoons) and/or seagrass beds.			
W4 Moderate to large and intricate configurations of coastal estuary rivers and streams forming wide alluvial plains, deltas, and distinctive tidal entrances.	6		
W5 Enclosed coastal inlets.			
W6 Moderate to large freshwater lakes and ponds located inland from ocean shorelines but within the coastal zone			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.	6		
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc..		3	
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.	6		
Subtotal Positive Features	**48**	**15**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.	6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.	6		
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.		3	
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.			
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.	6		
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.			
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.		3	
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**24**	**6**	**0**
TOTAL SUM + & -	**24**	**9**	**0**

LSU C10 – Crayfish Creek

LSU C11 – Hellyer **Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features**			
Feature Type and Code No.	**Coastline Landscape Character Type** **Landscape Setting Unit Code No.** **C11 Hellyer**		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Coastlines with combinations of irregular edges, islands, embayments and estuaries.	6		
L2 Sandy beaches that are either extensive or smaller but stand out visually.	6		
L3 Unusual or distinctive coastal formations such as caves, blowholes, sea stacks, sand spits, trombolos, peninsula's, isthmuses, river deltas and inlets, etc.		3	
L4 Sand dune formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.		3	
L5 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock reefs in or just off the beach or foreshore.	6		
L6 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops in estuaries.			
L7 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops on coastal hills, plateau, or mountain sides/tops.			
L8 Visually distinctive headlands with highly dissected or steep slopes with rocky cliffs.			
L9 Hills, mountain peaks, ridges, volcanic cones, or plateau formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities		3	
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).		3	
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.			
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Unusual wave characteristics due to blowholes, sea caves and rock channels.			
W2 Large 3rd Order + streams, rivers, and estuaries with permanent flow.	6		
W3 Moderate to large saltwater or brackish coastal lagoons (or a series of lagoons) and/or seagrass beds.			
W4 Moderate to large and intricate configurations of coastal estuary rivers and streams forming wide alluvial plains, and deltas and distinctive tidal entrances.	6		
W5 Enclosed coastal inlets.		3	
W6 Moderate to large freshwater lakes and ponds located inland from ocean shorelines but within the coastal zone			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual and historical influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.	6		
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.		3	
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species	6		
Subtotal Positive Features	**48**	**18**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.	6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.	6		
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.		3	
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.		3	
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.	6		
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.		3	
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.		3	
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**24**	**12**	**0**
TOTAL SUM + & - Features	**24**	**6**	**0**
LSU C11 – Hellyer			

LSU C12 – Rocky Cape West

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Feature

Feature Type and Code No.	**Coastline Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No.		
	C12 Rocky Cape West		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Coastlines with combinations of irregular edges, islands, embayments and estuaries.	6		
L2 Sandy beaches that are either extensive or smaller but stand out visually.	6		
L3 Unusual or distinctive coastal formations such as caves, blowholes, sea stacks, sand spits, trombolos, peninsula's, isthmuses, river deltas and inlets, etc.		3	
L4 Sand dune formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.			
L5 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock reefs in or just off the beach or foreshore.	6		
L6 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops in estuaries.			
L7 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops on coastal hills, plateau, or mountain sides/tops.	6		
L8 Visually distinctive headlands with highly dissected or steep slopes with rocky cliffs.	6		
L9 Hills, mountain peaks, ridges, volcanic cones, or plateau formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.	6		
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities	6		
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).	6		
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).	6		
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.	6		
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.		3	
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Unusual wave characteristics due to blowholes, sea caves and rock channels.			
W2 Large 3rd Order + streams, rivers, and estuaries with permanent flow.	6		
W3 Moderate to large saltwater or brackish coastal lagoons (or a series of lagoons) and/or seagrass beds.			
W4 Moderate to large and intricate configurations of coastal estuary rivers and streams forming wide alluvial plains, and deltas and distinctive tidal entrances.	6		
W5 Enclosed coastal inlets.			
W6 Moderate to large freshwater lakes and ponds located inland from ocean shorelines but within the coastal zone		3	

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual and historical influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.	6		
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.	6		
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).		3	
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.	6		
Subtotal Positive Features	**96**	**12**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.	6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.	6		
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.		3	
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.		3	
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.		3	
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.		3	
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.		3	
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.		3	
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**18**	**18**	**0**
TOTAL SUM + & - Features	**78**	**-6**	**0**

LSU C12 – Rocky Cape West

LSU C13 – Rocky Cape East

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features

Feature Type and Code No.	**Coastline Landscape Character Type** **Landscape Setting Unit Code No.** **C13 Rocky Cape East**		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Coastlines with combinations of irregular edges, islands, embayments and estuaries.	6		
L2 Sandy beaches that are either extensive or smaller but stand out visually.			
L3 Unusual or distinctive coastal formations such as caves, blowholes, sea stacks, sand spits, trombolos, peninsula's, isthmuses, river deltas and inlets, etc.			
L4 Sand dune formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.			
L5 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock reefs in or just off the beach or foreshore.	6		
L6 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops in estuaries.			
L7 Massive or numerous large boulders or rock outcrops on coastal hills, plateau or mountain sides/tops, hill, plateau, or mountain sides/tops	6		
L8 Visually distinctive headlands with highly dissected or steep slopes with rocky cliffs.	6		
L9 Hills, mountain peaks, ridges, volcanic cones, or plateau formations of distinctive form or elevation that become focal points when viewed from coastal viewpoints.	6		
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities			
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).	6		
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.			
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.		3	
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Unusual wave characteristics due to blowholes, sea caves and rock channels.			
W2 Large 3rd Order + streams, rivers, and estuaries with permanent flow.			
W3 Moderate to large saltwater or brackish coastal lagoons (or a series of lagoons) and/or seagrass beds.			
W4 Moderate to large and intricate configurations of coastal estuary rivers and streams forming wide alluvial plains, deltas, and distinctive tidal entrances.			
W5 Enclosed coastal inlets.			
W6 Moderate to large freshwater lakes and ponds located inland from ocean shorelines but within the coastal zone			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.	6		
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc..	6		
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.)		3	
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.	6		
Subtotal Positive Features	**60**	**6**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.		3	
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.			
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.			
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.			
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.			
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**0**	**3**	**0**
TOTAL SUM + & -	**60**	**3**	**0**

LSU C13 – Rocky Cape East

LSU P1 – Scopus Plains			
Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features			
Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No.		
	P1 Scopus Plains		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks and peaks with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.		3	
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.		3	
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.			
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.		3	
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities			
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).		3	
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.			
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.			
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers			
W3 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.		3	

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparce to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas. **C2** Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.). **C5** Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low VisualInfluence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.	6		
Subtotal Positive Features	**12**	**15**	0
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.	6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors. **A3** Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.	6		
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and death trees caused by fluctuating water levels.			
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site. **A7** Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.		3	
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing. **A10** Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests) **A12** Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.		3	
Subtotal Negative Features	**18**	6	0
Total + & - Features	**-6**	9	0
LSU P1 – Scopus Plains			

LSU P2 - Mella West			
Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features			
Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type** **Landscape Setting Unit Code No.** **P2 Mella West**		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks and peaks with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.		3	
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.		3	
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.			
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.	6		
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities			
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.	6		
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.			
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers			
W6 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)			
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.			
Subtotal Positive Features	12	6	0
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.			0
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.			
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.			
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.		3	
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.			
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	0	3	0
Total + & - Features	12	3	0
LSU P2 - Mella West			

LSU P3 - Broadmeadows

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features			
Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No.		
	P3 Broadmeadows		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks and peaks with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.		3	
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrouncing hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.			
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.		3	
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.		3	
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities			
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.	6		
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.			
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers			
W6 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.		3	

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.	6		
Subtotal Positive Features	**18**	**12**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.	6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.	6		
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels		3	
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.		3	
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.	6		
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.		3	
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)		3	
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.	6		
Subtotal Negative Features	**30**	**12**	**0**
Total + & - Features	**-12**	**0**	**0**

LSU P3 - Broadmeadows

LSU P4 – Smithton Basin			
Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features			
Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No. P4 Smithton Basin		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks/hilltops and peaks/hilltops with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.	6		
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.		3	
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.	6		
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.		3	
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities		3	
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).		3	
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.		3	
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.	6		
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers			
W6 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.		3	
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).		3	
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
W2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.	6		
Subtotal Positive Features	**30**	**21**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.	6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.	6		
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.		3	
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.		3	
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.			
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.	6		
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.			
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.		3	
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)		3	
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**24**	**12**	**0**
Total + & - Features	**6**	**9**	**0**
LSU P4 – Smithton Basin			

LSU P5 – Scotchtown Plateau

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features

Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type** **Landscape Setting Unit Code No.** **P5 Scotchtown Plateau**		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks/hilltops and peaks/hilltops with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.	6		
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.			
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.	6		
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.		3	
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups		3	
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities	6		
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).	6		
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.	6		
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.	6		
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers			
W6 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.		3	

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)		3	
W2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.		3	
Subtotal Positive Features	**36**	**15**	0
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.	-6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.	-6		
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.	-6		
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.		-3	
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees causedby fluctuatingwater levels.		-3	
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.	-6		
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance tothe forestcanopyand soils.		-3	
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	-6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)	-6		
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	-36	-9	0
Total + & - Features	0	6	0
LSU P5 – Scotchtown Plateau			

LSU P6 – Briant Hill Plains

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features

Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No. P6 Briant Hill Plains		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks/hilltops and peaks/hilltops with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.		3	
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.		3	
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.	6		
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.		3	
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities		3	
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).	6		
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.		3	
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms			
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.		3	
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers			
W3 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.		3	

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.		3	
Subtotal Positive Features	**18**	**24**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.	-6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.			
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.	-6		
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.		-3	
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.		-3	
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.			
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	-6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**-18**	**-6**	**0**
Total + & - Features	**0**	**18**	**0**
LSU P6 – Briant Hill Plains			

LSU P7 – Lake Mikany

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features

Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No. P7 Lake Mikany		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks/hilltops and peaks/hilltops with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.		3	
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.		3	
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.		3	
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.		3	
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			0
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups		3	
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities			
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).	6		
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.	6		
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.	6		
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers		3	
W3 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.	6		

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc..			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.	6		
Subtotal Positive Features	**36**	**18**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.		3	
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.		3	
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.		3	
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.		3	
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.		3	
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)		3	
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**6**	**18**	**0**
Total + & - Features	**30**	**0**	**0**

LSU P7 – Lake Mikany

LSU P8 – Mengha Plateau

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features

Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No.		
	P8 Mengha Plateau		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks and peaks with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.			
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.		3	
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.	6		
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.	6		
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils	6		
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities			
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.		3	
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.		3	
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers			
W3 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.	6		

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)		3	
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.		3	
Subtotal Positive Features	**24**	**15**	0
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.		3	
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.	6		
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.		3	
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.		3	
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.			
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.		3	
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.		3	
Subtotal Negative Features	12	15	0
Total + & - Features	**12**	0	0

LSU P8 – Mengha Plateau

LSU P9 – Forest Plateau			
Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features			
Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No. P9 Forest Plateau		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks and peaks with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.		3	
Subtotal Positive Features		3	
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.			
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.	6		
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils	6		
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities			
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.		3	
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.	6		
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers			
W3 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.	6		

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stonewalls, fences, gates, etc.).		3	
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)		3	
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.		3	
Subtotal Positive Features	**24**	**18**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.	-6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.		-3	
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.	-6		
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.			
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	-6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.		-3	
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)		-3	
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**-18**	**-9**	**0**
Total + & - Features	**-3**	**12**	**0**
LSU P9 – Forest Plateau			

LSU P10 – Wiltshire Plain

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features

Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type** **Landscape Setting Unit Code No.** **P10 Wiltshire Plain**		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks/hilltops and peaks/hilltops with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.			
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.			
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.			
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.			
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils		3	
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities			
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).		3	
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.		3	
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms			
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.			
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers			
W3 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc..			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).		3	
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)		3	
W2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.		3	
Subtotal Positive Features	0	18	0
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.	-6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.			
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.		-3	
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.			
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.			
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	-6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.		-3	
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)		-3	
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	-12	-9	0
Total + & - Features	-12	-9	0

LSU P10 – Wiltshire Plain

LSU P11 – Lower Black River

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features

Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No.		
	P11 Lower Black River		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks and peaks with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.		3	
L2 **Stream and river** valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.	6		
L3 **Visually** distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.			
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visuallycontrastingand distinctive landform.		3	
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils		3	
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low VisualInfluence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities			
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderateareas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.	6		
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual inform, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low VisualInfluence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.	6		
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers			
W3 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.		3	

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.		3	
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)		3	
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.		3	
Subtotal Positive Features	**18**	**21**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.	6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.	6		
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.			
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.		3	
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.		3	
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**18**	**6**	**0**
Total + & - Features	**0**	**15**	**0**

LSU P11 – Lower Black River

LSU P12 – Ferry Bridge Plateau			
Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features			
Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No.		
	P12 Ferry Bridge Plateau		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks and peaks with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.		3	
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.		3	
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.		3	
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.		3	
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities			
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).		3	
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.	6		
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.	6		
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers		3	
W3 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.	6		

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)		3	
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.		3	
Subtotal Positive Features	**18**	**24**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy	6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors		3	
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.	6		
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance tothe forestcanopyand soils.		3	
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)		3	
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**18**	**9**	**0**
Total + & - Features	**0**	**15**	**0**
LSU P12 – Ferry Bridge Plateau			

LSU P13 – Dip River Hills

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features

Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No.		
	P13 Dip River Hills		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks/hilltops and peaks/hilltops with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.		3	
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.		3	
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.		3	
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.	6		
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities			
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).		3	
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.		3	
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.	6		
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers		3	
W3 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.		3	
Subtotal Positive Features	**18**	**21**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.		3	
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.			
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.			
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.	6		
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.		3	
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.		3	
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**6**	**6**	**0**
Total + & - Features	**12**	**12**	**0**

LSU P13 – Dip River Hills

LSU P14 – Corner Road Plateau

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features

Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No.		
	P14 Corner Road Plateau		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks and peaks with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.		3	
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.		3	
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.		3	
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.		3	
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened **Vege**tation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities			
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).		3	
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.	6		
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.	6		
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers		3	
W3 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).		3	
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)		3	
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.		3	
Subtotal Positive Features	**12**	**27**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.	6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors			
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.			
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.	6		
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.		3	
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**12**	**3**	**0**
Total + & - Features	**0**	**24**	**0**

LSU P14 – Corner Road Plateau

LSU P1S – Medwin Hills			
Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features			
Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type** **Landscape Setting Unit Code No.** **P15 Medwin Hills**		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks and peaks with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.		3	
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.		3	
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.		3	
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform. **L5** Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs. **L6** Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils		3	
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups **V2** Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities			
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).		3	
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.	6		
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow. **W2** Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers		3	
W3 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.		3	

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparce to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).		3	
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)		3	
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.		3	
Subtotal Positive Features	6	30	0
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.	6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors. **A3** Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.	6		
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.		3	
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.		3	
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.	6		
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit. **A9** Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.	6		
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)		3	
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	24	9	0
Total + & - Features	-18	21	0
LSU P1S – Medwin Hills			

LSU P16 – Crayfish Plateau

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features

Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No.		
	P16 Crayfish Plateau		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks/hilltops and peaks/hilltops with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.		3	
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.		3	
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.			
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.		3	
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities			
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).		3	
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.			
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.			
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers			
W3 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.		3	

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
W2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.		3	
Subtotal Positive Features	**6**	**15**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.	-6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.	-6		
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.		-3	
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.		-3	
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.		-3	
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.			
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	-6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**-18**	**-9**	**0**
Total + & - Features	**-12**	**6**	**0**

LSU P16 – Crayfish Plateau

LSU P17 – Crayfish Forest **Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features**			
Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type** **Landscape Setting Unit Code No.** **P17 Crayfish Forest**		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks and peaks with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.		3	
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.	6		
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.			
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.		3	
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities **V3** Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).		3	
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).	6		
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups. **V6** Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.	6		
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers			
W3 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fishtraps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species		3	
Subtotal Positive Features	**24**	**12**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.		3	
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.	-6		
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.			
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.			
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.		-3	
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**-6**	**-6**	**0**
Total + & - Features	**18**	**6**	**0**
LSU P17 – Crayfish Forest			

LSU P18 – Blackfish Plateau **Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features**			
Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No. **P18 Blackfish Plateau**		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks and peaks with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.		3	
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.	6		
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.		3	
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.		3	
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities			
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).	6		
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.	6		
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.		3	
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers		3	
W3 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, midcens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).		3	
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.		3	
Subtotal Positive Features	**24**	**21**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.	6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.			
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.		3	
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels			
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.	6		
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**18**	**3**	**0**
Total + & - Features	**6**	**18**	**0**
LSU P18 – Blackfish Plateau			

LSU P19 – Myhill Rise **Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features**			
Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No. **P19 Myhill Rise**		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks/hilltops and peaks/hilltops with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.		3	
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.	6		
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.		3	
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.		3	
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities			
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).	6		
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).	6		
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.	6		
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.	6		
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers		3	
W3 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.		3	

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc..		3	
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.	6		
Subtotal Positive Features	**42**	**18**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.		3	
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.			
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.		3	
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels. **A6** Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.		3	
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.		3	
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.		3	
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**0**	**15**	**0**
Total + & - Features	**42**	**3**	**0**
LSU P19 – Myhill Rise			

LSU P20 – Detention Hills

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features

Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No.		
	P20 Detention Hills		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks and peaks with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.		3	
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.		3	
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.			
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.			
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils			
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups			
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities		3	
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).	6		
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.	6		
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.	6		
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers			
W3 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.			

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.		3	
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).		3	
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.		3	
Subtotal Positive Features	**24**	**18**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.	-6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.	-6		
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.		-3	
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.		-3	
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.		-3	
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	-6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**-18**	**-9**	**0**
Total + & - Features	**6**	**9**	**0**

LSU P20 – Detention Hills

LSU P21 – Shakespeare Hills			
Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features			
Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type** **Landscape Setting Unit Code No. P21 Shakespear Hills**		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks and peaks with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.	6		
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.	6		
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.	6		
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.	6		
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils		3	
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups		3	
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities			
V3 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).	6		
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).		3	
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.	6		
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.	6		
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers		3	
W3 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.		3	

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal history through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginal built forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc.			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influence on the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.).			
C5 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.			
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, quolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.		3	
Subtotal Positive Features	**48**	**18**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.		3	
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.		3	
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.		3	
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation logging which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.			
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occurring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)			
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**6**	**9**	**0**
Total + & - Features	**42**	**9**	**0**
LSU P21 – Shakespeare Hills			

LSU P22 – Montumana Lakes

Assessment of Highly Scenic Natural and Cultural Features			
Feature Type and Code No.	**Plateau and Plains Landscape Character Type**		
	Landscape Setting Unit Code No.		
	P22 Montumana Lakes		
Landforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
L1 Isolated peaks/hilltops and peaks/hilltops with distinctive form and colour that become focal features in the landscape.	6		
L2 Stream and river valleys and coastal plains well defined by surrounding hills and plateau, providing a strong sense of spatial definition and enclosure.	6		
L3 Visually distinctive steep plateau escarpments occurring between the upper plateau and the adjacent valley or plain.		3	
L4 Highly dissected plateau landforms with V-shaped gullies, gorges and valleys cut into visually distinctive plateau that are elevated above the surrounding terrain creating a visually contrasting and distinctive landform.		3	
L5 Moderate to large rock outcrops, boulders, or rock cliffs.			
L6 Visually distinctive red and chocolate agricultural brown soils		3	
Vegetation	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
V1 Areas of Rare or Threatened Vegetation Community Groups		3	
V2 Areas with visually distinctive combinations of Saltmarsh and Wetland Communities, Mangrove and/or Scrub, Heathland and Coastal Complexes and adjacent Seagrass Communities **V3** Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Moorland, Sedgeland, Rushland or Native Grassland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).			
V4 Strongly defined patterns and combinations of Dry Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups that stand out visually over small to moderate areas (not repeated over extensive areas).		3	
V5 Visually distinctive areas of Rainforest and Related Scrub or Wet Eucalypt Forest and Woodland vegetation community groups.		3	
V6 Wind-shaped, gnarled, or dwarfed specimen stands of vegetation that are unusual in form, colour or texture.			
Waterforms	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
W1 Moderate to Large 2nd or 3rd Order + streams and rivers with permanent flow.	6		
W2 Rapids and waterfalls within streams or rivers		3	
W3 Moderate to large freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or farm dams.	6		

Cultural Heritage Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
C1 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginalhistory through significant landform, waterform or vegetation features that are strongly associated with Aboriginal Dreamtime stories, legends, or mythology and/or historic Aboriginal Songlines, meeting places, hunting/gathering and settlement areas.			
C2 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of Indigenous cultural heritage features reflecting local Aboriginalbuilt forms, structures. rock art, middens, scar trees, fish traps, etc..			
C3 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of landform, waterform or vegetation features and places that are strongly associated with European thematic environmental history, including: European First Contact with Aboriginal Clans; Effects of Europeans on Aboriginal Life; Explorers by Sea; Sealing, Whaling and Bark Stripping; Explorers by Land; Early Pastoralism and Settlement through Selection; Industry and Economic Development; Transport and communications; Government and Community Institutions; Commercial Enterprise, Tourism and Conservation of Natural Resources. This includes the curtilage of heritage and historic sites - the area of ground that is physically and visually connected with the functioning and inhabitation of the heritage site or structures; the places within the zone of influence of the site and which exert strong visual influenceon the site's essential landscape setting, sense of place and historical relationships to the relevant thematic environmental themes.			
C4 Very prominent and extensive visual influence of cultural heritage features reflecting local to national European (non-Indigenous) history through built forms and structures (e.g., buildings, bridges, boats in marinas, piers, wharves and boat sheds, stone walls, fences, gates, etc.). **C5** Very prominent and extensive visual influence of contemporary cultural features and built forms of high scenic value to the community.		3	
Native Wildlife Features (Visual Only)	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
F1 Areas with a high and consistent (year around or seasonally) visual presence of native fauna (e.g., kangaroos, cuolls, sea-eagles, hawks, and other raptor and waterfowl, reptiles and amphibians, whales, dolphins, seals, sea turtles, shark, etc.)	6		
F2 Areas with sightings of rare, threatened, and endangered native wildlife species.	6		
Subtotal Positive Features	**36**	**24**	**0**
Scenically Detracting Landscape Alterations	**Extensive Occurrence or High Visual Influence (-6)**	**Dispersed Occurrence or Moderate Visual Influence (-3)**	**Sparse to No Occurrence or Low Visual Influence (0)**
A1 Exposed sealed or unsealed roads and railway lines not covered by a forest canopy.	6		
A2 High voltage powerline corridors or major pipeline corridors.	6		
A3 Exposed or eroding earthworks, cuts and fills, quarries, or mine sites.			
A4 Dredging or artificial channels on or adjacent to rivers and streams.			
A5 Dams or reservoirs with exposed concrete dam walls or earth banks and dead trees caused by fluctuating water levels.	6		
A6 Buildings, towers or other structures that are visually apparent beyond their immediate site.			
A7 Areas of recent forest or plantation loggng which creates a visible disturbance to the forest canopy and soils.			
A8 Agricultural clearings or croplands occuring within or adjacent to the Landscape Setting Unit.	6		
A9 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by intensive or a long history of livestock grazing.			
A10 Areas of native vegetation visibly affected by repeated occurrences of fire.			
A11 Exotic vegetation types that visually contrast with native vegetation (e.g., pine forests)		3	
A12 Other landscape alterations that significantly detract from the scenic quality of the landscape.			
Subtotal Negative Features	**24**	**3**	**0**
Total + & - Features	**12**	**21**	**0**

LSU P22 – Montumana Lakes