

11.2 DRAFT KENTISH LPS AMENDMENT 1-2026 - 83 RICHARDS FARM ROAD, STAVERTON

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Note: The Report Author does not have a pecuniary interest in the subject matter

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ATTACHMENTS:

1. Kentish LPS Draft Amendment 1-2026 Certification Document [11.2.1 - 1 page]
2. Email - Environmental Assessment by Finn Environmental - 83 Richards Farm Rd, Staverton [11.2.2 - 2 pages]
3. 83 Richards Farm Rd Planning Report V 1 A FINAL 27.4.26 [11.2.3 - 50 pages]

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is for the Planning Authority to consider an application by the landowner, for an amendment to the Kentish Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) pursuant to Section 37 of the *Land Use Planning & Approvals Act 1993* (LUPAA).

The proposed amendment seeks to delete the Priority Vegetation Area (PVA) overlay map over the land at 83 Richards Farm Road, Staverton (Folio of the Register 121347/2).

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The applicant and owner of the land made a representation to the public exhibition of the Draft Kentish LPS, undertaken in May 2023, submitting that the assumed natural values that underpinned the PVA overlay map were not actually present on the land and that the PVA overlay map should be deleted over the property.

The Tasmanian Planning Commission (TPC) considered the representation in the April 2024 hearings on the Draft Kentish LPS and determined that without an assessment of the natural values on the site by a suitably qualified person, that the mapping methodology for the PVA overlay would prevail and was to be retained over the subject site. The TPC noted that if an assessment by a suitably qualified person demonstrated that the natural values assumed through reliance on TasVeg 3.0 data (a statutory requirement for LPS's under the Tasmanian Planning Scheme (TPS)) were not, in fact, present, a future application for a LPS amendment to delete the PVA overlay map could be made.

The applicant and landowner has since commissioned the Environmental Assessment by Finn Environmental, which confirms that the values mapped in underlying PVA overlay data are not actually present in the native vegetation on the site and some adjoining land, and that there are no conservation values in accordance with the criteria outlined in the State Planning Provisions (SPPs) that warrant inclusion of the PVA overlay on the subject property. The Finn Environmental assessment report is attached at Attachment 2.

An aerial photo showing the location of the site and surrounding land, with the PVA overlay map and watercourses, is shown in Figure 1.

The site sits within a mosaic of agricultural and rural activities, with pockets of remnant native vegetation, plantation and native forestry activities and native forest in reserves. The PVA overlay mapping is inconsistent in the area, with the overlay map over forested areas apparently truncated along boundary

lines. This is due to the TPS requirement to exclude the PVA overlay map over the Agriculture Zone. The locality has a combination of Agriculture and Rural zoned land, with the subject site and adjoining land zoned Rural Zone and as such, the PVA overlay map applies. The zoning of land in the locality is shown below in Figure 2.

A more detailed view of the subject site and PVA overlay map is shown below in Figure 3 and an aerial photo of the site is provided in Photo 1.

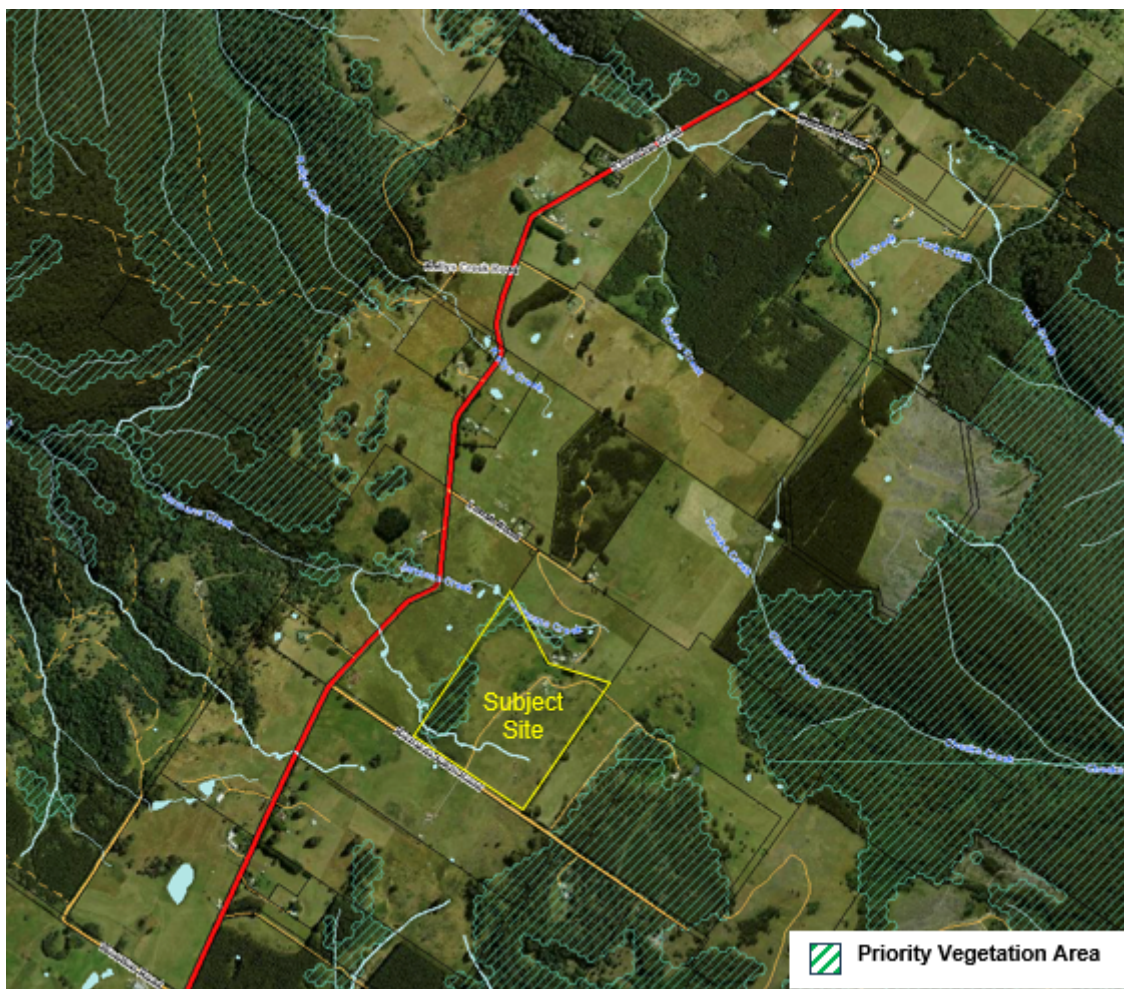


Figure 1: Aerial photo of the subject site outlined in yellow, showing the Priority Vegetation Area overlay mapping and watercourses over the site and surrounding land. (Source: www.thelist.tas.gov.au)



Photo 1: Aerial view of 83 Richards Farm Rd c.2020, showing approximate boundary (Source: www.realestate.com – Harcourts)

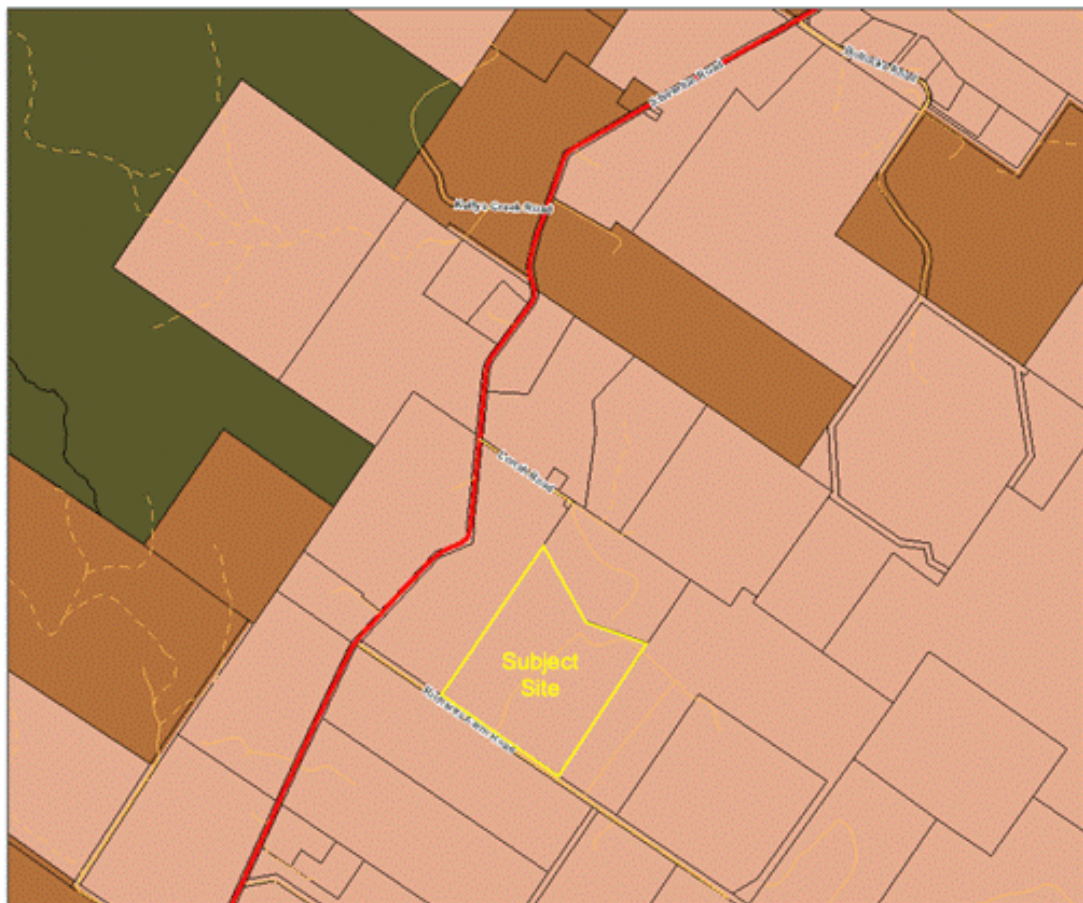


Figure 2: Zoning of the subject site and surrounding land. (Source: www.thelist.tas.gov.au)

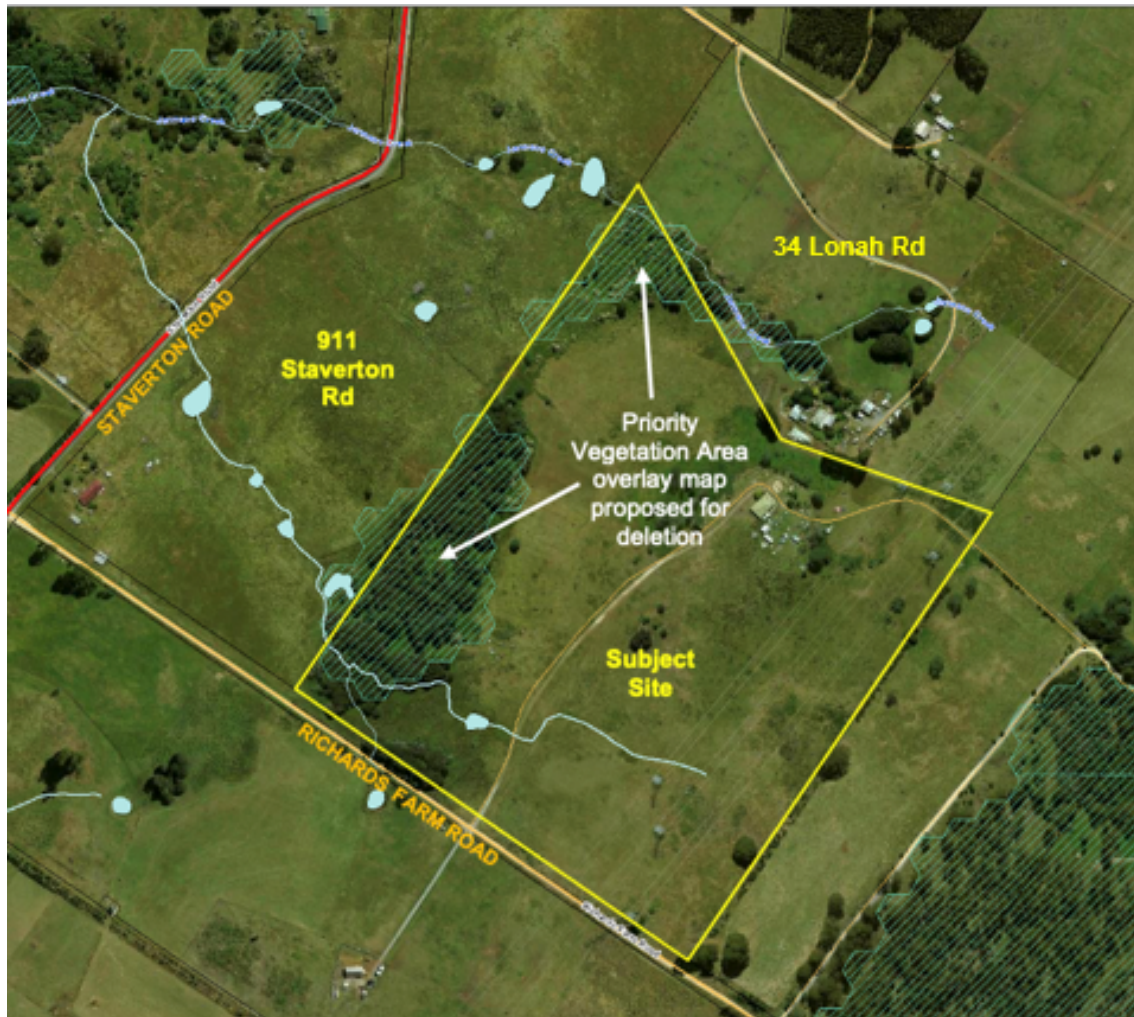


Figure 3: Aerial photo of the subject site outlined in yellow, showing the Priority Vegetation Area overlay mapping and watercourses over the site and adjoining land. (Source: www.thelist.tas.gov.au)

3. PROPOSAL

The amendment application seeks to delete the PVA overlay map from the property at 83 Richards Farm Road, Staverton (Folio of the Register 121347/2).

4. RELATIONSHIP WITH STRATEGIC PLANNING AND POLICY

The *Kentish Council Strategic Plan 2014 - 2024* (the operational Strategic Plan under Section 66 of the Local Government Act, as at the date of this report) provides the following objectives and strategies that are relevant to the draft LPS amendment:

- Objective 3.5 Natural Resource Management – To integrate NRM principles into Council’s operational environment.
- Strategy 3.5.1 Utilise the Cradle Coast NRM Strategy to identify and develop projects of greatest priority for this municipality.
- Objective 4.1 To effectively manage land use planning and building issues.
- Strategy 4.1.1 To administer and update the planning scheme to manage development and land use.
- Strategy 4.1.4 Maintain and protect important elements of natural, cultural and built heritage throughout Kentish.

The Strategic Plan is supplemented by the *Kentish Council Term Plan 2025-2026*, which is a non-statutory initiative of the Kentish Council.

Discussion in relation to the local objectives and strategies expressed in the Kentish Council Strategic Plan 2014 - 2024 and the Kentish Council Term Plan 2025-2026 is included in the officer's comments below.

5. LEGAL AND RISK IMPLICATIONS

Kentish Council, as a planning authority, is obliged to assess applications for LPS amendments under the provisions of the LUPAA.

6. FINANCIAL IMPLICATION

Resources will be required to progress the draft amendment through the statutory notification and reporting process, should the Planning Authority agree to prepare the draft amendment. The applicant has paid the required Council planning scheme amendment application assessment fee.

7. PUBLIC/CUSTOMER IMPLICATIONS

Refer to comments under Consultation.

8. SOCIAL/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

The social and environmental implications of the proposal are discussed below under the corresponding objectives of the LUPAA.

9. CONSULTATION

In considering the application request, the owner of the adjoining land at 911 Staverton Rd was contacted, due to the mapped area of PVA over the vegetation clump that is primarily on the subject site, extending into that property for a distance of approximately 40 metres. The purpose of the consultation was to determine the landowner's views on potentially including the small area of PVA overlay map that crossed the boundary with 83 Richards Farm Road in the draft amendment and deleting the area of PVA overlay map over 911 Staverton Road. Subsequent discussion with the owner of 911 Staverton Road (7 May 2026) indicated that they did not object to their property being included in the draft amendment to remove the PVA overlay map. The rationale for this consultation and subsequent recommendation to modify the draft amendment is discussed below in the officer's comments.

If the planning authority agrees to prepare the draft amendment, the draft amendment will be placed on public exhibition for a period of 28 days. The planning authority will consider any representations made in a further report, which will then be forwarded to the Tasmanian Planning Commission (TPC).

The Planning Authority is required to refer all applications for LPS amendments to TasWater, should it agree to prepare the draft amendment. It is noted that the site is in an area that is not serviced by TasWater.

10. OPTIONS FOR COUNCIL TO CONSIDER

The planning authority may:

- a) agree to prepare the draft amendment as submitted in the application;
- b) modify the draft amendment as recommended; or
- c) refuse to prepare the amendment, in which case the application does not progress.

11. OFFICER'S COMMENTS

The following provides the statutory assessment under the relevant provisions of the LUPAA.

STATUTORY ASSESSMENT OF THE AMENDMENT

Before deciding on whether to agree to prepare the draft amendment, Section 38 of the LUPAA requires Council to consider whether the draft amendment satisfies the LPS Criteria in Section 34 of the LUPAA:

34.LPS Criteria

- (2) The LPS criteria to be met by a relevant planning instrument are that the instrument:
- a) contains all the provisions that the SPPs specify must be contained in an LPS; and
 - b) is in accordance with section 32; and
 - c) furthers the objectives set out in Schedule 1; and
 - d) is consistent with each State policy; and
 - da) satisfies the relevant criteria in relation to the TPPs; and
 - e) as far as practicable, is consistent with the regional land use strategy, if any, for the regional area in which is situated the land to which the relevant planning instrument relates; and
 - f) has regard to the strategic plan, prepared under section 66 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, that applies in relation to the land to which the relevant planning instrument relates; and
 - g) as far as practicable, is consistent with and coordinated with any LPSs that apply to municipal areas that are adjacent to the municipal area to which the relevant planning instrument relates; and
 - h) has regard to the safety requirements set out in the standards prescribed under the *Gas Safety Act 2019*.

An assessment against the LPS Criteria of the LUPAA is set out below:

34 (2) (a) – contains all the provisions that the SPPs specify must be contained in an LPS;

In regard to the inclusion of the PVA overlay in the Kentish LPS, the SPPs specify at section LP1.7 Code Overlay Maps – section LP1.7.5 Natural Assets Code:

- (b) *Each LPS must contain an overlay map showing priority vegetation areas, produced in accordance with sub-clauses LP1.7.5(c) and (d), for the application of the Natural Assets Code.*
- (c) *The priority vegetation area must:*
 - (i) *include threatened native vegetation communities as identified on TASVEG Version 3 mapping, as published on the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment's website and available on the Land Information System Tasmania;*
 - (ii) *be derived from threatened flora data from the Natural Values Atlas, as published on the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment's website and available on the Land Information System Tasmania; and*
 - (iii) *be derived from threatened fauna data from the Natural Values Atlas, as published on the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment's website for the identification of significant habitat for threatened fauna species; and*
- (d) *the **planning authority** may modify the priority vegetation area derived under clause LP1.7.5(c) based on field verification, analysis or mapping undertaken by, the **planning authority** or a **suitably qualified person** on behalf of the **planning authority**, at a local or regional level, which:*
 - (i) *addresses any anomalies or inaccuracies in the mapping and data in sub-clause LP1.7.5(c);*
 - (ii) *provides more recent or detailed local assessment of the mapping and data in sub-clause LP1.7.5(c); or*
 - (iii) *identifies **native vegetation** of local importance, including habitat for native fauna of local importance.*

The PVA mapping for the Kentish LPS was the result of a methodology titled the 'Regional Ecosystem Model' (REM), authored by Natural Resource Planning. The REM formed the basis of a consistent

approach to the mapping across the State for each of the LPS's (except for Clarence LGA) and was regarded as fundamentally in compliance with the requirements of LP1.7.5 (b) and (c).

The Section 8A Guideline issued by the TPC states regarding the PVA overlay, that...

The priority vegetation area overlay is intended for native vegetation that:

- *forms an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community as prescribed under Schedule 3A of the Nature Conservation Act 2002;*
- *is a threatened flora species;*
- *forms a significant habitat for a threatened fauna species; or*
- *has been identified as native vegetation of local importance.*

As was known at the time of preparing LPS's around the State, TasVeg 3.0 contained a high degree of variance in the reliability of the accuracy of the data, ranging from 10% to 90% reliability. Hence, clause LP1.7.5(d) allows for modification of the PVA overlay map on demonstration of inaccuracies and/or a more detailed localised assessment of native vegetation.

The vegetation on the site was mapped under TasVeg 3.0 as *Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest, which is listed as a threatened native vegetation community and the PVA overlay in the northern corner of the site is mapped as Spotted-tailed Quoll habitat.

The assessment undertaken by Finn Environmental notes that the mapped PVA does not match the on-ground extent of native vegetation. The field survey undertaken by Finn Environmental identified that the mapped PVA to the northern corner of the land is mostly cleared and under pasture (including the mapped area on 911 Staverton Rd), with a small stand, or individual remnant, blackwood trees that do not constitute a threatened vegetation community or species. In addition, the field survey concluded that there is no significant habitat for threatened fauna species within the northern PVA mapped area.

The field survey identified the remnant clump of vegetation to the western side of the site (including the area that extends across the boundary into 911 Staverton Rd) being more accurately described as *Acacia melanoxylon* on rises (NAR categorisation under TasVeg 4.0). The clump also contains vegetation of silver wattle, blanket bush, cheesewood, woolly tea-tree, sedges, rushes and tree ferns with the southern extent of the clump being classified as *Leptospermum* forest (NLE – TasVEg 4.0).

The Finn Environmental report concludes that none of the vegetation types present contain the values initially mapped in TasVeg 3.0 or described in LP1.7.5(c) and that the native vegetation on the site does not have conservation significance.

The application therefore demonstrates compliance with LP1.7.5(d)(i) and (ii) in that the field survey and assessment by Finn Environmental is a more recent, detailed and qualified assessment which identifies inaccuracy in the TasVeg 3.0 data that underpins the PVA overlay map. The updated qualified assessment was undertaken in response to the initial TPC advice, and subsequent planning authority advice, that a qualified field assessment would be required for the planning authority to prepare the amendment.

The draft amendment complies with the SPP requirements for provisions that must be included in an LPS.

34 (2) (b) – is in accordance with section 32;

A draft amendment is required to be in accordance with section 32 of LUPAA, which articulates the prescribed and allowable content of LPS's, particularly the requirements for application of the SPP's and the circumstances where a LPS may override the SPP provisions.

32. Contents of LPSs:

(2) *An LPS –*

- (a) must specify the municipal area to which its provisions apply; and*
- (b) must contain a provision that the SPPs require to be included in an LPS; and*
- (c) must contain a map, an overlay, a list, or another provision, that provides for the spatial application of the SPPs to land, if required to do so by the SPPs; and*

- (d) may, subject to this Act, contain any provision in relation to the municipal area that may, under section 11 or 12, be included in the Tasmanian Planning Scheme; and
 - (e) may contain a map, an overlay, a list, or another provision, that provides for the spatial application of the SPPs to particular land; and
 - (f) must not contain a provision that is inconsistent with a provision of section 11 or 12 ; and
 - (g) may designate land as being reserved for public purposes; and
 - (h) may, if permitted to do so by the SPPs, provide for the detail of the SPPs in respect of, or the application of the SPPs to, a particular place or matter; and
 - (i) may, if permitted to do so by the SPPs, override a provision of the SPPs; and
 - (j) may, if permitted to do so by the SPPs, modify, in relation to a part of the municipal area, the application of a provision of the SPPs; and
 - (k) may, subject to this Act, include any other provision that –
 - (i) is not a provision of the SPPs or inconsistent with a provision of the SPPs; and
 - (ii) is permitted by the SPPs to be included in an LPS; and
 - (l) must not contain a provision that the SPPs specify must not be contained in an LPS.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2) but subject to subsection (4), an LPS may, if permitted to do so by the SPPs, include –
- (a) a particular purpose zone, being a group of provisions consisting of –
 - (i) a zone that is particular to an area of land; and
 - (ii) the provisions that are to apply in relation to that zone; or
 - (b) a specific area plan, being a plan consisting of –
 - (i) a map or overlay that delineates a particular area of land; and
 - (ii) the provisions that are to apply to that land in addition to, in modification of, or in substitution for, a provision, or provisions, of the SPPs; or
 - (c) a site-specific qualification, being a provision, or provisions, in relation to a particular area of land, that modify, are in substitution for, or are in addition to, a provision, or provisions, of the SPPs.
- (4) An LPS may only include a provision referred to in subsection (3) in relation to an area of land if –
- (a) a use or development to which the provision relates is of significant social, economic or environmental benefit to the State, a region or a municipal area; or
 - (b) the area of land has particular environmental, economic, social or spatial qualities that require provisions, that are unique to the area of land, to apply to the land in substitution for, or in addition to, or modification of, the provisions of the SPPs.
- (5) An LPS must be in accordance with the structure, if any, that is indicated, or specified, in the SPPs to be the structure to which an LPS is to conform.
- (6) A provision of an LPS must be in the form, if any, that the SPPs indicate a provision of an LPS is to take.
- (7) A provision of an LPS in relation to a municipal area is not to be taken to have failed to comply with this section, or to be inconsistent with a provision of the SPPs, by reason only that it is inconsistent with a provision of the SPPs that has not come into effect in relation to the municipal area.

The draft amendment does not affect the application of the PVA overlay to land generally within the municipality, as required by the SPPs. The draft amendment relates only to a specific area of land, where more detailed assessment has been undertaken to determine the suitability of the application of the PVA overlay, in consideration of the data required to be analysed under section LP1.7.5 for the application of the Natural Assets Code (discussed above).

The draft amendment does not propose inclusion of additional provisions in the LPS.

Deletion of the PVA overlay over a localised area of land does not affect the structure or form of the PVA overlay or the Natural Assets Code generally. The deletion of the PVA overlay over the specific area of land results in the non-application of section C7.6.2 *Clearance within a priority vegetation area* to the native vegetation within the area specific to the draft amendment, noting that the Code provisions relating to the protection of waterways and riparian areas still apply, due to the presence of watercourses on the land.

The draft amendment complies with the relevant parts of section 32 of the LUPAA.

34 (2) (c) – furthers the objectives set out in Schedule 1;

PART 1 - Objectives of the Resource Management and Planning System of Tasmania

(a) to promote the sustainable development of natural and physical resources and the maintenance of ecological processes and genetic diversity;

The Finn Environmental report concludes that the vegetation on the site does not qualify as 'priority vegetation', as defined in the TPS and is not a vegetation community or habitat of conservation significance. The deletion of the PVA overlay will not necessarily result in the removal of the vegetation and the waterway and riparian area protections remain in place, which account for the interaction of native vegetation, riparian habitat and water quality.

The draft amendment complies with this objective.

(b) to provide for the fair, orderly and sustainable use and development of air, land and water;

In the context of the Natural Assets Code, the purpose of the PVA overlay map is to identify the defined vegetation values and habitat of significance and then is the mechanism to apply standardised protections for those values. The intent of the TPS is to apply a consistent approach to the regulatory controls, which furthers the objective for fair, orderly and sustainable use and development.

Where the mapping is proven to be inaccurate regarding the underlying natural values, the application of the PVA overlay and the associated TPS provisions result in regulatory controls that are overly onerous in the circumstances, which is neither orderly, nor fair. With the deletion of the PVA overlay map over vegetation that does not meet the definition of priority vegetation, the LPS is effectively adjusted to more closely align with the original intent of the TPS operation.

In assessing the application for deletion of the PVA overlay over the property at 83 Richards Farm Rd, the subsequent effects on the balance of the mapped overlay area also need to be considered to determine whether the proposed amendment creates a result that is orderly, or whether perverse outcomes occur.

In this instance, there are two areas of PVA overlay that cross over the boundary into 911 Staverton Rd to the west. The southernmost component reflects the remnant vegetation clump that crosses the boundary slightly onto 911 Staverton Rd. The northernmost component also crosses the boundary slightly into 911 Staverton Rd, however there is no native vegetation with the mapped area being cleared pasture. The northernmost component also crosses the boundary northwards into 34 Lonah Rd, where the PVA overlay primarily follows the vegetation along the watercourse of Jarmans Creek.

Further advice was sought from Finn Environmental regarding the overlap of the PVA with the adjoining properties and whether the site survey and categorisation would also be reasonably applied to the adjoining properties (Refer attached email exchange). Finn Environmental advised that the southern vegetation clump is the same category as the vegetation community on 911 Staverton Rd and the northern mapped area on both 911 Staverton Rd and the subject site do not constitute priority vegetation. Regarding the 34 Lonah Rd property to the north, site observations were not taken, however it was noted by Mr Howe that the PVA overlay map generally follows the watercourse with unassessed vegetation in the riparian zone.

When considering the effect of deleting of the PVA overlay on the subject site and given the confirmation that vegetation community type is contiguous, in regard to the small areas of PVA overlay remaining on 911 Staverton Rd, shown below in Figure 4, it is appropriate to incorporate those parts into the draft amendment through a modification, to avoid illogical overlay mapping outcomes and provide for orderly planning controls. Given the uncertain status of the area of PVA overlay on 34 Lonah Rd, it is considered appropriate to retain the portion of the PVA overlay on that property.

Pursuant to section 40D of the LUPAA, the planning authority must prepare and certify the draft amendment if it agrees to prepare the draft amendment in response to the request made by the applicant. In certifying the draft amendment, the planning authority must be satisfied that it meets the LPS criteria and if not satisfied, the planning authority may modify the draft amendment so that it meets the LPS criteria.

Regarding this draft amendment, it is considered that the draft amendment does not satisfy objective (b) in regard to fair and orderly planning, unless the extent of the PVA overlay map on 911 Staverton Rd is included in the draft amendment and is also deleted.

This report contains a recommendation to this effect.



Figure 4: Aerial photo of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay mapping, showing the portion located on 911 Staverton Rd, outlined in orange. (Source: www.thelist.tas.gov.au)

There is precedent in LPS's around the State, whereby with the submission of qualified environmental site assessments that demonstrate inaccurate mapping data, the TPC has considered it appropriate to delete the PVA overlay map before determining LPS decisions.

Subject to the recommended modification to include the deletion of the PVA overlay on 911 Staverton Rd, the draft amendment complies with this objective.

(c) to encourage public involvement in resource management and planning;

The application for the draft amendment by the landowner is the result of the prior process to bring in the Tasmanian Planning Scheme in the Kentish LPS, which was subject to a lengthy process that included public submissions and participation in the hearings of the TPC.

If Council agree to prepare the draft amendment, it will be publicly exhibited and the public will have opportunity to make representation, before a decision is made by the TPC. The draft amendment complies with this objective.
(d) to facilitate economic development in accordance with the objectives set out in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c);
Not applicable – the matter is a site-specific issue relating to mapping of ecological values.
(e) to promote the sharing of responsibility for resource management and planning between the different spheres of Government, the community and industry in the State.
After the process for bringing in the Kentish LPS, the landowner engaged a qualified consultant to undertake a detailed site assessment. Having been provided the evidence, the planning authority and the TPC have a responsibility to consider the amendment request and in doing so, balance the objectives of the LUPAA for a fair and reasonable outcome in the context of what the Resource Management & Planning System (RMPS) aims to achieve. The draft amendment complies with this objective.
PART 2 - Objectives of the Planning Process Established by this Act
(a) to require sound strategic planning and coordinated action by State and local government;
Sound strategic planning establishes regulatory controls that appropriately interrogate the particular circumstances of land and the outcomes that the RMPS ultimately aims to achieve. In this regard, the TPS sets out the defined criteria for natural values protection in State, and some local data. The Local Provisions Schedule for each municipality is the mechanism by which that data is coordinated through standardised provisions. The regulatory controls recognise however, that data accuracy is variable and provides the ability to demonstrate at the local and individual site level that the regulatory controls over land should be amended. The draft amendment complies with this objective.
(b) to establish a system of planning instruments to be the principal way of setting objectives, policies and controls for the use, development and protection of land;
As discussed above, the Local Provisions Schedule for each municipality is the mechanism by which use and development is regulated through standardised criteria relating to values for protection and given effect through standardised provisions. The detailed site analysis has been undertaken that demonstrates that policies and objectives for natural vegetation values protection are upheld. The draft amendment complies with this objective.
(c) to ensure that the effects on the environment are considered and provide for explicit consideration of social and economic effects when decisions are made about the use and development of land;
The Finn Environmental report concludes that the vegetation on the site does not qualify as 'priority vegetation', as defined in the TPS and is not a vegetation community or habitat of conservation significance. The riparian area protections remain in place, which account for the interaction of native vegetation, riparian habitat and water quality. The draft amendment complies with this objective.
(d) to require land use and development planning and policy to be easily integrated with environmental, social, economic, conservation and resource management policies at State, regional and municipal levels;
The standardised values criteria and provisions of the TPS were created in accordance with State level policies relating to environmental impacts, conservation and natural resource management. Compliance with the requirements of the TPS results in consistency with the intended outcomes at a State level. Regional and municipal policy is discussed below in response to the Cradle Coast Regional Land Use Strategy (CCRLUS) and the Kentish Council Strategic Plan.

The draft amendment complies with this objective.
(e) to provide for the consolidation of approvals for land use or development and related matters, and to co-ordinate planning approvals with related approvals;
The draft amendment proposes only to modify the PVA overlay map over a specific area of land. This ensures that the required approvals for use and development on the land is consistent with other land with the same attributes for natural values.
(f) to promote the health and wellbeing of all Tasmanians and visitors to Tasmania by ensuring a pleasant, efficient and safe environment for working, living and recreation;
Not applicable.
(g) to conserve those buildings, areas or other places which are of scientific, aesthetic, architectural or historical interest, or otherwise of special cultural value;
The Finn Environmental report demonstrates that that land does not have values of scientific or conservation significance.
(h) to protect public infrastructure and other assets and enable the orderly provision and co-ordination of public utilities and other facilities for the benefit of the community;
Not applicable.
(i) to provide a planning framework which fully considers land capability.
The deletion of the PVA overlay does not affect other regulatory considerations that impact on the overall capability of the land to support use and development, such as watercourse and riparian area protections, landslip protections and protection of the high voltage electricity powerline corridor. The mapped overlays that apply to the land are shown below in Figure 5.



Figure 5: Aerial photo of the Priority Vegetation Area, Waterway and Coastal Protection Area, Landslip Hazard and Electricity Transmission Infrastructure Protection overlay mapping on 83 Richards Farm Rd and 911 Staverton Rd. (Source: www.thelist.tas.gov.au)

34 (2) (d) – is consistent with each State policy;

State Policies are made pursuant to the *State Policies and Projects Act 1993* and articulate the State Government's strategic policy direction concerning matters of State significance related to sustainable development of natural and physical resources, land use planning, land management, environmental management and protection. State Policies include the following policies and adopted national standards:

- State Policy on the Protection of Agricultural Land (PAL Policy) 2009;
- State Policy on Water Quality Management (SPWQM) 1993;
- State Coastal Policy (SCP) 1993; and
- National Environment Protection Measures (NEPMs).

NEPMs are National standards that have been adopted at a State Level and provide direction on the following matters:

- o Air toxics
- o Ambient Air Quality
- o Assessment of site contamination

- o Diesel vehicle emissions
- o Movement of controlled waste between States and Territories
- o National pollutant inventory
- o Used packaging materials.

The draft LPS amendment relates only to the regulatory controls associated with vegetation values of conservation significance. This does not affect other provisions of the Natural Assets Code that relate to protection of waterways and the coastal environment.

As such, the draft amendment does not interact with the matters addressed by the State Policy on Water Quality Management, the State Coastal Policy or the PAL Policy.

The matters addressed by the NEPMs are also not relevant to the draft amendment.

The draft amendment is consistent with State Policies.

34 (2) (da) – satisfies the relevant criteria in relation to the TPPs;

At the time of preparation of this report, the Tasmanian Planning Policies (TPPs) are not yet operational as a statutory instrument and are due to commence operation on 1 July 2026.

Currently there is legislation before the parliament that includes saving provisions, whereby draft amendments certified before the commencement of the TPPs will not be required to meet the TPPs.

34 (2) (e)– as far as practicable, is consistent with the regional land use strategy, if any, for the regional area in which is situated the land to which the relevant planning instrument relates;

Living on the Coast – Cradle Coast Regional Land Use Planning Framework (CCRLUS), as amended on 28 February 2024, is the regional land use strategy in force for the Cradle Coast region. The strategy document comprises three parts. Parts A and B collectively describe the context within which the strategy operates. Part C is the CCRLUS that contains the strategic policy requirements that must be observed in the preparation and amendment of local planning schemes and Local Provision Schedules for the nine Cradle Coast municipal councils.

The CCRLUS is presented in five integrated parts –

1. Implementation
2. Wise Use of Resources
3. Support for Economic Activity
4. Places for People
5. Planned Provision for Infrastructure

It is noted that not all the principles and components in each of the five parts are relevant or applicable to the proposed draft amendment. The relevant, statutory policy statements are discussed below:

Cradle Coast Regional Land Use Strategy

1. IMPLEMENTATION

1.5 Principles for Implementation

m. Assessment processes and decision criteria are specific, measurable, reasonable, robust, and attainable

The statutory weight of the CCRLUS must be considered in the context of the intent of the TPS, and the development of the statewide planning scheme that aimed to standardise criteria for application and regulatory controls across the State so that assessment processes and decision criteria were consistent.

In this context, the expectations of the CCRLUS are reasonably met through the requirements of the SPPs regarding the use of more detailed information through qualified inputs, to ensure consistency

in the application of land use controls and decision making. The detailed analysis undertaken for this site supports measurable and robust process.

2. WISE USE OF RESOURCES

2.5 Land Use Policies for Land

Land use recognises the health and integrity of natural systems and the prosperity and sustainability of human cultural and economic systems within the Region is inextricably connected to land.

Land use planning processes –

- a) Recognise land is an irreplaceable and exhaustible resource.
- b) Ensure the sustainable use or development of land in accordance with capability to provide the greatest economic and social for the region's communities benefit at least cost to natural values.
- c) Identify land for:
 - i. protection and conservation
 - j. primary production
 - k. economic activity
 - l. settlement
 - m. community, transport and utility infrastructure
 - n. tourism and recreation.

The Finn Environmental report has analysed the natural values of the vegetation and concluded that the vegetation on the site does not meet the values criteria to be regarded as 'priority vegetation' and that the vegetation is not of conservation significance.

2.7 Land Use Policies for Conservation

A majority proportion and expansive tracts of land within the Region is land reserved under statute for conservation purposes in support of biodiversity, ecological process and geological heritage.

Land use planning processes –

- a. Acknowledge natural conservation value is inherent in all terrestrial and aquatic environments.
- g. Restrict land clearing and disturbance of intact natural habitat and vegetation areas, including areas of forest and non-forest vegetation communities declared under the Nature Conservation Act, coastal wetlands, and remnant and appropriate cultural vegetation within settlement areas.
- h. Avoid fragmentation and bisection of areas of identified natural conservation value and retain appropriate connecting habitat corridors between individual areas of natural conservation value.

The Finn Environmental report has analysed the natural values of the vegetation and has concluded that the vegetation on the site and on the adjoining 911 Staverton Rd, does not meet the values criteria to be regarded as 'priority vegetation' and that the vegetation is not of conservation significance. The TPS provisions for protection of the natural values of watercourses are not affected by the draft amendment and will continue to apply.

The clump of remnant vegetation has been subject to prior disturbance and being isolated, it does not make up part of a natural corridor. The area of the PVA overlay that is cleared and under pasture has no conservation value.

34 (2) (f) – has regard to the strategic plan, prepared under section 66 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, that applies in relation to the land to which the relevant planning instrument relates;

The *Local Government Act 1993* requires Council to prepare a Strategic Plan for the municipal area. The Council's Strategic Plan is for at least a 10-year period.

Kentish Council Strategic Plan 2014 - 2024

Objective 3.5 Natural Resource Management – To integrate NRM principles into Council’s operational environment.

Strategy 3.5.1 Utilise the Cradle Coast NRM Strategy to identify and develop projects of greatest priority for this municipality.

The Cradle Coast NRM Strategy has been developed as an online resource, which is comprised of themes relating to Land, Water and Biodiversity. The Biodiversity theme is the most relevant to this draft amendment. Under this theme, the ‘strategy’ is broken down further into headings of Threatened and Important Species, Threatened and Important Ecological Communities and Important Biodiversity Areas.

The assessed vegetation values on the site do not fall within the description of Threatened and Important Species or Threatened and Important Ecological Communities.

Important Biodiversity Areas appears to only identify coastal saltmarsh as a ‘Key Biodiversity Area’.

The draft amendment is consistent with the Cradle Coast NRM Strategy and the site does not appear to fall within the programmed scope of future projects.

Objective 4.1 To effectively manage land use planning and building issues.

Strategy 4.1.1 To administer and update the planning scheme to manage development and land use.

Strategy 4.1.4 Maintain and protect important elements of natural, cultural and built heritage throughout Kentish.

The draft amendment represents a correction to the Kentish LPS that more accurately reflects on-ground circumstances and brings the LPS into better alignment with the intent of the TPS, which has standardised controls for a consistent set of values.

The Finn Environmental report has analysed the natural values of the vegetation and has concluded that the vegetation on the site and on the adjoining 911 Staverton Rd, does not meet the values criteria to be regarded as ‘priority vegetation’ and that the vegetation is not of conservation significance.

Kentish Council Term Plan 2025-2026

Goal 4: Development and Regulatory contains an objective ... *To effectively manage land use planning and building issues.*

Consistent with discussion above regarding the TPS intent and regulatory process, deletion of the PVA overlay brings planning regulation for the land into greater conformity with the values criteria underpinning the operation of the Natural Assets Code.

34 (2) (g) – as far as practicable, is consistent with and coordinated with any LPSs that apply to municipal areas that are adjacent to the municipal area to which the relevant planning instrument relates;

The subject site and 911 Staverton Rd are not located within proximity to the municipal boundary and there is no cross-boundary impact with the PVA overlay applying to adjoining municipal areas.

In bringing the PVA overlay into greater alignment with the TPS criteria for vegetation values, the draft amendment is likely to be more consistent and coordinated with the PVA overlay in the LPS’s of surrounding municipalities, to the extent that the data underpinning the PVA overlay in those municipalities is reasonably accurate.

34 (2) (h) – has regard to the safety requirements set out in the standards prescribed under the Gas Safety Act 2019;

The site is not located within proximity to the gas pipeline planning corridor, easement or distribution infrastructure.

CONCLUSION

The assessment concludes that it is appropriate and reasonable to prepare the draft LPS amendment to delete the PVA overlay map at 83 Richards Farm Rd, subject to modification to include the deletion of the PVA overlay map over land at 911 Staverton Rd.

RECOMMENDATION

That the report by the Consultant Planner concerning Draft Kentish LPS amendment 1-2026 - 83 Richards Farm Road, Staverton, be received and:

1. Pursuant to Section 38(2) of the *Land Use Planning & Approvals Act 1993*, agree to the amendment and prepare the draft amendment to the Kentish Local Provisions Schedule to delete the Priority Vegetation Area overlay map from 83 Richards Farm Road (CT121347/2) and pursuant to Section 40D, modify the draft amendment to delete the Priority Vegetation Area overlay map from 911 Staverton Road (CT250744/1), as prepared in the Instrument of Certification document in Attachment 3;
2. Pursuant to Section 40F of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*, certify that the modified draft amendment meets the LPS criteria;
3. Place the draft amendment on public exhibition for a period of 28 days, pursuant to sections 40G of the *Land Use Planning & Approvals Act 1993*.



Kentish
Council

KENTISH LOCAL PROVISIONS SCHEDULE 2025

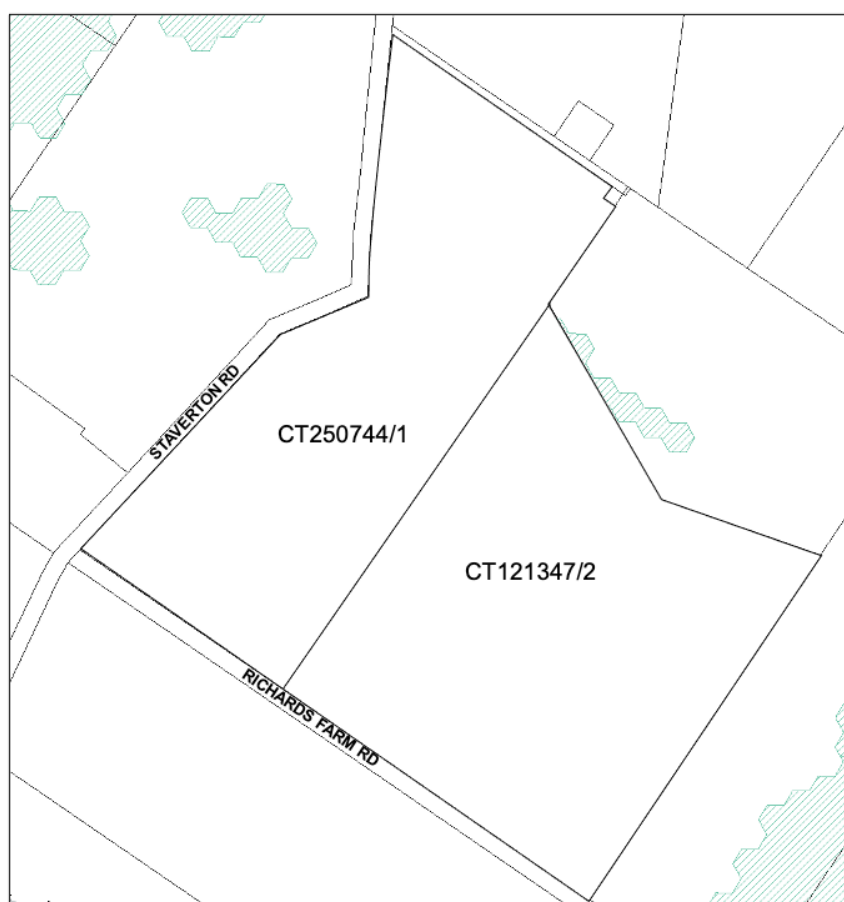
AMENDMENT 1/2026

Instrument of Certification

The Kentish Council hereby certifies that draft amendment 1/2026 meets the requirements of the *Land Use Planning & Approvals Act 1993*.

Map Amendment

- 1/ Modify the Priority Vegetation Area overlay map to delete the overlay from 83 Richards Farm Rd (CT121347/2) and 911 Staverton Rd (CT250744/1).



The Common Seal of the Kentish Council has been hereunto affixed pursuant to a resolution of Council 17 June 2026, in the presence of:

.....
Mayor

.....
General Manager

Attachment 11.2.2 Email - Environmental Assessment by Finn Environmental - 83 Richards Farm Rd, Staverton

Tuesday, June 9, 2026 at 2:59:08 PM Australian Eastern Standard Time

Subject: Re: Environmental Assessment by Finn Environmental - 83 Richards Farm Rd, Staverton
Date: Monday, 27 April 2026 at 11:31:50 am Australian Eastern Standard Time
From: Hamish Howe
To: Jo Oliver | Terra Firma Town Planning
Attachments: Screenshot 2026-04-24 at 4.15.51 pm.png, Outlook-A black sq.png, Outlook-psuziyn.png, Outlook-kwqdbn0.png, 83 Richards Farm Rd Planning Report V1A FINAL.pdf

G'day Jo,

While I did not undertake the PV assessment directly on 911 Staverton Rd, it was clear from my assessment of the vegetation on 83 Richards Farm Rd that the northern PV area on 911 Staverton Rd was pasture and the southern area was NAR. Thus, the areas on 911 Staverton Rd are not PV.

During this discussion I reviewed the planning report and found two small errors (typos). Please see attached V1 - A.

Cheers,

Hamish Howe

Principal Consultant

Mob.	0419 253 908	Website	finnenvironmental.com.au
Email	hamish.howe@finnenvironmental.com.au	ABN	94 116 838 092
	@finn_environmental	Address	Shop 4, 34 Quail Street, St Helens TAS 7216



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From: Jo Oliver | Terra Firma Town Planning <jo@terrafirmaplanning.com.au>
Sent: 24 April 2026 4:21 PM
To: Hamish Howe <hamish.howe@finnenvironmental.com.au>
Subject: Environmental Assessment by Finn Environmental - 83 Richards Farm Rd, Staverton

Hi Hamish

Thanks for your time earlier.

Further to our discussion, I am sending this email on behalf of Kentish Council in regard to an application for a planning scheme amendment to remove the Priority Vegetation Area overlay on 83 Richards Farm Rd, for which you have undertaken a site assessment and provided a report relating to the area of the property mapped as PVA.

The preliminary assessment of the application and reading your report, brings our attention to some small sections of the mapped vegetation clump and mapped areas of pasture, that cross the western boundary into 911 Staverton Rd.

Given your on-site assessment of the PVA mapped vegetation community in the southwest corner of the property concludes that the vegetation clump is more appropriately classified as NAR under TasVeg, is it reasonable to also conclude from your observations of the area, that this community crosses the boundary a short distance into 911 Staverton Rd to the west?

Similarly, in the mapped area to the northern corner of the property that is cleared land with no vegetation community of significance, the PVA overlay also extends over the boundary into 911 Staverton Rd to the west. From your observations of the area, is it reasonable to conclude that the small area of mapped PVA on the pasture just over the boundary in 911 Staverton Rd, is consistent with your assessment and classification of the mapped area on 83 Richards Farm Rd?

For clarity, I provide below a diagram of the areas that I am referring to.



Kind Regards

Jo Oliver
Director

jo@terrafirmaplanning.com.au



PLANNING REPORT

ADDRESSING THE NATURAL ASSETS CODE

83 RICHARDS FARM RD, STAVERTON

JULY 2025

FINN
environmental

17 Seaview Avenue
Beaumaris TAS 7216
ABN: 94116838092
finnenvironmental.com.au
Ph: [REDACTED]

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Appendix A – Natural Values Atlas Report.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Prepared & published by:	FINN Environmental		
Version:	V01-A		
Contact:	Hamish Howe		
Phone No:	0419253908		
Prepared For:	Gregory Bennett		
Client Phone No:	0434 918 808		
Version	Prepared by	Company	Date
Draft	William Graddon	FINN Environmental	21/07/2025
V01	Hamish Howe	FINN Environmental	24/07/2025
V01-A	Hamish Howe	FINN Environmental	24/04/2026

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I. BACKGROUND

FINN Environmental were commissioned by the client, Gregory Bennet to provide a short report for the Kentish Council to assess the vegetation on the property at 83 Richards Farm Rd, Staverton against the **Priority Vegetation** definition of the Natural Assets Code (C7.0) within the *State Planning Provisions* of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme*. The site contains two mapped **Priority Vegetation Areas** (Figure 1) and is located on land designated within the Rural Zone. This report seeks to have the **Priority Vegetation** classification removed, to reflect the existing vegetation at the site (Figure 1).

Table 1 - Property details.

Property Details	
Property ID	1712376
Title Reference	121347/2
Address	83 Richards Farm Rd, Staverton 7306
Property Owner	Gregory Bennett
Local Government Area	Kentish
Zoning	Rural Living Zone A
Codes	Natural Assets Code – Priority Vegetation Area

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The subject site is 20.4ha in area and is located 1km to the east of Staverton Forest Reserve. The site is relatively flat with a slight downhill slope from east to west. 17ha of the site is classified as modified Agricultural land (TASVEG 4.0 code FAG), with the remaining 3.4ha listed as *Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest (TASVEG 4.0 code WVI) (Figure 2). On the Local Provisions Schedule **Priority Vegetation** overlay map, two small areas to the north and north-west of the site are listed as **Priority Vegetation Areas** (Figure 1).

Under the Natural Assets Code (C7.0), **Priority Vegetation** means native vegetation where any of the following apply:

- (a) *it forms an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community as prescribed under Schedule 3A of the Nature Conservation Act 2002;*
- (b) *is a threatened flora species;*
- (c) *it forms a significant habitat for a threatened fauna species; or*
- (d) *it has been identified as native vegetation of local importance.*



Figure 1 – Aerial image showing the existing areas on site that are classified as Priority Vegetation as per the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme*.



Figure 2 – Aerial image showing TASVEG 4.0 vegetation mapping relevant to the site.

3. C7.0 NATURAL ASSETS CODE AND PRIORITY VEGETATION DEFINITION

The subject site contains a **Priority Vegetation Area** as per the Natural Assets Code. Development of land within a **Priority Vegetation Area** is subject to the applicable standards of the Natural Assets Code.

Priority Vegetation means native vegetation where any of the following apply:

- (a) *it forms an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community as prescribed under Schedule 3A of the Nature Conservation Act 2002;*
- (b) *is a threatened flora species;*
- (c) *it forms a significant habitat for a threatened fauna species; or*
- (d) *it has been identified as native vegetation of local importance.*

The vegetation on site has been mapped (per TASVEG 4.0) as *Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest (WVI), which is defined as **Priority Vegetation**, in accordance with clause (a) only.

4. ASSESSMENT

4.1. DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

A Natural Values Atlas Report was prepared to obtain historical records of natural values on and near the subject site. The full report is provided in Appendix A, and a summary of the findings can be found in Table 3 below.

Table 2 - Natural Values Atlas Report Summary.

Category	Verified Records
Threatened Flora	No threatened flora species have been recorded within 500m of the survey area.
Threatened Fauna	There is one recorded sighting of <i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i> (Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle) within 500m of the property. <i>A. audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i> is listed as endangered under both the <i>Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act (1995)</i> (TSPA) and <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999)</i> (EPBCA). The most recent recorded observation was in 2022.
Raptor Nests and Sightings	No raptor nests have been recorded within 500m of the survey area. One sighting of <i>A. audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i> and one sighting of <i>Falco peregrinus</i> (peregrine falcon) have been recorded.
Tasmanian Weed Management Act Weeds	Two weed species listed under the <i>Biosecurity Act (2023)</i> have been observed within 500m of the subject site: <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (holly) and <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> (blackberry). No listed species have been recorded within the survey area.
Priority Weeds	No Priority Weeds are recorded within 500 metres of the survey area
Geoconservation Sites	No geoconservation sites have been recorded within 1000m of the survey area.
Threatened Native Vegetation Communities (TNVC)	There is one listed TNVC (as per the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> (NCA)) recorded within 1000m of the survey area; <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> wet forest (WVI) in 3 stands – two within the survey area, and one 800m to the northwest of the survey
Biosecurity Risk	There are no verified records of species posing a biodiversity risk within 1000m of the survey area.

Furthermore, as per Figure 1, the areas listed as **Priority Vegetation** (mapped as WVI on 02/04/1999) do not match the existent areas of vegetation visible onsite via Google Satellite (last updated 19/04/2024).

4.2. FIELD SURVEY

A field survey was conducted by FINN Environmental on 22nd May 2025. No threatened fauna species were observed and there was no potential significant habitat onsite for any threatened fauna species listed under State and/or Commonwealth environmental legislation. Any usage of the site by threatened fauna species would be limited to opportunistic foraging.

No TNVC's, nor any threatened flora species listed under State and/or Commonwealth environmental legislation were identified onsite during the field survey.

Despite being mapped by TASVEG 4.0 as WVI, there were no observed *Eucalyptus viminalis* (white gum) trees across the entirety of the site. Field observations found that the **Priority Vegetation Area** to the north of site did not contain any threatened vegetation communities and consisted only of six small (<15m) *Acacia melanoxylon* (blackwood) trees, with no understory (Figure 3). The **Priority Vegetation Area** to the west of the site is best described as *Acacia melanoxylon* on rises (NAR): a canopy of *A. melanoxylon*, with a dense midstory comprising of *Bedfordia salicina* (blanket bush), *Pittosporum bicolor* (cheesewood), *Leptospermum lanigerum* (woolly teatree) and *Acacia dealbata* (silver wattle), and an understory made up of *Carex appressa* (tall sedge), *Juncus* spp. (rushes), and *Dicksonia antarctica* (tree fern) (Figure 4). A large amount of windthrow and *R. fruticosus* were also observed within this vegetation stand. NAR is not classified as a threatened vegetation community as per Schedule 3A of the NCA.

The patches of vegetation to the south and southwest of the site is classified as *Leptospermum* forest (NLE), consisting primarily of a *L. lanigerum* canopy with an understory of *C. appressa* and *Juncus* spp. (Figure 5).



Figure 3 – Northern vegetation stand consisting of six mature *A. melanoxylon* trees.



Figure 4 – Vegetation community in the west of the property.



Figure 5 – Southwest stand with *L. lanigerum* as its dominant species.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the assessment undertaken, FINN Environmental concludes that the vegetation on the site does not qualify as **Priority Vegetation** under its definition within the Natural Assets Code.

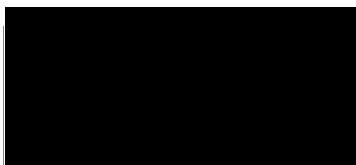
The proposed reclassification will not result in unreasonable loss of **Priority Vegetation**, as the vegetation on site is not representative of the threatened vegetation community WVI. Vegetation is more accurately described as NAR and/or other non-eucalypt forests, and all vegetation communities present on site are not listed as threatened under the NCA.

As per the definition of **Priority Vegetation** (Section 3):

- There are no threatened native vegetation communities listed under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* within the survey area;
- Under both the *Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act (1995)* and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999)*, no threatened flora species were identified within the survey area;
- The survey area is not significant habitat for threatened fauna species; and
- The native vegetation on the property has not been identified as vegetation of local importance.

Desktop and field assessments have confirmed that there are no stands of vegetation present on site that are consistent with the definition of **Priority Vegetation**, and thus the existing classification of the two mapped **Priority Vegetation Areas** should be removed.

Yours Sincerely,



Hamish Howe BAntSc UTAS

M. [REDACTED]

E. hamish.howe@finnenvironemntal.com.au

APPENDIX A – NATURAL VALUES ATLAS REPORT

Natural Values Atlas Report

Authoritative, comprehensive information on Tasmania's natural values.

Reference: Staverton PrioVeg

Requested For: FINN Env.

Report Type: Summary Report

Timestamp: 05:39:15 PM Monday 21 July 2025

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

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

Raptors: buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m

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

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

Geoconservation: buffer 1000m

Acid Sulfate Soils: buffer 1000m

TASVEG: buffer 1000m

Threatened Communities: buffer 1000m

Fire History: buffer 1000m

Tasmanian Reserve Estate: buffer 1000m

Biosecurity Risks: buffer 1000m



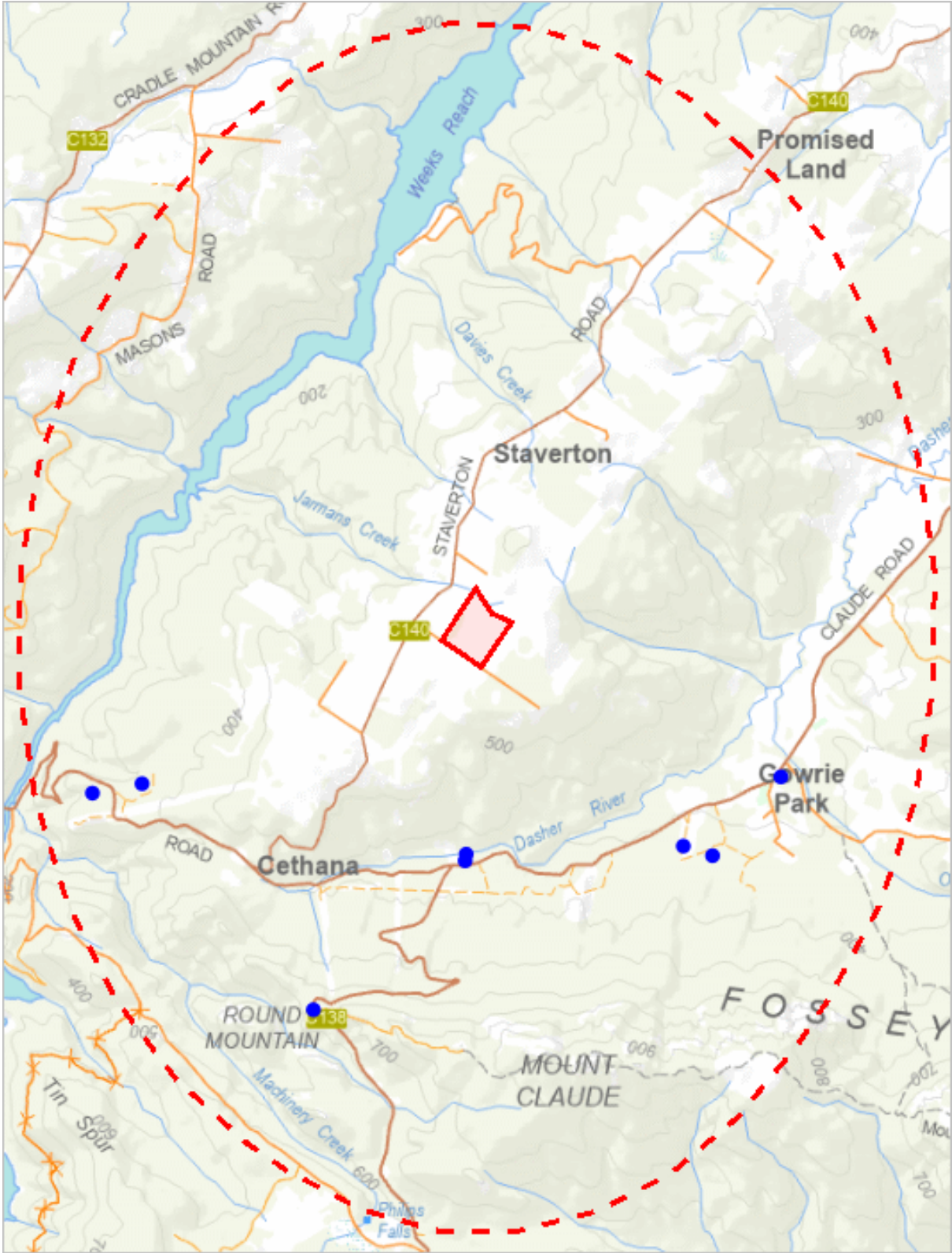
The centroid for this query GDA94: 432002.0, 5410151.0 falls within:

Property: 1712376

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

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

436264, 5415749



427744, 5404611

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



Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Caladenia congesta</i>	blacktongue finger-orchid	e		n	2	15-Nov-1983
<i>Caladenia pusilla</i>	tiny fingers	r		n	1	15-Oct-2022
<i>Epacris moscaliana</i>	seepage heath	r		e	4	27-Oct-2014
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> subsp. <i>radiata</i>	forth river peppermint	r		n	1	15-Apr-2003

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

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

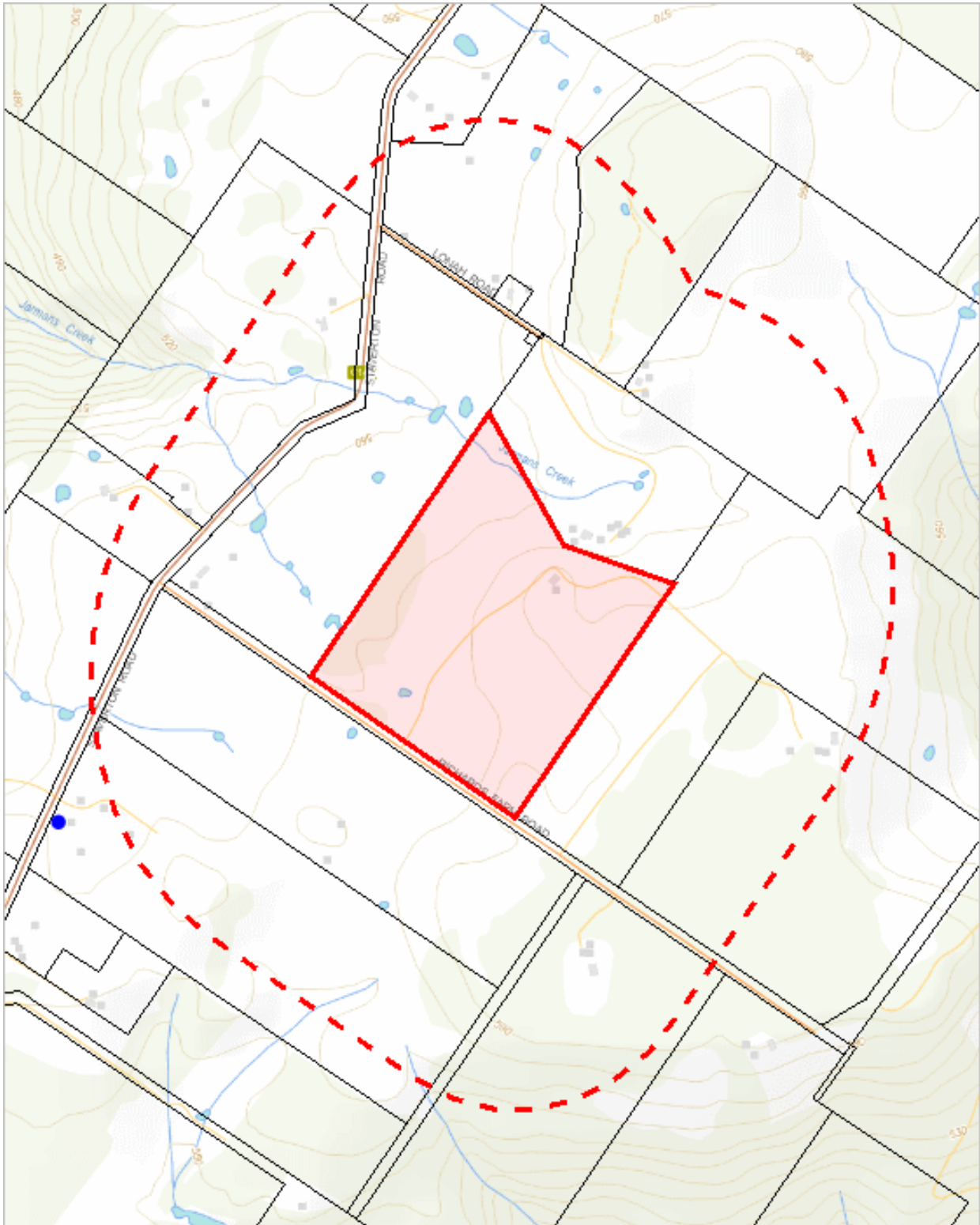
Telephone: 1300 368 550

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

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

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

432853, 5411227



431163, 5409125

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

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened fauna within 500 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	1	22-Apr-2022

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

(based on Range Boundaries)

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	BO	Potential	Known	Core
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	1	0	0
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	1	0	0
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	0	1
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	1
<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	0	0	1

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

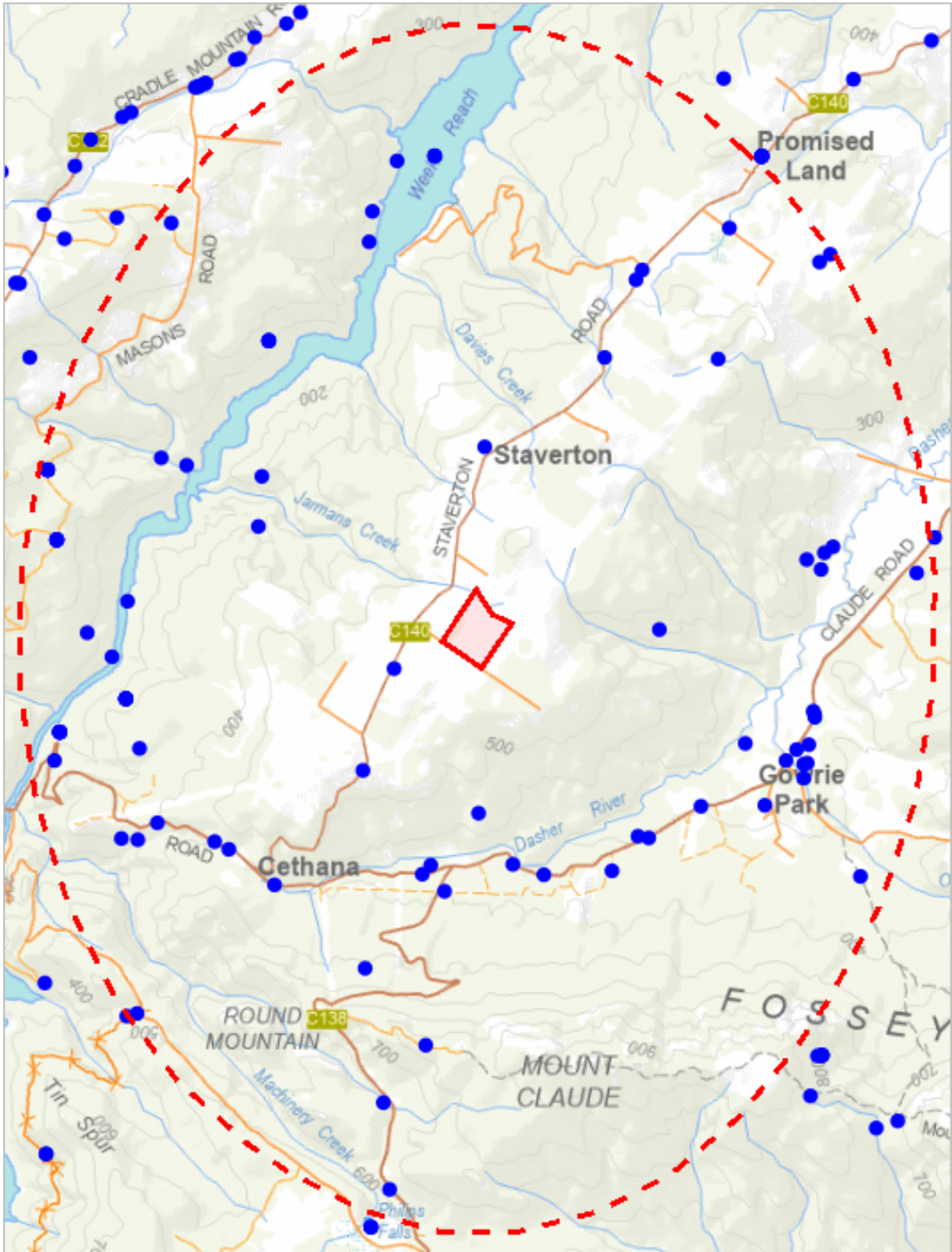
Telephone: 1300 368 550

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

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

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

436264, 5415749



427744, 5404611

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



Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	6	10-May-2022
<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	14	22-Apr-2022
<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	19	21-Jun-2025
<i>Astacopsis gouldi</i>	lutaralipina or giant freshwater crayfish	v	VU	e	2	01-May-2004
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	n	8	19-Jan-2025
<i>Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus</i>	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	n	9	09-May-2025
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	1	22-Jun-2021
Eagle sp.	Eagle	e	EN	n	7	21-Jun-2025
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	5	23-Jul-2024
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	4	15-Dec-1987
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	blue-winged parrot		VU	n	2	05-Dec-2021
<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	39	06-Sep-2024
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	masked owl	pe	PVU	n	3	12-Aug-2018
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	3	09-Mar-2023

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

(based on Range Boundaries)

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	BO	Potential	Known	Core
<i>Astacopsis gouldi</i>	lutaralipina or giant freshwater crayfish	v	VU	e	1	0	0
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	1	0	1
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	1	0	0
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	1	0	0
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Ceyx azureus subsp. diemenensis</i>	Tasmanian azure kingfisher	e	EN	e	0	0	1
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	0	1
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus</i>	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	1
<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	0	0	1

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

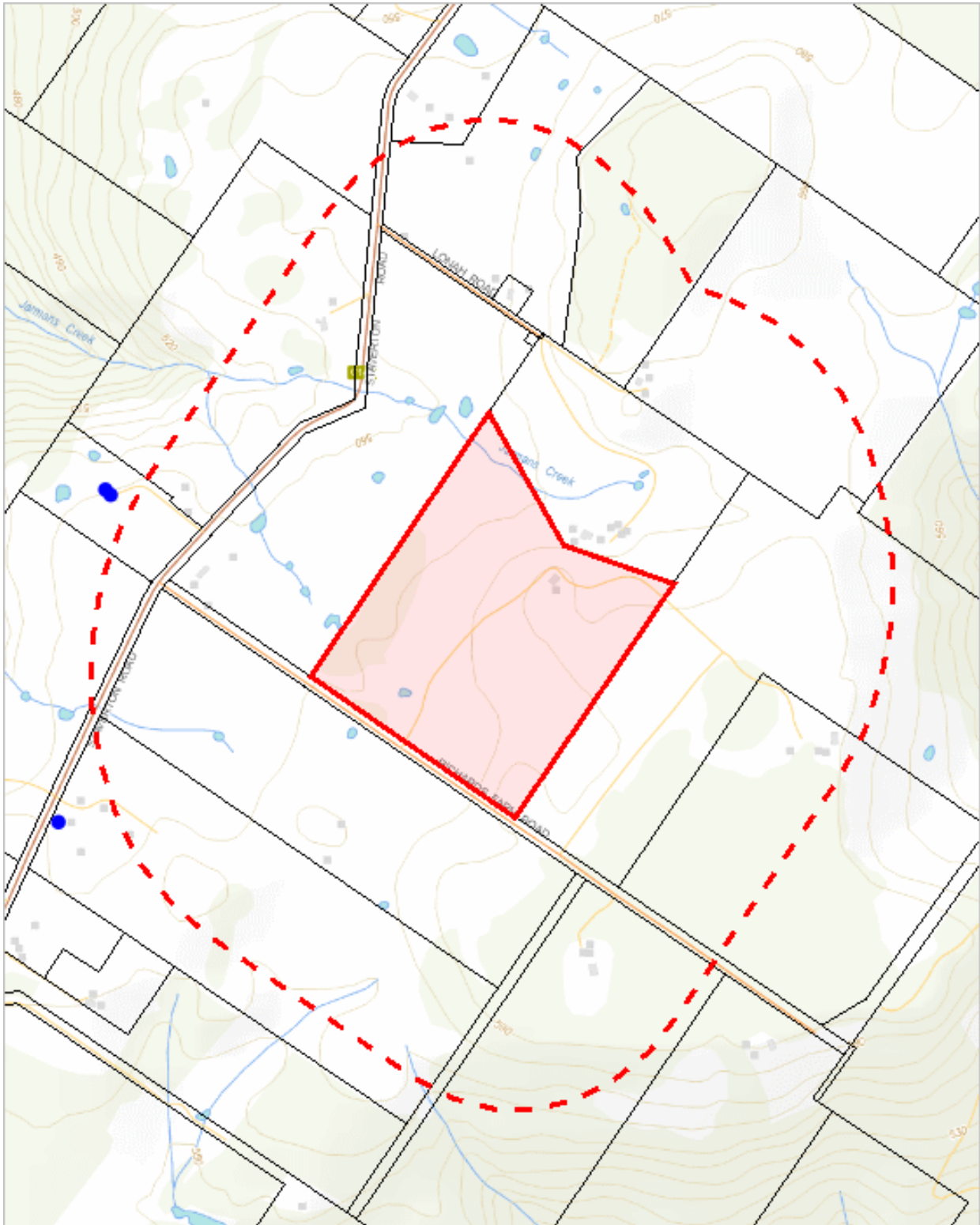
Telephone: 1300 368 550

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

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

Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres

432853, 5411227



431163, 5409125

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



Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

- Point Verified

●

Point Unverified

▬

Line Verified

▬

Line Unverified

■

Polygon Verified

■

Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres

Verified Records

Nest Id/Location Foreign Id	Species	Common Name	Obs Type	Observation Count	Last Recorded
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Sighting	1	22-Apr-2022
	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Sighting	2	14-Jan-2019

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

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

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

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

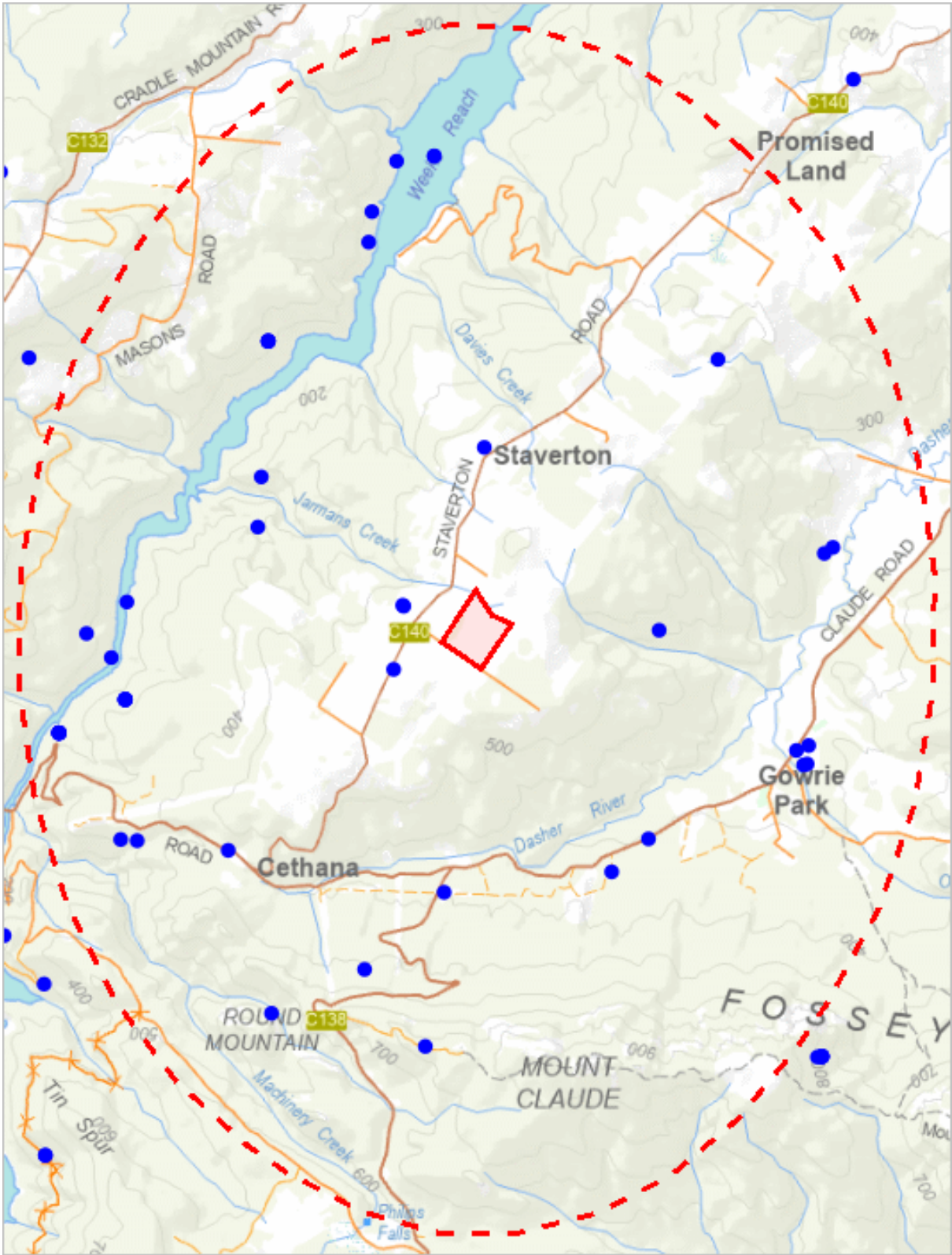
Telephone: 1300 368 550

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

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

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

436264, 5415749



427744, 5404611

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



Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Nest Id/Location Foreign Id	Species	Common Name	Obs Type	Observation Count	Last Recorded
1056	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	1	01-May-2002
1336	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	2	18-Nov-2005
2193	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	4	23-Nov-2015
2575	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Nest	1	10-Dec-2016
2923	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	2	21-Jun-2025
2923	Eagle sp.	Eagle	Nest	4	17-Jun-2024
3004	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	3	21-Jun-2025
3004	Eagle sp.	Eagle	Nest	2	17-Jun-2024
3136	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	1	16-Feb-2023
3588	Eagle sp.	Eagle	Nest	1	21-Jun-2025
6	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Nest	1	01-Jan-1985
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Not Recorded	3	05-Nov-2015
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Sighting	2	10-May-2022
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Not Recorded	5	20-Apr-2018
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Sighting	9	22-Apr-2022
	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Sighting	7	11-Jul-2024
	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Sighting	3	05-Jan-2021
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Not Recorded	2	27-Jan-2017
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Sighting	3	23-Jul-2024
	Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	Not Recorded	1	12-Aug-2018
	Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	Sighting	2	01-Jan-1950

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

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

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

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

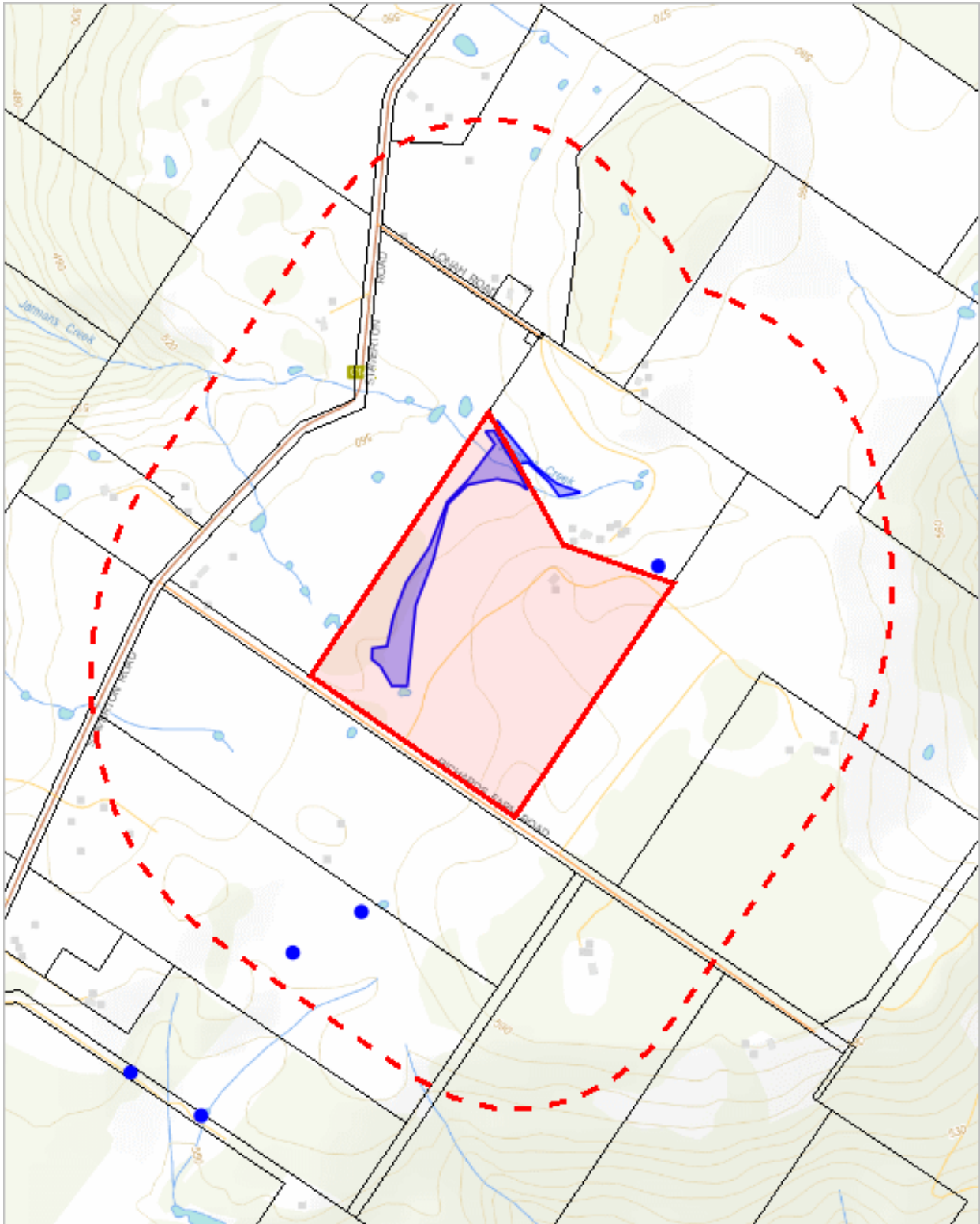
Telephone: 1300 368 550

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

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

Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

432853, 5411227



431163, 5409125

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



Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Ilex aquifolium	holly	1	16-Sep-2021
Rubus fruticosus	blackberry	4	16-Sep-2021

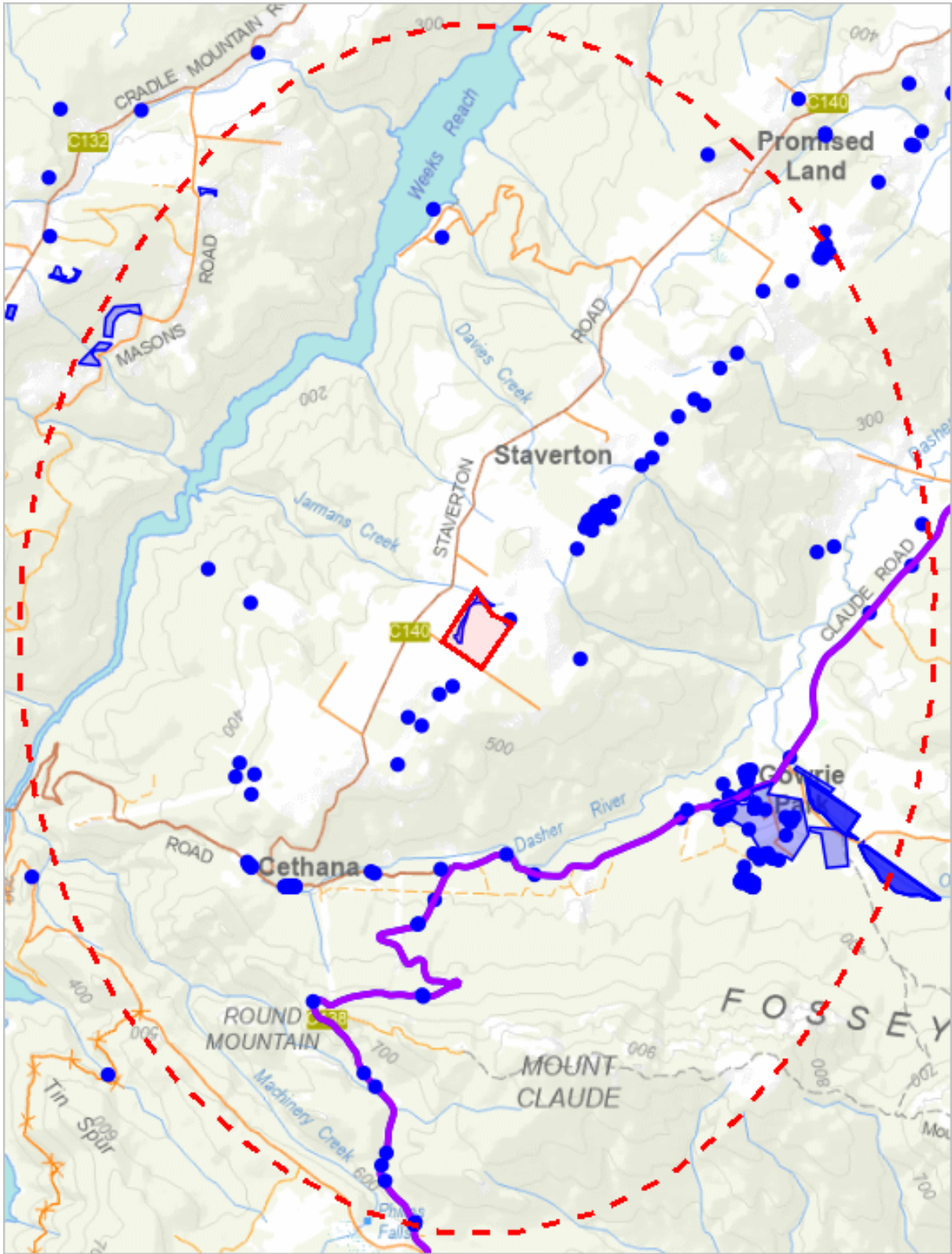
Unverified Records

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

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

Tas Management Act Weeds within 5000 m

436264, 5415749



427744, 5404611

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



Tas Management Act Weeds within 5000 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

- Point Verified

● Point Unverified

Line Unverified

Polygon Verified
- Line Verified

Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Tas Management Act Weeds within 5000 m

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	english broom	1	26-May-2020
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	foxglove	4	01-Jan-2023
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	spanish heath	109	01-Jan-2024
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	montpellier broom or canary broom	2	14-Mar-2010
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	holly	5	16-Sep-2021
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	blackberry	39	14-Feb-2022
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	ragwort	5	06-Dec-2011
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	58	01-Jan-2023

Unverified Records

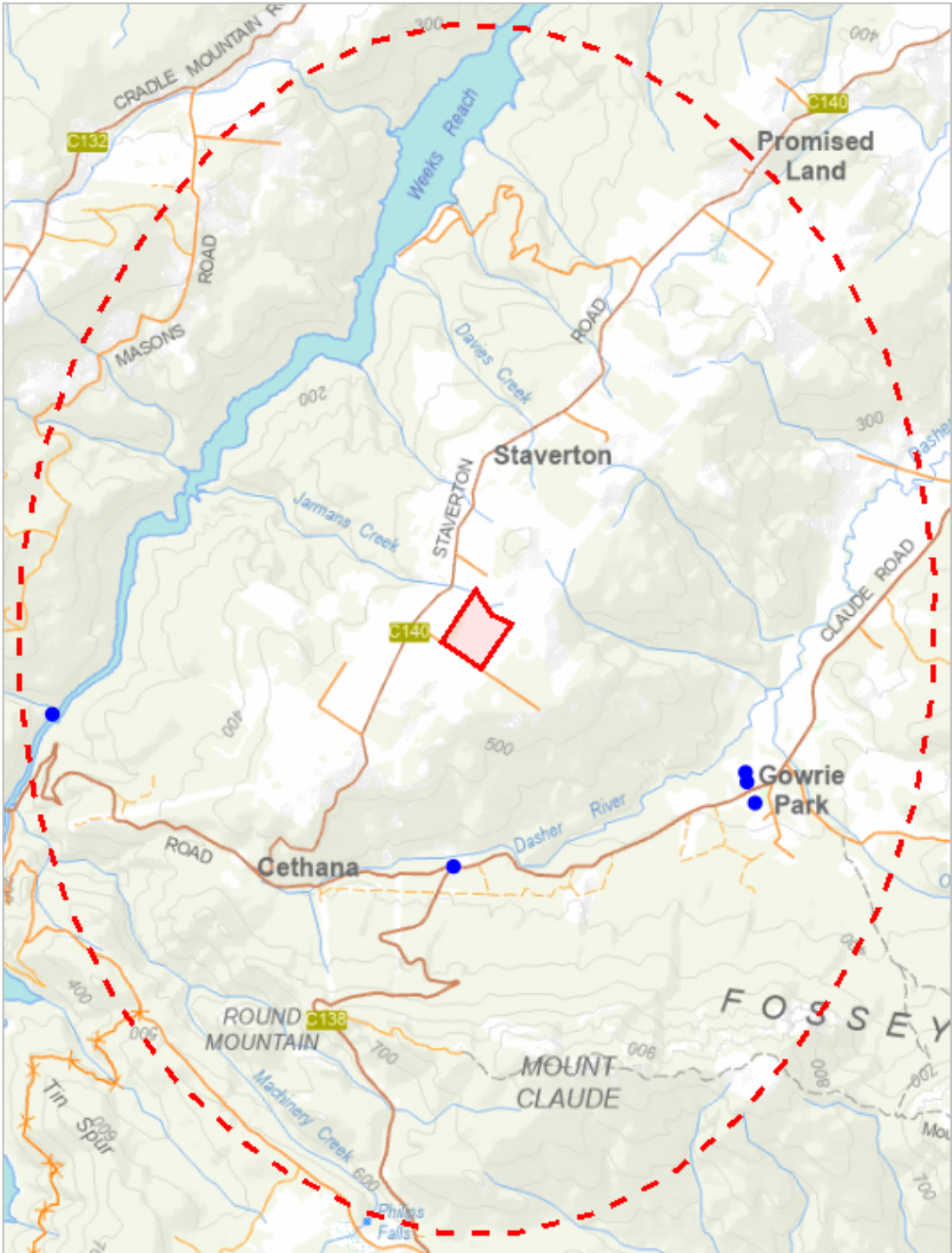
For more information about introduced weed species, please visit the following URL for contact details in your area:

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

*** No Priority Weeds found within 500 metres ***

Priority Weeds within 5000 m

436264, 5415749



427744, 5404611

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



Priority Weeds within 5000 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Priority Weeds within 5000 m

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Acacia baileyana	cootamundra wattle	3	15-Dec-2013
Verbascum thapsus	great mullein	2	02-Nov-2017

Unverified Records

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

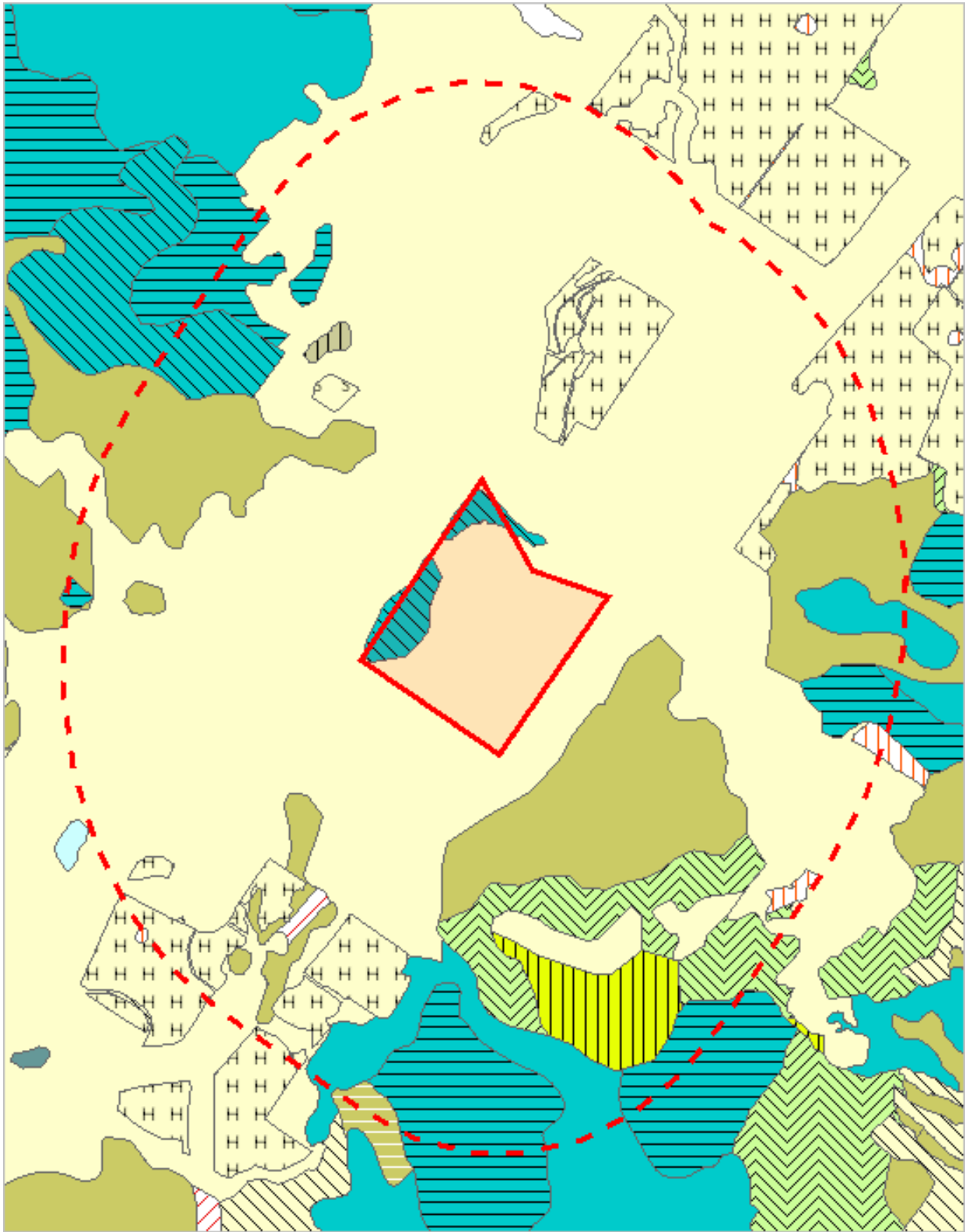
<https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds>

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

*** No Acid Sulfate Soils found within 1000 metres ***

TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

433232, 5411730



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

TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

Legend: TASVEG 4.0

	{AAP} Alkaline pans
	{AHF} Freshwater aquatic herbland
	{AHL} Lacustrine herbland
	{AHS} Saline aquatic herbland
	{ARS} Saline sedgeland / rushland
	{ASF} Fresh water aquatic sedgeland and rushland
	{ASP} Sphagnum peatland
	{ASS} Succulent saline herbland
	{AUS} Saltmarsh (undifferentiated)
	{AWU} Wetland (undifferentiated)
	{DAC} Eucalyptus amygdalina coastal forest and woodland
	{DAD} Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on dolerite
	{DAM} Eucalyptus amygdalina forest on mudstone
	{DAS} Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone
	{DAZ} Eucalyptus amygdalina inland forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits
	{DBA} Eucalyptus barberi forest and woodland
	{DCO} Eucalyptus coccifera forest and woodland
	{DCR} Eucalyptus cordata forest
	{DDE} Eucalyptus delegatensis dry forest and woodland
	{DDP} Eucalyptus dalrympleana - Eucalyptus pauciflora forest and woodland
	{DGL} Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland
	{DGW} Eucalyptus gunnii woodland
	{DKW} King Island Eucalypt woodland
	{DMO} Eucalyptus morrisbyi forest and woodland
	{DMW} Midlands woodland complex
	{DNF} Eucalyptus nitida Furneaux forest
	{DNI} Eucalyptus nitida dry forest and woodland
	{DOB} Eucalyptus obliqua dry forest
	{DOV} Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland
	{DOW} Eucalyptus ovata heathy woodland
	{DPD} Eucalyptus pauciflora forest and woodland on dolerite
	{DPE} Eucalyptus perriniana forest and woodland
	{DPO} Eucalyptus pauciflora forest and woodland not on dolerite
	{DPU} Eucalyptus pulchella forest and woodland
	{DRI} Eucalyptus risdonii forest and woodland
	{DRO} Eucalyptus rodwayi forest and woodland
	{DSC} Eucalyptus amygdalina - Eucalyptus obliqua damp sclerophyll forest
	{DSG} Eucalyptus sieberi forest and woodland on granite
	{DSO} Eucalyptus sieberi forest and woodland not on granite
	{DTD} Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on dolerite
	{DTG} Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on granite
	{DTO} Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments
	{DVC} Eucalyptus viminalis - Eucalyptus globulus coastal forest and woodland
	{DVF} Eucalyptus viminalis Furneaux forest and woodland
	{DVG} Eucalyptus viminalis grassy forest and woodland
	{FAC} Improved pasture with native tree canopy
	{FAG} Agricultural land
	{FMG} Marram grassland
	{FPE} Permanent easements
	{FPF} Pteridium esculentum fernland
	{FPH} Plantations for silviculture - hardwood
	{FPS} Plantations for silviculture - softwood
	{FPU} Unverified plantations for silviculture
	{FRG} Regenerating cleared land
	{FSM} Spartina marshland
	{FUM} Extra-urban miscellaneous
	{FUR} Urban areas
	{FWU} Weed infestation
	{GCL} Lowland grassland complex

Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania

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TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

	{GHC} Coastal grass and herbfield
	{GPH} Highland Poa grassland
	{GPL} Lowland Poa labillardierei grassland
	{GRP} Rockplate grassland
	{GSL} Lowland grassy sedgeland
	{GTL} Lowland Themeda triandra grassland
	{HCH} Alpine coniferous heathland
	{HCM} Cushion moorland
	{HHE} Eastern alpine heathland
	{HHW} Western alpine heathland
	{HSE} Eastern alpine sedgeland
	{HSW} Western alpine sedgeland/herbland
	{HUE} Eastern alpine vegetation (undifferentiated)
	{MBE} Eastern buttongrass moorland
	{MBP} Pure buttongrass moorland
	{MBR} Sparse buttongrass moorland on slopes
	{MBS} Buttongrass moorland with emergent shrubs
	{MBU} Buttongrass moorland (undifferentiated)
	{MBW} Western buttongrass moorland
	{MDS} Subalpine Diplarrena latifolia rushland
	{MGH} Highland grassy sedgeland
	{MRR} Restionaceae rushland
	{MSW} Western lowland sedgeland
	{NAD} Acacia dealbata forest
	{NAF} Acacia melanoxylon swamp forest
	{NAL} Allocasuarina littoralis forest
	{NAR} Acacia melanoxylon forest on rises
	{NAV} Allocasuarina verticillata forest
	{NBA} Bursaria - Acacia woodland
	{NBS} Banksia serrata woodland
	{NCR} Callitris rhomboidea forest
	{NLA} Leptospermum scoparium - Acacia mucronata forest
	{NLE} Leptospermum forest
	{NLM} Leptospermum lanigerum - Melaleuca squarrosa swamp forest
	{NLN} Subalpine Leptospermum nitidum woodland
	{NME} Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest
	{OAQ} Water, sea
	{ORO} Lichen lithosere
	{OSM} Sand, mud
	{RCO} Coastal rainforest
	{RFE} Rainforest fernland
	{RFS} Nothofagus gunnii rainforest scrub
	{RHP} Lagarostrobos franklinii rainforest and scrub
	{RKF} Athrotaxis selaginoides - Nothofagus gunnii short rainforest
	{RKP} Athrotaxis selaginoides rainforest
	{RKS} Athrotaxis selaginoides subalpine scrub
	{RKK} Highland rainforest scrub with dead Athrotaxis selaginoides
	{RML} Nothofagus - Leptospermum short rainforest
	{RMS} Nothofagus - Phyllocladus short rainforest
	{RMT} Nothofagus - Atherosperma rainforest
	{RMU} Nothofagus rainforest (undifferentiated)
	{RPF} Athrotaxis cupressoides - Nothofagus gunnii short rainforest
	{RPP} Athrotaxis cupressoides rainforest
	{RPW} Athrotaxis cupressoides open woodland
	{RSH} Highland low rainforest and scrub
	{SAL} Acacia longifolia coastal scrub
	{SBM} Banksia marginata wet scrub
	{SBR} Broad-leaf scrub
	{SCA} Coastal scrub on alkaline sands
	{SCH} Coastal heathland
	{SCL} Heathland on calcareous substrates

Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania

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TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



TASVEG 4.0 Communities within 1000 metres

Code	Community	Canopy Tree
DOB	(DOB) Eucalyptus obliqua dry forest	
FAG	(FAG) Agricultural land	
FPE	(FPE) Permanent easements	
FPH	(FPH) Plantations for silviculture - hardwood	
FPS	(FPS) Plantations for silviculture - softwood	
FPU	(FPU) Unverified plantations for silviculture	
FRG	(FRG) Regenerating cleared land	
GCL	(GCL) Lowland grassland complex	
NAD	(NAD) Acacia dealbata forest	
NAR	(NAR) Acacia melanoxylon forest on rises	
NLM	(NLM) Leptospermum lanigerum - Melaleuca squarrosa swamp forest	
WOB	(WOB) Eucalyptus obliqua forest with broad-leaf shrubs	
WOU	(WOU) Eucalyptus obliqua wet forest (undifferentiated)	
WVI	(WVI) Eucalyptus viminalis wet forest	

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

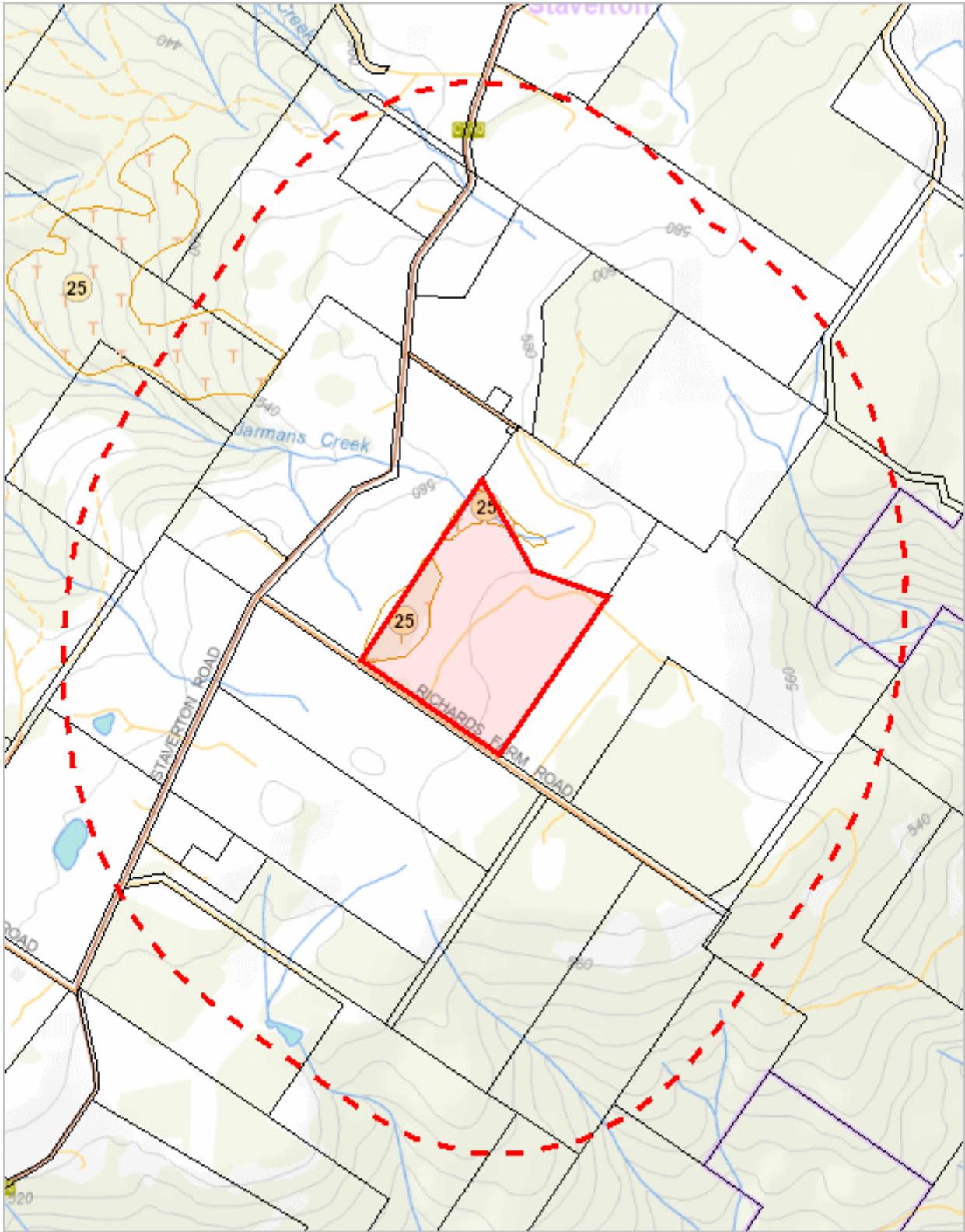
Telephone: (03) 6165 4320

Email: TVMMPsupport@nre.tas.gov.au

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

Threatened Communities (TNVC 2020) within 1000 metres

433232, 5411730



430783, 5408624

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

Threatened Communities (TNVC 2020) within 1000 metres

Legend: Threatened Communities

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened Communities (TNVC 2020) within 1000 metres

Scheduled Community Id	Scheduled Community Name
25	Eucalyptus viminalis wet forest

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

Telephone: (03) 6165 4320

Email: TVMMPsupport@nre.tas.gov.au

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

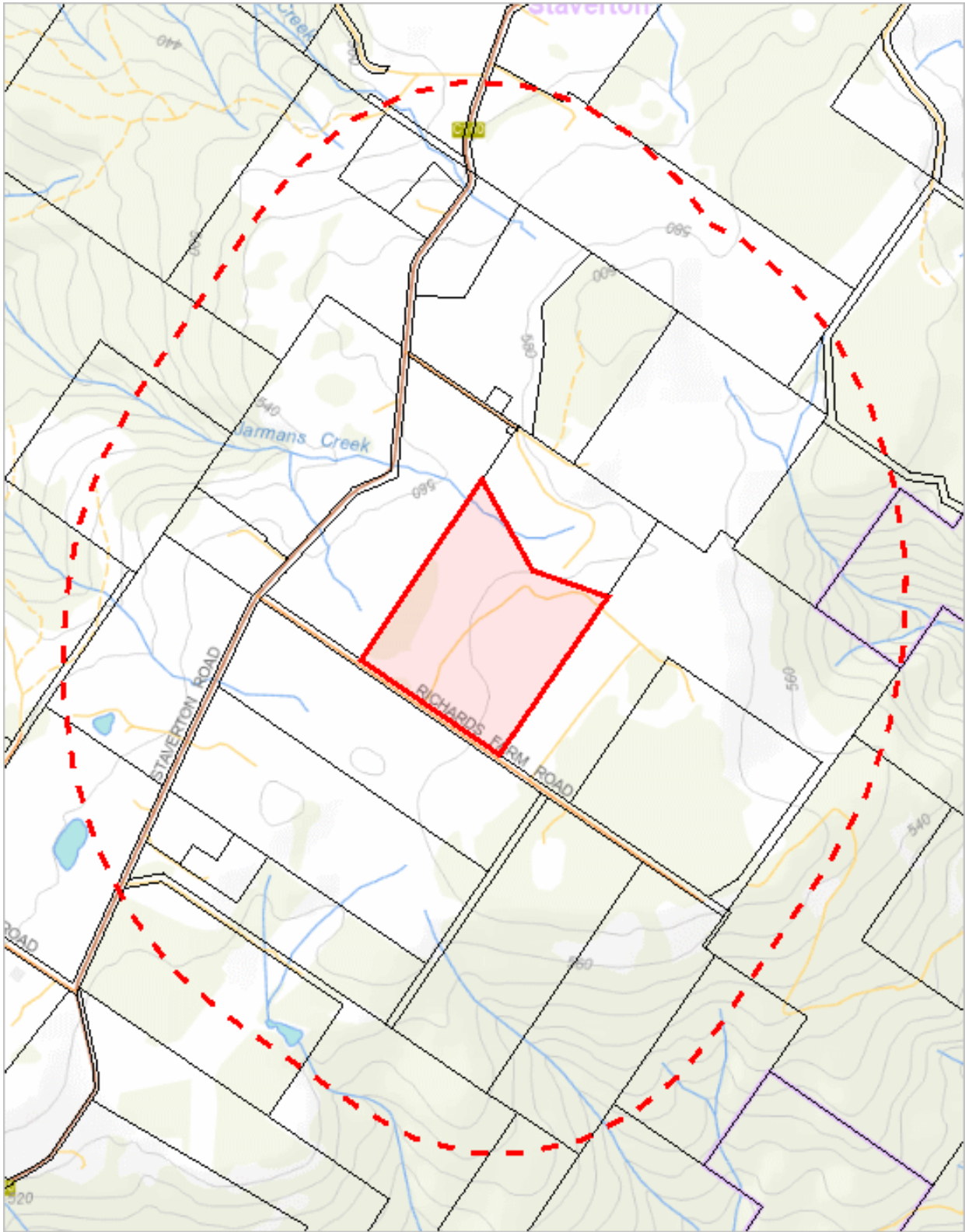
*** No Fire History (All) found within 1000 metres ***

*** No Fire History (Last Burnt) found within 1000 metres ***

*** No reserves found within 1000 metres ***

Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters

433232, 5411730



430783, 5408624

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



Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters

Legend: Biosecurity Risk Species

● Point Verified

Line Unverified

● Point Unverified

Polygon Verified

Line Verified

Polygon Unverified

Legend: Hygiene infrastructure

● Location Point Verified

Location Line Verified

Location Polygon Verified

● Location Point Unverified

Location Line Unverified

Location Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters

Verified Species of biosecurity risk

No verified species of biosecurity risk found within 1000 metres

Unverified Species of biosecurity risk

No unverified species of biosecurity risk found within 1000 metres

Generic Biosecurity Guidelines

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

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

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

Apply controls relevant to the area / activity:

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

Hygiene Infrastructure

No known hygiene infrastructure found within 1000 metres