
From: Claire Gregg <claire.gregg@jacgroup.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 1 December 2022 10:35 AM
To: TPC Enquiry
Cc: Jan Febey; Petr Kriz
Subject: Latrobe Draft LPS - Response to Directions by JAC Group (Rep 46)
Attachments: Natural Assets Report JAC Group Rep 46 Latrobe LPS.pdf

Categories: Helen

Good Morning,

Further to the Directions issued by Mr. Roger Howlett dated 2nd November 2022, please find attached a Natural Values report prepared by Mr. Scott Livingston in relation to the following land:

- Burgess Drive, Shearwater FR 144981/19
- Hawk Hill Road, Shearwater FR 150746/4; and
- the land at Hawley Beach identified in the representation.

We would be happy to make Mr. Livingston available if it would assist the panel.

Kind Regards

Claire Gregg

Claire Gregg | Town Planner | The JAC Group

📧 PO Box 1513 Launceston TAS 7250 | Customs House, 89 Esplanade, Launceston TAS 7250

☎ +61 3 6332 4100 | 📞 + 61 455556579

💻 www.jacgroup.com.au | ✉ claire.gregg@jacgroup.com.au

Natural Values Report

Report for: JAC Group

Property Location: Burgess Drive, Hawk Hill Road, Shearwater and
Hawley Beach Estate, Hawley Beach

Prepared by: Scott Livingston
Livingston Natural Resource Services
299 Relbia Road
Relbia, 7258

Date: 1st December 2022
Version 1



Client:	JAC Group
Property identification	Hawk Hill Road, Burgess Drive, Shearwater and Hawley Beach Estate, Hawley Beach Current zoning is General Residential, Latrobe Interim Planning Scheme 2013.
Proposal:	Removal of the Priority vegetation overlay of the proposed Latrobe Local Provision Schedules of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme from the properties.

Location	VOLUME	FOLIO	PID
Burgess Drive	144981	19	2654809
Hawk Hill Road	150746	4	6514416
Hawley Beach Estate	169839	21~26	multiple
	171508	19, 20, 72~76, 92~95, 102, 177~182,	
	178299	11~18	
	179508	96~102, 121~123, 183~187, 206, 1001	
	181748	67~71, 77~79, 124, 125, 150, 188~190, 193~201, 1001, 1002, 1003	
	182686	46, 47, 54, 1000, 1001	

Assessment by:
Scott Livingston,

Master Environmental Management,
Forest Practices Officer (Planning)
Natural Resource Management Consultant.



Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	1
METHODS	1
BURGESS DRIVE, CT 144981/19, RV PTY LTD	1
HAWK HILL ROAD CT 150746/4 RV PTY LTD	1
HAWLEY BEACH ESTATE (MULTIPLE LOTS, VARIOUS OWNERS)	1
CONCLUSIONS: PRIORITY VEGETATION OVERLAY.....	5
REFERENCES	5
APPENDIX 1 – MAPS	6
Figure 1: West cross Burgess Street site	3
Figure 2: North across Burgess Street site	4
Figure 3: West across Hawk Hill site.....	2
Figure 4: Downstream section of the mapped watercourse.....	3
Figure 5: Watercourse below the small dam	3
Figure 6: Dam	4
Figure 7: South western portio of Hawley Beach Estate, priority vegetation overlay	2
Figure 8: Western portio of Hawley Beach Estate, priority vegetation overlay.....	2
Figure 9: North along the western boundary Hawley Beach Estate, priority vegetation overlay	3
Figure 10: Central section Hawley Beach Estate, priority vegetation overlay.....	3
Figure 11: Eastern section Hawley Beach Estate, priority vegetation overlay	4
Figure 12: Location Map	6
Figure 13: Aerial Image	7

INTRODUCTION

JAC Group (Rep 46) has been directed by the Tasmanian Planning Commission to prepare a Natural Values Report to support their representation for removing the Priority Vegetation Area overlay from Burgess Drive, CT 144981/19, Hawk Hill Road CT 150746/4 and Hawley Beach Estate (multiple lots, various owners), in the Latrobe Draft Local Provisions Schedule.

A Natural Values Atlas Report and other relevant datasets were accessed to provide a desktop assessment combined with a field inspection on the 24th November 2022. The field inspection confirmed the desktop study findings regarding the natural values present by focusing on mapping the vegetation communities and threatened species habitat identification.

METHODS

A Natural Values report was accessed from the DPIWE website on 23/11/2021. This report covers known threatened species sightings within 5km and fauna species whose predicted range boundaries overlay the site. This report deals specifically with values in the Regional Ecosystem models that the priority vegetation overlay is based on.

A site visit on 22/11/2022 was undertaken by Scott Livingston, previous site visits to the sites over multiple years.

All mapping and Grid References in this report use GDA 94, Zone 55, with eastings and northings expressed as 6 & 7 digits respectively.

Flora taxonomy nomenclature used is consistent with Census of Vascular Plants of Tasmania, Tasmanian Herbarium 2015, from Forest to Fjaeldmark, Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation (Edition 2) Harris & Kitchener, 2005, Little Book of Common Names for Tasmanian Plants, Wapstra et al.

BURGESS DRIVE, CT 144981/19, RV PTY LTD

Burgess Drive is a 8.9 ha title zoned General Residential. The proposed Priority Vegetation area covers the majority of the property with exception of minor boundary discrepancies on the southern boundary.

The area was cleared under Forest Practices Plan BRM 0440-03, with operations being completed in June 2013. A 0.9ha area of forest within the lot was reserved under that FPP with known occurrences of large gnat orchid. Following harvesting the site was cleared. Subsequently a permit to destroy was sought and obtained from DPIWE and the remaining forest area cleared. While subsequent regrowth of native vegetation has occurred, this has

been periodically slashed and is best described as a modified vegetation community - regenerating cleared land.

The Regional Ecosystem Model, as shown in Priority Vegetation Report for the site shows the following values for portions of the site.

Remnant Vegetation: the site has been cleared for an extensive period and is mapped as (FRG) Regenerating Cleared Land in TasVeg 4 datasets, noting the REM model used the outdated TasVeg 3 data set. This value does not exist on the site and no future development will impact on remnant vegetation.

Threatened Flora: it is assumed the REM model is based on threatened flora records for the previously recorded large gnat orchid identified during Forest Practices Planning, this area has been cleared under a permit to destroy from DPIWE. While it is possible that the species has persisted, it is assumed that a further permit would be issued.

Threatened Fauna and Significant Habitat: the Priority Vegetation Report list masked owl, Tasmanian devil and eastern barred bandicoot as potential species with significant habitat on site.

Masked owl:

Significant habitat for the masked owl is any area of native dry forest, within the core range, with trees with large hollows (15 cm entrance diameter). Remnants and paddock trees (in any dry or wet forest type) in agricultural areas may also constitute significant habitat.

Tasmanian Devil:

Significant habitat for the Tasmanian devil is a patch of potential denning habitat where three or more entrances (large enough for a devil to pass through) may be found within 100m of one another, and where no other potential denning habitat with three or more entrances may be found within a 1km radius, being the approximate area of the smallest recorded devil home range (Pemberton 1990). Potential denning habitat for the Tasmanian devil is areas of burrow-able, well drained soil, log piles or sheltered overhangs such as cliffs, rocky outcrops, knolls, caves and earth banks, free from risk of inundation and with at least one entrance through which a devil could pass.

Eastern Barred Bandicoot:

Significant habitat for the Eastern Barred Bandicoot is dense tussock grass sagg sedge swards, piles of coarse woody debris and denser patches of low shrubs (especially those that are densely branched close to the ground providing shelter) within the core range of the species.

The site is marginal foraging habitat for wide ranging owls and devils. There are no trees on the site to contain nesting hollows for masked owl. There are no denning sites within the property for Tasmanian devils. The site is very marginal habitat for eastern barred bandicoot and is not within the Core range of the species. No Significant Habitat as defined in the Natural Assets code exists on the site with the exception of potential for large gnat orchid to reoccur.

Priority Vegetation Summary: the property in its entirety is modified land that contains no Priority Vegetation as defined in the Natural Assets Code, noting the threatened flora species large gnat orchid has the potential to reoccur. Any future development on the site would meet performance criteria under-

*C7.7.2 P1.1, (e) subdivision involving clearance of native vegetation where it is demonstrated that on-going pre-existing management cannot ensure the survival of the priority vegetation and there is little potential for long-term persistence, and
(f) subdivision involving clearance of native vegetation that is of limited scale relative to the extent of priority vegetation on the site.*

C7.7.2 P1.2, a-f) future subdivision planning can meet the required clauses without the need to impact Priority Vegetation .



Figure 1: West cross Burgess Street site



Figure 2: North across Burgess Street site

HAWK HILL ROAD CT 150746/4 RV PTY LTD

Hawk Hill Road is a 16ha ha title zoned General Residential. The proposed Priority Vegetation area covers an area along the watercourse and minor boundary inclusions.

The area was a pine plantation cleared around 15 years ago. Following harvesting the site was cleared. While subsequent regrowth of native vegetation has occurred, this has been periodically slashed and is best described as a modified vegetation community - regenerating cleared land.

The Regional Ecosystem Model, as shown in Priority Vegetation Report for the site shows the following values for portions of the site.

Relative Reservation: This value shows only minor boundary inclusion of (DAD) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on dolerite. The value does not exist on the site and no future development will impact on the relative reservation.

Remnant Vegetation: This value shows only as minor boundary inclusion the site has been cleared for an extensive period and is mapped as (FRG) Regenerating Cleared Land in TasVeg 4 datasets, noting the REM model used the outdated TasVeg 3 data set, which mapped the area as a pine plantation. This value shows only as minor boundary inclusion and does not exist on the site and no future development will impact on the remnant vegetation.

Threatened Flora: This value shows only as minor boundary inclusion.

Threatened Fauna and Significant Habitat: the Priority Vegetation Report indicates an area along the mapped watercourse as potential habitat for Central north burrowing crayfish and green and gold frog. The water course is ephemeral with flows only in wet periods and provides no suitable habitat for these species. The lower portion of the water course has a small dam which is a potential green and gold frog habitat and marginally suitable for central north burrowing crayfish. The mapped watercourse above the dam is ephemeral and unlikely to provide habitat.

The Priority Vegetation Report list masked owl, Tasmanian devil and eastern barred bandicoot as potential species in minor boundary incursions only.

No Significant Habitat as defined in the Natural Assets code exists on the site with the exception of the small dam associated with the lower portion of the watercourse.

Priority Vegetation Summary: the property in its entirety is modified land that contains no Priority Vegetation as defined in the Natural Assets Code, with the exception of the immediate vicinity of the small dam on the site, this could have priority vegetation retained, or potentially a widened watercourse protection area applied. Any future development outside the immediate vicinity of the small dam on the site would meet performance criteria under-

C7.7.2 P1.1, (e) *subdivision involving clearance of native vegetation where it is demonstrated that on-going pre-existing management cannot ensure the survival of the priority vegetation and there is little potential for long-term persistence, and*
(f) *subdivision involving clearance of native vegetation that is of limited scale relative to the extent of priority vegetation on the site.*

C7.7.2 P1.2, a-f) future subdivision planning can meet the required clauses without the need to impact Priority Vegetation.



Figure 3: West across Hawk Hill site



Figure 4: Downstream section of the mapped watercourse.



Figure 5: Watercourse above the small dam



Figure 6: Dam, frog habitat

HAWLEY BEACH ESTATE (MULTIPLE LOTS, VARIOUS OWNERS)

Volume	Folio
169839	21~26
171508	19, 20, 72~76, 92~95, 102, 177~182,
178299	11~18
179508	96~102, 121~123, 183~187, 206, 1001
181748	67~71, 77~79, 124, 125, 150, 188~190, 193~201, 1001, 1002, 1003
182686	46, 47, 54, 1000, 1001

Indicative title list.

Hawley Beach Estate is a large scale residential subdivision, west of Joyce Street, Hawley, that is zoned General Residential. The proposed Priority Vegetation area covers around 80 residential and road lots that are extensively developed with further approved subdivision on balance lots yet to be developed/ have titles sealed. The area was cleared under Forest Practices Plan BRM 046. Future works associated with residential uses within the site area will likely be exempt from the Natural Assets Code, unless minor resubdivision occurs on developed lots.

The Regional Ecosystem Model, as shown in Priority Vegetation Report for the site shows the following values for portions of the site.

Relative Reservation: This value shows areas of (DAD) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on dolerite. The value does not exist on the site and no future development will impact on the relative reservation.

Threatened Fauna and Significant habitat:

The Priority Vegetation Report list masked owl, Tasmanian devil and eastern barred bandicoot as potential species in minor boundary incursions only.

No Significant Habitat as defined in the Natural Assets code exists on the site with the exception of the small dam associated with the lower portion of the watercourse.

Priority Vegetation Summary: the property in its entirety is modified land that is developed for subdivision, including residential construction on many of the lots shown as priority vegetation that contains no Priority Vegetation as defined in the Natural Assets Code.



Figure 7: South western portio of Hawley Beach Estate, priority vegetation overlay



Figure 8: Western portio of Hawley Beach Estate, priority vegetation overlay



Figure 9: North along the western boundary Hawley Beach Estate, priority vegetation overlay



Figure 10: Central section Hawley Beach Estate, priority vegetation overlay



Figure 11: Eastern section Hawley Beach Estate, priority vegetation overlay

CONCLUSIONS: PRIORITY VEGETATION OVERLAY

The inclusion of the properties at Burgess Street, Hawk Hill Road and the Hawley Beach Estate within the Priority Vegetation Overlay is unwarranted with the exception of the immediate vicinity of the small dam on Hawk Hill Road property. The identified values based on REM modelling used in the Priority vegetation Layer do not exist on-site or have permits to be destroyed issued by DPIPWE in the past.

The values associated with the small dam could be protected by a widened watercourse protection area to save overlapping mapping.

REFERENCES

Department of Primary Industry Parks Water and Environment (DPIPWE). (accessed 29/11/22022). *Natural Values Report, Derived from the Natural Values Atlas, online database.*

Department of Primary Industry Parks Water and Environment (DPIPWE). Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program TASVEG 4.0. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.

Tasmanian Planning Scheme

Natural Resource Planning Pty Ltd, Regional Ecosystem Model Summary (2016)

DPIPWE. thelist.tas.gov.au , spatial datasets

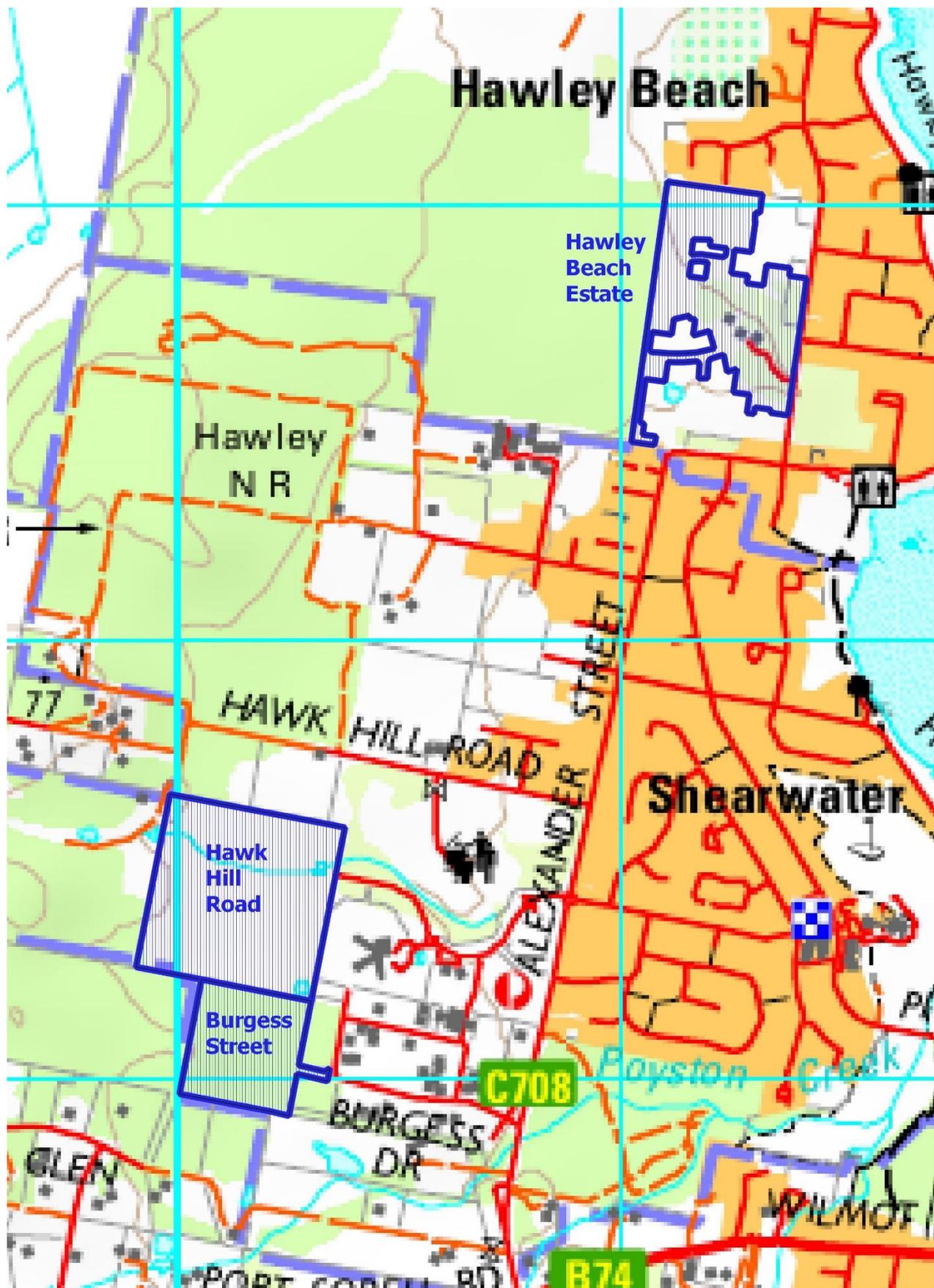


Figure 12: Location Map

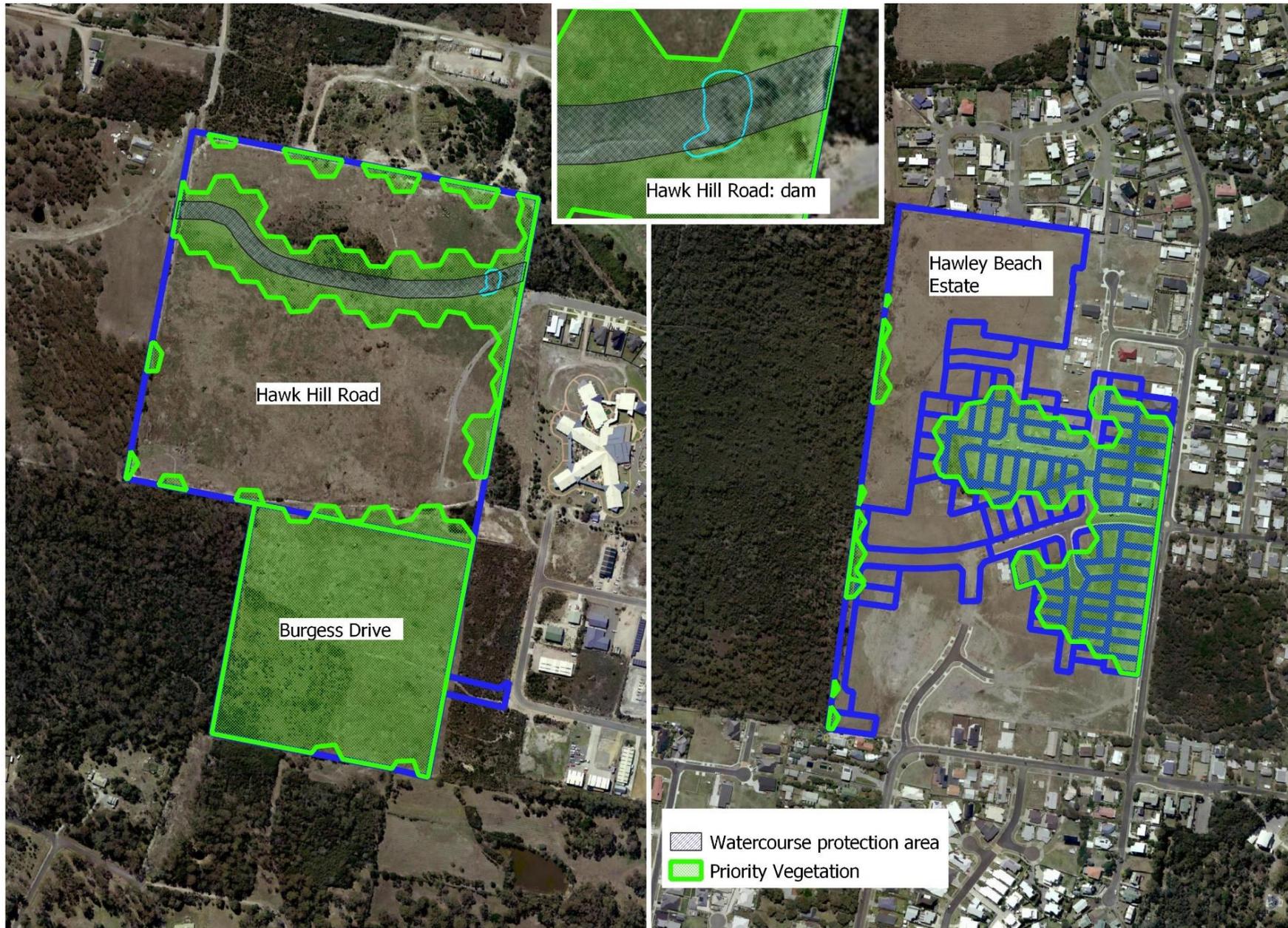


Figure 13: Aerial Image

Attatchments

Priority Vegetation Reports

Natural Values Atlas Report

Priority Vegetation Report

PID	CT	Address	Locality	Improvements	Area (m ²)
2654809	144981/19	Lot 19 BURGESS DR			

Priority Vegetation Overview

PRIORITY VEGETATION OVERVIEW MAP



This Priority Vegetation Area overlay report shows a subset of the Regional Ecosystem Model. The overlay contained in the planning scheme is shown only over zones to which it can apply.

The Regional Ecosystem Model (REM) is a comprehensive, high resolution spatial analysis that identifies:

- native vegetation and threatened species and their relative conservation status and management priority;
- the characteristics of the landscape that may affect its ability to sustain these elements.

The subsets of information that are included are:

- Threatened native vegetation communities is based on TasVeg 3.0, but has been corrected for inherent logical consistency issues and includes credible field-based mapping where it was available.
- Threatened flora and fauna species locations and habitat are modelled using two methods:
 - Rules applied to Natural Values Atlas (NVA) records that are customised for each species to reflect their patterns of local distribution (e.g. riparian species), based on a limited number of habitat variables; and
 - More detailed habitat models for about 100 threatened fauna species that reflect agreed

habitat definitions used by the Forest Practices Authority but utilise a much wider range of data, including landforms and vegetation structural maturity, to more accurately identify habitat and potential habitat.

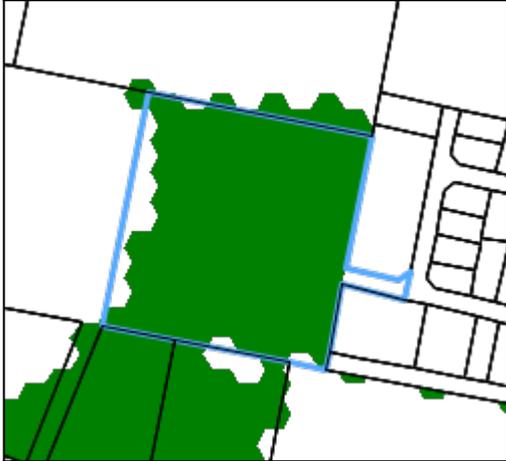
- Native vegetation of local importance includes:
 - a subset of threatened fauna species habitat models,
 - native vegetation with limited bioregional reservation and extent and native vegetation remnants on heavily cleared types of land where local factors affect ecological sustainability of the landscape.

Each local area contributes to the survival of threatened vegetation communities, threatened flora and threatened fauna within a State wide mosaic that enables the distribution of species to be maintained and provides for mobility of fauna through connected habitat.

Each subset of data that is identified on the property is described below.

Priority Vegetation Details

Remnant Vegetation



Remnant vegetation is defined as islands of native vegetation, below a specified size (200 ha), that are surrounded by cleared land, and occur on land types (land system components) that have been cleared of more than 70% of their native vegetation. In heavily cleared landscapes, patches of remnant vegetation can contribute significantly to the maintenance of ecosystem function, while their loss and decline is a major factor in ecosystem collapse. Their smaller size makes them vulnerable to ongoing degradation through various combinations of human impacts and natural ecological processes.

Why is it included?

- Less than 200 hectare patch of native vegetation on land components that are over 70% cleared of native vegetation.

Data Source:

- TasVeg 3.0 (minor exceptions)

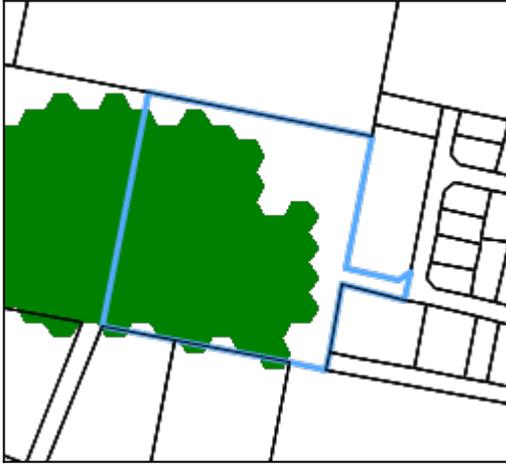
Reliability:

- Reasonably reliable depending on TasVeg currency

Management:

- Check TasVeg for field verification
- Consider local extent, condition & management options
- Potentially require on-ground field verification

Threatened Flora



- large gnat-orchid

These are species listed as threatened under the Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act (1975) or Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999).

Listed threatened species have statutory recognition that they are likely to become extinct if the factors causing them to be threatened are not managed. Species may be listed due to historical loss since settlement, natural rarity giving rise to potential risk, or impacts of particular land use and land management practices.

Threatened flora habitat characteristics are mostly localised and are modelled solely on Natural Values Atlas records with a limited number of habitat variables.

Why is it included?

- Statutory recognition that species extinction is likely

Data Source:

- NVA records combined with REM point-based modelling rules
- Generally highly localised

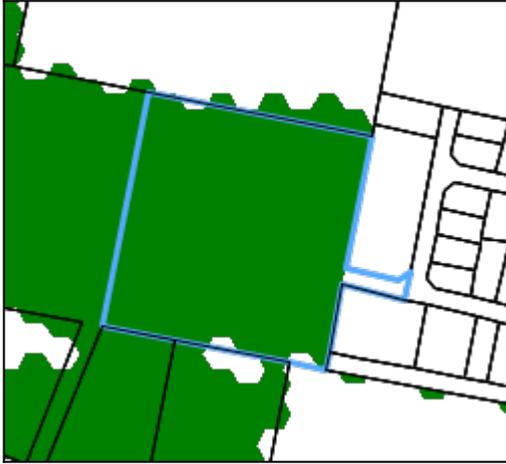
Reliability:

- Reasonably reliable - on-ground field verification

Management:

- Check species observation source
- Potentially require on-ground field verification

Threatened Fauna and Significant Habitat



Threatened Fauna Habitat

- masked owl
- tasmanian devil
- eastern barred bandicoot

These are species listed as threatened fauna under the Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act (1975) or Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999). Listed threatened species have statutory recognition that they are likely to become extinct if the factors causing them to be threatened are not managed. Species may be listed due to historical loss since settlement, natural rarity giving rise to potential risk, or impacts of particular land use and land management practices.

Threatened fauna habitat characteristics are extremely varied and are modelled as significant based on Natural Values Atlas records with a limited number of habitat variables or more detailed customised models for about 100 fauna species. Some species habitat occurs across the landscape but not all sites may be essential for species survival and not all suitable habitat may be occupied. Species that rely on this type of habitat are classified as landscape-dependent and are regarded as being of local importance, however the relative importance of the site to the survival of the species can only be known in response to field verification, the context and the nature of a proposal.

Why is it included?

- Statutory recognition that species extinction is likely, however not all sites are important or occupied

Data Source:

- NVA records combined with REM point-based modelling rules
- Habitat-based models

Reliability:

- Variable

Management:

- Check species observation source
- Check data on habitat and local context
- Potentially require on-ground field verification

Contacts

Telephone: 03 6426 4444

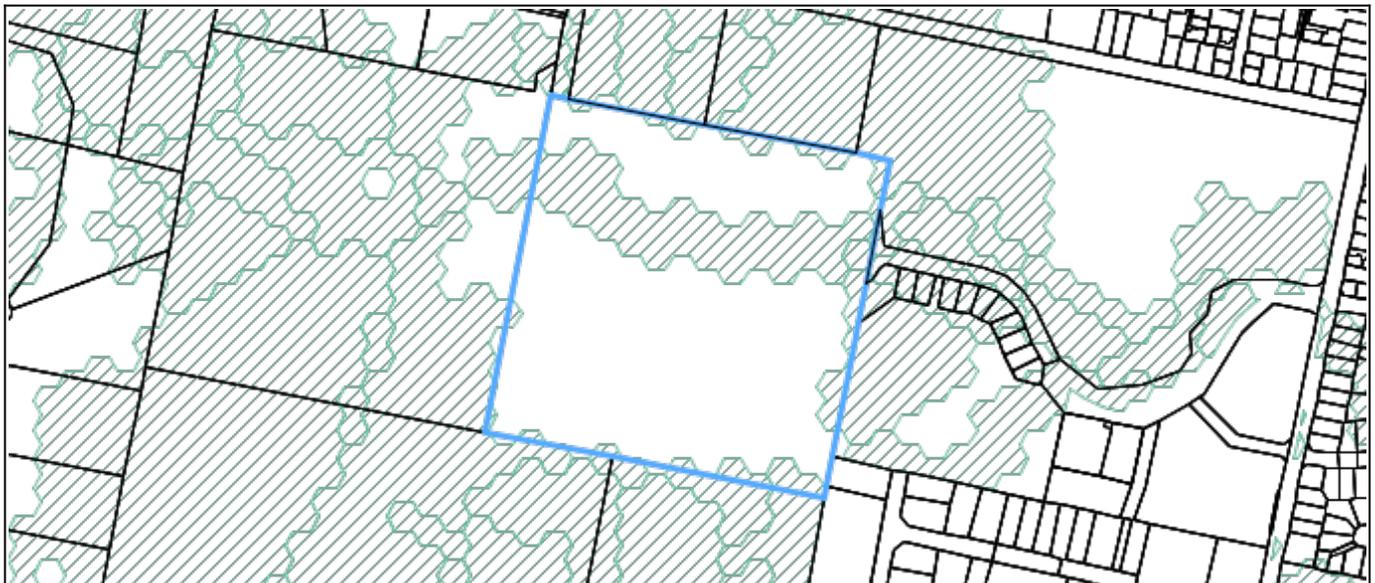
Email: submissions@latrobe.tas.gov.au

Priority Vegetation Report

PID	CT	Address	Locality	Improvements	Area (m ²)
6514416	150746/4	HAWK HILL RD			

Priority Vegetation Overview

PRIORITY VEGETATION OVERVIEW MAP



This Priority Vegetation Area overlay report shows a subset of the Regional Ecosystem Model. The overlay contained in the planning scheme is shown only over zones to which it can apply.

The Regional Ecosystem Model (REM) is a comprehensive, high resolution spatial analysis that identifies:

- native vegetation and threatened species and their relative conservation status and management priority;
- the characteristics of the landscape that may affect its ability to sustain these elements.

The subsets of information that are included are:

- Threatened native vegetation communities is based on TasVeg 3.0, but has been corrected for inherent logical consistency issues and includes credible field-based mapping where it was available.
- Threatened flora and fauna species locations and habitat are modelled using two methods:
 - Rules applied to Natural Values Atlas (NVA) records that are customised for each species to reflect their patterns of local distribution (e.g. riparian species), based on a limited number of habitat variables; and
 - More detailed habitat models for about 100 threatened fauna species that reflect agreed

habitat definitions used by the Forest Practices Authority but utilise a much wider range of data, including landforms and vegetation structural maturity, to more accurately identify habitat and potential habitat.

- Native vegetation of local importance includes:
 - a subset of threatened fauna species habitat models,
 - native vegetation with limited bioregional reservation and extent and native vegetation remnants on heavily cleared types of land where local factors affect ecological sustainability of the landscape.

Each local area contributes to the survival of threatened vegetation communities, threatened flora and threatened fauna within a State wide mosaic that enables the distribution of species to be maintained and provides for mobility of fauna through connected habitat.

Each subset of data that is identified on the property is described below.

Priority Vegetation Details

Relative Reservation



Relative Reservation

- (DAD) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on dolerite

Reservation status is a measure of the degree to which vegetation communities are included in the Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) reserve system. Higher levels of reservation give greater confidence that the species for which vegetation communities are surrogates are likely to be protected, subject to appropriate geographic and biophysical distribution in the landscape. Reservation provides greater certainty of the maintenance of better condition vegetation and hence maintenance of ecological function at local and landscape scales.

Why is it included?

- Less than 30% of extent in bioregion is in reserves

Data Source:

- TasVeg 3.0 (minor exceptions)

Reliability:

- Highly variable

Management:

- Check TasVeg for field verification
- Consider local extent, condition & management options
- Potentially require on-ground field verification

Remnant Vegetation



Remnant vegetation is defined as islands of native vegetation, below a specified size (200 ha), that are surrounded by cleared land, and occur on land types (land system components) that have been cleared of more than 70% of their native vegetation. In heavily cleared landscapes, patches of remnant vegetation can contribute significantly to the maintenance of ecosystem function, while their loss and decline is a major factor in ecosystem collapse. Their smaller size makes them vulnerable to ongoing degradation through various combinations of human impacts and natural ecological processes.

Why is it included?

- Less than 200 hectare patch of native vegetation on land components that are over 70% cleared of native vegetation.

Data Source:

- TasVeg 3.0 (minor exceptions)

Reliability:

- Reasonably reliable depending on TasVeg currency

Management:

- Check TasVeg for field verification
- Consider local extent, condition & management options
- Potentially require on-ground field verification

Threatened Flora



- large gnat-orchid

These are species listed as threatened under the Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act (1975) or Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999).

Listed threatened species have statutory recognition that they are likely to become extinct if the factors causing them to be threatened are not managed. Species may be listed due to historical loss since settlement, natural rarity giving rise to potential risk, or impacts of particular land use and land management practices.

Threatened flora habitat characteristics are mostly localised and are modelled solely on Natural Values Atlas records with a limited number of habitat variables.

Why is it included?

- Statutory recognition that species extinction is likely

Data Source:

- NVA records combined with REM point-based modelling rules
- Generally highly localised

Reliability:

- Reasonably reliable - on-ground field verification

Management:

- Check species observation source
- Potentially require on-ground field verification

Threatened Fauna and Significant Habitat



Threatened Fauna

- Central North burrowing crayfish
- green and gold frog



Threatened Fauna Habitat

- masked owl
- tasmanian devil
- eastern barred bandicoot

These are species listed as threatened fauna under the Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act (1975) or Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999). Listed threatened species have statutory recognition that they are likely to become extinct if the factors causing them to be threatened are not managed. Species may be listed due to historical loss since settlement, natural rarity giving rise to potential risk, or impacts of particular land use and land management practices.

Threatened fauna habitat characteristics are extremely varied and are modelled as significant based on Natural Values Atlas records with a limited number of habitat variables or more detailed customised models for about 100 fauna species. Some species habitat occurs across the landscape but not all sites may be essential for species survival and not all suitable habitat may be occupied. Species that rely on this type of habitat are classified as landscape-dependent and are regarded as being of local importance, however the relative importance of the site to the survival of the species can only be known in response to field verification, the context and the nature of a proposal.

Why is it included?

- Statutory recognition that species extinction is likely, however not all sites are important or occupied

Data Source:

- NVA records combined with REM point-based modelling rules
- Habitat-based models

Reliability:

- Variable

Management:

- Check species observation source
- Check data on habitat and local context
- Potentially require on-ground field verification

Contacts

Telephone: 03 6426 4444

Email: submissions@latrobe.tas.gov.au

Priority Vegetation Report

PID	CT	Address	Locality	Improvements	Area (m ²)
3462331	171508/19	26 JOYCE ST			

Priority Vegetation Overview

PRIORITY VEGETATION OVERVIEW MAP



This Priority Vegetation Area overlay report shows a subset of the Regional Ecosystem Model. The overlay contained in the planning scheme is shown only over zones to which it can apply.

The Regional Ecosystem Model (REM) is a comprehensive, high resolution spatial analysis that identifies:

- native vegetation and threatened species and their relative conservation status and management priority;
- the characteristics of the landscape that may affect its ability to sustain these elements.

The subsets of information that are included are:

- Threatened native vegetation communities is based on TasVeg 3.0, but has been corrected for inherent logical consistency issues and includes credible field-based mapping where it was available.
- Threatened flora and fauna species locations and habitat are modelled using two methods:
 - Rules applied to Natural Values Atlas (NVA) records that are customised for each species to reflect their patterns of local distribution (e.g. riparian species), based on a limited number of habitat variables; and
 - More detailed habitat models for about 100 threatened fauna species that reflect agreed

habitat definitions used by the Forest Practices Authority but utilise a much wider range of data, including landforms and vegetation structural maturity, to more accurately identify habitat and potential habitat.

- Native vegetation of local importance includes:
 - a subset of threatened fauna species habitat models,
 - native vegetation with limited bioregional reservation and extent and native vegetation remnants on heavily cleared types of land where local factors affect ecological sustainability of the landscape.

Each local area contributes to the survival of threatened vegetation communities, threatened flora and threatened fauna within a State wide mosaic that enables the distribution of species to be maintained and provides for mobility of fauna through connected habitat.

Each subset of data that is identified on the property is described below.

Priority Vegetation Details

Relative Reservation



Relative Reservation

- (DAD) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on dolerite

Reservation status is a measure of the degree to which vegetation communities are included in the Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) reserve system. Higher levels of reservation give greater confidence that the species for which vegetation communities are surrogates are likely to be protected, subject to appropriate geographic and biophysical distribution in the landscape. Reservation provides greater certainty of the maintenance of better condition vegetation and hence maintenance of ecological function at local and landscape scales.

Why is it included?

- Less than 30% of extent in bioregion is in reserves

Data Source:

- TasVeg 3.0 (minor exceptions)

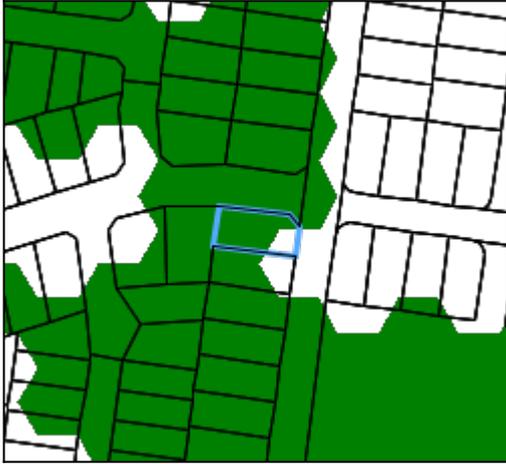
Reliability:

- Highly variable

Management:

- Check TasVeg for field verification
- Consider local extent, condition & management options
- Potentially require on-ground field verification

Threatened Fauna and Significant Habitat



Threatened Fauna Habitat

- eastern barred bandicoot
- spotted-tailed quoll

These are species listed as threatened fauna under the Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act (1975) or Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999). Listed threatened species have statutory recognition that they are likely to become extinct if the factors causing them to be threatened are not managed. Species may be listed due to historical loss since settlement, natural rarity giving rise to potential risk, or impacts of particular land use and land management practices.

Threatened fauna habitat characteristics are extremely varied and are modelled as significant based on Natural Values Atlas records with a limited number of habitat variables or more detailed customised models for about 100 fauna species. Some species habitat occurs across the landscape but not all sites may be essential for species survival and not all suitable habitat may be occupied. Species that rely on this type of habitat are classified as landscape-dependent and are regarded as being of local importance, however the relative importance of the site to the survival of the species can only be known in response to field verification, the context and the nature of a proposal.

Why is it included?

- Statutory recognition that species extinction is likely, however not all sites are important or occupied

Data Source:

- NVA records combined with REM point-based modelling rules
- Habitat-based models

Reliability:

- Variable

Management:

- Check species observation source
- Check data on habitat and local context
- Potentially require on-ground field verification

Contacts

Telephone: 03 6426 4444

Email: submissions@latrobe.tas.gov.au

Natural Values Atlas Report

Authoritative, comprehensive information on Tasmania's natural values.

Reference:

Requested For: Burgess

Report Type: Summary Report

Timestamp: 10:46:19 AM Wednesday 23 November 2022

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

Freshwater Ecosystem Values: buffer 1000m

Freshwater Ecosystem Values displayed:

Rivers

Other freshwater ecosystem values

Tasmanian Reserve Estate: buffer 1000m

Biosecurity Risks: buffer 1000m

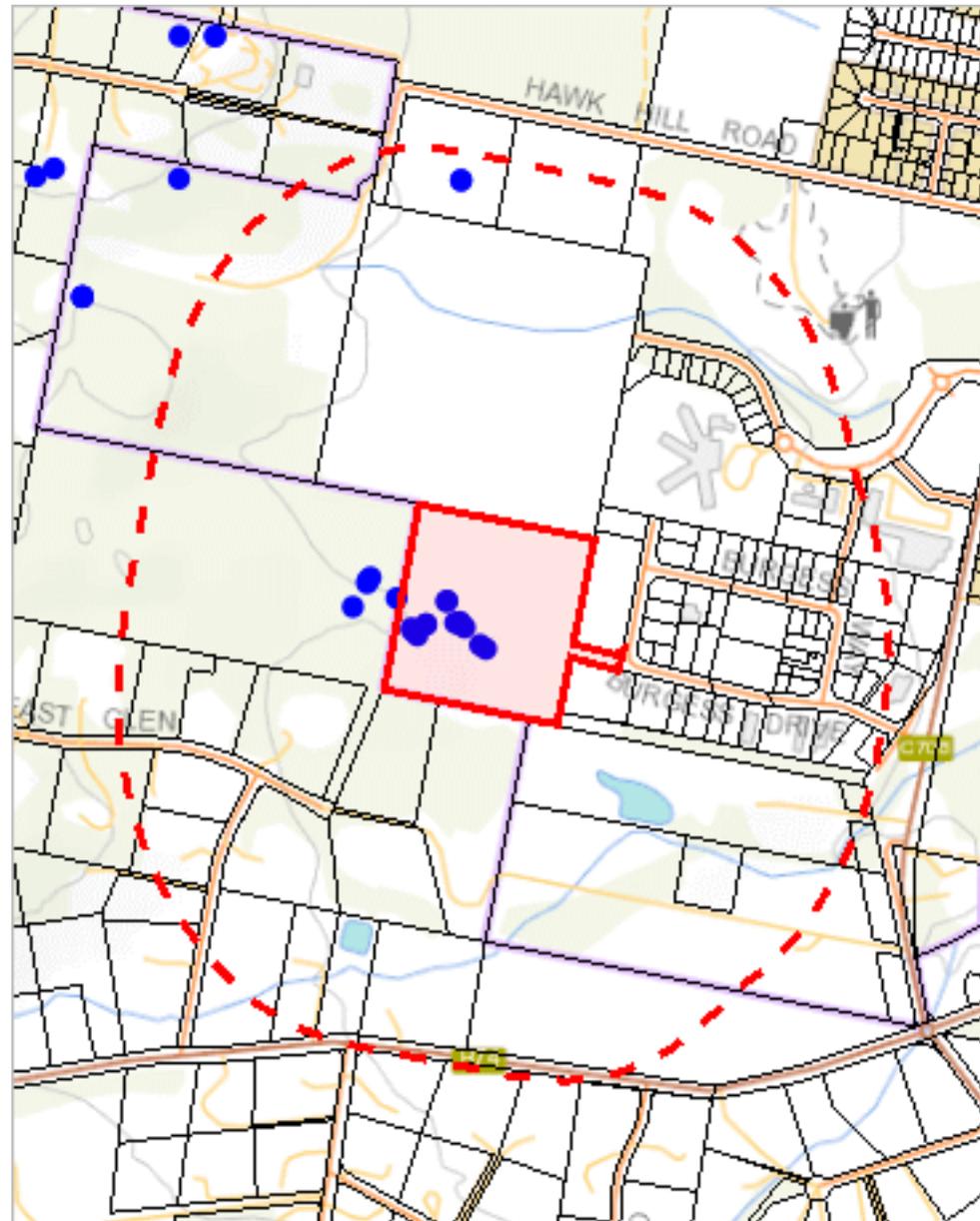


The centroid for this query GDA94: 460158.0, 5443074.0 falls within:

Property: 2654809

Threatened flora within 500 metres

460878, 5443933



459473, 5442216

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

Threatened flora within 500 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

● Point Unverified

▬ Line Verified

▬ Line Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened flora within 500 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Cyrtostylis robusta	large gnat-orchid	r		n	20	27-Jan-2015

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

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

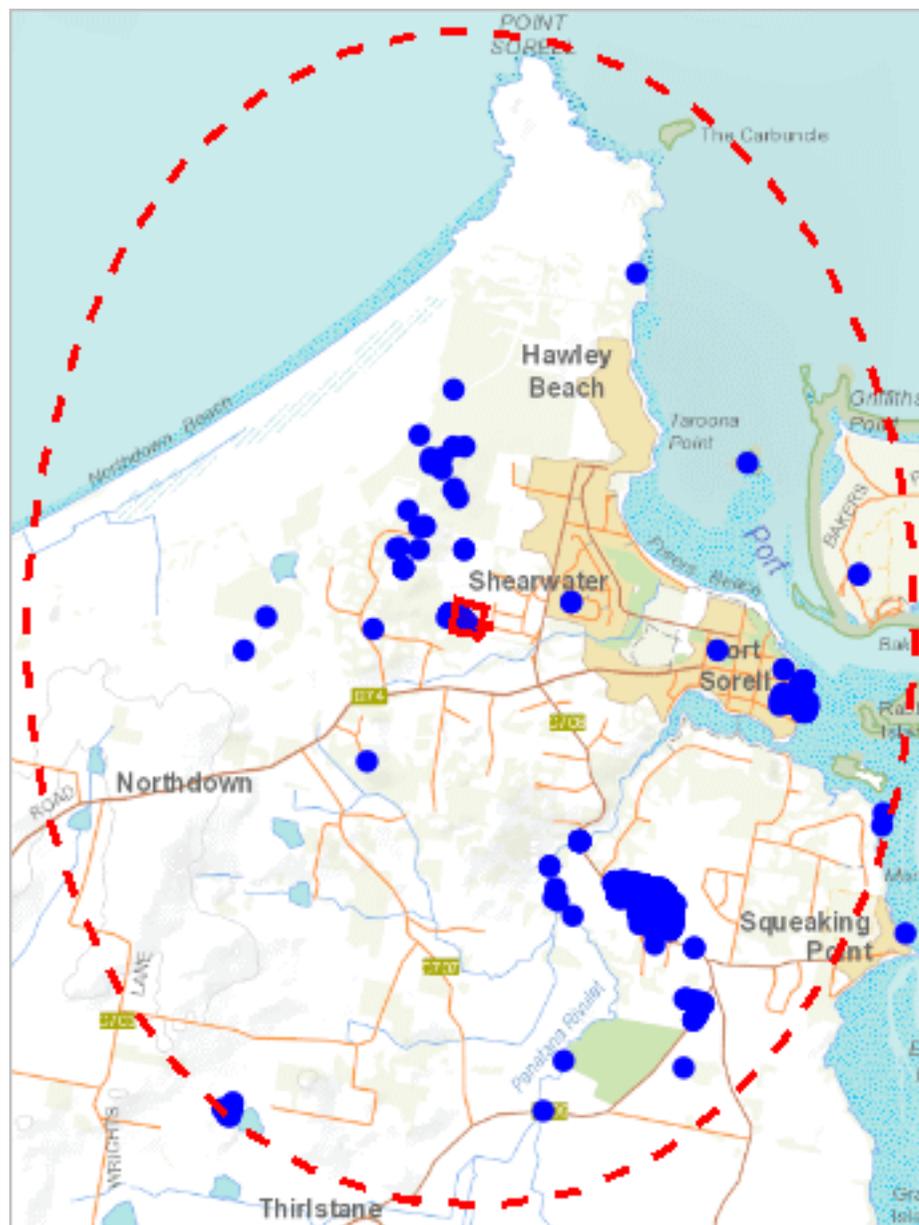
Telephone: 1300 368 550

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

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

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

464293, 5448441



456053, 5437700

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>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	juniper wattle	r		n	2	16-Sep-2003
<i>Amphibromus neesii</i>	southern swampgrass	r		n	20	22-Nov-2017
<i>Caladenia congesta</i>	blacktongue finger-orchid	e		n	27	01-Oct-2014
<i>Caladenia tonellii</i>	robust fingers	e	CR	e	3	08-Nov-2007
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	sea bindweed	r		n	1	01-Feb-1945
<i>Cassinia rugata</i>	wrinkled dollybush	e	VU	n	629	10-Nov-2019
<i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i>	erect sneezeweed	r		n	2	21-Mar-2010
<i>Comesperma defoliatum</i>	leafless milkwort	r		n	176	13-Jan-2019
<i>Cyrtostylis robusta</i>	large gnat-orchid	r		n	26	01-Sep-2021
<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>	southern ticktrefoil	v		n	1	19-Oct-1998
<i>Epacris exserta</i>	south esk heath	e	PEN	e	1	01-Nov-1895
<i>Gratiola pubescens</i>	hairy brooklime	r		n	97	18-Dec-2016
<i>Gynatrix pulchella</i>	fragrant hempbush	r		n	3	30-Jan-2008
<i>Isolepis habra</i>	wispy clubsege	r		n	1	16-Jan-2012
<i>Isolepis stellata</i>	star clubsege	r		n	70	30-Dec-2017
<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	sticky swordsege	r		n	6	10-Oct-2005
<i>Limonium australe</i> var. <i>australe</i>	yellow sea-lavender	r		n	133	02-Aug-2019
<i>Lycopus australis</i>	australian gypsywort	e		n	4	30-Jan-2008
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	v		n	7	30-Jan-2008
<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	shade pellitory	r		n	1	20-Nov-2001
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	slender waterpepper	v		n	11	03-Mar-2010
<i>Phyllangium divergens</i>	wiry mitrewort	v		n	1	20-Oct-1990
<i>Phylloglossum drummondii</i>	pygmy clubmoss	r		n	2	08-Sep-1990
<i>Prasophyllum limnetes</i>	marsh leek-orchid	e	CR	e	60	29-Jan-2017
<i>Prasophyllum pulchellum</i>	pretty leek-orchid	e	CR	e	325	19-Nov-2019
<i>Pterostylis squamata</i>	ruddy greenhood	v		n	1	29-Nov-1980
<i>Pterostylis ziegelerei</i>	grassland greenhood	v	VU	e	2	31-Oct-1981
<i>Senecio squarrosus</i>	leafy fireweed	r		n	28	16-Dec-2016
<i>Spyridium obcordatum</i>	creeping dustymiller	v	VU	e	8	10-Oct-2005
<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i>	dustymiller	p		n	2	02-Sep-1959
<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i> var. <i>parvifolium</i>	coast dustymiller	r		n	1	02-Sep-1959
<i>Thelymitra holmesii</i>	bluestar sun-orchid	r		n	184	19-Nov-2019
<i>Thelymitra mucida</i>	plum sun-orchid	e		n	28	01-Oct-2017

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

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

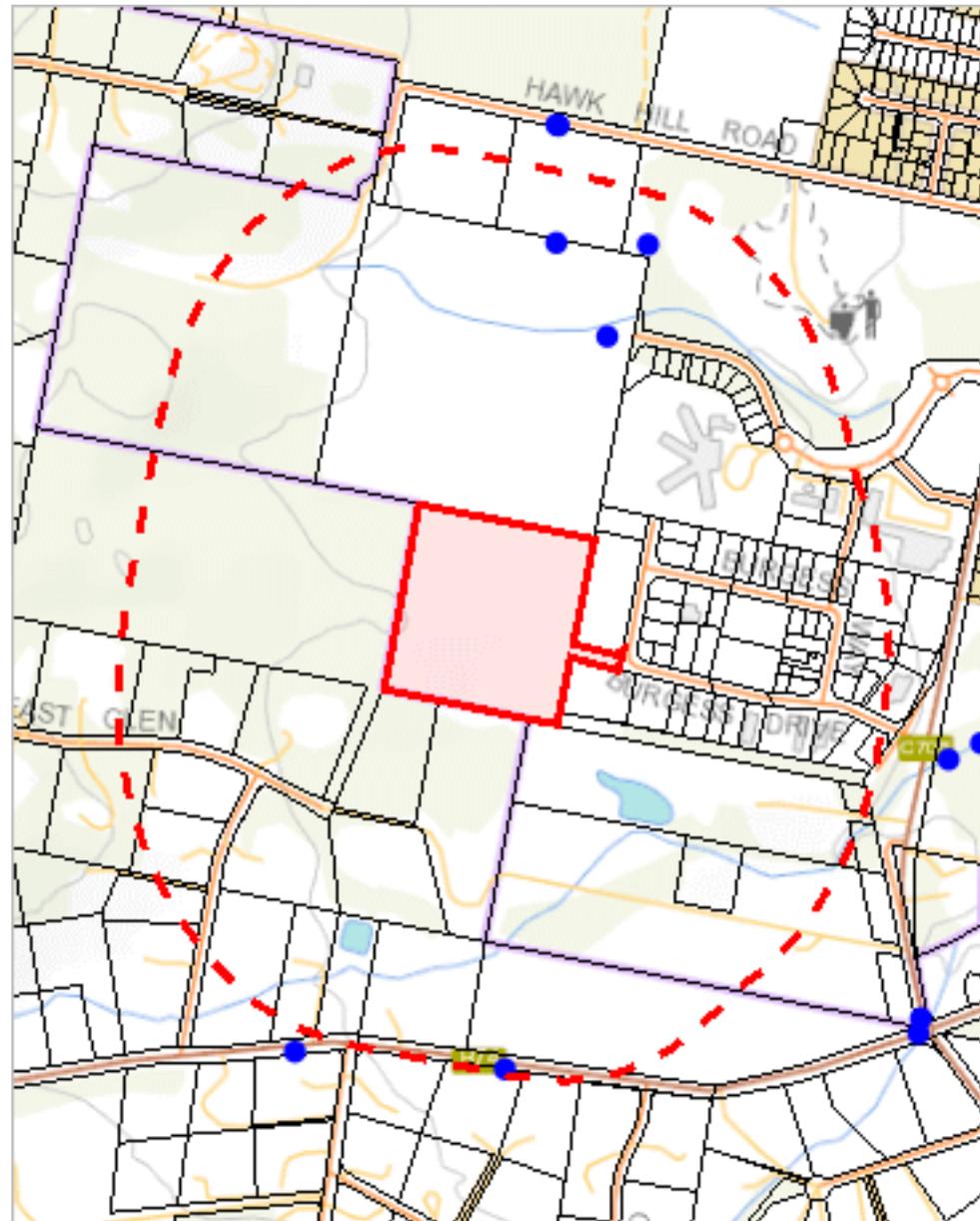
Telephone: 1300 368 550

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

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

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

460878, 5443933



459473, 5442216

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>Engaeus granulatus</i>	Central North burrowing crayfish	e	EN	e	1	01-Oct-2005
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	3	06-Oct-2020
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	23-Sep-1992

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>Astacopsis gouldi</i>	luteralipina 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>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	new holland mouse	e	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	1	0	0
<i>Ceyx azureus</i> subsp. <i>diemenensis</i>	Tasmanian azure kingfisher	e	EN	e	0	0	1
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i>	chaostola skipper	e	EN	ae	1	0	0
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Limnodynastes peroni</i>	striped marsh frog	e		n	1	0	0
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	2	0	0
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	0	1
<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	eastern dwarf galaxias	v	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Catadromus lacordairei</i>	Green-lined ground beetle	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	0
<i>Engaeus granulatus</i>	Central North burrowing crayfish	e	EN	e	1	1	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.

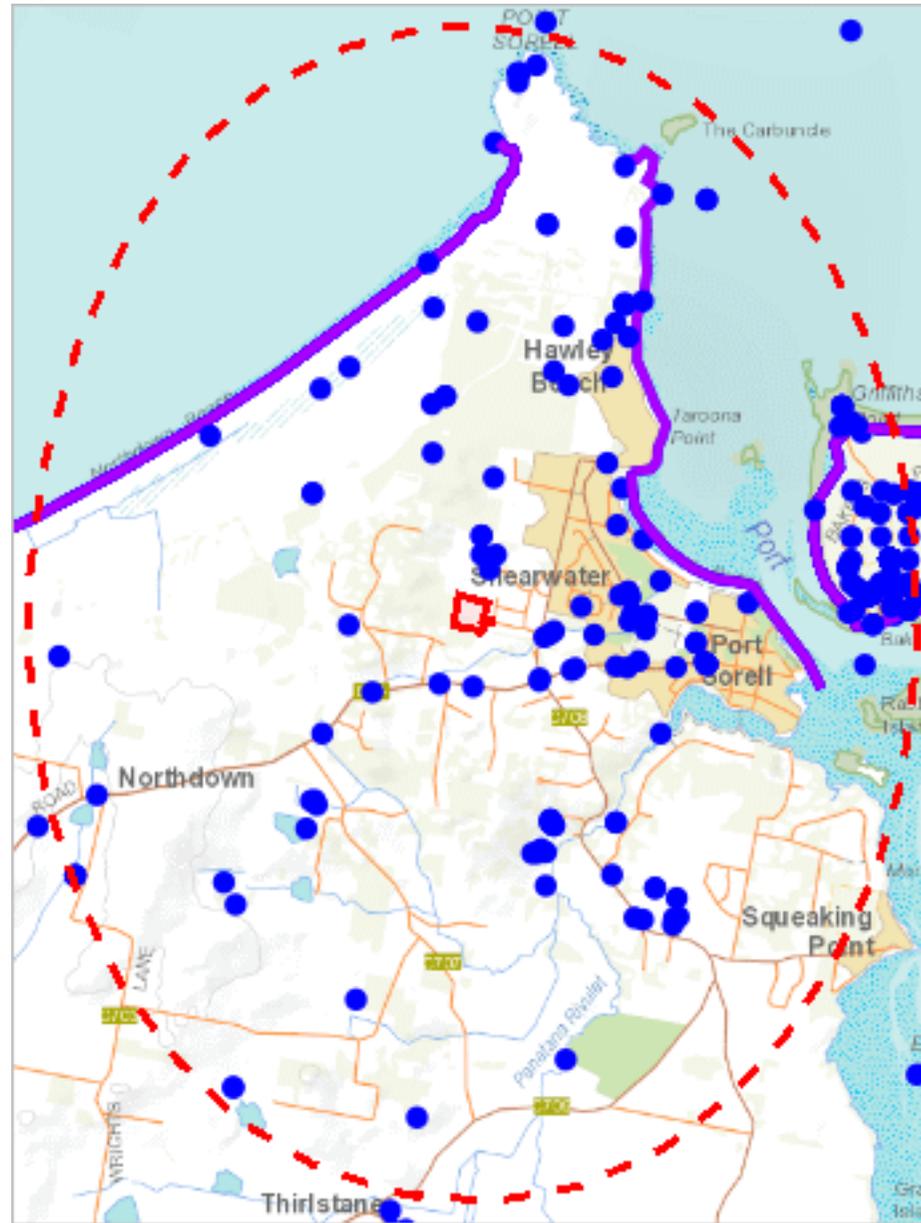
Telephone: 1300 368 550

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

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

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

464293, 5448441



456053, 5437700

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	3	07-Oct-2021
<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	4	27-Feb-2020
<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i> subsp. <i>doriferus</i>	new zealand fur seal	r		n	2	25-May-2007
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	australasian bittern		EN	n	1	19-Jan-2012
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	curlew sandpiper		CR	n	1	15-Oct-2013
<i>Catadromus lacordairei</i>	Green-lined ground beetle	v		n	7	01-Feb-2006
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	26	22-Jun-2022
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	116	16-Apr-2019
<i>Engaeus granulatus</i>	Central North burrowing crayfish	e	EN	e	31	15-May-2020
<i>Gazameda gunnii</i>	Gunn's screw shell	v		ae	10	15-Sep-2021
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	16	21-Nov-2021
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail		VU	n	2	03-Mar-2018
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	1	20-Oct-1988
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	29	26-Sep-2022
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	humpback whale	e		m	3	11-Nov-2021
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew	e	CR	n	7	12-Feb-2018
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	25	16-Nov-2020
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	617	02-Oct-2021
<i>Sternula nereis</i> subsp. <i>nereis</i>	fairy tern	v	VU	n	2	22-Feb-2016
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	shy albatross	v	EN	ae	1	27-Oct-2018
<i>Thinornis cucullatus</i>	hooded plover		PVU	ae	13	02-Apr-2019
<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>	hooded plover		VU	n	42	12-Apr-2018

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>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	5
<i>Astacopsis gouldi</i>	luteralipina or giant freshwater crayfish	v	VU	e	1	0	0
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	new holland mouse	e	VU	n	2	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	6	0	0
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i>	chaostola skipper	e	EN	ae	3	0	0
<i>Ceyx azureus</i> subsp. <i>diemenensis</i>	Tasmanian azure kingfisher	e	EN	e	0	0	1
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Limnodynastes peroni</i>	striped marsh frog	e		n	1	0	0
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	2	0	0
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	0	1
<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	eastern dwarf galaxias	v	VU	n	4	0	0
<i>Catadromus lacordairei</i>	Green-lined ground beetle	v		n	1	1	0
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	0
<i>Engaeus granulatus</i>	Central North burrowing crayfish	e	EN	e	8	8	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

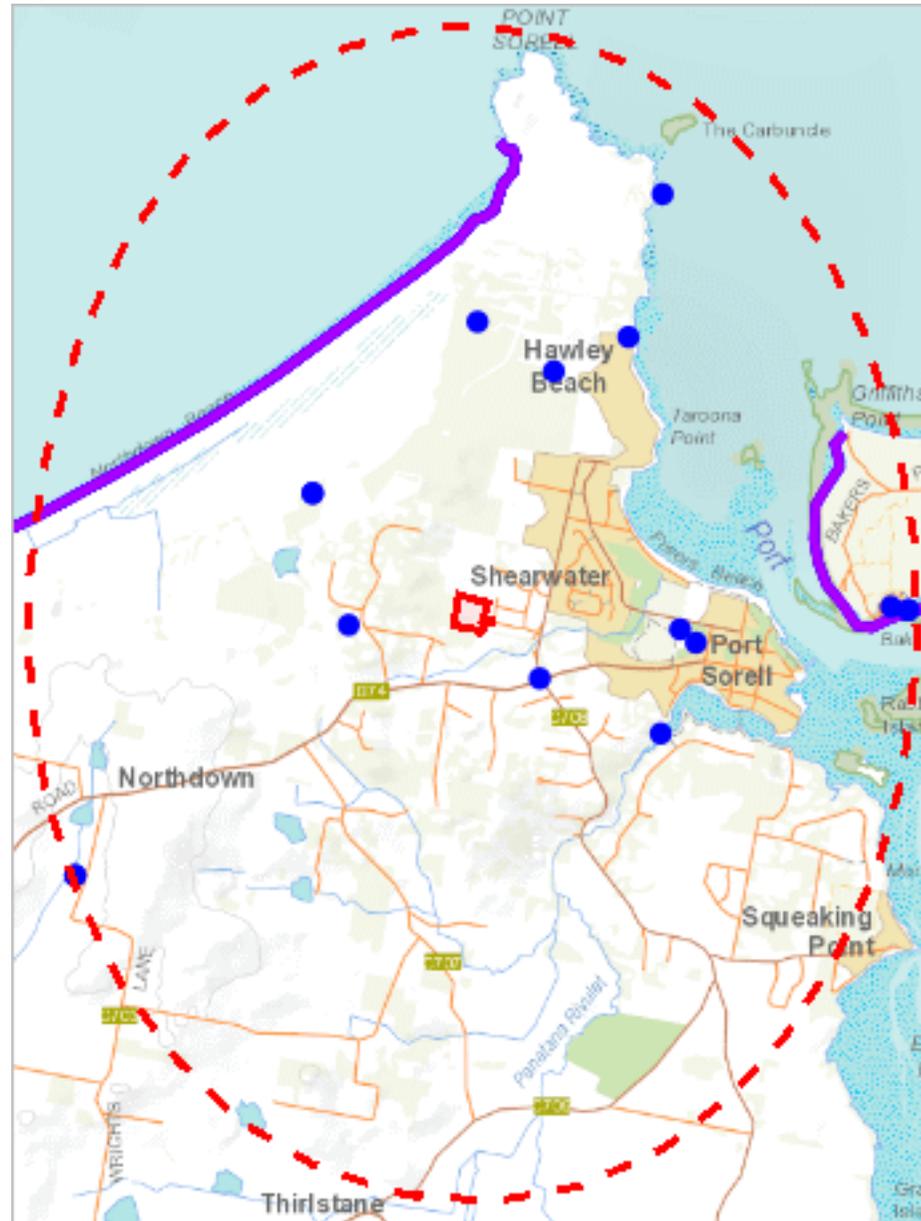
Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

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

*** No Raptor nests or sightings found within 500 metres. ***

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

464293, 5448441



456053, 5437700

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
2324	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	1	05-Sep-2016
620	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	2	05-Sep-2016
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Not Recorded	2	20-Apr-1991
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Sighting	1	07-Oct-2021
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Carcass	1	27-Feb-2020
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Not Recorded	1	25-Apr-2017
	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Not Recorded	1	01-Jan-1900
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Not Recorded	6	09-Apr-2018
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Sighting	1	21-Nov-2021

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

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

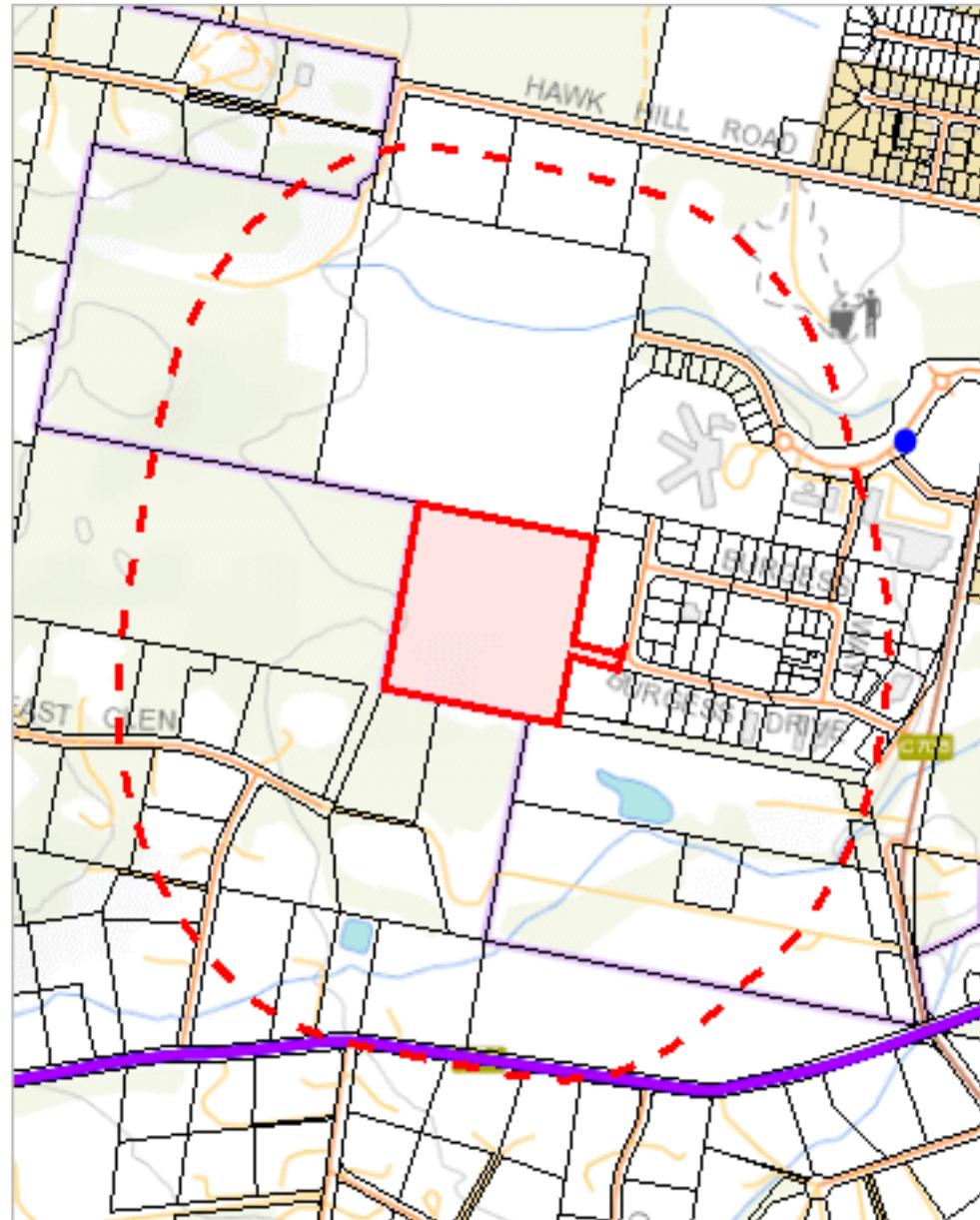
Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Potential	Known	Core
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	1	0	0
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		1	0	0
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		2	0	0

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



459473, 5442216

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

Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

✎ Line Unverified

● Point Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

✎ Line Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

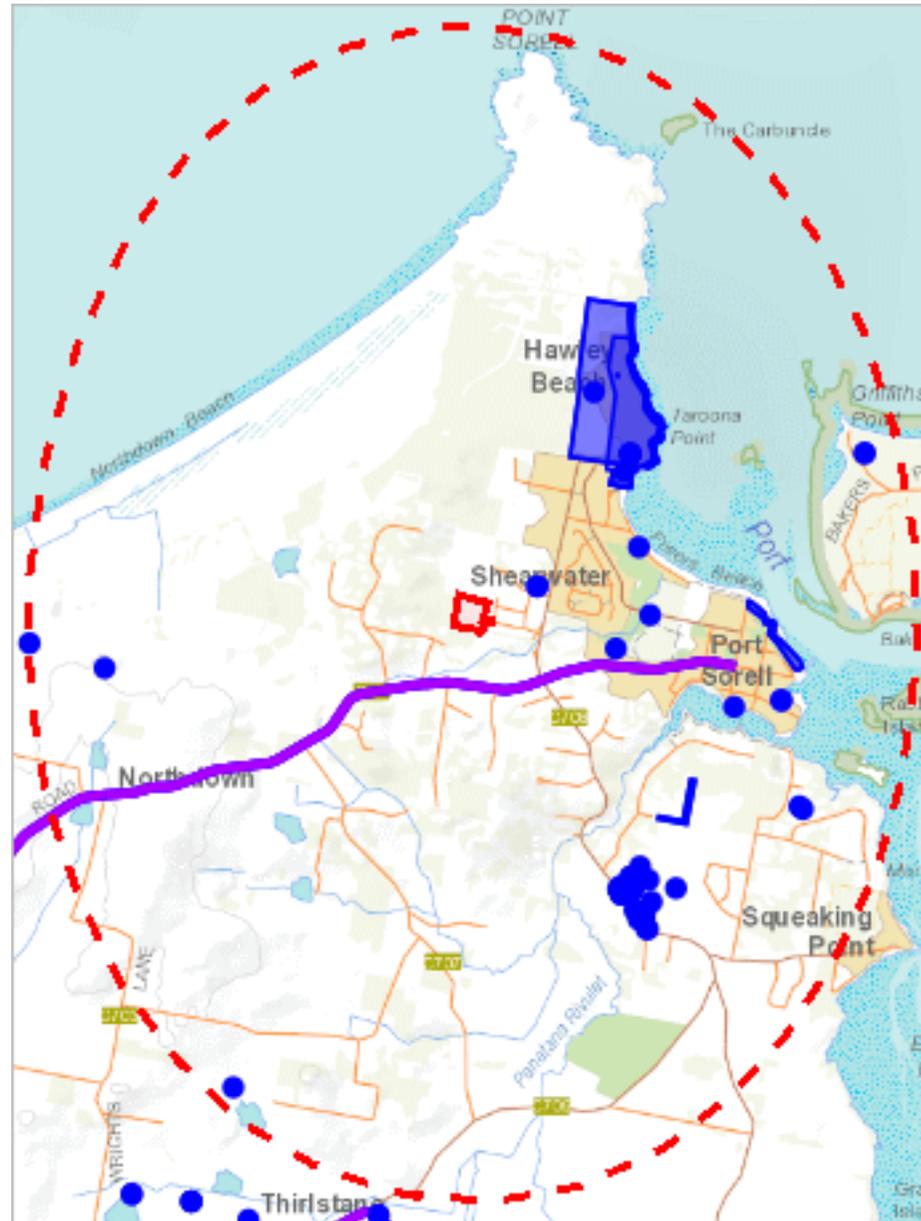
Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Cortaderia sp.	pampas grass	2	18-Feb-2016
Foeniculum vulgare	fennel	1	08-Jan-1995
Ulex europaeus	gorse	1	08-Jan-1995

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>



456053, 5437700

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 Verified

▬ Line Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Tas Management Act Weeds within 5000 m

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	bridal creeper	2	08-Aug-1996
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i>	boneseed	10	19-Nov-2012
<i>Cortaderia</i> sp.	pampas grass	4	18-Feb-2016
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	spanish heath	20	23-Oct-2019
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	2	08-Jan-1995
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	montpellier broom or canary broom	3	15-Oct-2008
<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	chilean needlegrass	1	20-Feb-2012
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	blackberry	13	17-Dec-2012
<i>Rubus polyanthemus</i>	blackberry	6	09-Feb-2009
<i>Salix alba</i> var. <i>vitellina</i>	golden willow	1	01-Dec-2004
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	ragwort	1	08-Feb-2013
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	9	25-Jun-2011

Unverified Records

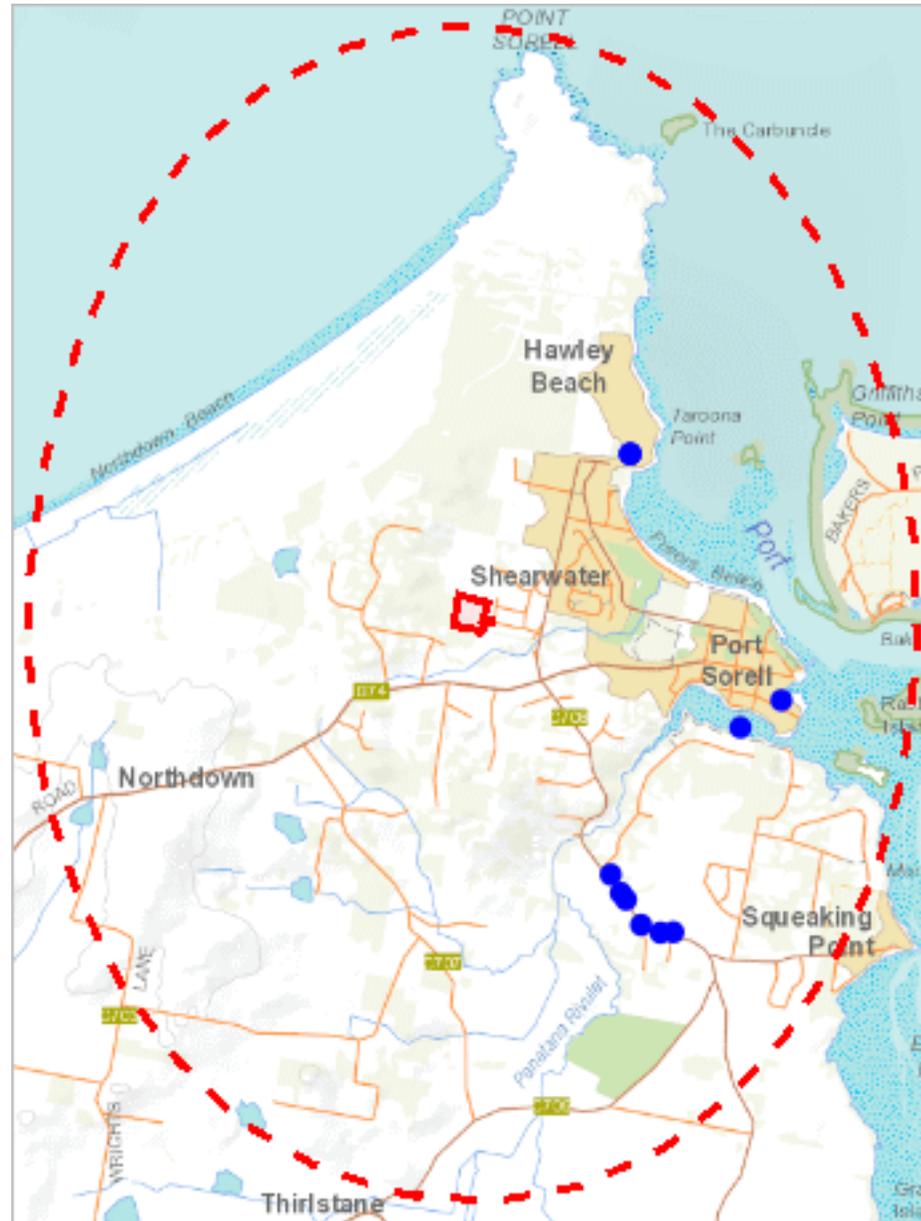
For more information about introduced weed species, please visit the following URL for contact details in your area:

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

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

Priority Weeds within 5000 m

464293, 5448441



456053, 5437700

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 howittii	sticky wattle	1	09-Mar-2016
Billardiera heterophylla	bluebell creeper	4	15-Feb-2021
Polygala myrtifolia	myrtleleaf milkwort	1	24-Oct-1999
Verbascum thapsus	great mullein	3	27-Oct-2019
Watsonia meriana var. bulbillifera	bulbil watsonia	2	16-Jun-2000

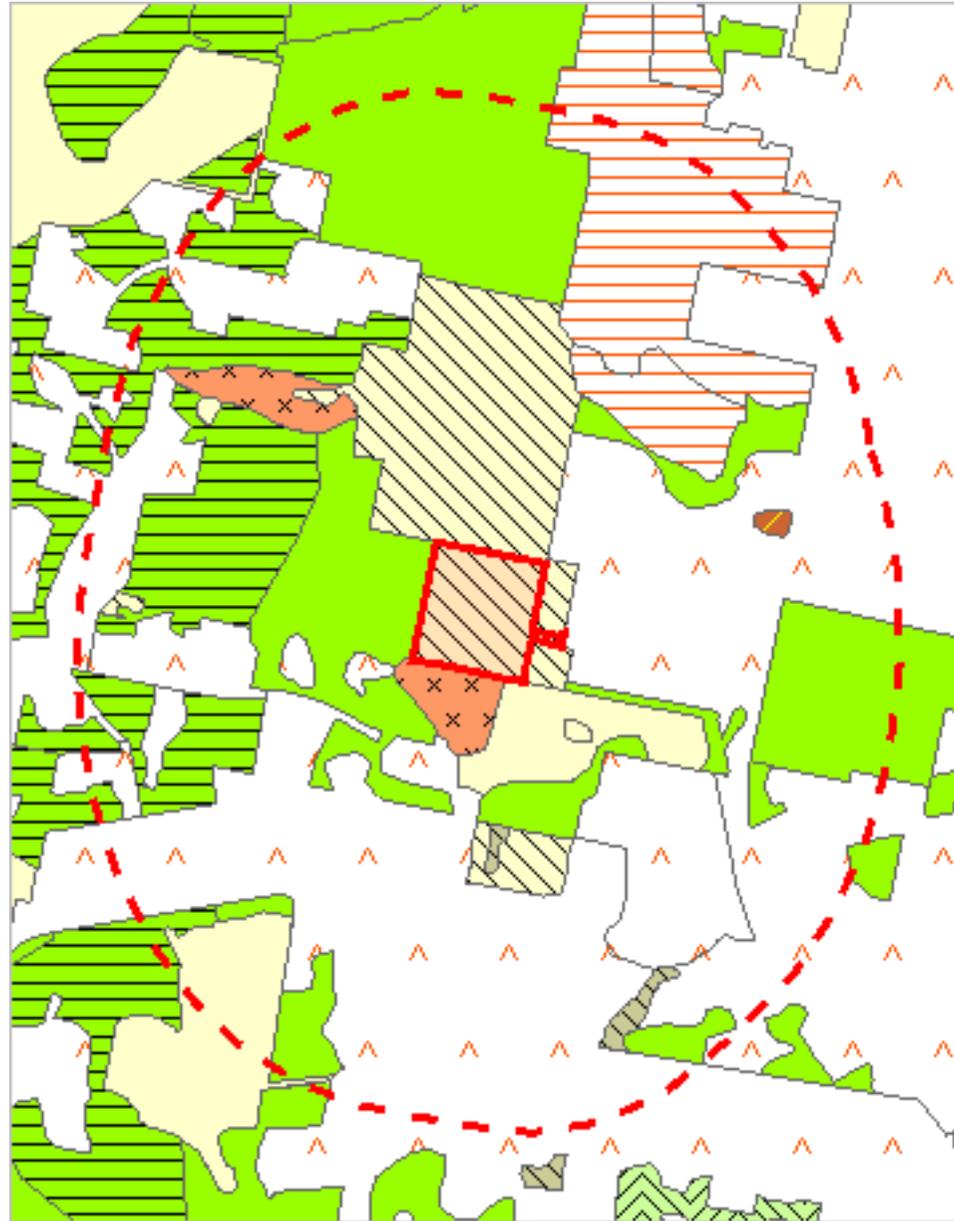
Unverified Records

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 ***



459093, 5441714

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

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
	(RKX) 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

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)
-  (WGK) 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
DAC	(DAC) Eucalyptus amygdalina coastal forest and woodland	EA
DAC	(DAC) Eucalyptus amygdalina coastal forest and woodland	
DAD	(DAD) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on dolerite	
FAG	(FAG) Agricultural land	EA
FAG	(FAG) Agricultural land	
FRG	(FRG) Regenerating cleared land	EA
FRG	(FRG) Regenerating cleared land	
FUM	(FUM) Extra-urban miscellaneous	
FUR	(FUR) Urban areas	EA
FUR	(FUR) Urban areas	
NME	(NME) Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest	
SCH	(SCH) Coastal heathland	
SLS	(SLS) Leptospermum scoparium heathland and scrub	

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

Legend: Threatened Communities

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened Communities (TNVC 2020) within 1000 metres

Scheduled Community Id	Scheduled Community Name
30	Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest

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

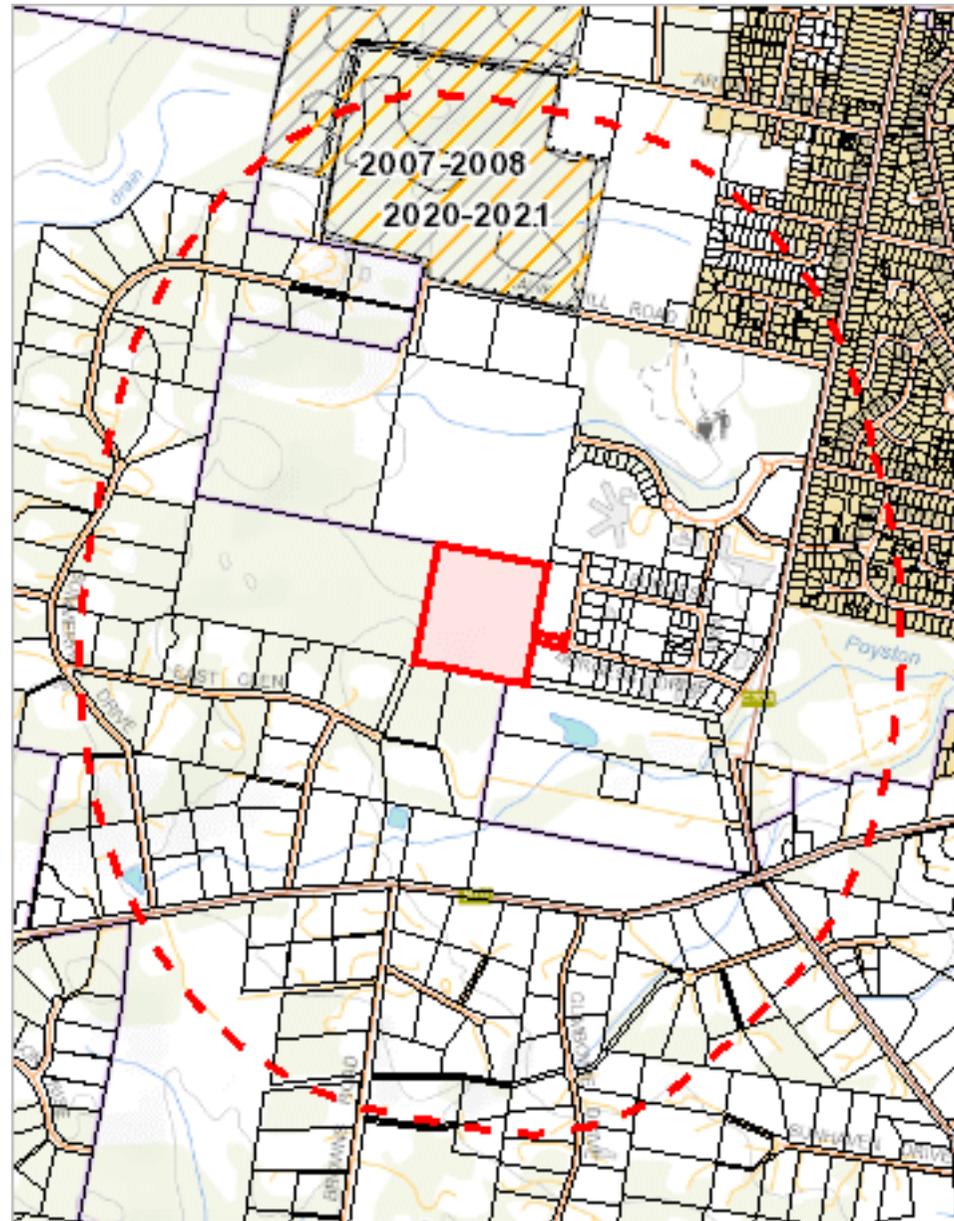
Telephone: (03) 6165 4320

Email: TVMMPsupport@nre.tas.gov.au

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

Fire History (All) within 1000 metres

461258, 5444434



459093, 5441714

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

Fire History (All) within 1000 metres

Legend: Fire History All

- Bushfire-Unknown Category
- Completed Planned Burn

Bushfire

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Fire History (All) within 1000 metres

Incident Number	Fire Name	Ignition Date	Fire Type	Ignition Cause	Fire Area (HA)
130332	Depot Rd Shearwater (Hawley NR)	11-Jan-2007	Bushfire	Deliberate	1.32571166
HAWNR001AP	HAWNR001AP - Hawley Nature Reserve Block 1	01-May-2021	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	23.06004315
HAWNR002AP	HAWNR002AP - Hawley Nature Reserve B2	05-Jan-2022	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	18.05454482
	Hawley nature reserve	02-Apr-2009	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	20.63635445
	Hawly Nature Reserve Block 1	15-Apr-2008	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	25.5190755

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

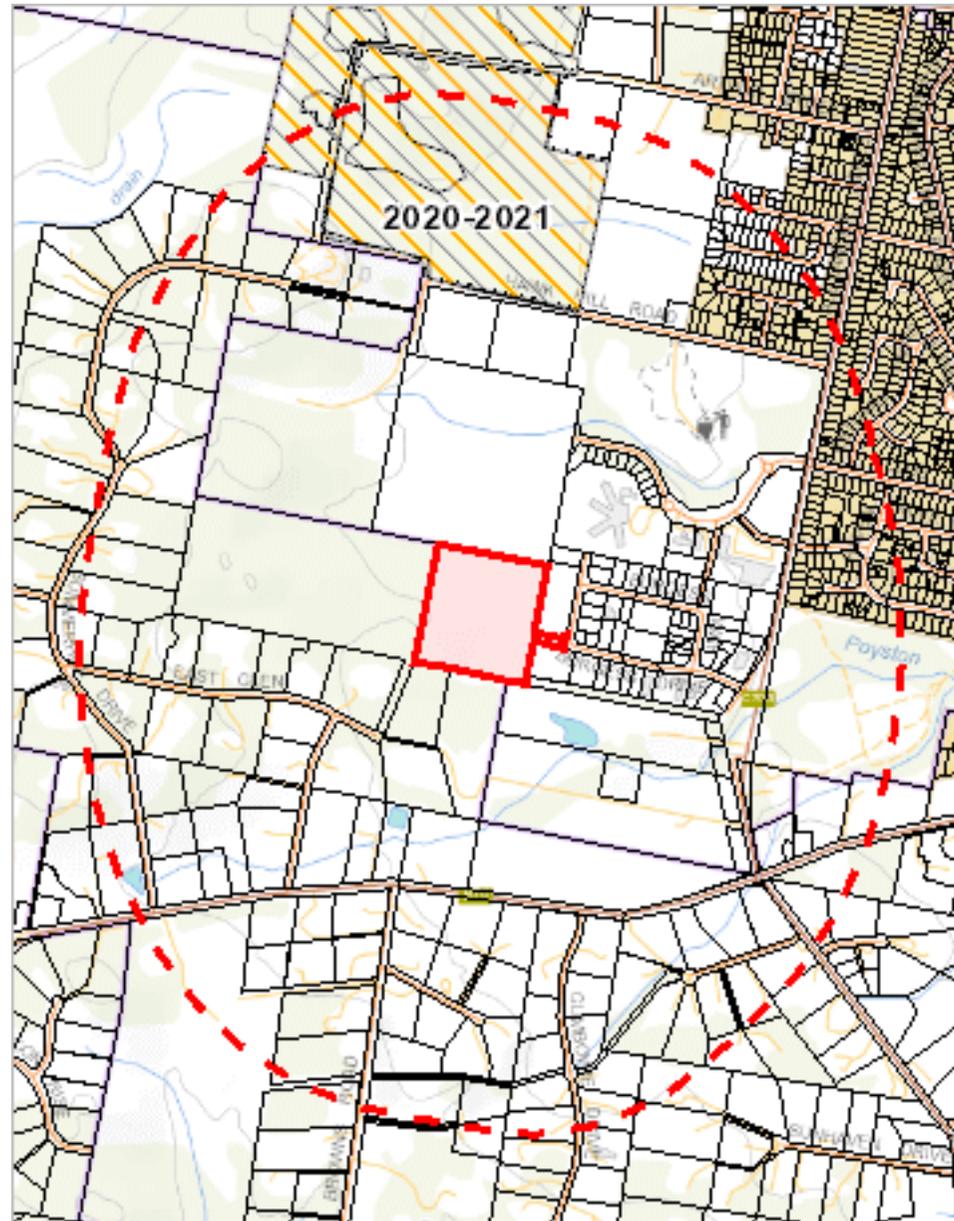
Telephone: 1800 000 699

Email: planning@fire.tas.gov.au

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

Fire History (Last Burnt) within 1000 metres

461258, 5444434



459093, 5441714

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

Fire History (Last Burnt) within 1000 metres

Legend: Fire History Last

 Bushfire-Unknown category

 Completed Planned Burn

 Bushfire

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Fire History (Last Burnt) within 1000 metres

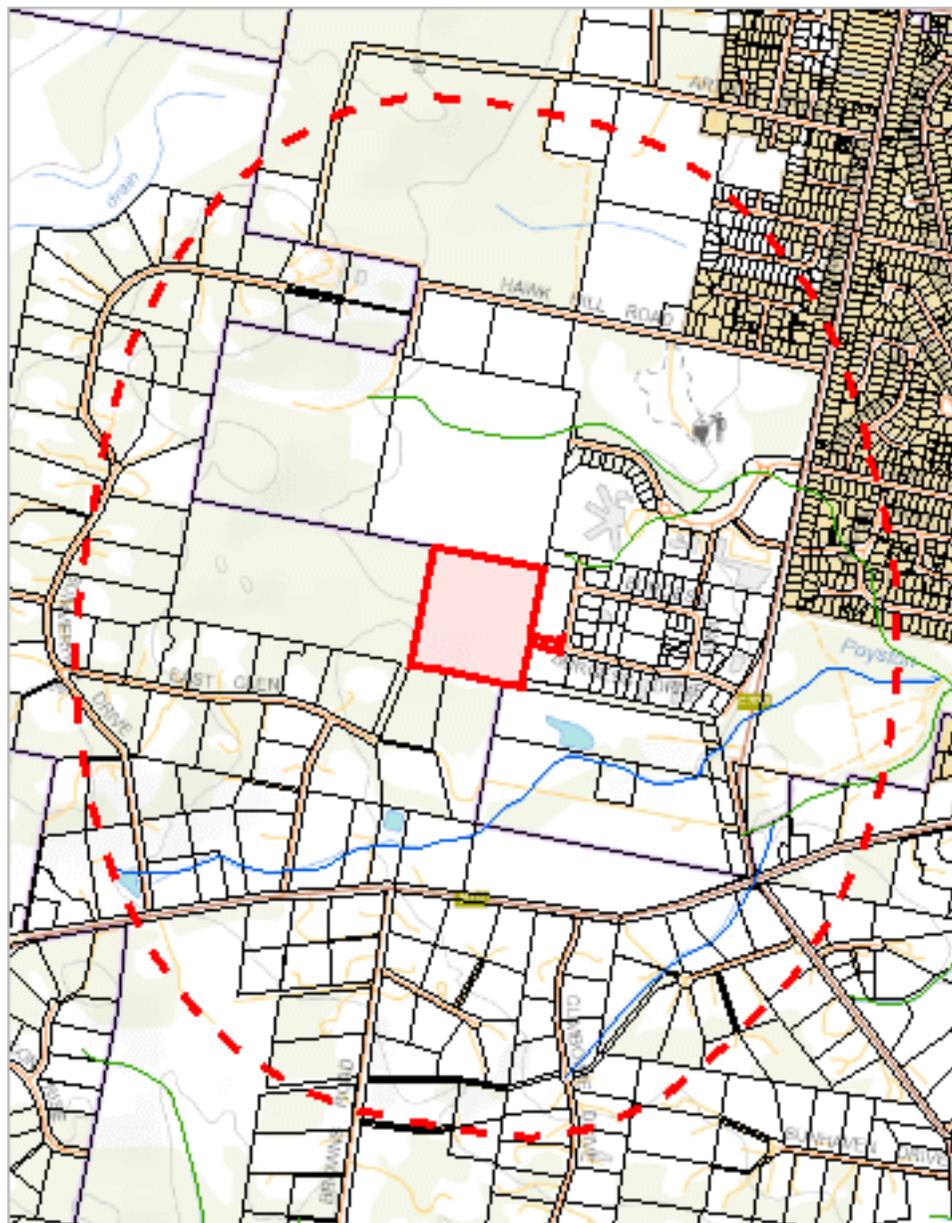
Incident Number	Fire Name	Ignition Date	Fire Type	Ignition Cause	Fire Area (HA)
HAWNR001AP	HAWNR001AP - Hawley Nature Reserve Block 1	01-May-2021	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	23.06004315
HAWNR002AP	HAWNR002AP - Hawley Nature Reserve B2	05-Jan-2022	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	18.05454482
	Hawley nature reserve	02-Apr-2009	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	20.63635445
	Hawly Nature Reserve Block 1	15-Apr-2008	Planned Burn	Planned Burn	25.5190755

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

Telephone: 1800 000 699

Email: planning@fire.tas.gov.au

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



459093, 5441714

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

Freshwater Ecosystem Values within 1000 metres

Legend: CFEV Rivers - Integrated Conservation Value

— Very High

— High

— Medium

— Low

— Artificial drainage

Legend: CFEV Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs)



Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Freshwater Ecosystem Values within 1000 metres

Rivers

Id	Name	Naturalness	Integrated Conservation Value	Conservation Management Priority	Number of Special Values
303545	Poyston Creek	Medium	VH	VH	2
303546		Medium	VH	VH	2
303547		Medium	H	VH	1
303551		High	H	VH	1
303552		Medium	H	VH	1
303553		High	H	VH	1
303568		Medium	H	VH	1

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

No Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem features found within 1000 metres

For more information about Freshwater Ecosystem Values, please contact the Conservation of Freshwater Ecosystem Values Program.

Telephone: (03) 6165 53271

Email: cfev@nre.tas.gov.au

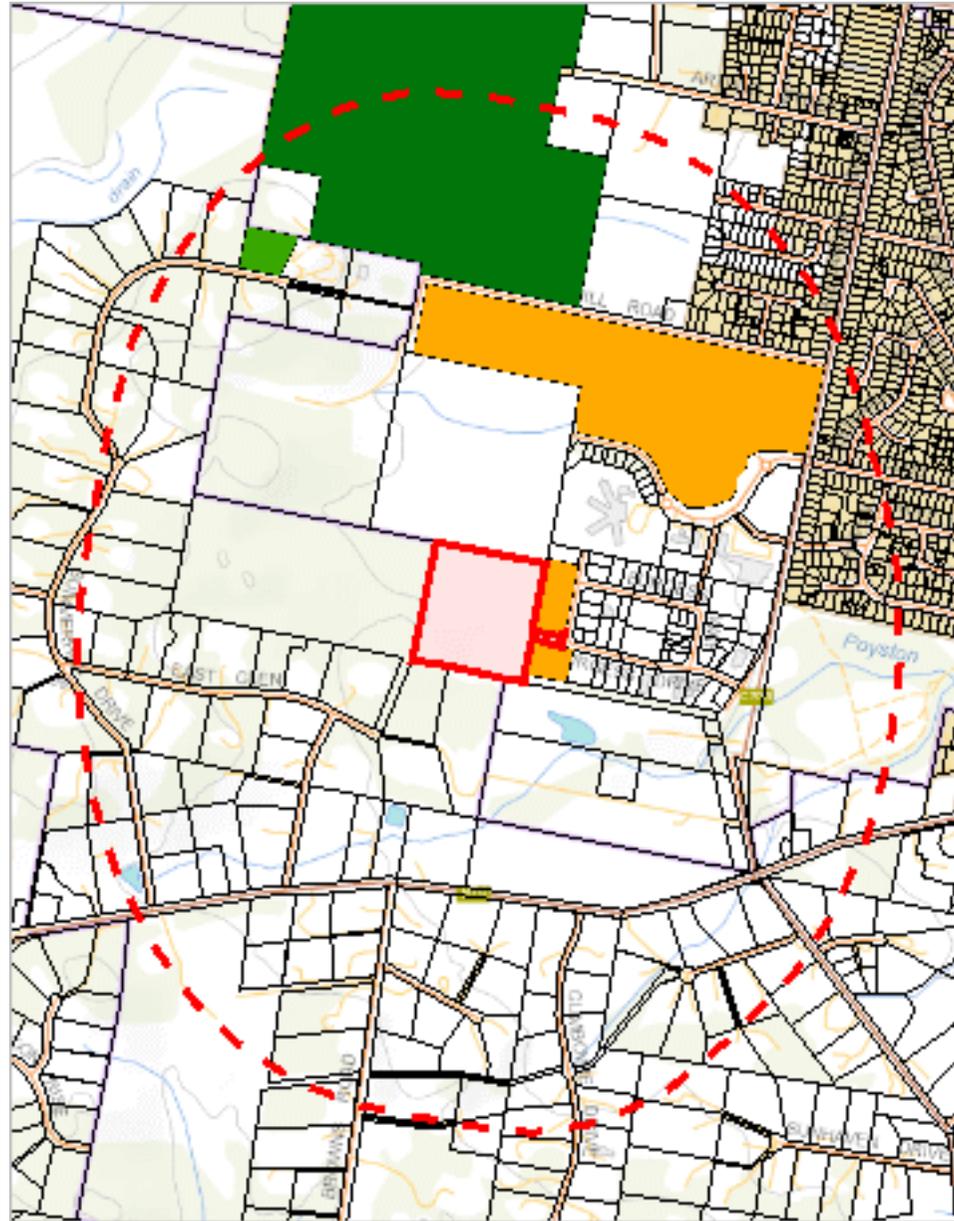
Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

Website: <https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/cfev>

For more detailed information on freshwater ecosystems, see the Conservation of Freshwater Ecosystem Values (CFEV) database: <https://wrt.tas.gov.au/cfev>

Reserves within 1000 metres

461258, 5444434



459093, 5441714

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

Reserves within 1000 metres

Legend: Tasmanian Reserve Estate

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Reserves within 1000 metres

Name	Classification	Status	Area (HA)
Hawley Nature Reserve	Nature Reserve	Dedicated Formal Reserve	49.31924464
	Conservation Covenant (NCA)	Private Reserve (Perpetual)	0.96697143
	Informal Reserve on other public land	Informal Reserve	0.71576341
	Informal Reserve on other public land	Informal Reserve	1.14628142
	Informal Reserve on other public land	Informal Reserve	20.24496183

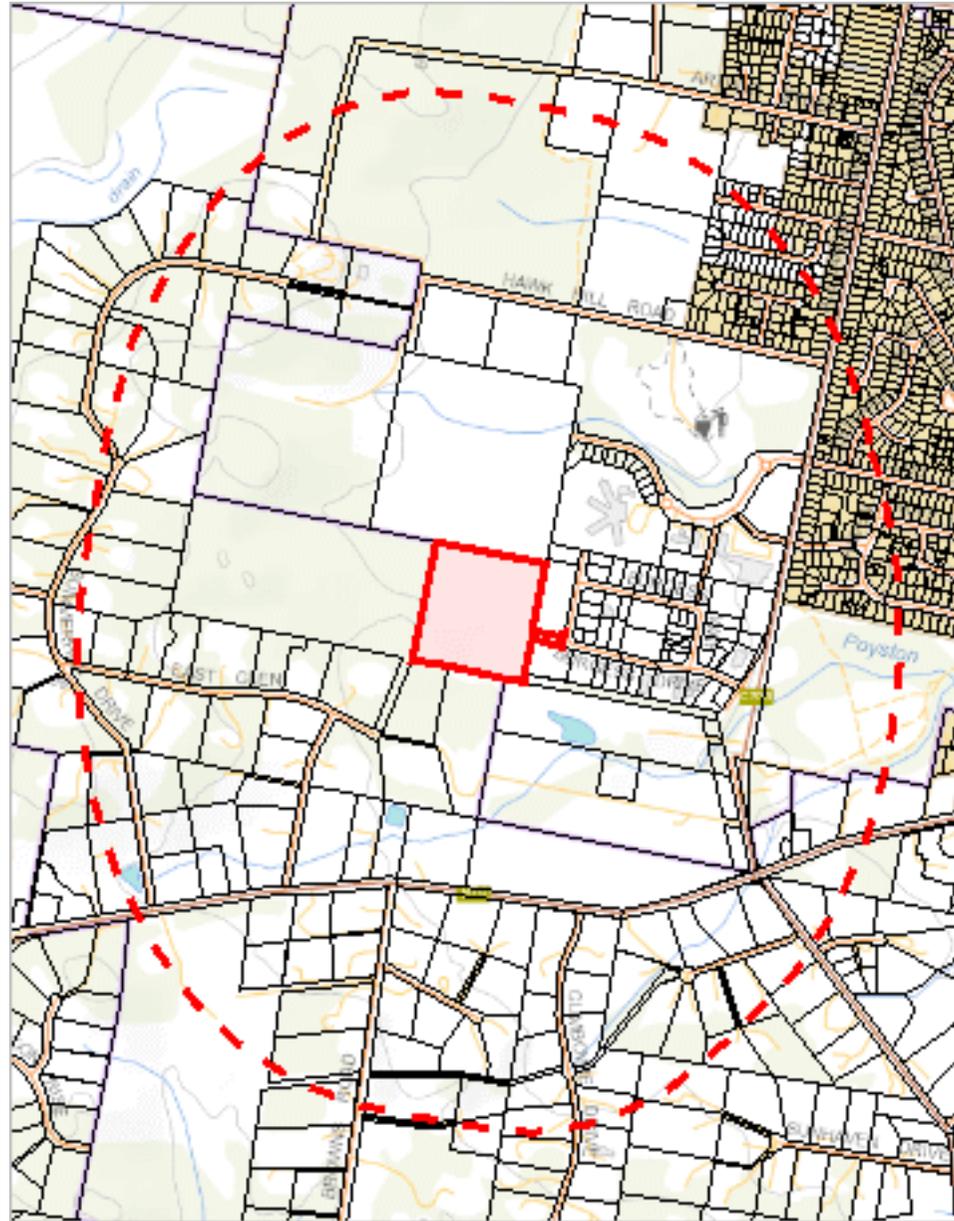
For more information about the Tasmanian Reserve Estate, please contact the Natural Values Science Services Branch.

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

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

Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters

461258, 5444434



459093, 5441714

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