

From: [Danielle Gray](#)
To: [TPC Enquiry](#); [Kingborough LPS](#)
Cc: [REDACTED] [Adriaan Stander](#); [Graham, Linda](#)
Subject: Representor response to Direction 106 - Representation 247 - [REDACTED] Kingborough LPS
Date: Tuesday, 7 July 2026 4:13:47 PM
Attachments: [image001.jpg](#)
[17826213-7e3f-42a7-a736-4271e396dd23.jpg](#)
[Response to Direction 106.pdf](#)
[106. Response to Direction 106.pdf](#)
[REDACTED]
Importance: High

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

Dear Mr Heath,

I make reference to the Directions from the Commission with respect to Directions #106 for the Lighthouse Signs land at Margate at [REDACTED].

In terms of the recent Council submission, I attach an ecological submission in response to Direction 106 from Council dated 1 May 2026 with respect to the application of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay. This ecological submission has been prepared by EcoTas NVA on behalf of the land owner.

I also make the following comments against items 1-3 regarding zoning and SAP matters in response to Direction 106 from Council dated 27 February 2026.

Item 1. Zoning considerations, potential land-use conflict and Attenuation Code application

The zone request in the Gray Planning representation was Rural zone under the State Planning Provisions. My position has not changed regarding the Rural zone being the most appropriate zone for the subject site taking into account the nature of the legally operating use of the site and surrounding land characteristics. It is understood that there is no history of land use conflict from the subject site with surrounding residential uses.

The application of a Rural zone to [REDACTED] will not lead to any increased likelihood of land use conflict but will still enable the business operating at the subject site (Lighthouse Signs) to continue to operation without necessarily fettering the potential for appropriate expansion of the business and will also enable the appropriate consideration of a change of use.

It is considered that the State Planning Provisions and Attenuation Code contained therein will enable the potential for land use conflict to be appropriately and effectively considered where any change of use or expansion of the existing land use was proposed. It is considered that the continued application of the Rural Living zone is entirely inappropriate given the long term operation of the Manufacturing and Processing business for which a valid planning permit has been issued (refer to original Gray Planning representation dated 4 November 2024).

The intention of the Rural Living zone is to facilitate low density residential land use and it is considered that the objectives and purpose of the RLZ is inappropriate for the land use long established at [REDACTED]. As discussed in the hearing in December 2025, the development standards for the Rural Living zone are likely to fetter the ability of the existing land use to extend operations. The development standard for the RLZ are more

appropriate in the context of domestic scale development, not commercial development with typically larger footprints.

The representor fully supports Council's submission dated 27 February 2026 with respect to this matter.

Item 2. Site specific considerations

The use of the Manufacturing and Processing use at the subject site is most appropriately dealt with by way of the Attenuation Code under the Tasmanian Planning Scheme rather than an SSQ. The SSQ option is considered a clumsy and ineffective way of dealing with particular site qualities with respect to avoidance of unreasonable impact on neighbouring residential amenity and management of land use emissions from the subject site, all of which can be more appropriately managed under the applicable Code (Attenuation Code). The representor fully supports Council's submission dated 27 February 2026 with respect to this matter.

Item 3. Existing use rights and approvals

The representor provided a copy of the original approval for the subject site and provided this as part of the representation dated 4 November 2026 lodged during the public notification period. It is considered that the matter of proving the lawful operation of the existing signage manufacture business has been comprehensively dealt with by the representor and no further information is considered necessary from the representor regarding this matter.

The representor fully supports Council's submission dated 27 February 2026 with respect to this matter.

Item 4. Application of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay (see attached Eco Tas report)

The representor and Council have a difference of opinion in regard to the application of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay.

Council's submission prepared by Mr Jim Maulcahy acting for Council has provided a plan indicating where they believe the overlay should be applied on vegetation is in the form of various standalone Eucalyptus of a given size (DBH of 25 cm).

Please see attached the EcoTas report which is the result of on the ground site investigation and the identification of the location of vegetation species present on the ground within the title boundaries of the subject site and closely adjacent.

EcoTas are of the view that the Priority Vegetation Area overlay should not apply to any part of the site.

On that basis, it is the representor's position that the Priority Vegetation Area overlay should not be applied to the subject site as the vegetation on site does not meet any of the definition criteria for what constitutes 'priority vegetation'.

Where vegetation is planted on neighbouring land, but canopy extends onto [REDACTED], we request that the Commission consider the same approach as that undertaken for land at 149 Narrows Road at Strathblane in the Huon Valley Council municipality under their LPS changeover hearing process (Gray Planning acting for the owners). The decision in that case from the Commission was to avoid any encroachment of the overlay onto my client's land at 149 Narrows Road as a result of vegetation on neighbouring land proposed to be affected by the overlay. As a result, the Commission decision did not result in the application of the overlay within the access strip of 149

Narrows Road and this outcome can be seen on TheList mapping.

Please note I am happy to discuss any of the above matters and may be contacted on 0439 342 696 to discuss if required.

Regards

Danielle

Obo Mr Brad Williams, Lighthouse Signs, [REDACTED] Margate

Danielle Gray B.Env.Des, MTP, MPIA

Principal Consultant

Gray Planning.

M: 0439 342 696

P: 03 6288 8449

E: danielle@grayplanning.com.au

W: www.grayplanning.com.au

A: 224 Warwick St, West Hobart, TAS, 7000

From: Adriaan Stander

Sent: Thursday, 11 June 2026 9:49 AM

To: Danielle Gray

Cc: 'James Mulcahy'; [REDACTED]

Subject: RE: Direction 106 - Representation 247 - [REDACTED]

Dear Danielle,

Thank you for your follow-up. My apologies, I submitted a bulk response to the TPC and unfortunately missed including you.

Please find attached the Planning Authority's submission. If you require an extension to respond, we will have no objection.

For transparency, I have cc'd the TPC on this email.

Kind regards,

Adriaan Stander|Lead Strategic Planner|Kingborough Council

Phone [+61 \(03\) 6211 8120](tel:+61(03)62118120)|**Fax** [\(03\) 6211 8211](tel:+61(03)62118211)

Address Civic Centre, 15 Channel Hwy Kingston TAS 7050

Email astander@kingborough.tas.gov.au|**Web** www.kingborough.tas.gov.au



Kingborough Council acknowledges and pays respect to the Tasmanian Aboriginal Community as the traditional owners and continuing custodians of this land and acknowledge Elders – past, present, and emerging

Please consider the environment before printing this email. This email and any attachments is strictly confidential and should be read only by those persons to whom it is addressed and its content is not intended for use by any other persons. If you are not the intended recipient you must not use, copy or distribute it. If you have received this message in error, please destroy and delete the message along with any attachments from your computer and notify us immediately.

From: Danielle Gray <danielle@grayplanning.com.au>

Sent: Wednesday, 10 June 2026 11:47 AM

To: Adriaan Stander <astander@kingborough.tas.gov.au>

Cc: 'James Mulcahy' <jimsplanning@outlook.com>; 'Brad Williams | Lighthouse Signs'

[REDACTED]

Subject: FW: Direction 106 - Representation 247 - [REDACTED]

Dear Adriaan

I am following up on my rep for [REDACTED] for Lighthouse Signs as part of the Kingborough LPS process.

I spoke to Jim Mulcahy this morning who confirmed he had done the vegetation inspection

on site. However, I don't believe Council's proposal for how they intend applying the Priority Veg overlay was ever forwarded to me. The Commission have afforded my client a right of reply to be submitted 28 days after receiving Council's proposed overlay application.

If this proposed mapping is available, is it possible to please get a copy so I can instruct Mark to review and provide a response so I can get it lodged to the Commission?

If you need to discuss, please give me a call on 0439 342 696.

Regards

Danielle

Danielle Gray B.Env.Des, MTP, MPIA

Principal Consultant

Gray Planning

M: 0439 342 696

P: 03 6288 8449

E: danielle@grayplanning.com.au

W: www.grayplanning.com.au

A: 224 Warwick St, West Hobart, TAS, 7000

From: Adriaan Stander <astander@kingborough.tas.gov.au>

Sent: Friday, 13 February 2026 10:38 AM

To: Danielle Gray <danielle@grayplanning.com.au>

Subject: RE: Direction 106 - Representation 247 - [REDACTED]

Dear Danielle,

Following on from my earlier email. I've worked on this a little bit more ... please see attached. Happy to discuss when you are ready. If you have a different approach, I would be keen to align my commentary with that.

Kind regards,

Adriaan Stander | Lead Strategic Planner | Kingborough Council

Phone [+61 \(03\) 6211 8120](tel:+61(03)62118120) | **Fax** [\(03\) 6211 8211](tel:+61(03)62118211)

Address Civic Centre, 15 Channel Hwy Kingston TAS 7050

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From: Adriaan Stander

Sent: Monday, 2 February 2026 1:07 PM

To: Danielle Gray <danielle@grayplanning.com.au>

Cc: James Mulcahy <jimsplanning@outlook.com>

Subject: Direction 106 - Representation 247 - [REDACTED]

Dear Danielle,

Direction 106 seeks input in relation to the potential of an SSQ for the site. I was hoping to have a quick chat with you about it to understand how you and your client want to proceed. The direction is now due end of February and I'm fairly flexibly to talk anytime this week or next week. Jim will follow up with you in relation to the Priority Vegetation Overlay.

Direction -

Following the hearing of Representation 247, the Planning Authority is invited to consider the following:

- *whether a Site-specific Qualification(s) which addresses the use and/or development of the land as it applies to the business currently occupying [REDACTED], Margate and its potential future expansion is appropriate;*
- *a draft of any proposed Site-specific Qualification(s);*
- *a section 32(4) argument in relation to any Site-specific Qualification(s);*

Furthermore, the Planning Authority is to provide the following:

- *confirmation of the land use classification for the existing business;*
- *confirmation that the existing business has existing use rights and the extent of those rights;*
- *advice as to the applicability of the Attenuation Code;*
- *advice in relation to the appropriate underlying zone;*
- *a review and any recommendations in relation to application of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay; and*
- *any recommendations in relation to neighbour notification (including the other lot owner on the strata scheme of which [REDACTED] is part).*

The response is to be prepared in consultation with Representor 247, Gray Planning for Brad Williams.

Note 1: Any recommended modification of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay or zone must be supported with diagrams and appropriate justification.

Note 2: Practice Note 8- Draft LPS written document: technical

advice provides some guidance in the preparation of the Site-specific Qualifications and is available on the Commission website.

Note 3: Where consensus is reached between the Planning Authority and Representor, suitable evidence must be provided.

Regards,

Adriaan Stander|Lead Strategic Planner|Kingborough Council

Phone [+61 \(03\) 6211 8120](tel:+61(03)62118120)|**Fax** [\(03\) 6211 8211](tel:(03)62118211)

Address Civic Centre, 15 Channel Hwy Kingston TAS 7050

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1 May 2026

Our Ref: 17.228

For attention: Ms Linda Graham

The Executive Commissioner
Tasmanian Planning Commission
GPO Box 1691
HOBART TAS 7001

Dear Linda,

KINGBOROUGH DRAFT LOCAL PROVISIONS SCHEDULE – DIRECTION 106

Please find below the Planning Authority's responses to the above-mentioned direction.

Direction

Following the hearing of Representation 247, ... the Planning Authority is to provide the following ...:

- *a review and any recommendations in relation to application of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay; ...*

The response is to be prepared in consultation with Representor 247, Gray Planning for Brad Williams.

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

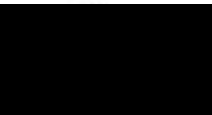
Note 3: Where consensus is reached between the Planning Authority and Representor, suitable evidence must be provided.

Planning Authority's response

It is proposed to revise the area of the PVA overlay so that it applies only to those parts of the property at [REDACTED] Margate that are affected by the defined nominal Tree Protection Zones for the individual recorded mature eucalypts (which are considered to be, or have the potential to be, vegetation of local importance). The revised mapping is provided in Attachment 1 and the justification for the proposed changes is provided in Attachment 2. We acknowledge that the representor may hold a different view in relation to the revised mapping and, should they choose to do so, may make a submission on the revised mapping, subject to agreement by the Tasmanian Planning Commission.

If you wish to discuss the above, please contact the Council's Lead Strategic Planner, Adriaan Stander on (03) 6211 8210.

Yours sincerely,

A black rectangular box redacting the signature of Deleeze Chetcuti.

Deleeze Chetcuti
Director – Environment Development and Community

ATTACHMENT 1



Figure 1. Currently proposed PVA overlay boundary at [redacted] Margate



Figure 2. Proposed revision to PVA overlay boundary at [redacted] Margate

ATTACHMENT 2

Background - application of the Priority Vegetation Area (PVA) overlay

- The modelling which has underpinned the application of the PVA overlay in Kingborough has already been discussed at some length.

The broad approach to application of the PVA overlay and the definition the Planning Authority has adopted for 'vegetation of local importance' have also been provided to the Panel in previous responses.

- The methodology employed by the Planning Authority in application of the PVA overlay and any ground-truthing of that application has been well described in previous responses (see for example the response to D 107_Rep 248).

Process for reviewing the application of the PVA overlay

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

No native vegetation communities were recorded. As such, native vegetation at and around the site is limited to individual mature eucalypts, which are mostly black gums (*Eucalyptus ovata*).

In respect of the mature eucalypts recorded, the following methodology has been adopted to define the area of the overlay:

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

27 February 2026

Our Ref: 17.228

For attention: Ms Linda Graham

The Executive Commissioner
Tasmanian Planning Commission
GPO Box 1691
HOBART TAS 7001

Dear Linda,

KINGBOROUGH DRAFT LOCAL PROVISIONS SCHEDULE – DIRECTION 106

Please find below the Planning Authority's responses to the above-mentioned direction.

Direction:

Following the hearing of Representation 247, the Planning Authority is invited to consider the following:

- *whether a Site-specific Qualification(s) which addresses the use and/or development of the land as it applies to the business currently occupying [REDACTED] Margate and its potential future expansion is appropriate;*
- *a draft of any proposed Site-specific Qualification(s);*
- *a section 32(4) argument in relation to any Site-specific Qualification(s);*

Furthermore, the Planning Authority is to provide the following:

- *confirmation of the land use classification for the existing business;*
- *confirmation that the existing business has existing use rights and the extent of those rights;*
- *advice as to the applicability of the Attenuation Code;*
- *advice in relation to the appropriate underlying zone;*
- *a review and any recommendations in relation to application of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay; and*
- *any recommendations in relation to neighbour notification (including the other lot owner on the strata scheme of which [REDACTED] is part).*

The response is to be prepared in consultation with Representor 247, Gray Planning for Brad Williams.

Note 1: Any recommended modification of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay or zone must be supported with diagrams and appropriate justification.

Note 2: Practice Note 8- Draft LPS written document: technical

advice provides some guidance in the preparation of the Site-specific Qualifications and is available on the Commission website.

Note 3: Where consensus is reached between the Planning Authority and Representor, suitable evidence must be provided.

Planning Authority's response:

1. Zoning considerations, potential land-use conflict and Attenuation Code application

The current signage operation is most appropriately defined as *Manufacturing and Processing*, which is a discretionary use within both the Rural Zone (RZ) and the Rural Living Zone (RLZ). Accordingly, the key consideration is not whether the use is allowable, but rather which zoning provides the greatest long-term operational certainty while minimising potential land-use conflict.

Within the draft LPS, land west of the Channel Highway is earmarked for Agriculture, while the southern portion of the area is designated Rural. The land to the north and east is proposed to be zoned Rural Living. Concurrently, several representations seek either a broader application of the RLZ or modifications to its sub-categories, both of which would enable a higher concentration of sensitive residential uses. This would increase residential encroachment around the long-established business, amplifying reverse-sensitivity pressures and placing greater constraints on day-to-day operations as well as limiting opportunities for future expansion.

While operational impacts can typically be managed through measures such as acoustic enclosures, dust-extraction systems, revised site layouts, or modified operating hours, the existing use nonetheless faces a broader strategic challenge: the potential expansion of the RLZ and the gradual intensification of nearby sensitive uses over time. The locality is not identified in any strategic documents, such as the *Kingborough Land Use Strategy 2019*, as an industrial precinct, nor is it identified as an area where the RLZ should be more broadly applied or intensified.

Industrial land supply considerations further highlight the need for a strategic approach to managing this precinct. The *Statewide Industrial Land Study* (Dec 2025) notes that although Tasmania appears to have an overall surplus of industrial land on paper, it masks pronounced local shortages. Kingborough, in particular is projected to face a shortfall of approximately 17.3 ha under high-growth scenarios, underscoring the importance of retaining well-established industrial activities that are already operating effectively. If more sensitive uses are allowed to encroach, the risk of industrial displacement increases, and investment certainty diminishes.

The RZ offers a more suitable outcome for the existing operation because it is specifically intended to accommodate rural-based industrial activities on land with limited agricultural potential, while ensuring that any impacts on neighbouring uses are minimised. This intent aligns well with the signage business, which has operated on the site for more than thirty years without evident conflict and has demonstrated sustained compatibility with its surroundings.

By contrast, the RLZ is fundamentally a low-density residential zone, with use standards focused on preventing unreasonable noise, traffic, and impacts from scale or intensity, and with default operating hours designed to protect residential amenity. Although the business could seek approvals for future expansions, the residential purpose of the RLZ introduces an inherent risk of increasing constraints over time as additional sensitive uses establish nearby.

The planning scheme also uses codes to regulate cross-boundary impacts, and where conflict arises, code provisions override zone provisions. This is important because the Attenuation Code (C9.0) applies to activities with potential emissions, including noise, odour, dust and vibration, and also to new sensitive uses locating near such activities. The Code's purpose is to both protect sensitive uses and to prevent those sensitive uses from constraining lawful activities with emissions. For metal fabrication, which includes typical metal cutting and grinding associated with sign manufacturing, the Code specifies a 500 m attenuation distance for Level 1 activities. Within that distance, any new dwelling or other sensitive use must demonstrate it will not constrain the activity, while the activity must also demonstrate that it will not cause unreasonable amenity impacts. This typically involves measures such as acoustic enclosures, dust-extraction systems, revised site layouts or modified operating hours. Because codes prevail over zone provisions,

these protections would continue to apply even if surrounding land were rezoned to RLZ or if residential use in the area intensified over time.

When considered together, the zoning pattern, the purposes of the RZ and RLZ, the higher sensitivity generated by possible RLZ sub-category changes, the protections and constraints embedded in the Attenuation Code, and the documented scarcity of industrial land in Kingborough all point toward retaining the Rural Zone for the signage business. This ensures that the operation continues within a manner designed to support rural-location production uses at an appropriate scale, while the Attenuation Code provides a robust tool to manage interface issues as the surrounding area evolves.

2. Site specific considerations

In both the Rural Zone and the Rural Living Zone, the key planning considerations for the existing signage business do not revolve around whether the use is allowable, but instead focus on the scale, intensity and spatial footprint of any future development. It is in this context that a Site-Specific Qualification (SSQ) might, in theory, be contemplated as a tool to manage potential interface issues. However, an SSQ must satisfy the strict statutory tests in s34(4) of LUPAA, which confine its use to situations where a proposal delivers a significant municipal-, regional- or State-scale benefit, or where the land has unique characteristics requiring bespoke planning provisions.

In this case, although the business is long-established and locally valued, it is difficult to demonstrate that it delivers the type of municipal- or regional-level benefit contemplated by s34(4)(a). While the site might be said to exhibit economic attributes relevant to s34(4)(b), this would rest predominantly on the scarcity of comparable industrial-capable land in Kingborough, rather than on any inherent or unique characteristic of the land itself. Because such scarcity is a broader regional strategic issue, rather than a site-specific trait, it does not meet the statutory intent of s34(4), particularly when the SSQ would be used solely to address land-use compatibility arising from surrounding zoning patterns rather than qualities intrinsic to the site.

Again, it is important to recognise that the Attenuation Code (C9.0) already provides a comprehensive and proven mechanism for managing potential conflict between emission-generating activities (such as the metal-fabrication processes associated with sign manufacture) and nearby sensitive uses. The Code applies across zone boundaries and, where necessary, overrides zone provisions, enforcing clear performance requirements including separation distances, noise-mitigation measures and other operational controls. Because the Code is specifically designed to protect both sensitive uses and the ongoing viability of lawful existing activities, it offers a far more durable, predictable and strategically aligned framework for managing interface issues than an SSQ. Introducing an SSQ in these circumstances risks unintentionally narrowing the business's operational flexibility, constraining its potential for future expansion, and undermining the protections that C9.0 already provides. Given the significant shortfall of industrial-capable land in Kingborough, any planning mechanism that could restrict the ongoing use or evolution of an established industrial-type operation would run counter to broader strategic and economic objectives.

3. Existing use rights and approvals

The representation prepared by Gray Planning, dated 4 November 2024, provides a thorough and well-reasoned account of the existing use rights that apply to the site, including the nature, extent, and continuity of those rights. The Planning Authority has no further commentary to add on this matter. It is noted that the Act affords ongoing protection for established uses, ensuring their continuation irrespective of any subsequent zoning changes that occur as part of the transition to the Tasmanian Planning Scheme.

4. Priority Vegetation Overlay

The Planning Authority is seeking an extension to this part of the direction to undertake field verification. A request to this effect will be provided to the Commission separately.

If you wish to discuss the above, please contact the Council's Lead Strategic Planner, Adriaan Stander on (03) 6211 8210.

Yours sincerely,



Deleeze Chetcuti
Director – Environment Development and Community



28 Suncrest Avenue
Lenah Valley, TAS 7008
mark@ecotas.com.au
www.ecotas.com.au
0407 008 685
ABN 83 464 107 291

Gray Planning

ATTENTION: Danielle Gray
224 Warwick Street
West Hobart TAS 7000

2 July 2026

RE: ██████████ Margate (██████████)
Kingborough Draft Local Provisions Schedule – Direction 106
Commentary on Priority Vegetation Area Overlay

Summary statement

In response to Direction 106, in relation to ██████████ Margate ██████████
██████████), it is my opinion that:

- the Priority Vegetation Area overlay should not be applied to any parts of the title because it does not support natural values consistent with the intent or specifics of priority vegetation as defined at C7.3.1 of the *State Planning Provisions*, specifically because no part of the title:
 - forms an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community as prescribed under Schedule 3A of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* – the site is most appropriately wholly classified as F-coded (i.e. modified land) TASVEG mapping units, viz. extra-urban miscellaneous (TASVEG code: FUM) and agricultural land (TASVEG code: FAL) i.e. **C7.3.1(a) does not have application**;
 - is a threatened flora species – no such species known from database information or recorded as the result of two site assessments i.e. **C7.3.1(b) does not have application**;
 - forms significant habitat for a threatened fauna species at any reasonable scale i.e. **C7.3.1(c) does not have application**; and
 - has been identified as native vegetation of local importance – this includes specific reference to the concept of “individual trees” but also to *Information Sheet 2-2024 (LPS Amendment Assessments – Natural Assets Code - Native Vegetation of Local Importance* i.e. **C7.3.1(d) does not have application**.

The following statement provides supporting evidence for this conclusion.

Preamble

Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (ECOtas) was engaged through Gray Consulting on behalf of Lighthouse Holding Co Pty Ltd in relation to the natural values associated with

ECOtas...providing options in environmental consulting



Margate, with specific reference to providing further commentary to assist with addressing TPC Direction 106, which was stated as follows:

Following the hearing of Representation 247, the Planning Authority is invited to consider the following:

- whether a Site-specific Qualification(s) which addresses the use and/or development of the land as it applies to the business currently occupying [REDACTED] Margate and its potential future expansion is appropriate;
- a draft of any proposed Site-specific Qualification(s);
- a section 32(4) argument in relation to any Site-specific Qualification(s);

Furthermore, the Planning Authority is to provide the following:

- confirmation of the land use classification for the existing business;
- confirmation that the existing business has existing use rights and the extent of those rights;
- advice as to the applicability of the Attenuation Code;
- advice in relation to the appropriate underlying zone;
- a review and any recommendations in relation to application of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay; and
- any recommendations in relation to neighbour notification (including the other lot owner on the strata scheme of which [REDACTED] is part).

The response is to be prepared in consultation with Representor 247, Gray Planning for Brad Williams.

Note 1: Any recommended modification of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay or zone must be supported with diagrams and appropriate justification.

Note 2: Practice Note 8- Draft LPS written document: technical advice provides some guidance in the preparation of the Site-specific Qualifications and is available on the Commission website.

Note 3: Where consensus is reached between the Planning Authority and Representor, suitable evidence must be provided.

The planning authority provided a response to the TPC dated 27 Feb. 2026, which considered most of the specifics of Direction 106, but sought "an extension to this part [4. Priority Vegetation Overlay] of the direction to undertake field verification". This extension was granted. In the interim, I made a preliminary assessment of the site (i.e. an initial "lay of the lan" recce") to inform the degree of assessment I felt would be needed to address the particulars of Direction 106.

It is understood that the planning authority subsequently engaged Jim Mulcahy (Mulcahy Planning and Property Services) to undertake this assessment. Based on data supplied by Mr Mulcahy, it appears the assessment was undertaken on 20 Apr. 2026 (date and time stamp in the supplied GIS data). I was only made aware of that assessment and its findings via a direct request to the planning authority by Gray Planning on 10 Jun. 2026. The authority's response to the outstanding part of Direction 106 was provided on 11 Jun. 2026, at which time I requested the "tree data" because it was clear that individual trees had been characterised and were used to define the revised Priority Vegetation Area overlay. This data was provided on 15 Jun. 2026. I re-attended the site on 25 Jun. 2026.

I am uncertain as to whether the field assessment by Mr Mulcahy is supported by a document outlining rationale, methods, findings and conclusions. If such a document exists, I am uncertain as to whether it was provided "as is" or "for review" i.e. it is not clear from the planning authority's response to Direction 106 if their proposed revised Priority Vegetation Area overlay is based on "independent" information (i.e. accepted "as is") or re-interpreted to arrive at what has been presented. This is an important distinction and a critical part of the review process where "any recommended modification of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay or zone must be supported with diagrams and appropriate justification".



Commentary on planning authority's response to Direction 106

In specific relation to the Priority Vegetation Area overlay, the planning authority provided a response to the TPC on 1 May 2026 (received by author on request 11 Jun. 2026), which stated the following:

It is proposed to revise the area of the PVA overlay so that it applies only to those parts of the property at [REDACTED] Margate that are affected by the defined nominal Tree Protection Zones for the individual recorded mature eucalypts (which are considered to be, or have the potential to be, vegetation of local importance). The revised mapping is provided in Attachment 1 and the justification for the proposed changes is provided in Attachment 2. We acknowledge that the representor may hold a different view in relation to the revised mapping and, should they choose to do so, may make a submission on the revised mapping, subject to agreement by the Tasmanian Planning Commission

In making this response, it is clear that the planning authority is using individual trees as the basis of the revised overlay. That is, there is no notion that sub-clauses (a), (b) or (c) of C7.3.1 of the State Planning Provisions have been applied. To reiterate, priority vegetation is defined under the *State Planning Provisions* at cl. C7.3.1 as follows:

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.

This has been highlighted as it guides the manner in which I undertook my own assessment of the natural values of the site and relate these to the formal definition of priority vegetation. Their response uses a number of terms/phrases that are, to my knowledge, defined under the State Planning Provisions, the planning authority's own policies or other publicly available documents. These terms include "individual recorded mature eucalypts", the emphasis on "mature", which is seemingly critical to the re-defined overlay. Notably, on an adjacent property, the planning authority's submission considers any native tree with a diameter at breast height over 25 cm to be a mature tree, an obviously nonsensical proposition.

Their response includes two maps (their Figures 1 & 2), which show the initially proposed overlay (with the mapped trees and their nominal rootable zones and a 1 m extra buffer applied also shown) and the revised overlay, only showing the trees and associated zones. These are copied herein as my Figure 1 as I make several cross-references to these maps. There are several aspects of these figures that need to be commented on.

Cadastral boundaries

The maps indicate that the planning authority has accepted the cadastral data from LISTmap as the title's boundary (white line) is wholly in line with all other cadastral points in all directions around the subject title. I am not aware of any formal novel surveys of the title. The title is fully fenced. It seems logical that the fenced boundary is the correct boundary, unless otherwise informed by alternative data. However, in the data files supplied by Mr Mulcahy, an offset of ca. 1.5 m has been applied to the northern and southern boundaries of the suggested overlay (offset to the south of LISTmap's cadastral line). The source of this apparent "correction" is not known (refer Figure 2). While this may seem to be pedantic, the fact that the planning authority is basing the revised overlay on the point location of individual trees (and their girth and then adding an extra metre to the NRZ), it seems that their actual location relative to the title's boundary is critical. This also highlights the previously raised issue of whether the field assessment by Mr Mulcahy is supported by a document outlining rationale, methods, findings and conclusions.





Figure 1. Currently proposed PVA overlay boundary at [REDACTED] Margate



Figure 2. Proposed revision to PVA overlay boundary at [REDACTED] Margate

Figure 1. Figures 1 & 2 of the planning authority's submission on the revised Priority Vegetation Area overlay





Figure 2. Examples of apparent offset applied by Mr Mulcahy to the suggested Priority Vegetation Area overlay on different parts of the site (purple = title boundary as per LISTmap; black = other titles as per LISTmap; hatched black = proposed Priority Vegetation Area overlay by Mr Mulcahy; red numbered point = surveyed tree by Mr Mulcahy with my number added: top left – northwest corner of title (offset of ca. 1.5 m to south); top right – northeast corner of title (offset of ca. 1.5 m to south); bottom – southern boundary (offset of ca. 1.5 m to south right along boundary and “slop over” in southwest corner)

Trees outside title

The maps indicate that the planning authority has applied the overlay to the subject title for trees that are located off-title (to the east and south). It is uncertain how the precise location and girth of these trees has been determined (presumed that formal permission to enter these titles was sought and gained by and/or for Mr Mulcahy).

As a matter of principle, I do not believe that applying the overlay to one title based on the presence of trees on an adjacent title is a reasonable application of the intent of priority vegetation. This is discussed in further detail later in this document.

Inconsistent application of revised overlay

While Direction 106 is in reference to [redacted] only, in making their revision to the overlay, the planning authority has taken into account trees on adjacent titles, and used these to define the overlay on the subject title. However, while it is obvious that the overlay should not be applied to the Channel Highway itself, the opportunity has not been taken to revise this. This is an example of the “blanket” approach to the application of the overlay in this municipality. Further to this, the planning authority now has knowledge on the line of trees south the title (i.e. along the fenceline) and that these are not apparently able to be justified as “vegetation of local importance” (I agree with this – they are pine trees) but the overlay has not been removed from this location, nor to the obvious paddock to the south.



This failure to adjust the overlay in adjacent areas also highlights a major inconsistency in the current broader review of the overlay on different titles. In this particular case, adjusting the overlay on say the Channel Highway might be of little concern. However, if one examines the proposed overlay for the property west of the highway (██████████) subject to Direction 107 (it is legitimate to refer to this because the planning authority's response to Direction 106 cross-references to it), it is clear that while they seem willing to adjust the overlay on that property, no adjustment is made to the adjacent titles. Their adjustment on ██████████ can be, at best, described as a "scattergun" or "confetti" approach to the overlay, based on individual trees. The overlay on adjacent titles remains unchanged, based on the council-adjusted REM hexagonal modelling approach, without any re-assessment. If the TPC accepts that the overlay on ██████████ should be removed (or modified) under Direction 106, then a consistent approach should be adopted for adjacent titles. I make this comment under the concept of ensuring a consistent approach to the development of the overlay – it would be a disingenuous approach to apply a per tree overlay (or remove the overlay) on one title simply because a representation was made but keep the broader overlay on an adjacent title (which appears to also be based on the location of individual trees rather than some other element of priority vegetation). Apart from leading to future inconsistencies in how the Natural Assets Code will be considered (e.g. the form or assessment needed, how the development standards are applied, etc.), it also seems to go against "natural justice" with one landowner being treated very differently to another (in many cases, direct neighbours).

Further in their response, some apparent justification to the limits of the overlay is provided, as follows:

Background - application of the Priority Vegetation Area (PVA) overlay

- The modelling which has underpinned the application of the PVA overlay in Kingborough has already been discussed at some length.

The broad approach to application of the PVA overlay and the definition the Planning Authority has adopted for 'vegetation of local importance' have also been provided to the Panel in previous responses.

- The methodology employed by the Planning Authority in application of the PVA overlay and any ground-truthing of that application has been well described in previous responses (see for example the response to D 107_Rep 248).

These are somewhat disingenuous statements. I have provided input into several different directions (this will include Direction 107) and the methods applied have varied from site to site. In this case, further information has been provided, as follows:

Process for reviewing the application of the PVA overlay

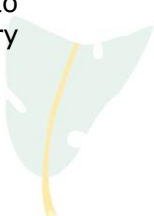
After consulting with the owner and gaining his consent, a site visit was conducted by Mr Jim Mulcahy to assess the presence and extent of native vegetation and priority vegetation in the area proposed for the overlay.

No native vegetation communities were recorded. As such, native vegetation at and around the site is limited to individual mature eucalypts, which are mostly black gums (*Eucalyptus ovata*).

In respect of the mature eucalypts recorded, the following methodology has been adopted to define the area of the overlay:

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

In reviewing AS 4970-2025, I can find no reference to "adding an extra buffer" to any of the variables such as the notional root zone (NRZ), tree protection zone (TPZ), etc. This appears to be applied only by this planning authority (and I believe inconsistently in their response to different directions from the TPC). In my opinion, the 1 m applied by the authority is arbitrary



and not supported by any published information on the growth rates of different species in different scenario (e.g. younger tree vs older tree, single-trunked vs multi-trunked trees, trees in open paddocks vs trees along fencelines in denser rows, trees in native forest vs trees in modified canopies, etc.). The arbitrary extra 1 m is also not time-specific except in so far as the planning authority claims it is to “cater for the growth of trees within the life of the overlay”.

At this juncture I take the opportunity to comment on several statements made by the planning authority in their response to Direction 107 because this is cross-referenced in their response to Direction 106.

Statement in response to Direction 107:

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

Response:

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

Statement in response to Direction 107:

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

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

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

Response:

I accept the premise of this statement. However, this once again highlights the fundamental flaw in the operation of C7.3.1 and the Natural Assets Code, which cannot be adjusted in response to a particular direction from the TPC (e.g. Direction 106 for ██████████). It seems obvious that if the definitions in C7.3.1 are applied to create the overlay, that “nature being nature”, the overlay will, at some point, need adjusting. The geographical and temporal nature of that change will depend on the value. For example, I concur that trees are subject to “growth and maturation” and that therefore, if an overlay is based on the girth of a tree “right now”, this tree will change: it might fall down, it might grow, this is not predictable in the real world as it depends on too many factors. At some point, we need to accept that an overlay will



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

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

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

Statement in response to Direction 107:

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

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

Response:

As I have stated for several years, this planning authority is to be commended as the only one (to my knowledge) that has developed policy to take account of the conservation value of individual trees, primarily in relation to threatened fauna (but also more broadly to include any hollow-dependent species and “priority species”). However, what is conflated in their statements is the reasonable statement that “individual mature eucalypts can provide habitat for threatened



fauna species" with the broader allocation of any such trees to be "examples of 'native vegetation' and 'priority vegetation'". "Native vegetation" and "priority vegetation" are defined in the *State Planning Provisions* and we must work within those definitions. See later in this document for discussion on the definition of "native vegetation" in particular.

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

The statement that "the Planning Authority's existing working definition of a 'high conservation value tree' has been adopted as the basis for defining trees which provide potential habitat for threatened species or may do so within the life of the overlay" is not accepted as a legitimate response to the definition of priority vegetation and specifically the "significant habitat" component of this.

Statement in response to Direction 107:

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

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

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

Response:

The key issue to address here is the notion by the planning authority that a tree with a DBH of 25 cm could be considered "mature". This is nonsensical in the extreme. Under their existing "tree policy", only individuals of *Eucalyptus viminalis* (and *E. rubida*) with a DBH of 25 cm or more are taken into account because of the potential importance to the forty-spotted pardalote. Even that threshold was never justified by empirical data and leads to virtually every white gum almost anywhere in the municipality attaining a high conservation value, which is clearly not a reasonable outcome. This is now extended to any native tree species. Black gum and blue gum are used as examples because of their association with the swift parrot. A statement such as "they...could mature into potentially important foraging habitat..." is obviously true. However, this could take 1 year, 10 years, 100 years – simply unknown. The application of the 25 cm DBH to trees that "could be hollow-bearing trees or have the potential to develop hollows within the life of the overlay" is absurd – it ignores decades of peer-reviewed research on hollow development in *Eucalyptus*. A 25 cm DBH tree is at least 100 years from starting to form hollows suitable for the species their policy is attempting to cater for.



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

One of the other concerns with this statement is the use of 25 cm DBH as a threshold. There is, to my knowledge, no peer-reviewed basis for a 25 cm DBH cut-off. The justification is essentially because such a tree could become bigger. On that basis, so could a tree that is 20 cm or indeed a seedling. This is not a pedantic point but a practical one.

Statement in response to Direction 107:

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

Response:

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

Statement in response to Direction 107:

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

Response:

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

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

Statement in response to Direction 107:

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

Response:

I concur with this but the planning authority would be aware that there is no “easy” mechanism for making such changes. Their interpretation of “native vegetation”, however, would mean that



there would be little material change to the overlay, even if ground-truthed, because, by their own admission it includes so-called “mature trees” with a DBH of 25 cm or more.

The response to Direction 107 also includes some specific information on the “process for reviewing the application of the PVA overlay” in relation to that property (i.e. 1520 Channel Highway). However, several of the statements of bearing on several other directions, including Direction 1096, so are reviewed below.

Statement in response to Direction 107:

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

Response:

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

Statement in response to Direction 107:

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

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

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

Response:

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

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



Statement in response to Direction 107:

"Where the only native vegetation present at a given site is a mature eucalypt, the following methodology has been adopted to define the area of the overlay:

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

Response:

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

Assessment of ██████████

This statement is supported by my own natural values assessment of the subject title (Figures 3-5).

The site was first attended by myself (with assistance from James Wapstra, ECOtas) on 13 Mar. 2026. At this time, all native trees over ca. 25 cm diameter at standard height (DSH) were geolocated using hand-held GPS (Garmin GPSMAP 66sr), identified to species, and their DSH measured using a diameter tape (to the nearest centimetre), with each trunk of multi-trunked trees measured and the corrected DSH calculated using the algorithm at https://www.treetec.net.au/tree-arborist-victoria/tpz_srz_dbh_calculator/ (aligned with AS 4970-2025). Data was transferred to ArcGIS Pro for manipulation.

At this time, the broader natural values of the site were also assessed. Vegetation types have been classified according to mapping units used in TASVEG described in *From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation* (Kitchener & Harris 2013+, most modules updated Nov. 2025).

On provision of the "tree data" from Mr Mulcahy, the site was re-attended on 25 Jun. 2026. At this time, a comparison was made of data associated with the Mulcahy "tree data" and our own data. A key part of this is that I am aware that Mr Mulcahy uses a much more precise GPS device. By comparison to aerial imagery and my in-field GIS application (iGIS), I accept the point locations of Mr Mulcahy over my own. Their positions differ to varying degrees, meaning neither file is properly "true".

The identification of tree species was also checked for each tree. This confirmed complete agreement over all trees. This includes four trees on the title to the south that Mr Mulcahy indicated as "*Eucalyptus amygdalina*?" with the notes "Possibly *E. rodwayi*; no fresh buds/capsules accessible and litter mixed up with adjoining *E. ovata*". I think that at least one of the trees is *Eucalyptus amygdalina* (finer-leaved) but that the other three may be *Eucalyptus rodwayi* (broader and shinier leaves). I did not enter the adjacent private property and the branches overhanging the road reserve lacked fertile material. The identification is, however, moot (see later for rationale).

The DSH (DBH) indicated in the "tree data" was also checked against each tree (including notes on number of trunks) – this included confirming our own data collected on the initial site assessment.

Data was handled as an .xlsx worksheet imported into ArcGIS Pro for manipulation and presentation.



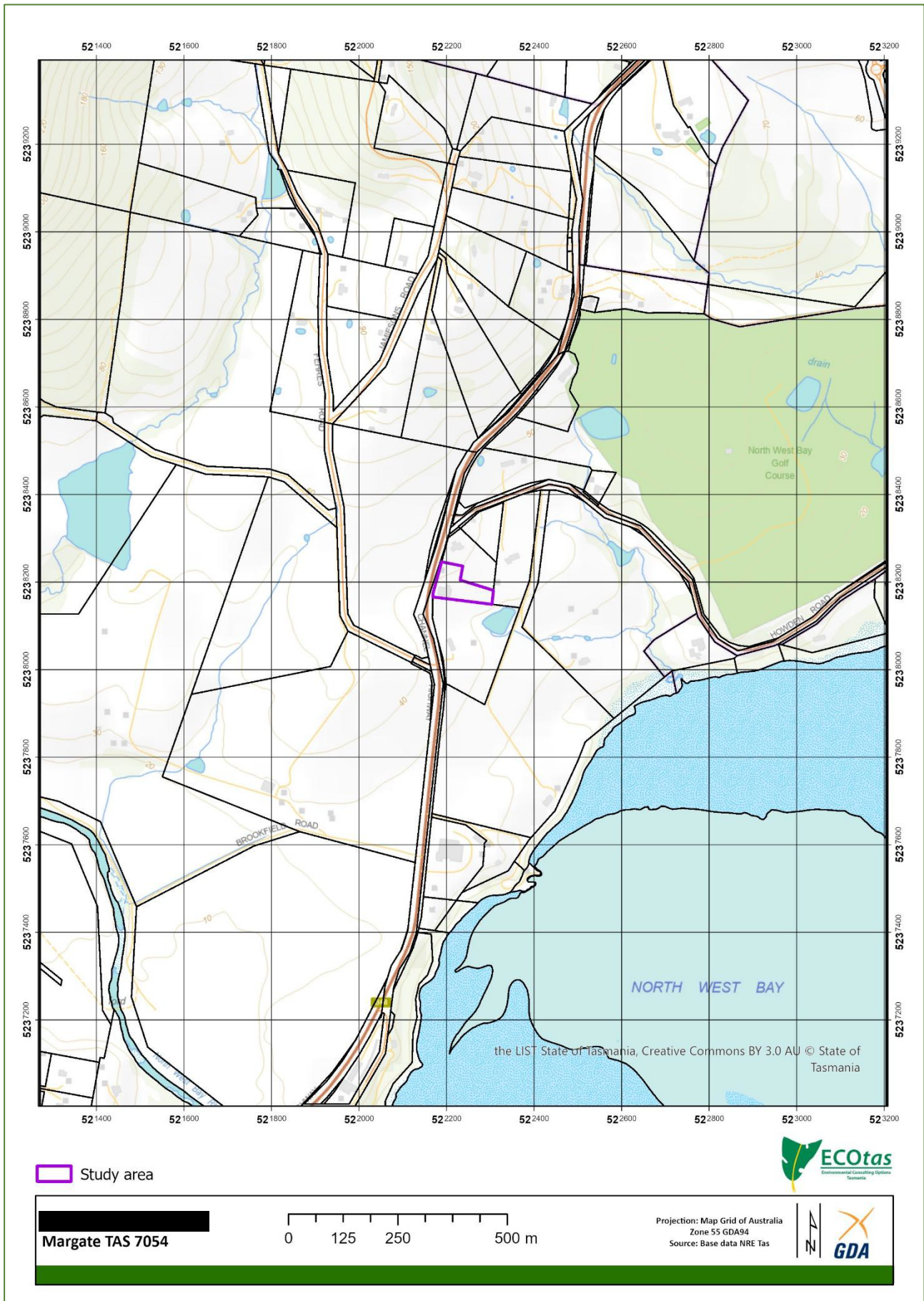


Figure 3. General location of subject title

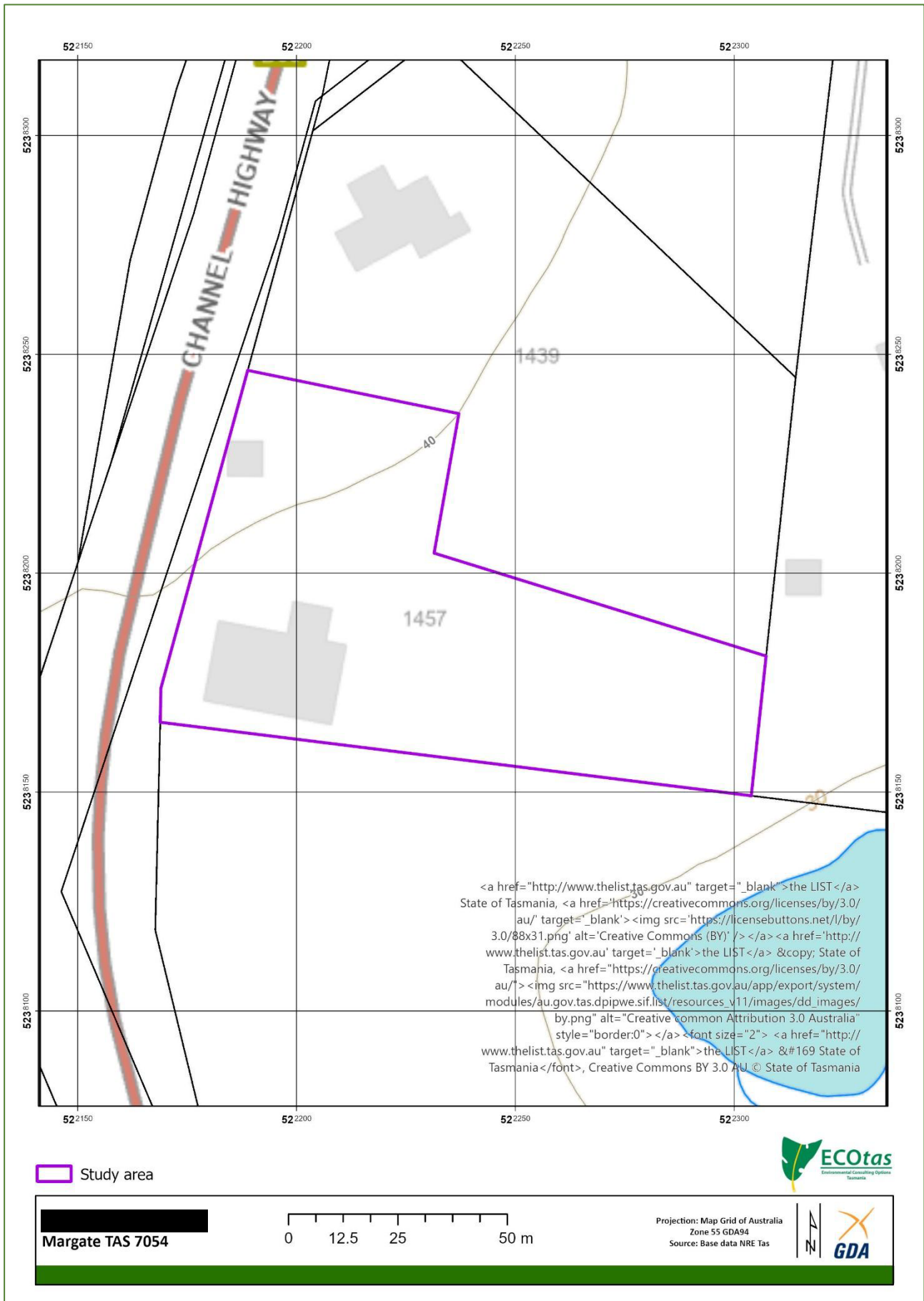


Figure 4. Detailed location of subject title: overview



Figure 5. Detailed location of subject title: recent aerial imagery

Findings

The following information is provided to inform the response to Direction 106. In my opinion, the response by the planning authority does not include “appropriate justification” for “any recommended modification of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay” (see my commentary against their “methods” presented in their response to Direction 107).

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

Vegetation classification

All available versions of TASVEG (Figures 5 & 6) map the title and surrounds as agricultural land (TASVEG code: FAG/FAL – changed in TASVEG 5.0). This is broadly consistent with the historical and contemporary land use in the wider area, although not particularly applicable to the smaller subject title that is not used for primary production per se.

Site assessment indicated that at a finer-scale, the subject title can be mapped (Figure 7) as a combination of FAL and extra-urban miscellaneous (TASVEG code: FUM), the former for the open grassy areas not currently used for any particular purpose but still dominated by pasture grasses (Plates 1-4), and the latter for the “light industrial” parts of the site (Plates 5-10). The separation of FAL from FUM is somewhat arbitrary and of no material consequence. The scattered trees within the area mapped as FAL could also have been mapped, at even finer-scale, as improved pasture with native tree canopy (TASVEG code: FAC).

It is noted that the planning authority’s response noted that “no native vegetation communities were recorded”, which is in accordance with either TASVEG or my revised vegetation mapping.

On the basis of updated vegetation mapping (that maps the site wholly as FAL & FUM), no part of the site can be reasonably construed as priority vegetation as per the intent of C7.3.1(b), viz. that “it forms an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community as prescribed under Schedule 3A of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*”.



Plates 1 & 2. Parts of title classified as FAL – the isolated tree is close to the “light industrial” open yard, note also the internal fence, trees in right image are documented later in statement





Plates 3 & 4. Parts of title classified as FAL – note boundary fences in right image



Plates 5-10. Parts of title mapped as FUM



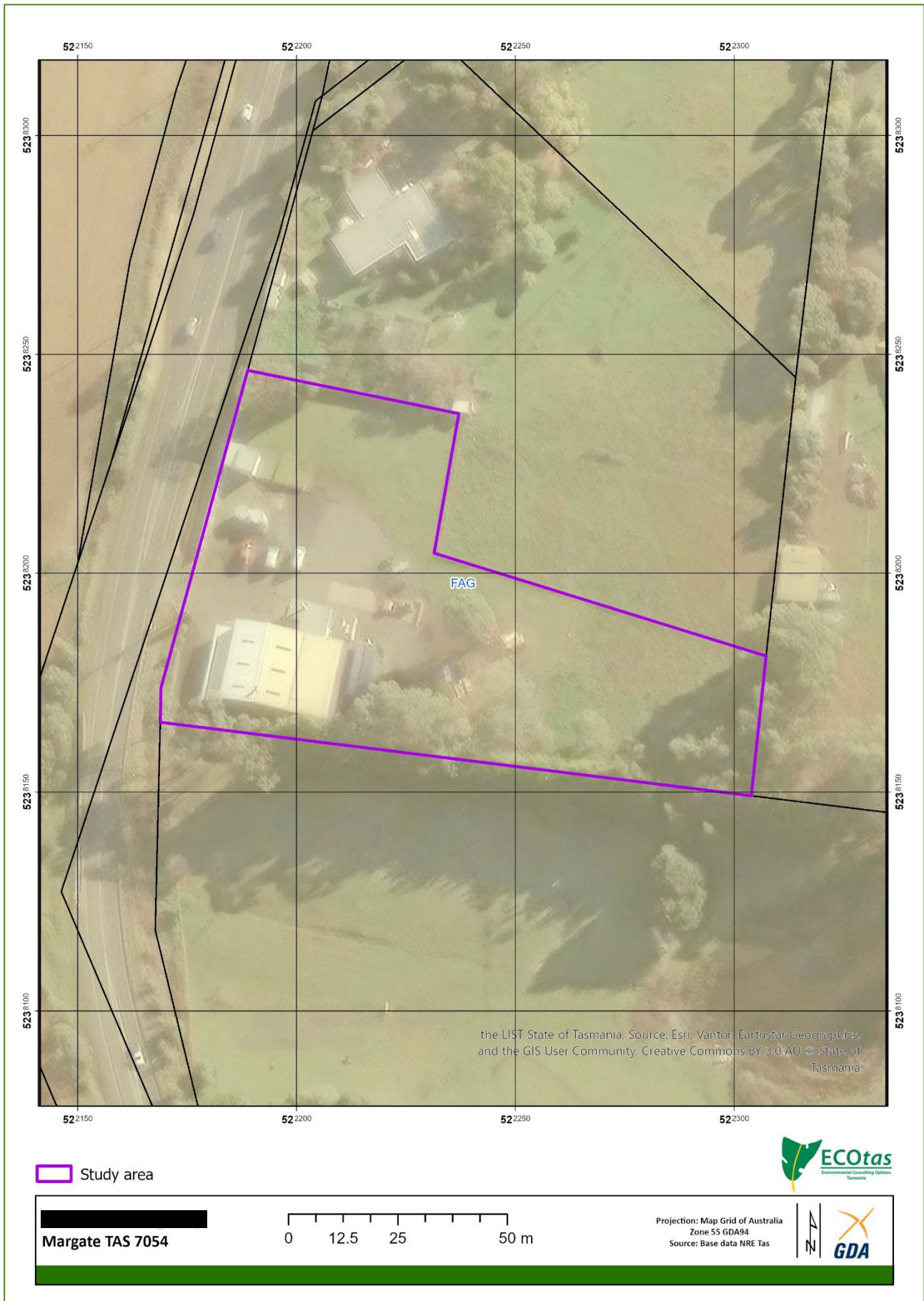


Figure 5. Existing TASVEG 3.0 & 4.0 vegetation mapping for subject title and surrounds (refer to text for code)



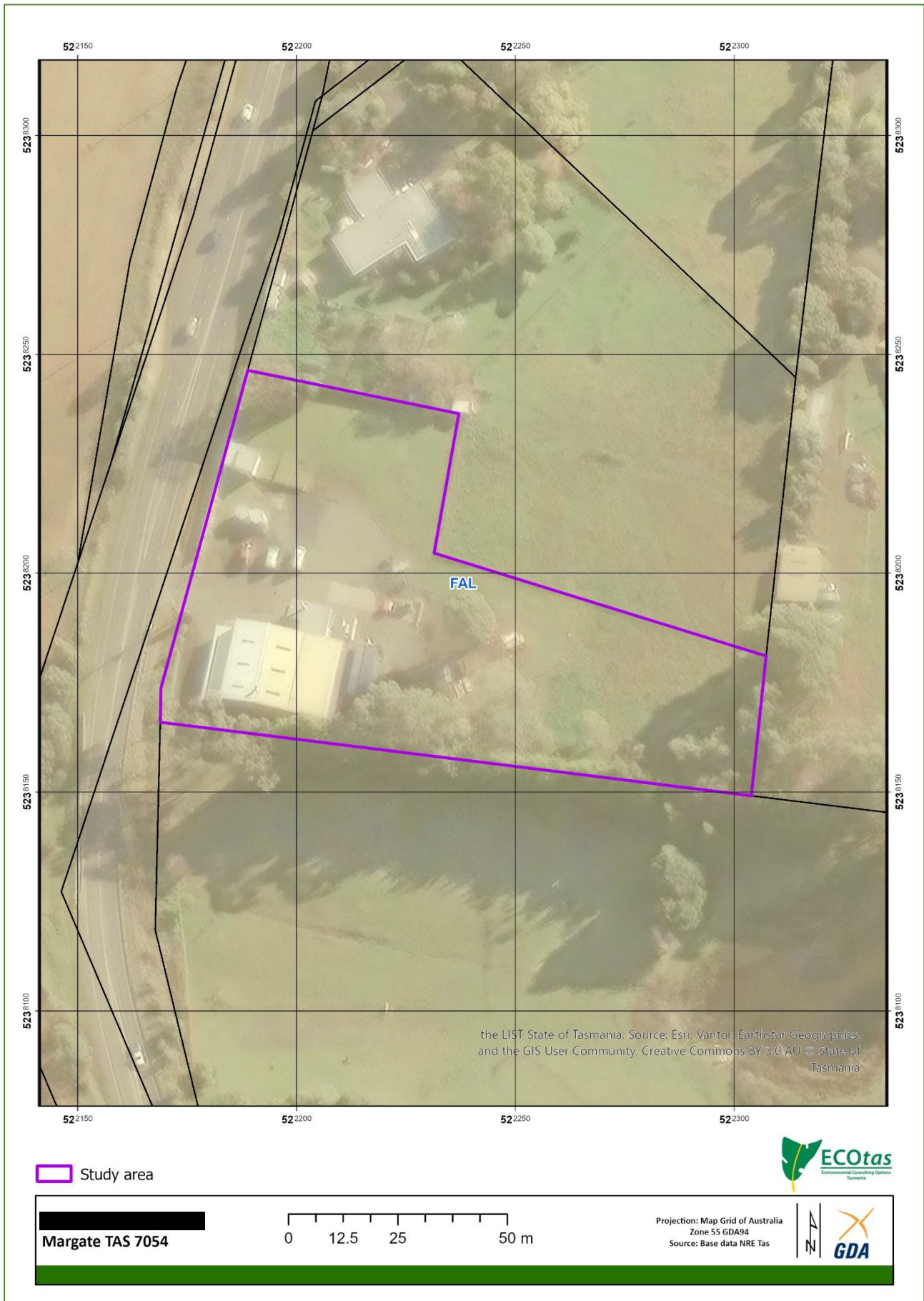


Figure 6. Existing TASVEG 5.0 & Live vegetation mapping for subject title and surrounds (refer to text for code)



Figure 7. Revised vegetation mapping for subject title (refer to text for codes)
[note: data can be provided as a GIS .shp or CAD .dwg file if needed and will be supplied to NRE Tas for incorporation into TASVEG Live]

Threatened flora

Database information indicates that the subject title does not support any previously recorded point locations of flora species listed as threatened on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and/or the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*. Site assessment confirmed the absence of threatened flora.

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

I believe it is reasonable to assume that this is also the view of the planning authority because no mention of C7.3.1(b) has been mentioned in their formal response to Direction 106.

Threatened fauna

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

That is, it is clear that the *State Planning Provisions* have adopted these concepts. In my opinion, this was highly inappropriate. To my knowledge (which includes several discussions with officers of the Forest Practices Authority), this adoption process did not include any consultation with the FPA. To that end, their adoption was not only inappropriate, it was not guided by relevant expertise with particular respect to the interpretation of the concepts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

That is, the guideline was developed to address a very specific purpose i.e. broadscale land clearing. It was never intended to address lot-level land use practices. In fact, notably, the *Forest Practices Regulations 2017* specifically exempt most activities subject to a permit issued



under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*. In recent discussions with senior officers of the FPA, it was clear that the FPA was not aware of the effective verbatim adoption of the definitions and phrasing of their *Significant Habitat Planning Guideline* (FPA 2013) in the *State Planning Provisions*.

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

A logical question then arises? If the *Significant Habitat Planning Guideline* (FPA 2013) is not appropriate to use for local government planning decisions, what sources of information should be used? As a starting point, most ecological consultants do use the description of potential and significant habitat provided through the forest practices system to guide natural values assessments. This is primarily because the FPA provides a “one-stop shop” for such information: otherwise, we would need to go through recovery plans, listing statements, internal documents, etc. Unfortunately, for many species, doing such results in multiple different (and sometimes startlingly different) concepts of “potential habitat”. That is, the FPA’s information is “convenient”. However, its use must be carefully considered. It does not follow that if a site matches the description of significant habitat for a species using the FPA description that it immediately qualifies as significant habitat under the *State Planning Provisions*. Specifically, this is precluded by the caveats attached to the *Significant Habitat Planning Guideline* (FPA 2013) that very much limit its utility to internally (i.e. within the FPA) guiding management of habitat of threatened fauna in broadscale land clearing proposals.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

One of the components of high priority biodiversity values is:

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

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

One of the components of moderate priority biodiversity values is:

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

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

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

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

Site assessment indicated that the subject title does not match the description of potential (nor significant) habitat of any species of threatened fauna at any reasonable scale (because it is effectively a light industrial yard in an old paddock). At most, the site might be used highly opportunistically/intermittently by species such as marsupial carnivores (and the eastern barred bandicoot) and species such as the masked owl, blue-winged parrot, swift parrot, wedge-tailed eagle, white-bellied sea-eagle and grey goshawk that might fly over. I do not believe there is any doubt that the intent of “significant habitat” under the *State Planning Provisions* ever included such habitat use.

On this basis, no part of the site can be reasonably construed as priority vegetation as per the intent of C7.3.1(c), viz. that “it forms a significant habitat for a threatened fauna species”.

I believe it is reasonable to assume that this is also the view of the planning authority because no mention of C7.3.1(c) or the term “significant” (or indeed even “potential”) has been mentioned in their formal response to Direction 106. It is noted that their “methods” (see their response to Direction 107) suggest that individual trees may be important for threatened fauna – this is not disputed – but in their response to Direction 106, no mention is made of the relationship of the individual trees as “significant habitat” (as defined under C7.3.1).

Individual trees

The planning authority’s response stated:

As such, native vegetation at and around the site is limited to individual mature eucalypts, which are mostly black gums (*Eucalyptus ovata*).



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

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

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

The Statewide vegetation mapping system deals with modified sites under the super-category of “modified land” that includes the following relevant mapping units: agricultural land (FAL), regenerating cleared land (FRG), extra-urban miscellaneous (FUM), weed infestation (FWU), permanent easements (FPE), *Pteridium esculentum* (bracken) fernland (FPF) and urban areas (FUR). There is no doubt that the subject title is correctly mapped as a combination of FAL 7 FUM (or possibly wholly just as FUM), and hence “modified land” and therefore not reasonably “native vegetation”. By concluding that individual trees should not be logically construed as “native vegetation” does not imply that I believe such trees do not have any conservation value.

In this case, therefore, there appears to be no disagreement that the site does not qualify as priority vegetation under sub-clauses (a), (b) or (c) of C7.3.1. This means that we fall back to the planning authority’s statement that “the area of the PVA overlay...applies only to those parts of the property at ██████████ Margate that are affected by the defined nominal Tree Protection Zones for the individual recorded mature eucalypts (which are considered to be, or have the potential to be, vegetation of local importance)”.

However, at this juncture, it is probably worthwhile to discuss the presumption by the planning authority that individual trees can be assigned to priority vegetation under the *State Planning Provisions*. I can find no part of the definition of “priority vegetation” at C7.3.1 that makes any reference to the concept of “individual trees”, except highly obliquely through the concept of “significant habitat”. That the *State Planning Provisions* never intended to “deal with” the concept of “individual trees” is almost certain. By reference to the components of the Regional Ecosystem Model (REM) adopted by the TPC in developing the Priority Vegetation Area overlay for most municipalities, it is noted there is no mention of “individual trees” or equivalent concepts. The REM was adopted by Kingborough Council but then modified, apparently introducing the concept of “individual trees” to their own overlay, albeit in what can only be described as an extremely haphazard and ad hoc manner (e.g. using aerial imagery to poorly define the location of trees, not identifying such trees to species, etc.). It is further noted that *Information Sheet 2-2024 (LPS Amendment Assessments – Natural Assets Code - Native Vegetation of Local Importance* (TPC 2024) also does not make any specific reference to the concept of “individual trees”.

Further to the assignation of the Priority Vegetation Area to trees outside the subject title and extending the overlay to within the title, presumably under some attempt to deal with the Notional Root Zone under the *Australian Standard for Protection of Trees on Development Sites AS4970-2025*, is considered to be inappropriate. This would create complex management scenarios for a landowner that does not have a tree on their title but may wish to undertake



some routine property management such as fenceline installation and maintenance or (even) minor works or development that would then potentially have the Natural Assets Code applied, albeit many activities close to such trees (e.g. those on the boundary) almost certainly being exempt under various provisions of the *State Planning Provisions*.

In this case, all the trees documented “over the fence” are ca. 1-4 m (or more) from the installed fence and all growing in a pasture situation (Plates 11 & 12 = trees over eastern boundary; Plates 13 & 14 = trees over southern boundary). I also believe that some of the trees east of the title may be planted.



Plates 11 & 12. Trees in paddock on private title to east of subject title – note that all trees are growing over dense pasture grass and are at least 1-4 m from the fenceline



Plates 13 & 14. Trees in paddock on private title to south of subject title – note that all trees are growing over dense pasture grass and are at least 1-4 m from the fenceline

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

While this statement suggests that the overlay should not be applied to any of the individual trees within or adjacent to the title, for completeness, the data of both ECOtas and Mr Mulcahy is presented here to inform consideration of Direction 106. This is in the form of a composite tree plan (Figure 8) that combines the Mulcahy tree locations (i.e. accepting his GPS data over my own – see previous discussion) with each tree numbered and then cross-referenced to



Table 1. While there is no dispute over the identification of trees, there are considerable discrepancies in the associated data. I characterised three trees extra to Mr Mulcahy (my trees 2, 3 & 7), while he characterised seven trees extra to myself (his trees A-H south of title). In addition, his trees I & J, which he treated as two trees, is in fact only one tree (my tree 29 – has only one lignotuber). The key difference is in the DSH (DBH), with only three trees with the same DSH as my measurements; 17 of Mr Mulcahy's DSHs are smaller than mine (by 3-28%, average 10%); and five of Mr Mulcahy's DSHs are larger than mine (by 1-62%, average 25%). All of Mr Mulcahy's DSHs appear to be to the nearest 5 cm (i.e. not actually measured). Mr Mulcahy's did not consider one big dead tree. If the assessment method is by the planning authority's current policy, that policy does not exclude dead trees. Of the trees that were not assessed by Mr Mulcahy, at least one exceeds the planning authority's nominal/arbitrary 25 cm DBH threshold (my tree 2 = 32 cm, my tree 20 = 24 cm i.e. close).

These discrepancies and the issues of GPS precision all further highlight the challenge of applying the Priority Vegetation Area overlay to individual trees, especially where the overlay then relies on the application of the Nominal Root Zone (NRZ) and an extra 1 m buffer to this. If the overlay is to be reasonable when based on ground-truthed data, it is critical that the data is correct (in this case, 23 of 33 trees were not measured correctly (10-25% error).

Table 1 includes consideration of whether the characterised trees meet the intent of the "planning authority's working definition of a high conservation value tree" (quote from Direction 107). To what incorporated policy is this referring to? The planning authority is well aware of the definitional problems with the concept of "high conservation values trees" included as a component of moderate priority values at Table E10.1 of the Biodiversity Code of the KIPS (in that it is linked, very loosely, to the term at cl. 4.1.3 of the KIPS, which is: "means a tree that is of a species that is listed in the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) and/or provide potential or significant habitat for a threatened species listed in either of those acts". This definition is linked to the previously discussed flawed definitions of "significant habitat" or the even more nebulous "potential habitat". The relevance of applying "the planning authority's working definition of a high conservation value tree" to this particular site to inform Direction 106 is confusing. This calls for "a review and any recommendations in relation to the application of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay". Under the *State Planning Provisions*, the "priority vegetation area" is defined to mean: "land shown on an overlay map in the relevant Local Provisions Schedule, as within a priority vegetation area". To my interpretation, therefore, in defining this overlay, application of the definition of "priority vegetation" is the only relevant approach – applying a non-incorporated "working definition of a high conservation value tree" to individual trees is simply illogical. That said, to assist the TPC in attempting to compare my findings with those of the planning authority, my Table 1 includes reference to the so-called "conservation value" of individual trees and provides a rationale of this based on *Kingborough Biodiversity Offset Policy 6.10, Nov. 2023* (which is only mentioned in the KIPS at E10.7.1 P1).



Table 1. Details of characterised trees (cross-reference tree number to Figure 8); DBH estimated only; CV = conservation value as per *Kingborough Biodiversity Offset Policy 6.10, November 2023*; numbered trees are those by ECOtas; lettered trees are extras surveyed by Mulcahy

tree	species	DSH (measured, cm)	DSH (calculated, cm)	NRZ (m)	CV	rationale	notes	DSH – JM (cm)	JM notes	difference (cm)	diff %
1	<i>E. ovata</i>		79	9.48	VERY HIGH	modified setting, any species DBH >70 cm & <i>E. ovata</i> DBH >70 cm	two trunks (smaller one dead, not measured)	80	bifurcating at BH; smaller trunk dead	-1	-1.3
2	<i>E. ovata</i>	18, 19, 17	31	3.72	LOW	modified setting, any species DBH <70 cm & <i>E. ovata</i> DBH <70 cm	one lignotuber	not assessed			
3	<i>E. ovata</i>		19	2.28	LOW	modified setting, any species DBH <70 cm & <i>E. ovata</i> DBH <70 cm	all three trunks possibly one lignotuber	not assessed			
4	<i>E. ovata</i>	48, 62, 45	90	10.8	VERY HIGH	modified setting, any species DBH >70 cm & <i>E. ovata</i> DBH >70 cm	three trunks (two very tightly together and measured together = 62)	75	quadfurcating at BH	15	16.7
5	<i>E. globulus</i>		90	10.8	VERY HIGH	modified setting, any species DBH >70 cm & <i>E. globulus</i> DBH >70 cm	on property to east, ca. 3 m in from fence (DSH estimated)	90		0	0.0
6	<i>E. globulus</i>		90	10.8	VERY HIGH	modified setting, any species DBH >70 cm & <i>E. globulus</i> DBH >70 cm	on property to east, ca. 3 m in from fence (DSH estimated)	65		25	27.8
7	<i>E. ovata</i>		40	4.8	HIGH	<i>E. ovata</i> DBH >40<70 cm	on property to east, ca. 3 m in from	not assessed			

tree	species	DSH (measured, cm)	DSH (calculated, cm)	NRZ (m)	CV	rationale	notes	DSH – JM (cm)	JM notes	difference (cm)	diff %
							fence (DSH estimated)				
8	<i>E. ovata</i>		40	4.8	HIGH	<i>E. ovata</i> DBH >40<70 cm	on property to east, ca. 1 m in from fence (DSH estimated)	40		0	0.0
9	<i>E. ovata</i>		53	6.36	HIGH	<i>E. ovata</i> DBH >40<70 cm	stump, ca. 5 m high but some live material	50		3	5.7
10	<i>E. ovata</i>		83	9.96	VERY HIGH	modified setting, any species DBH >70 cm & <i>E. ovata</i> DBH >70 cm	ca. 2 m in from boundary	70		13	15.7
11	<i>E. ovata</i>		87	10.44	VERY HIGH	modified setting, any species DBH >70 cm & <i>E. ovata</i> DBH >70 cm	on fenceline (fence wire in tree)	80		7	8.0
12	<i>E. ovata</i>		35	4.2	LOW	modified setting, any species DBH <70 cm & <i>E. ovata</i> DBH <70 cm		30		5	14.3
13	<i>E. ovata</i>		33	3.96	LOW	modified setting, any species DBH <70 cm & <i>E. ovata</i> DBH <70 cm		30		3	9.1
14	<i>E. ovata</i>		69	8.28	HIGH	<i>E. ovata</i> DBH >40<70 cm	ca. 3.5 m in from boundary	70		-1	-1.4
15	<i>E. ovata</i>		74	8.88	VERY HIGH	modified setting, any species DBH >70 cm & <i>E. ovata</i> DBH >70 cm	ca. 3.5 m in from boundary	70	unhealthy	4	5.4
16	<i>E. ovata</i>	22, 22, 21, 15, 15	43	5.16	HIGH	<i>E. ovata</i> DBH >40<70 cm	1 lignotuber	35	quinfurcating at BH	8	18.6
17	<i>E. ovata</i>		62	7.44	HIGH	<i>E. ovata</i> DBH >40<70 cm		60		2	3.2
18	<i>E. ovata</i>		48	5.76	HIGH	<i>E. ovata</i> DBH >40<70 cm		45		3	6.3

tree	species	DSH (measured, cm)	DSH (calculated, cm)	NRZ (m)	CV	rationale	notes	DSH – JM (cm)	JM notes	difference (cm)	diff %
19	<i>E. ovata</i>		16	1.92	LOW	modified setting, any species DBH <70 cm & <i>E. ovata</i> DBH <70 cm		not assessed			
20	<i>E. ovata</i>	17, 15, 6	24	2.88	LOW	modified setting, any species DBH <70 cm & <i>E. ovata</i> DBH <70 cm	cut trunk at base, 3 new stems	not assessed			
21	<i>E. ovata</i>		50	6	HIGH	<i>E. ovata</i> DBH >40<70 cm		50		0	0.0
22	<i>E. ovata</i> (dead)		95	11.4	VERY HIGH	modified setting, any species DBH >70 cm & <i>E. ovata</i> DBH >70 cm	dead tree, no hollows	not assessed			
23	<i>E. ovata</i>		73	8.76	VERY HIGH	modified setting, any species DBH >70 cm & <i>E. ovata</i> DBH >70 cm	ca. 2.5 m in from boundary	85		-12	-16.4
24	<i>E. ovata</i>	49, 24	55	6.6	HIGH	<i>E. ovata</i> DBH >40<70 cm	ca. 2 m in from boundary	50	bifurcating at BH	5	9.1
25	<i>E. ovata</i>	41, 56, 36, 54, 68	117	14.04	VERY HIGH	modified setting, any species DBH >70 cm & <i>E. ovata</i> DBH >70 cm	ca. 2 m in from boundary (multi- trunked tree)	105	quinfurcating at BH	12	10.3
26	<i>E. ovata</i>		32	3.84	LOW	modified setting, any species DBH <70 cm & <i>E. ovata</i> DBH <70 cm	ca. 2.5 m in from boundary	30		2	6.3
27	<i>E. ovata</i>		23	2.76	LOW	modified setting, any species DBH <70 cm & <i>E. ovata</i> DBH <70 cm		25		-2	-8.7
28	<i>E. ovata</i>	32, 31	45	5.4	HIGH	<i>E. ovata</i> DBH >40<70 cm		40	bifurcating at BH	5	11.1
29	<i>E. ovata</i>	24, 16, 38, 35	59	7.08	HIGH	<i>E. ovata</i> DBH >40<70 cm		see Trees I & J			
30	<i>E. ovata</i>	48, 47	67	8.04	HIGH	<i>E. ovata</i> DBH >40<70 cm	ca. 2 m in from boundary	65		2	3.0

tree	species	DSH (measured, cm)	DSH (calculated, cm)	NRZ (m)	CV	rationale	notes	DSH – JM (cm)	JM notes	difference (cm)	diff %
31	<i>E. ovata</i>		50	6	HIGH	<i>E. ovata</i> DBH >40<70 cm	on property to south, ca. 4 m in from fence (DBH estimated)	80	bifurcating, larger trunk cut off below BH	-30	-60.0
32	<i>E. ovata</i>		37	4.44	LOW	modified setting, any species DBH <70 cm & <i>E. ovata</i> DBH <70 cm	ca. 2.5 m in from boundary	60		-23	-62.2
33	<i>E. ovata</i>		32	3.84	LOW	modified setting, any species DBH <70 cm & <i>E. ovata</i> DBH <70 cm	ca. 2 m in from boundary	30		2	6.3
A	<i>E. amygdalina?</i>							55	bifurcating, larger trunk cut off below BH; possibly <i>E. rodwayi</i>		
B	<i>E. amygdalina?</i>							50	possibly <i>E. rodwayi</i> ; no fresh buds/capsules accessible and litter mixed up with adjoining <i>E.ovata</i>		
C	<i>E. amygdalina?</i>							60	possibly <i>E. rodwayi</i> ; no fresh buds/capsules accessible and litter mixed up with adjoining <i>E.ovata</i>		
D	<i>E. amygdalina?</i>							60	possibly <i>E. rodwayi</i> ; no fresh buds/capsules accessible and litter mixed up		

tree	species	DSH (measured, cm)	DSH (calculated, cm)	NRZ (m)	CV	rationale	notes	DSH – JM (cm)	JM notes	difference (cm)	diff %
									with adjoining E.ovata		
E	<i>E. ovata</i>							50			
F	<i>E. ovata</i>							80	bifurcating, larger trunk cut off below BH		
G	<i>E. ovata</i>							30			
H	<i>E. ovata</i>							40			
I	<i>E. ovata</i>							50	bifurcating at BH		
J	<i>E. ovata</i>							30	bifurcating at BH		



Figure 8a. Overview of characterised trees (cross-reference to Table 1)



Figure 8b. Detail of characterised trees: northwest corner (cross-reference to Table 1)

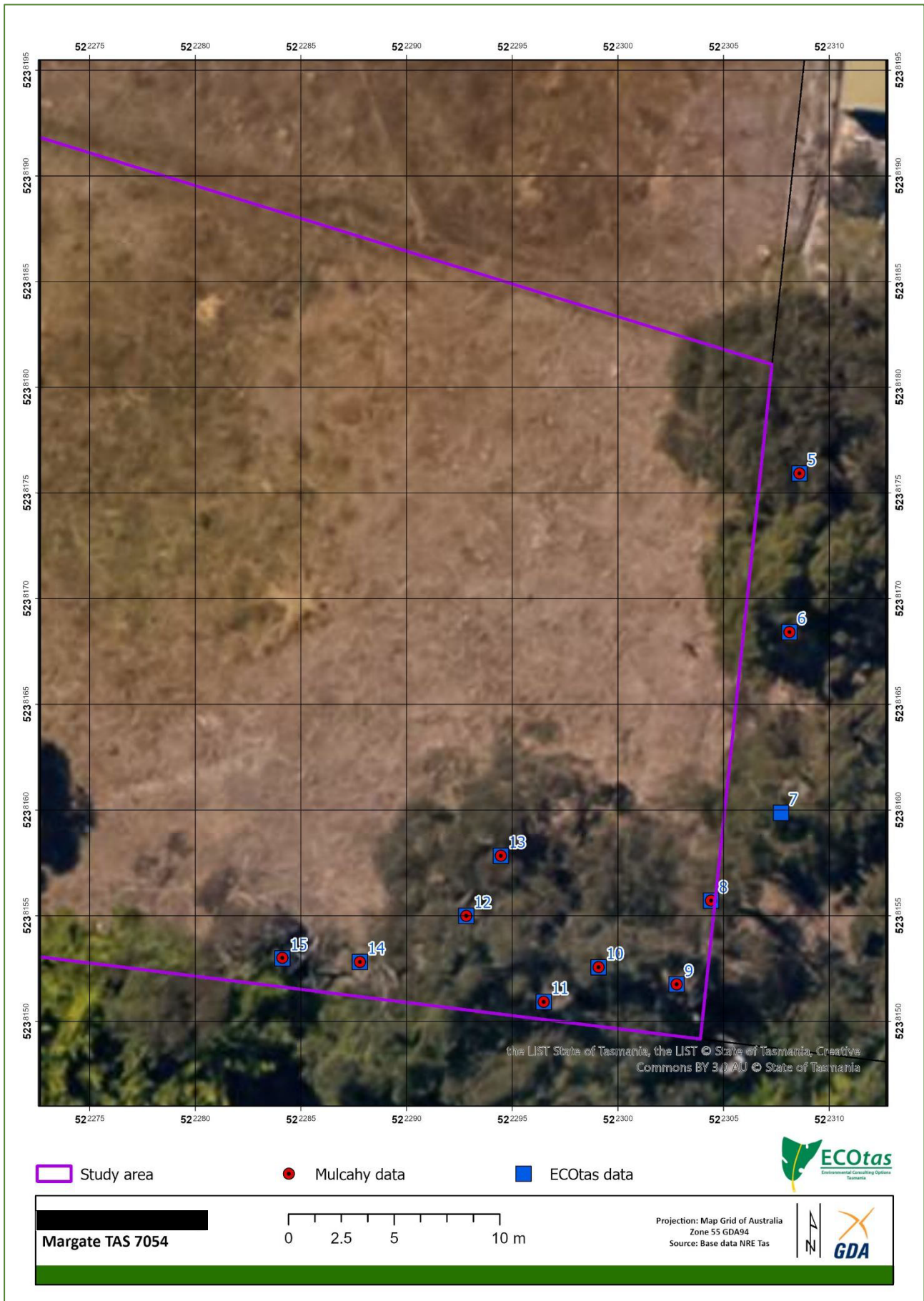


Figure 8c. Detail of characterised trees: eastern boundary and southeast corner (cross-reference to Table 1)



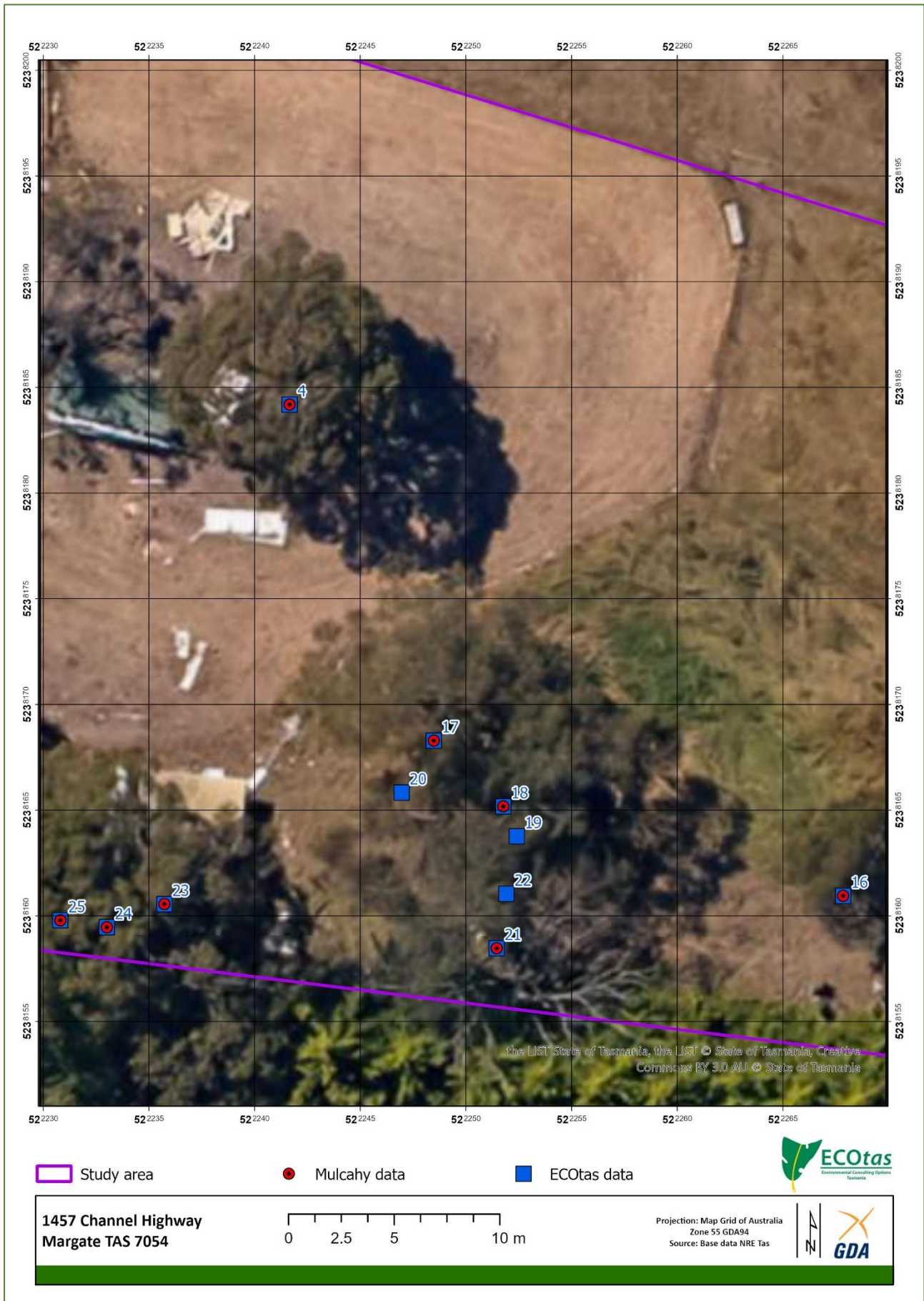


Figure 8d. Detail of characterised trees: central and southern section (cross-reference to Table 1)





Figure 8e. Detail of characterised trees: middle western part of southern boundary (cross-reference to Table 1)



Figure 8f. Detail of characterised trees: southwestern section (cross-reference to Table 1)



Native vegetation of local importance

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

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

The information sheet further states:

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

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

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

The information sheet states:

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

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

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

Again, it is clear that the parameters then included in the sheet are to be the primary guide to interpreting C7.3.1(d). In this case, given the absence of any natural values that can be construed as meeting the intent of C7.3.1(a), (b) or (c), it is relevant to consider if any such values at this site might meet those included in C7.3.1(d). I do not believe that there should be any doubt on how to address Direction 106 with respect to the “native vegetation of local importance” criteria of priority vegetation i.e. the parameters of the information sheet should be applied. In my opinion, there is “no room” for these to be subject to either being ignored



(i.e. not used) or substantially altered (at least not without approval through a formal TPC hearing).

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

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

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

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

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

To my interpretation, this places a very strong emphasis on “vegetation composition and vegetation structure parameters”, which is important in relation to the subject property. The site does not support threatened vegetation (mapped on both TASVEG and confirmed as F-coded TASVEG mapping units i.e. not native vegetation). On this basis alone, the site appears to fail the first “test” of the parameters.

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

“1. Vegetation composition”

- “What is the TASVEG classification?”
[The site supports FAL & FUM].
- “What is the dominant species or are there co-dominant species?”
[See **Findings** Vegetation types for more details on this – the dominant species are a sparse canopy of *Eucalyptus ovata* as isolated to localised trees over ubiquitous pasture grasses and weeds such as blackberry].
- “Is the vegetation community widespread around Tasmania or elsewhere in Australia?”
[Not relevant – not a native vegetation community].
- “Is the vegetation community and/or significant species within the community listed as threatened on Tasmanian or Commonwealth threatened species legislation?”
[Not relevant – not a native vegetation community].
- “Is the vegetation community well represented in the conservation reserve system locally, regionally or elsewhere in the state?”
[Not relevant – not a native vegetation community].

On this basis, no part of the subject site meets the intent and specifics of Parameter 1.

“2. Vegetation structure”

- Is the forest old growth forest or regrowth forest?”
[Not relevant – not a native vegetation community, either “old growth” or “regrowth” (both terms undefined in notesheet), with only scattered trees over pasture grass and around buildings and farm yards present].



- "What is the evidence of the age of the forest?"
[Not relevant – not a forest].
- "Is the age of the forest such that it is reaching a stage of maturity that sees trees start to senesce and create hollows for hollow-dependent fauna and provide fallen branches and stems that would provide habitat for ground-dwelling fauna?"
[Not relevant – not a forest].
- Is any non-forest community in a relatively undisturbed, weed-free condition?
[Not relevant – no native non-forest communities present].

On this basis, no part of the subject site meets the intent and specifics of Parameter 2.

The information sheet states that "in terms of weighting, Parameters 1 and 2 are considered the most important".

"3. Significance of vegetation in the area"

- Is the vegetation community the only remaining stand of the species in the area and as such has an elevated significance?"
[Not relevant – not a native vegetation community].
- "Are there the same vegetation types in the surrounding area and if so, what area of vegetation and what is its reserve status?"
[Not relevant – not a native vegetation community].

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

"4. Suitability for reserve status"

- Does the forest meet the nationally accepted criteria used for the development of a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of forest conservation reserves (the JANIS criteria that deal with biodiversity, old-growth and wilderness parameters)?"
[Not relevant – not a forest].
- "Would the forest qualify for reserve status?"
[Not relevant – not a forest].
- "Would any non-forest community, by virtue of its rarity, habitat values and intactness, qualify for reserve status?"
[Not relevant – no native non-forest communities present].

On this basis, no part of the subject site meets the intent and specifics of Parameter 4.

"5. Native fauna"

- What are the species that are recorded as utilising the land?"
[Refer to **Findings Threatened fauna**. The whole site is highly modified. No comprehensive assessment of the vertebrate and invertebrate fauna has been undertaken but this is not justified under any assessment protocols].



- “Are any of the species listed as threatened species?”
[Refer to ***Findings*** Threatened fauna, which conclude that in relation to the areas mapped as FUM & FAL, utilisation by threatened fauna species would be opportunistic, ephemeral and intermittent at most].
- “Do the recorded species commonly occur in many parts of Tasmania?”
[Refer to ***Findings*** Threatened fauna].
- “Does the land provide breeding or foraging habitat for any of the species?”
[Refer to ***Findings*** Threatened fauna].
- “Are any of the species likely either to be just passing through or flying over the site?”
[This is most relevant to species such as the swift parrot, where intermittent or opportunistic use is possible but occupation unlikely i.e. such species would be “just passing through or flying over the site”].

On this basis, no part of the subject site meets the intent and specifics of Parameter 5.

“6. Connectivity”

- Does the land provide an important link between other areas of vegetation?”
[No – the title is part of an extensive area of primary production, various sized “rural living”-style lots, a major golf course, roads, shops, etc. At most, the scattered trees provide for intermittent or opportunistic use but occupation unlikely i.e. such species would be “just passing through or flying over the site”. That is, given the land use history and contemporary use, the site does not reasonably meet the intent of the term “important link”].
- “Will any link still be maintained if the land was included in a zone that allows for maintenance of native vegetation which, in turn, would permit continued mobility of fauna?”
[Not relevant – no link present so no link able to be maintained or impacted].

On this basis, no part of the subject site meets the intent and specifics of Parameter 6.

On the basis of the above discussion, no parts of the subject site meet the intent or specifics of the parameters of *Information Sheet 2-2024 (LPS Amendment Assessments – Natural Assets Code - Native Vegetation of Local Importance*, such that no parts of the site can be reasonably construed as priority vegetation as per the intent of C7.3.1(d), viz. “native vegetation of local importance”.



Summary statement

In response to Direction 106, in relation to ██████████ Margate (PID 2039777; C.T. ██████████ LPI GYT89), it is my opinion that:

- the Priority Vegetation Area overlay should not be applied to any parts of the title because it does not support natural values consistent with the intent or specifics of priority vegetation as defined at C7.3.1 of the *State Planning Provisions*, specifically because no part of the title:
 - forms an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community as prescribed under Schedule 3A of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* – the site is most appropriately wholly classified as F-coded (i.e. modified land) TASVEG mapping units, viz. extra-urban miscellaneous (TASVEG code: FUM) and agricultural land (TASVEG code: FAL) i.e. **C7.3.1(a) does not have application**;
 - is a threatened flora species – no such species known from database information or recorded as the result of two site assessments i.e. **C7.3.1(b) does not have application**;
 - forms significant habitat for a threatened fauna species at any reasonable scale i.e. **C7.3.1(c) does not have application**; and
 - has been identified as native vegetation of local importance – this includes specific reference to the concept of “individual trees” but also to *Information Sheet 2-2024 (LPS Amendment Assessments – Natural Assets Code - Native Vegetation of Local Importance* i.e. **C7.3.1(d) does not have application**.

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

This site has raised several matters related to the treatment of “individual trees” and the broader concept of “native vegetation” that are not effectively dealt with through the *State Planning Provisions*. Three examples from this site are described below, all of which I believe warrant much deeper and consultative consideration to develop a broader cross-tenure policy that therefore avoids these case-by-case (property-by-property) considerations.

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

It is likely that the individuals of *Eucalyptus globulus* (blue gum) on the property to the east of the subject title have been planted (at least some of them), given the age and geographic arrangement of some. While these trees are on an adjacent title (see section below), they are proposed to be used to define the Priority Vegetation Area overlay (by the planning authority).



In other directions (e.g. Direction 107), the planning authority has clearly indicated that such trees “do not meet the Scheme definition of native vegetation (because they have been planted”.

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

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

In this case, the planning authority has included several trees to the east and south of the title in their definition of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay, presumably under some attempt to deal with the Notional Root Zone under the *Australian Standard for Protection of Trees on Development Sites AS4970-2025*, which I consider to be inappropriate. Including “trees over the fence” create complex management scenarios for a landowner that does not have a tree on their title but may wish to undertake some routine property management such as fenceline installation and maintenance or (even) minor works or development that would then potentially have the Natural Assets Code applied, albeit many activities close to such trees (e.g. those on the boundary) almost certainly being exempt under various provisions of the *State Planning Provisions*. In this case, all the trees documented “over the fence” are ca. 1-4 m (or more) from the installed fence and all growing in a pasture situation (Plates 11 & 12 = trees over eastern boundary; Plates 13 & 14 = trees over southern boundary). I also believe that some of the trees east of the title may be planted.

It is my understanding that the TPC has already made at least one decision where trees outside a subject title were excluded from consideration as priority vegetation and hence could not form part of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay. In this case, my interpretation of this decision was that I did not need to consider trees outside the subject title’s boundary. It was, therefore, surprising to find the planning authority’s response included several such trees.

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

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

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



In this case, the subject title is shown on TASVEG as FAL (i.e. "an old paddock") and I have confirmed it as a combination of a "light industrial" facility (coded as FUM) and an "old paddock" (coded as FAL).

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

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

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

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

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



The present statement is intended as an objective presentation of matters related to natural values of the site to assist the TPC in addressing Direction 106, with respect to the application of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay.

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

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

Kind regards



Mark Wapstra
Senior Scientist/Manager

References

- CofA (Commonwealth of Australia) (2026). *Protected Matters Report* for a polygon defining the study area, buffered by 5 km, dated 11 Mar. 2026. [supplied with this report]
- DPIPWE (Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment) (2015, updated by NRE Tas 2021). *Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys – Terrestrial Development Proposals*. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment, Hobart.
- FPA (Forest Practices Authority) (2026). *Biodiversity Values Database* report, specifically the species' information for grid reference centroid on 522229mE 5238190mN (i.e. a point defining the approximate centre of the study area), buffered by 5 km and 2 km for threatened fauna and flora records, respectively, hyperlinked species' profiles and predicted range boundary maps, dated 11 Mar. 2026. [supplied with this report]
- Kitchener, A. & Harris, S. (2013+, updated Nov. 2025). *From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation*. Edition 2 (online edition). Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment, Hobart.
- NRE Tas (Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania) (2026). *Natural Values Report* titled ECOTas_755ChannelHighway for a polygon defining the study area (centred on 522229mE 5238190mN), buffered by 5 km, dated 11 Mar. 2026. [supplied with this report]
- TPC (Tasmanian Planning Commission) (2024). *Information Sheet 2-2024 (LPS Amendment Assessments – Natural Assets Code - Native Vegetation of Local Importance*. Tasmanian Planning Commission, Hobart. [dated 2 Sep. 2024]



Threatened Fauna Range Boundaries

Search Point 522229E, 5238190N is within the following fauna range boundaries as at Wed Mar 11 2026 14:44:11 GMT+1100 (Australian Eastern Daylight Time)

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

Showing 1 to 22 of 22 entries

Threatened Fauna Records

Fauna Records within 5000m of 522229E,5238190N

NVA Data Currency: 11/3/2026 (4am)

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

Species name	Common name	Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Prototroctes maraena	australian grayling	100	521812	5236783	1467	Sighting	1972-11-26	Present	fish-pd cra-rfa:fish-pd:1262/1	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	1000	521362	5236433	1959	Sighting	1974-05-04	Present	fos cra-rfa:fos:13578/1	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	5000	525612	5241433	4686	Sighting	1979-07-15	Present	tmag-fos cra-rfatmag-fos:13185/1	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	5000	525612	5241433	4686	Sighting	1984-08-20	Present	tmag-fos cra-rfatmag-fos:13200/1	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	500	522862	5238683	802	Sighting	1989-04-30	Present	tmag-fos cra-rfatmag-fos:13243/1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	100	523812	5239083	1818	Sighting	1999-01-01	Present	fhb fauna_hb:fhb:484/1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	100	523812	5239483	2044	Sighting	1999-01-01	Present	fhb fauna_hb:fhb:485/1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	100	526412	5236683	4446	Sighting	1999-01-01	Present	fhb fauna_hb:fhb:491/1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	100	526512	5235684	4962	Sighting	1999-01-01	Present	fhb fauna_hb:fhb:493/1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	100	523832	5239912	2353	Sighting	2003-12-01	Present	threatensp gtspotweb:threatensp:1810/1	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	50	525087	5238171	2858	Sighting	2004-10-05	Present	pbell_data private:pbell_data:14/1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1000	525612	5236883	3627	Sighting	1989-11-11	Present	tfrm tfrm:tfrm:1039/1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	525862	5235033	4813	Sighting	1899-12-31	Present	tfrm tfrm:tfrm:1054/1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1000	526312	5235383	4955	Sighting	1990-01-18	Present	tfrm tfrm:tfrm:1071/1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1000	526812	5239283	4712	Sighting	1989-10-25	Present	tfrm tfrm:tfrm:1099/1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1000	523312	5242383	4331	Sighting	1983-10-15	Present	tfrm tfrm:tfrm:961/1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1000	523512	5242583	4577	Sighting	1991-11-11	Present	tfrm tfrm:tfrm:965/1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	523812	5239483	2044	Sighting	1899-12-31	Present	tfrm tfrm:tfrm:975/1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1000	524212	5235383	3437	Sighting	1990-09-09	Present	tfrm tfrm:tfrm:984/1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1000	525812	5234883	4876	Sighting	1983-09-10	Present	tfrm tfrm:tfrm:1050/1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	526287	5235558	4837	Sighting	1899-12-31	Present	tfrm tfrm:tfrm:1068/1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1000	526712	5239583	4694	Sighting	1989-10-25	Present	tfrm tfrm:tfrm:1094/1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	100	525812	5234883	4876	Sighting	1987-09-11	Present	swp-87 tp:swp-87:1227/2	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	525512	5236783	3572	Nest	1993-11-12	Present	swp tp:swp:1003/2	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	526112	5235483	4733	Sighting	1993-11-12	Present	swp tp:swp:1005/3	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	25	523512	5242583	4577	Sighting	1995-11-12	Present	swp tp:swp:1032/2	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	524212	5235383	3437	Sighting	1994-08-31	Present	swp tp:swp:3456/1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	526312	5235383	4955	Sighting	1994-01-19	Present	swp tp:swp:918/4	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	526812	5239283	4712	Sighting	1993-10-26	Present	swp tp:swp:968/3	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	100	523312	5242383	4331	Sighting	1987-10-16	Present	swp-87 tp:swp-87:1228/2	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	525612	5236883	3627	Sighting	1993-11-12	Present	swp tp:swp:1004/2	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	100	526412	5238484	4193	Sighting	1994-08-28	Present	swp tp:swp:3368/1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	524512	5236383	2912	Sighting	1994-09-09	Present	swp tp:swp:3455/1	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	524212	5235383	3437	Sighting	1994-09-10	Present	swp tp:swp:3457/2	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	526712	5239583	4694	Sighting	1993-10-26	Present	swp tp:swp:967/3	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	100	523312	5238183	1083	Sighting	1994-09-09	Present	tp tp:tp:3454/3	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524925	5234026	4961	Sighting	1985-01-01	Present	tss data	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	20	523720	5239729	2143	Nest	2003-12-01	Present	tss data AS32	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	20	524962	5240033	3296	Sighting	2007-06-15	Present	awelling	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	525115	5238215	2886	Sighting	2008-11-25	Present	tss data	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5	525106	5238216	2877	Nest	2008-09-25	Present	tss data	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	200	522470	5242599	4416	Sighting	2009-10-25	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523260	5238236	1032	Sighting	2009-09-03	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523296	5238184	1067	Sighting	2009-10-08	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523830	5239156	1870	Sighting	2009-10-12	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523800	5238376	1384	Sighting	2009-12-10	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523806	5238716	1662	Sighting	2009-12-15	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523261	5238240	1033	Sighting	2009-12-15	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523282	5238249	1055	Sighting	2009-12-21	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523921	5239563	2179	Sighting	2009-12-21	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523243	5238189	1014	Sighting	2009-12-23	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523396	5238257	1169	Sighting	2009-12-23	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523882	5239299	1991	Sighting	2009-12-30	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	524086	5239130	2081	Sighting	2010-01-18	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	524104	5239149	2106	Sighting	2010-01-18	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	524071	5239120	2063	Sighting	2010-01-18	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	524117	5239161	2123	Sighting	2010-01-18	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	524120	5239034	2071	Sighting	2010-01-18	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	524144	5239118	2128	Sighting	2010-01-21	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	524199	5239120	2178	Sighting	2010-01-21	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA

Species name	Common name	Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	10	524161	5239131	2149	Sighting	2010-01-21	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523695	5238880	1620	Sighting	2010-02-03	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	10	525926	5234931	4928	Sighting	2010-01-07	Present	tlcdata 4	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	10	525961	5235085	4855	Sighting	2010-01-07	Present	tlcdata 4	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	10	526458	5236111	4712	Sighting	2010-02-11	Present	tlcdata 1	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	100	525694	5236853	3714	Sighting	2000-01-01	Present	fpaf 5274	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	100	526083	5236122	4374	Sighting	2000-01-01	Present	fpaf 5275	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	10	525113	5240473	3678	Sighting	2008-11-12	Present	nbdata 201008b 1030 JMG004	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	10	525155	5240473	3711	Sighting	2008-11-12	Present	nbdata 201008b 1031 JMG004	NVA
<i>Ceyx azureus</i> subsp. <i>diemenensis</i>	Tasmanian azure kingfisher	250	521935	5236620	1597	Sighting	1978-07-16	Present	wakd WapCey103	NVA
<i>Ceyx azureus</i> subsp. <i>diemenensis</i>	Tasmanian azure kingfisher	5000	521275	5236215	2193	Sighting	1978-07-27	Present	wakd WapCey104	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	100	523674	5240688	2886	Sighting	2011-11-12	Present	tlcdata	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	100	522220	5240783	2593	Sighting	2011-11-07	Present	tlcdata	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	100	522151	5240772	2583	Sighting	2011-11-07	Present	tlcdata	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	100	522091	5240689	2503	Sighting	2011-11-07	Present	tlcdata	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	100	522220	5240783	2593	Sighting	2011-11-07	Present	tlcdata	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	100	522151	5240772	2583	Sighting	2011-11-07	Present	tlcdata	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	100	522091	5240689	2503	Sighting	2011-11-07	Present	tlcdata	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	524798	5238200	2569	Sighting	2012-04-30	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	524878	5238235	2649	Sighting	2012-04-30	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	525106	5238219	2877	Sighting	2012-04-30	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	524956	5238144	2727	Sighting	2012-05-07	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	525451	5237683	3262	Sighting	2012-05-14	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	525102	5238225	2873	Sighting	2012-04-05	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	525009	5238210	2780	Sighting	2012-04-05	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	524891	5238186	2662	Sighting	2012-04-05	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	524881	5238182	2652	Sighting	2012-04-05	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	524873	5238218	2644	Sighting	2012-04-05	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	524776	5238208	2547	Sighting	2012-04-05	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	524881	5238228	2652	Sighting	2012-04-05	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	524882	5238228	2653	Sighting	2012-04-05	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	524891	5238233	2662	Sighting	2012-04-05	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	524323	5237999	2103	Sighting	2012-05-08	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	524198	5238006	1978	Sighting	2012-05-08	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	524189	5238009	1968	Sighting	2012-05-08	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	524147	5238052	1923	Sighting	2012-05-08	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	524137	5238061	1912	Sighting	2012-05-08	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	524140	5238067	1915	Sighting	2012-05-08	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	526115	5237712	3915	Nest	2012-05-29	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	5	526011	5237694	3814	Nest	2012-05-29	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	10	524961	5240043	3301	Sighting	2012-05-29	Present	tss data	NVA
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	10	524231	5239261	2270	Sighting	2009-03-09	Present	fpaf	NVA
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	10	524571	5235622	3476	Sighting	2009-03-31	Present	fpaf	NVA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	5000	526266	5239247	4173	Sighting	1990-01-26	Present	tmagvert B4577	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	5000	523809	5235924	2762	Sighting	1993-12-09	Present	tmagvert B4530	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	5000	523809	5235924	2762	Sighting	2004-01-01	Present	tmagvert B6091	NVA
<i>Tyto castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	20	518443	5239441	3987	Sighting	2007-07-30	Present	gdr	NVA
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	masked owl	5000	521365	5235933	2417	Sighting	1989-04-30	Present	tmagvert B4365	NVA
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	20	521616	5236794	1525	Sighting	1972-11-26	Present	fish	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	6	526236	5235667	4735	Nest	2012-11-17	Present	40spot FST1205	NVA
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	6	525930	5236275	4167	Nest	2013-12-14	Present	40spot FST1311	NVA

Species name	Common name	Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	6	526250	5235657	4752	Nest	2013-09-15	Present	40spot FST1302	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	6	526061	5236188	4323	Nest	2013-09-24	Present	40spot FST1303	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	6	526292	5235497	4874	Nest	2013-10-26	Present	40spot FST1308	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	6	526237	5235678	4730	Nest	2013-11-02	Present	40spot FST1302	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	6	526160	5236057	4472	Nest	2013-11-06	Present	40spot FST1309	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	6	523898	5239655	2221	Nest	2013-11-06	Present	40spot FST1307	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	200	522470	5242599	4416	Sighting	2013-10-23	Present	mwspr	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	200	520697	5242846	4902	Sighting	2013-10-23	Present	mwspr	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	4	523888	5239667	2221	Nest	2014-08-21	Present	40spot N PETER MURRELL-2014	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	3	526281	5235615	4801	Nest	2014-09-12	Present	40spot 30M PAIR IN GULLEY	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	4	525932	5236265	4173	Nest	2014-09-02	Present	40spot GERMAN SHEPHERDa	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	4	525932	5236265	4173	Nest	2014-10-31	Present	40spot GERMAN SHEPHERDb	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	5	526292	5235497	4874	Nest	2014-09-25	Present	40spot LOST NEST	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523820	5239335	1960	Audible	2017-01-19	Present	nbdata 20180731-fa 007 JMG015	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	22	525373	5237698	3182	Sighting	2020-10-31	Present	inat https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/64070567	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	10000	526092	5241357	4995	Type Locality	1945-11-04	Present	dr347	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	10000	526092	5241357	4995	Type Locality	1945-11-04	Present	dr347	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	50	522613	5242891	4717	Sighting	2021-06-24	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	0	525976	5236253	4218	Sighting	2021-08-20	Present	dpiw-fauna Birdata 5346950	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	525976	5236253	4218	Audible	2021-08-20	Present	dr359 5346950	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523949	5239451	2133	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 7	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523869	5239226	1940	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 9	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523724	5238971	1687	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 10	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523688	5238796	1580	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 12	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523828	5238722	1685	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 13	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523849	5238362	1430	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 16	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523384	5238217	1155	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 18	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523534	5238165	1305	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 20	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	523320	5237959	1115	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 23	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	524439	5239041	2368	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 28	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	522866	5239173	1171	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 29	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10	522819	5238899	922	Sighting	2010-09-18	Present	kcsd 31	NVA
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	5000	525194	5241360	4341	Taken under permit	1952-11-24	Present	dr375 IIANIC-08307	NVA
Oecetis gilva	caddis fly (south esk river)	5000	525844	5240691	4396	Taken under permit	2010-02-02	Present	dr375 BIOUG00842-B11	NVA
Oecetis gilva	caddis fly (south esk river)	5000	525844	5240691	4396	Taken under permit	2010-02-02	Present	dr375 BIOUG00842-B10	NVA
Oecetis gilva	caddis fly (south esk river)	5000	525844	5240691	4396	Taken under permit	2010-03-07	Present	dr375 BIOUG00842-B07	NVA
Oecetis gilva	caddis fly (south esk river)	5000	525844	5240691	4396	Taken under permit	2010-04-10	Present	dr375 BIOUG00842-B08	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	526041	5236198	4301	Sighting	2020-12-29	Present	inat https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/81403386	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	523803	5239610	2120	Sighting	2019-12-12	Present	dr2009 OBS837511527	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	524272	5238598	2083	Sighting	2019-01-27	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneIlLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS703728232	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	524272	5238598	2083	Sighting	2019-03-22	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneIlLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS727904102	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	524272	5238598	2083	Sighting	2019-08-24	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneIlLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS798788539	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	524272	5238598	2083	Sighting	2018-09-30	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneIlLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS662343440	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	524288	5238598	2099	Sighting	2019-10-18	Present	dr2009 OBS817928713	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	524272	5238598	2083	Sighting	2019-02-14	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneIlLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS710504592	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	524272	5238598	2083	Sighting	2019-03-17	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneIlLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS725954321	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	1000	523883	5239429	2067	Sighting	2019-01-15	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneIlLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS698900017	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	10000	524453	5239142	2419	Sighting	2019-02-01	Present	dr359	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1000	524272	5238598	2083	Sighting	2019-01-27	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneIlLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS703728252	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1000	526694	5239195	4577	Sighting	2019-04-17	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneIlLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS740893634	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1000	522804	5238580	695	Sighting	2018-10-20	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneIlLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS671876235	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1000	522090	5237086	1113	Sighting	2019-03-16	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneIlLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS725951592	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1000	524272	5238598	2083	Sighting	2019-08-24	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneIlLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS798778089	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10000	524453	5239142	2419	Sighting	2018-09-01	Present	dr359	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	20	518536	5235623	4498	Sighting	2023-09-06	Present	wjbo	NVA
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	5	518324	5241065	4849	Nest	2023-03-13	Present	rmd 1851	NVA
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	10	519652	5239960	3126	Nest	2023-03-13	Present	rmd 807	NVA
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	10	519367	5240961	3984	Nest	2023-03-13	Present	rmd 2665	NVA
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	10	519237	5241276	4298	Nest	2023-03-13	Present	rmd 2666	NVA

Species name	Common name	Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	526094	5236145	4373	Sighting	2023-10-13	Present	wjbo	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	518177	5235574	4823	Sighting	2023-10-29	Present	wjbo	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	20	518225	5235497	4825	Sighting	2023-11-11	Present	wjbo	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	200	521331	5242339	4245	Sighting	2023-10-30	Present	edspr	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	200	521151	5242529	4471	Sighting	2023-10-30	Present	edspr	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	525541	5236342	3793	Sighting	2023-10-22	Present	edspr	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	200	518804	5239103	3545	Sighting	2023-10-11	Present	edspr	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	522544	5236381	1836	Audible	2020-03-08	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS875419659	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	526289	5239064	4153	Sighting	2023-03-12	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1653270002	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	523863	5242359	4409	Sighting	2020-11-28	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1019588145	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	524273	5238598	2084	Sighting	2023-01-02	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1595202736	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	525634	5235946	4078	Sighting	2022-10-15	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1540442283	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	526735	5239194	4616	Sighting	2022-01-06	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS131755083	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	526735	5239194	4616	Sighting	2021-12-25	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS15302063119	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	522544	5236381	1836	Sighting	2022-09-15	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1518652726	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	10	521633	5239626	1555	Nest	2022-11-15	Present	rmd 3380	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	10	518094	5239621	4376	Nest	2022-11-15	Present	rmd 3396	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	10	520622	5237810	1651	Nest	2022-11-15	Present	rmd 3397	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	10	519889	5235267	3744	Nest	2022-11-15	Present	rmd 3398	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	10	519182	5242086	4946	Nest	2022-11-15	Present	rmd 3399	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	10	521543	5242841	4701	Nest	2022-11-15	Present	rmd 3400	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	10	522483	5240978	2800	Nest	2022-11-15	Present	rmd 3401	NVA
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	10	524258	5235901	3059	Nest	2022-11-15	Present	rmd 3403	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	2084	Sighting	2021-02-11	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1069990133	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	2084	Sighting	2021-01-06	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1045280706	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	2084	Sighting	2021-04-11	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1169923734	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	526211	5235567	4768	Sighting	2020-12-29	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1038389749	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	2084	Sighting	2022-03-05	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1373350312	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524484	5239401	2560	Sighting	2022-07-22	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS15483680093	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	2084	Sighting	2022-01-28	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1328476224	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	2084	Sighting	2020-01-01	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS844730474	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	2084	Sighting	2022-10-16	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1541272759	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	2084	Audible	2020-08-30	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS973954617	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	2084	Sighting	2020-01-11	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS849187899	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	2084	Sighting	2020-02-05	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS861301066	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	526211	5235567	4768	Sighting	2023-01-06	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1599047138	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	2084	Sighting	2022-03-10	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1361918457	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	2084	Sighting	2020-01-10	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS849159314	NVA
Pardalotus quadragintus	forty-spotted pardalote	50	524273	5238598	2084	Audible	2021-01-15	Present	dr2009 URN:CorneilLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD:OBS1051655329	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	20	523721	5241443	3579	Sighting	2024-09-10	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1	522143	5234398	3793	Sighting	2024-09-12	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	521930	5234366	3836	Sighting	2024-09-24	Present	edbo	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	522480	5236431	1777	Sighting	2024-09-27	Present	edbo	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	524139	5241302	3651	Sighting	2024-10-27	Present	nresp	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	5	524185	5241253	3634	Carcass	2024-10-27	Present	nresp	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	521868	5234346	3861	Sighting	2024-09-24	Present	emr	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	520120	5242684	4964	Audible	2024-10-27	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	520196	5242748	4991	Sighting	2024-11-04	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	50	520122	5242613	4899	Sighting	2024-11-11	Present	dpiw-fauna	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	23	521897	5234365	3839	Sighting	2024-09-17	Present	inat https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/242244555	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	100	521944	5234379	3822	Sighting	2024-09-21	Present	inat https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/243014386	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	41	521952	5234366	3834	Sighting	2024-09-21	Present	inat https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/243014623	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	1	521929	5234361	3841	Sighting	2024-09-21	Present	inat https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/243028897	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	10	521893	5234362	3843	Sighting	2024-09-28	Present	inat https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/245504115	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	46	521928	5234364	3838	Sighting	2024-10-09	Present	inat https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/246438906	NVA
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	100	522535	5236380	1836	Sighting	2024-09-28	Present	inat https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/246853044	NVA
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	5	518167	5240932	4901	Nest	2022-10-17	Present	rmd 1852	NVA
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	5	525870	5235324	4634	Sighting	2022-10-16	Present	tlcdata	NVA
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	20	521873	5236686	1546	Nest	2025-07-12	Present	rmd 3610	NVA
Ammonitropa vigens	Ammonite Pinwheel Snail	10	525948	5235032	4879	Sighting	2025-10-03	Present	kbpo	NVA

Showing 1 to 230 of 230 entries

Summary of Threatened Flora Species in Search

Species name	Common name
Eucalyptus obliqua x risdonii	
Comesperma defoliatum	leafless milkwort
Thelymitra atronitida	blackhood sun-orchid

Showing 1 to 3 of 3 entries

Threatened Flora Records

Flora Records within 2000m of 522229E, 5238190N

NVA Data Currency: 11/3/2026 (4am)

Species name	Common name	Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Obs. state	NVA id
Eucalyptus obliqua x risdonii		1000	523094	5239146	1289	Sighting	2004-11-17	Present	NVA
Comesperma defoliatum	leafless milkwort	5	524137	5238685	1971	Sighting	2015-01-26	Present	NVA
Thelymitra atronitida	blackhood sun-orchid	44	523655	5238132	1427	Sighting	2024-11-05	Present	NVA

Showing 1 to 3 of 3 entries

Natural Values Atlas Report

Authoritative, comprehensive information on Tasmania's natural values.

Reference: ECOtas_ [REDACTED]

Requested For: Mwapstra

Report Type: Summary Report

Timestamp: 02:39:11 PM Wednesday 11 March 2026

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

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

Raptors: buffers Min: 500m Max: 5000m

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

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

Geoconservation: buffer 1000m

Acid Sulfate Soils: buffer 1000m

TASVEG: buffer 1000m

Threatened Communities: buffer 1000m

Fire History: buffer 1000m

Tasmanian Reserve Estate: buffer 1000m

Biosecurity Risks: buffer 1000m



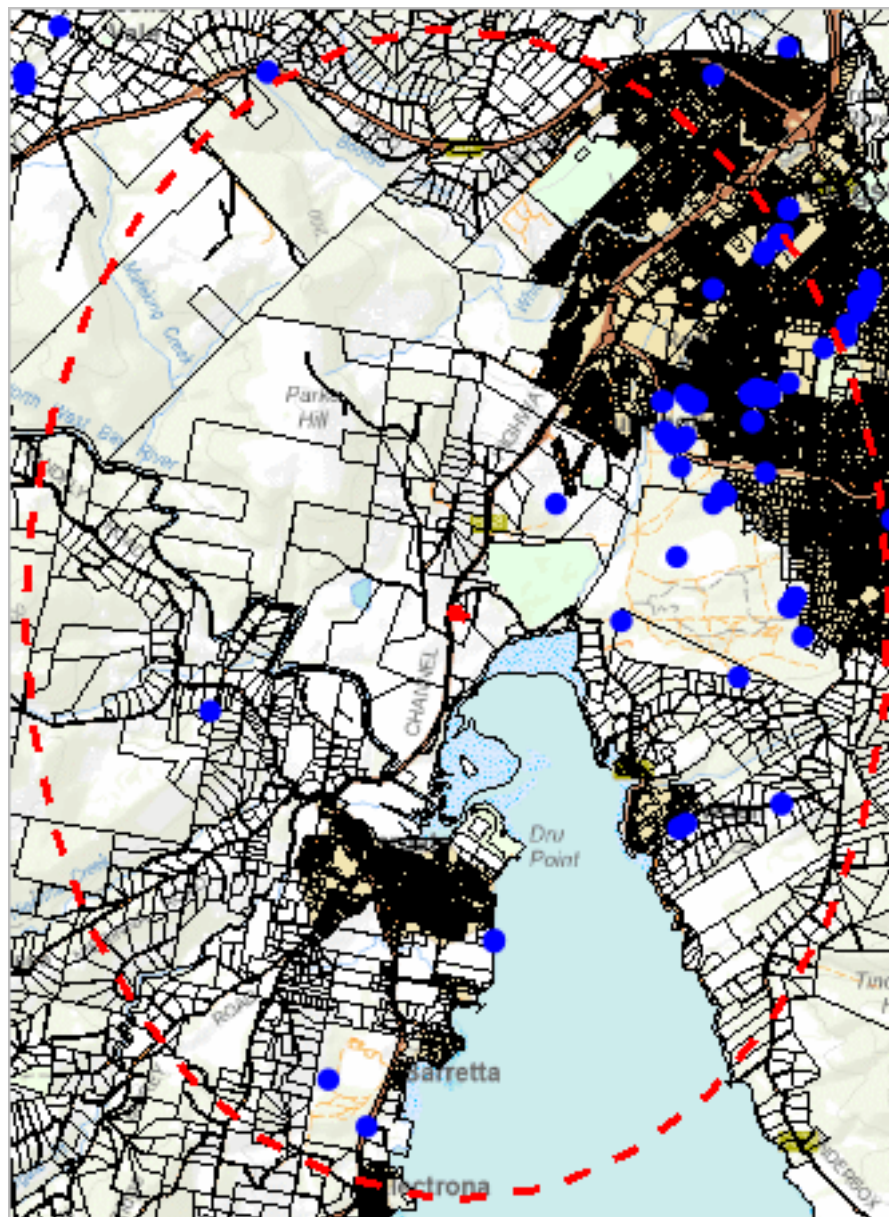
The centroid for this query GDA94: 522229.0, 5238190.0 falls within:

Property: [REDACTED]

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

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

526136, 5243452



518340, 5232938

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

Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

✎ Line Unverified

● Point Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

✎ Line Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened flora within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Acacia uncifolia	coast wirilda	r		n	11	19-Feb-2024
Allocasuarina duncanii	conical sheoak	r		e	1	15-May-2019
Austrostipa bigeniculata	doublejointed speargrass	r		n	1	18-Aug-2010
Caladenia caudata	tailed spider-orchid	v	VU	e	10	17-Sep-2008
Caladenia filamentosa	daddy longlegs	r		n	12	30-Oct-2007
Comesperma defoliatum	leafless milkwort	r		n	7	26-Jan-2015
Eucalyptus obliqua x risdonii		ph		e	1	17-Nov-2004
Goodenia geniculata	bent native-primrose	e		n	1	20-Oct-1929
Lachnagrostis semibarbata var. filifolia	narrowleaf blowngrass	r		n	1	01-Feb-1929
Lepidosperma tortuosum	twisting rapiersedge	r		n	37	26-Mar-2024
Lythrum salicaria	purple loosestrife	v		n	3	14-Feb-2023
Parietaria debilis	shade pellitory	r		n	2	07-Nov-2009
Pomaderris elachophylla	small-leaf dogwood	v		n	2	15-May-1945
Prostanthera rotundifolia	roundleaf mintbush	v		n	3	24-Oct-2023
Pterostylis squamata	ruddy greenhood	v		n	12	14-Dec-2020
Senecio longipilus	longhair fireweed	v		n	1	20-Oct-1929
Senecio squarrosus	leafy fireweed	r		n	7	07-Aug-2012
Thelymitra atronitida	blackhood sun-orchid	e		n	31	05-Nov-2024
Thelymitra malvina	mauve tuft sun-orchid	e		n	2	20-Nov-2010

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

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

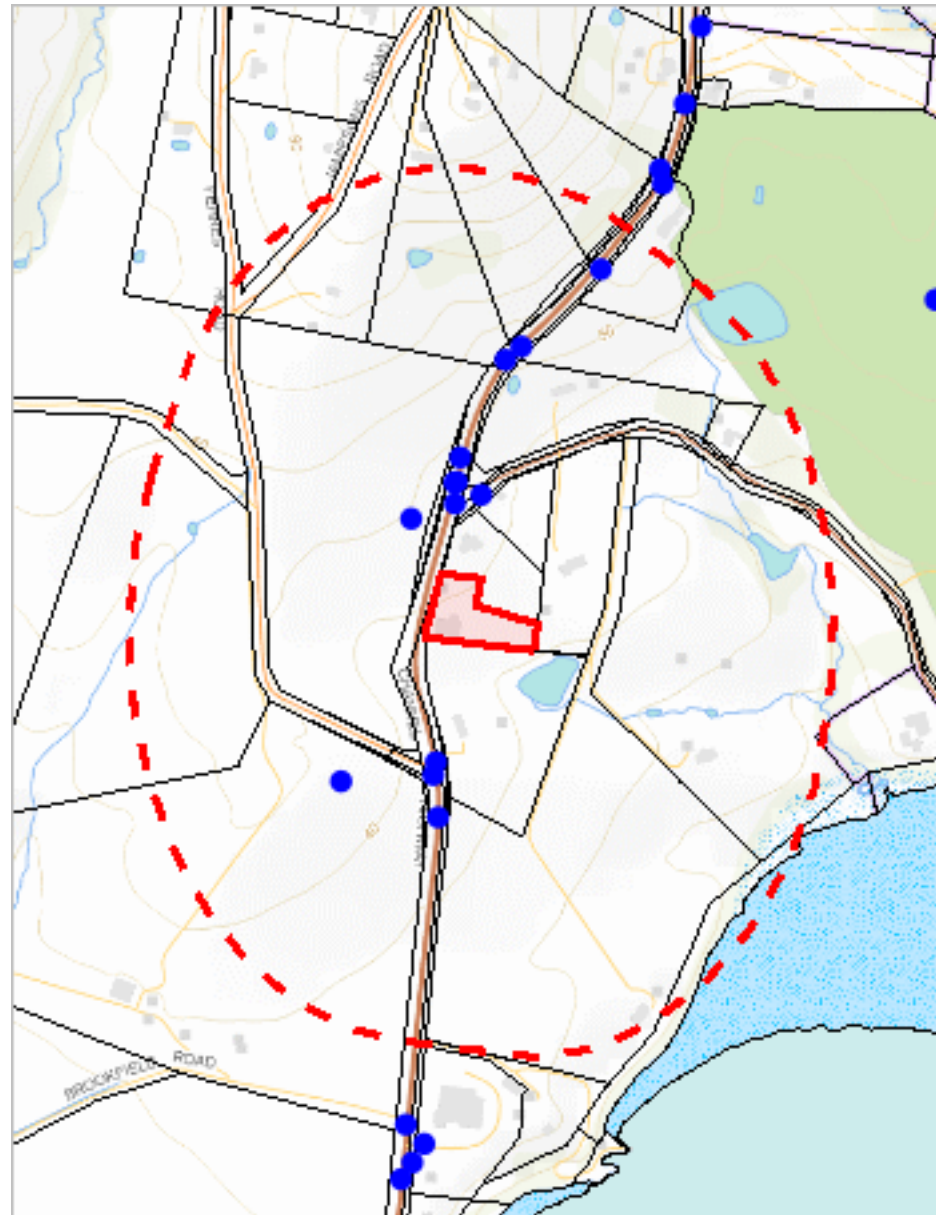
Telephone: 1300 368 550

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

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

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

522823, 5238947



521653, 5237448

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

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

✎ Line Unverified

● Point Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

✎ Line Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened fauna within 500 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	1	11-Mar-2025
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	1	22-Sep-2017
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	5	25-Oct-2020
<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	6	08-Jul-2025

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Threatened fauna within 500 metres (based on Range Boundaries)

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

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

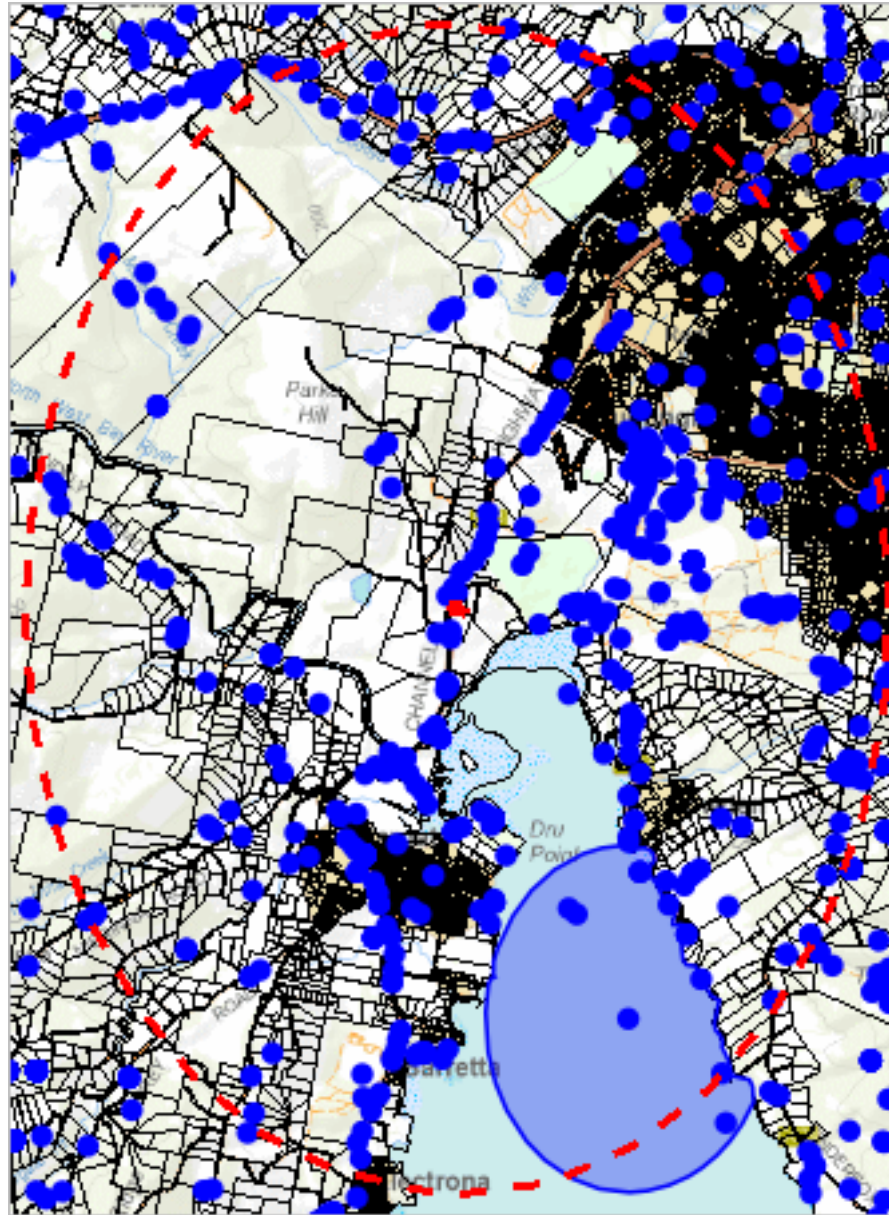
Telephone: 1300 368 550

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

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

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

526136, 5243452



518340, 5232938

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

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

✎ Line Unverified

● Point Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

✎ Line Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	89	16-May-2025
<i>Ammoniropa vigens</i>	Ammonite Pinwheel Snail	e	CR	e	1	03-Oct-2025
<i>Antipodia chaostola</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>	chaostola skipper	e	EN	e	41	31-Oct-2020
<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	90	23-Aug-2023
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	23	28-Mar-2025
<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i> subsp. <i>doriferus</i>	new zealand fur seal	r		n	2	08-Dec-2007
<i>Brachionichthys hirsutus</i>	spotted handfish	e	CR	e	2	03-Sep-2013
<i>Ceyx azureus</i> subsp. <i>diemenensis</i>	Tasmanian azure kingfisher	e	EN	e	2	27-Jul-1978
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	n	3	18-Jun-2023
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	n	2	19-Dec-1992
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll		EN	n	18	23-May-2025
<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	southern right whale	e	EN	m	5	02-Jun-2021
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe		VU	n	2	14-Dec-2022
<i>Gazameda gunnii</i>	Gunn's screw shell	v		ae	18	09-Jun-2023
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	63	05-Sep-2025
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail		VU	n	32	15-Mar-2023
<i>Hydroptila scamandra</i>	caddis fly (upper scamander river)	r		n	1	06-Jan-1977
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	99	11-Nov-2024
<i>Mirounga leonina</i> subsp. <i>macquariensis</i>	southern elephant seal	pe	PVU	n	2	25-Nov-1984
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	blue-winged parrot	v	VU	n	56	26-Dec-2024
<i>Oecetis gilva</i>	caddis fly (south esk river)	r		n	4	10-Apr-2010
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	e	EN	e	246	06-Jan-2023
<i>Parvulastra vivipara</i>	live-bearing seastar	e	VU	e	1	01-Jan-1900
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	124	25-Apr-2025
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	2	26-Nov-1972
<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	61	08-Jul-2025
<i>Sternula albifrons</i> subsp. <i>sinensis</i>	little tern	e		n	1	19-Nov-2022
<i>Tyto castanops</i>	Tasmanian masked owl	pe	PVU		1	30-Jul-2007
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	masked owl	pe	PVU	n	8	16-May-1991
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i>	Tasmanian masked owl	e	VU	e	8	16-Oct-2022

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

(based on Range Boundaries)

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

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

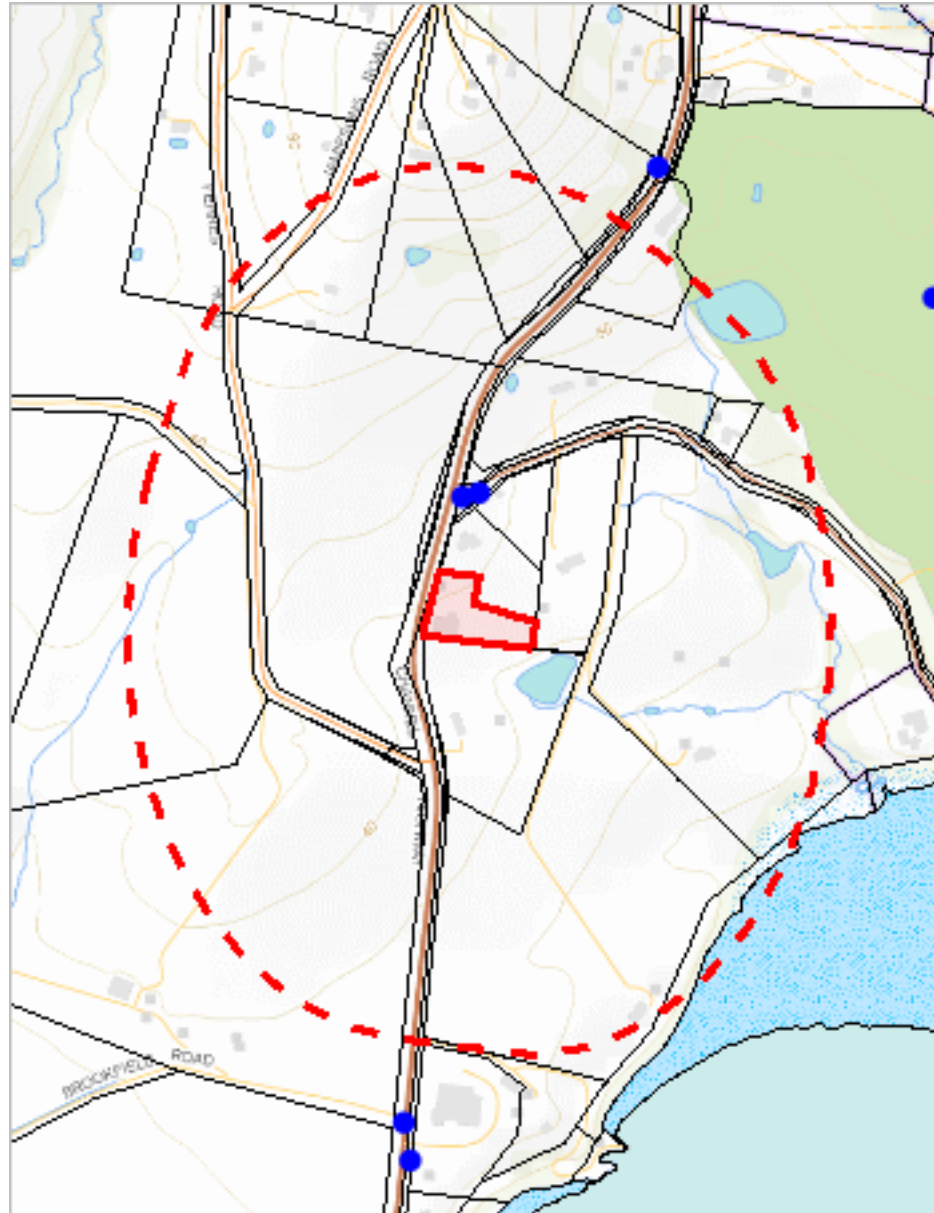
Telephone: 1300 368 550

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

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

Raptor nests and sightings within 500 metres

522823, 5238947



521653, 5237448

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

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Point Unverified

▬

Line Verified

▬

Line Unverified

▭

Polygon Verified

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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
	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Sighting	1	23-Mar-2019
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Not Recorded	1	22-Sep-2017

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		2	0	0

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

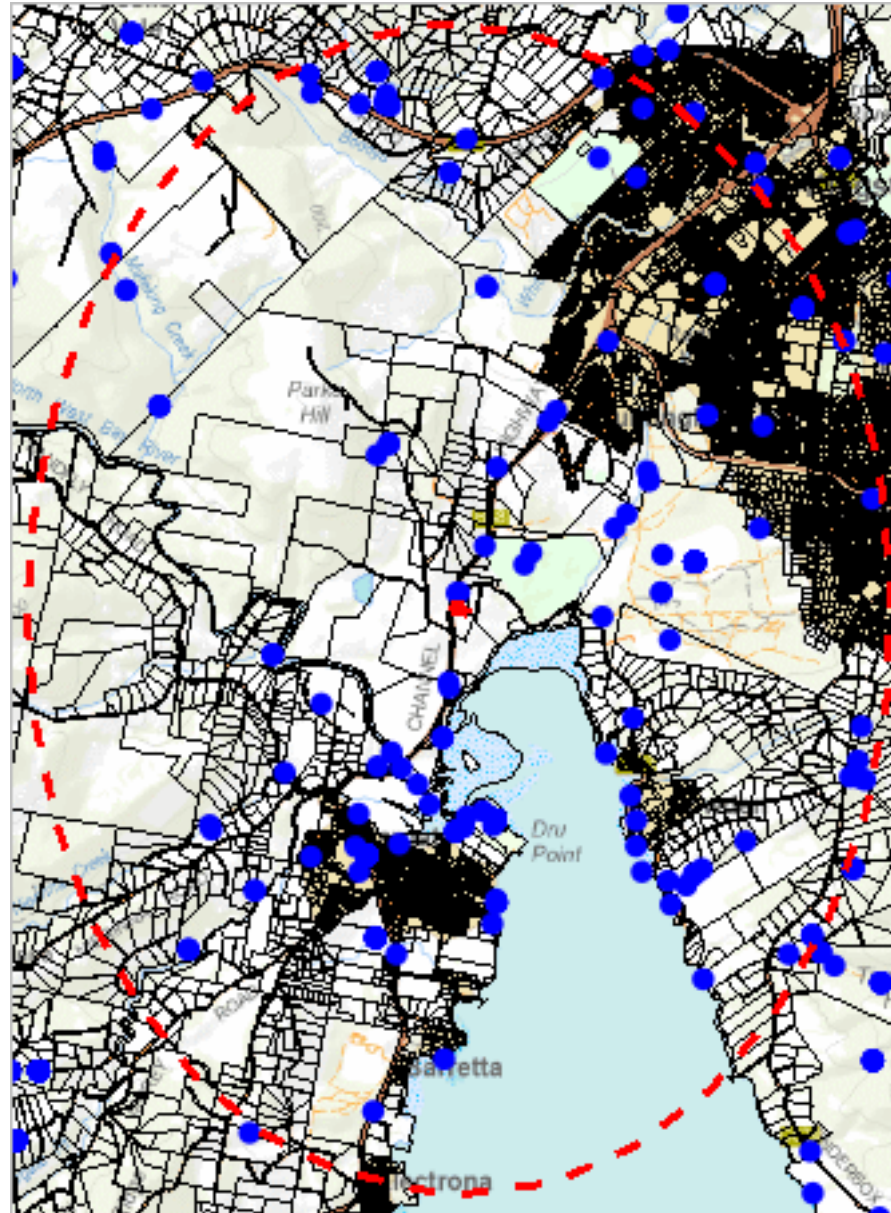
Telephone: 1300 368 550

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

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

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

526136, 5243452



518340, 5232938

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

Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

✍ Line Unverified

● Point Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

✍ Line Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Raptor nests and sightings within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Nest Id/Location Foreign Id	Species	Common Name	Obs Type	Observation Count	Last Recorded
1851	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	2	13-Mar-2023
1852	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	2	17-Oct-2022
2665	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	2	13-Mar-2023
2666	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	2	13-Mar-2023
2761	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	1	18-Dec-2019
3272	Accipiter sp.	goshawk	Nest	1	20-Nov-2022
3273	Accipiter sp.	goshawk	Nest	1	20-Nov-2022
3380	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3396	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3397	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3398	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3399	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3400	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3401	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3403	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Nest	3	15-Nov-2022
3610	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Nest	1	12-Jul-2025
807	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Nest	4	13-Mar-2023
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Carcass	1	14-Jun-2023
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Not Recorded	23	26-Nov-2017
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Sighting	40	16-May-2025
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Carcass	1	27-May-2019
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Not Recorded	29	15-Jun-2018
	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	Sighting	60	23-Aug-2023
	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	Sighting	11	28-Mar-2025
	Falco cenchroides	nankeen kestrel	Not Recorded	1	27-Jun-2016
	Falco longipennis	australian hobby	Sighting	8	23-Dec-2023
	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Not Recorded	4	02-Sep-2017
	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	Sighting	17	10-Jul-2024
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Not Recorded	21	22-Sep-2017
	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	Sighting	41	05-Sep-2025
	Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	Not Recorded	3	16-May-1991
	Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	Sighting	5	30-Apr-1989

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

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

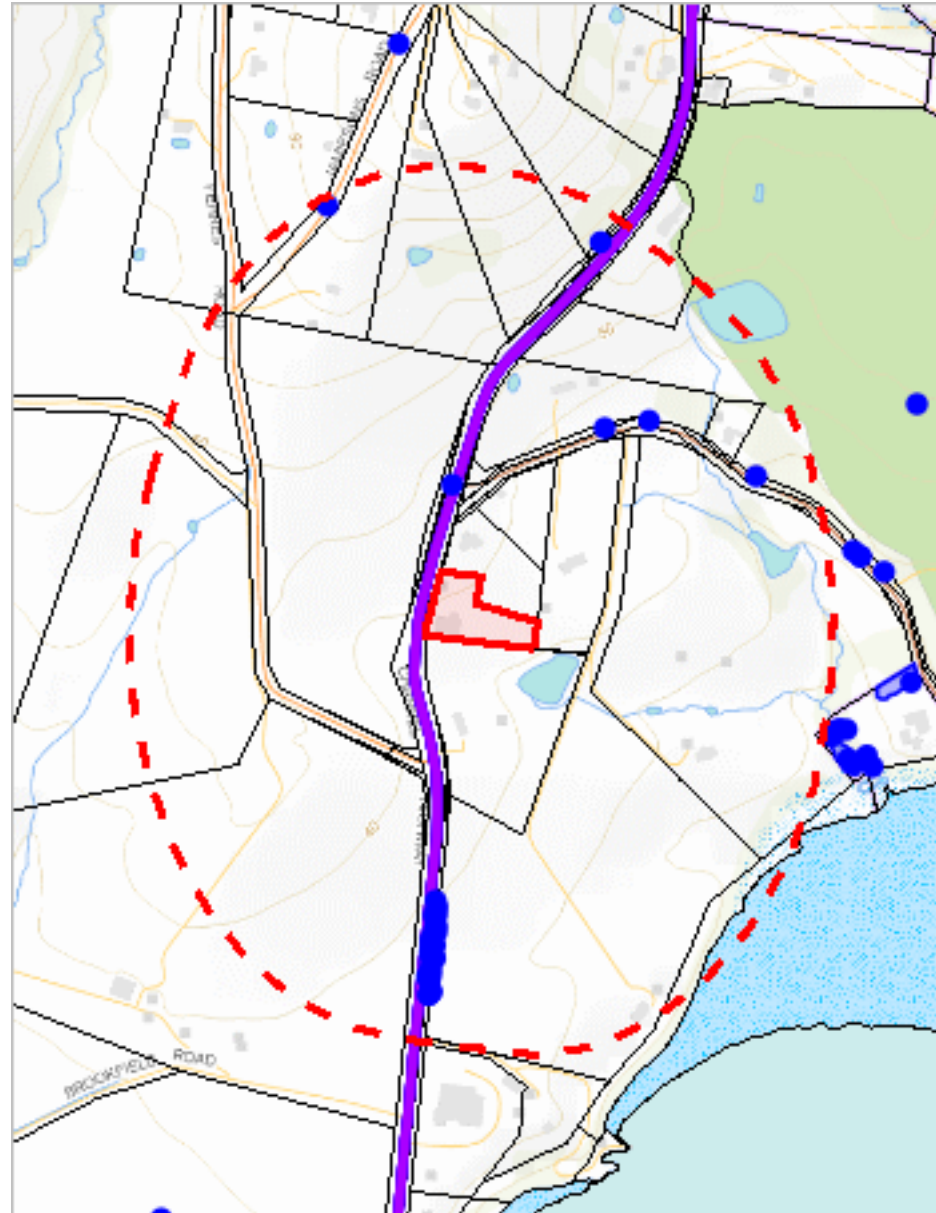
Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Potential	Known	Core
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	1	0	0
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	e		1	0	1
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		3	0	0

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

Telephone: 1300 368 550

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

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



521653, 5237448

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

Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

✎ Line Unverified

● Point Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

✎ Line Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Tas Management Act Weeds within 500 m

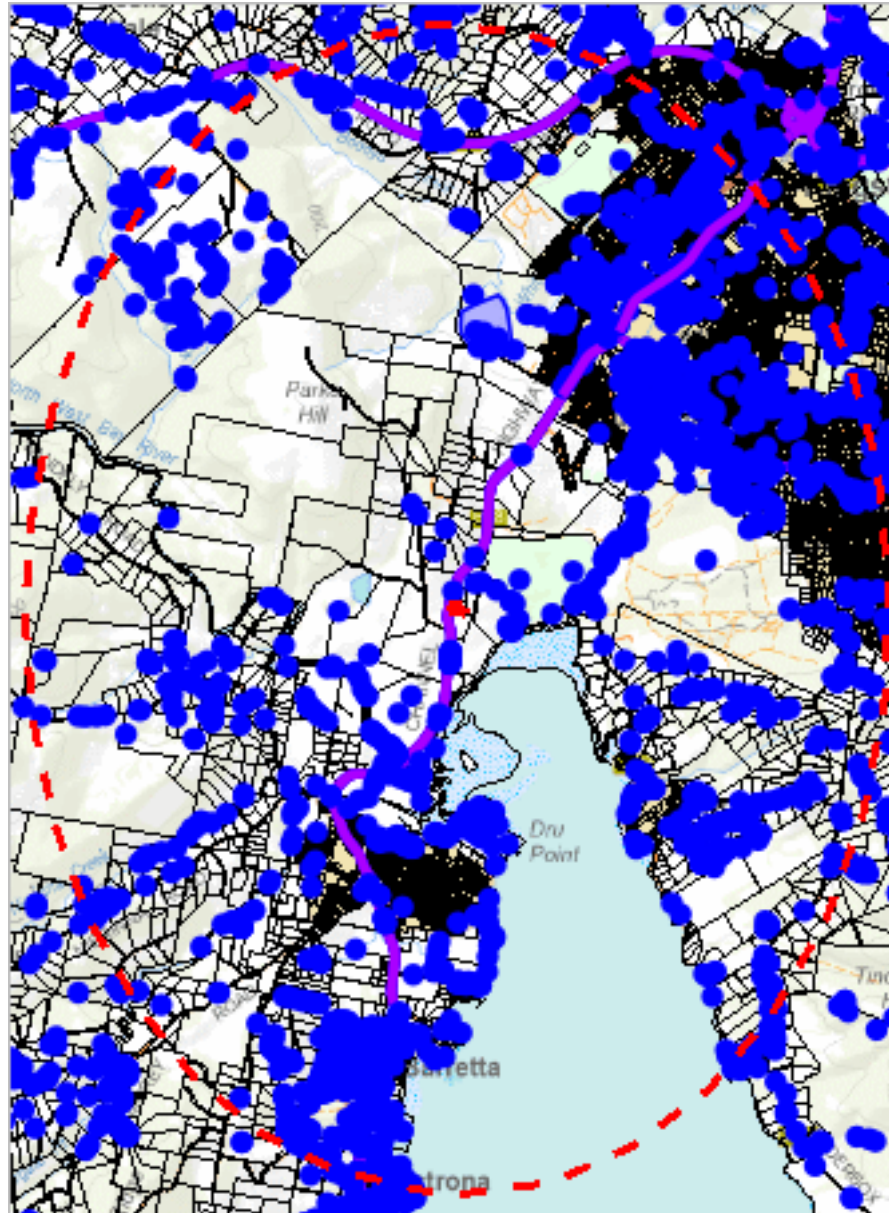
Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i>	boneseed	2	12-Sep-2018
<i>Cortaderia</i> sp.	pampas grass	1	28-May-2021
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	english broom	1	28-May-2021
<i>Erica holosericea</i>	silky heath	1	18-Sep-2012
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	spanish heath	6	25-Jun-2024
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	2	21-Feb-2017
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	montpellier broom or canary broom	3	12-Sep-2018
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	perforated st johns-wort	37	26-Feb-2025
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	blackberry	5	12-Sep-2018
<i>Salix cinerea</i> subsp. <i>cinerea</i>	grey willow	1	15-Aug-2016
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	3	28-May-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>



518340, 5232938

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

Tas Management Act Weeds within 5000 m

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

● Point Verified

✎ Line Unverified

● Point Unverified

□ Polygon Verified

✎ Line Verified

□ Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Tas Management Act Weeds within 5000 m

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Amsinckia calycina	hairy fiddleneck	86	01-Sep-2025
Asparagus asparagoides	bridal creeper	1	24-Jul-2009
Asparagus plumosus	common asparagus fern	1	27-Aug-2024
Asphodelus fistulosus	onion weed	1	29-Oct-2024
Berberis darwinii	darwins barberry	11	23-Sep-2023
Calluna vulgaris	heather	16	20-Feb-2020
Carduus nutans	nodding thistle	17	16-Nov-2022
Carduus pycnocephalus	slender thistle	53	09-Dec-2024
Carduus tenuiflorus	winged thistle	8	05-Dec-2011
Cenchrus macrourus	african feathergrass	6	21-Feb-2022
Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera	boneseed	510	08-Sep-2025
Cirsium arvense	californian thistle	1	01-Jan-1000
Cirsium arvense var. arvense	creeping thistle	62	08-Sep-2025
Coprosma robusta	karamu	6	18-Oct-2023
Cortaderia jubata	pink pampasgrass	26	01-Sep-2025
Cortaderia selloana	silver pampasgrass	55	14-May-2024
Cortaderia sp.	pampas grass	305	04-Sep-2025
Cytisus multiflorus	white spanish broom	1	27-Nov-2011
Cytisus scoparius	english broom	204	08-Sep-2025
Datura stramonium	common thornapple	1	19-Apr-2021
Digitalis purpurea	foxglove	79	04-Sep-2025
Echium plantagineum	patersons curse	592	06-Aug-2025
Echium vulgare	vipers bugloss	2	10-Dec-2024
Eragrostis curvula	african lovegrass	5	24-Jan-2023
Erica afra	african heath	1	09-Sep-2008
Erica arborea	tree heath	5	07-Nov-2018
Erica baccans	berryflower heath	37	09-Jan-2025
Erica holosericea	silky heath	8	18-Sep-2012
Erica lusitanica	spanish heath	945	14-Aug-2025
Foeniculum vulgare	fennel	19	05-Oct-2024
Genista monspessulana	montpellier broom or canary broom	512	08-Sep-2025
Hypericum perforatum	perforated st johns-wort	55	26-Feb-2025
Ilex aquifolium	holly	24	20-Aug-2025
Lepidium draba	hoary cress	7	01-Dec-2020
Leycesteria formosa	himalayan honeysuckle	12	03-Jun-2025
Lycium ferocissimum	african boxthorn	42	07-Aug-2025
Marrubium vulgare	white horehound	11	18-Jan-2021
Nassella neesiana	chilean needlegrass	2	27-Mar-2025
Nassella tenuissima	mexican feather grass	4	18-Mar-2022
Nassella trichotoma	serrated tussock	28	18-Jul-2025
Opuntia sp.	prickly pear or cholla	4	15-Aug-2024
Rubus anglocandicans	blackberry	21	21-Mar-2022
Rubus fruticosus	blackberry	289	15-Aug-2024
Rubus leucostachys	blackberry	1	04-Aug-2020
Salix cinerea subsp. cinerea	grey willow	72	25-Nov-2020
Salix matsudana	sallow willow	3	24-Mar-2022
Salix x fragilis nothovar. fragilis	crack willow	17	13-Nov-2024
Salix x rubens	basket willow	3	20-Jan-2004
Salix x sepulcralis nothovar. chrysocoma	golden weeping willow	1	22-Oct-2003
Senecio jacobaea	ragwort	47	03-Feb-2025
Ulex europaeus	gorse	272	20-Aug-2025
Urospermum dalechampii	false dandelion	1	05-Nov-2019

Unverified Records

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

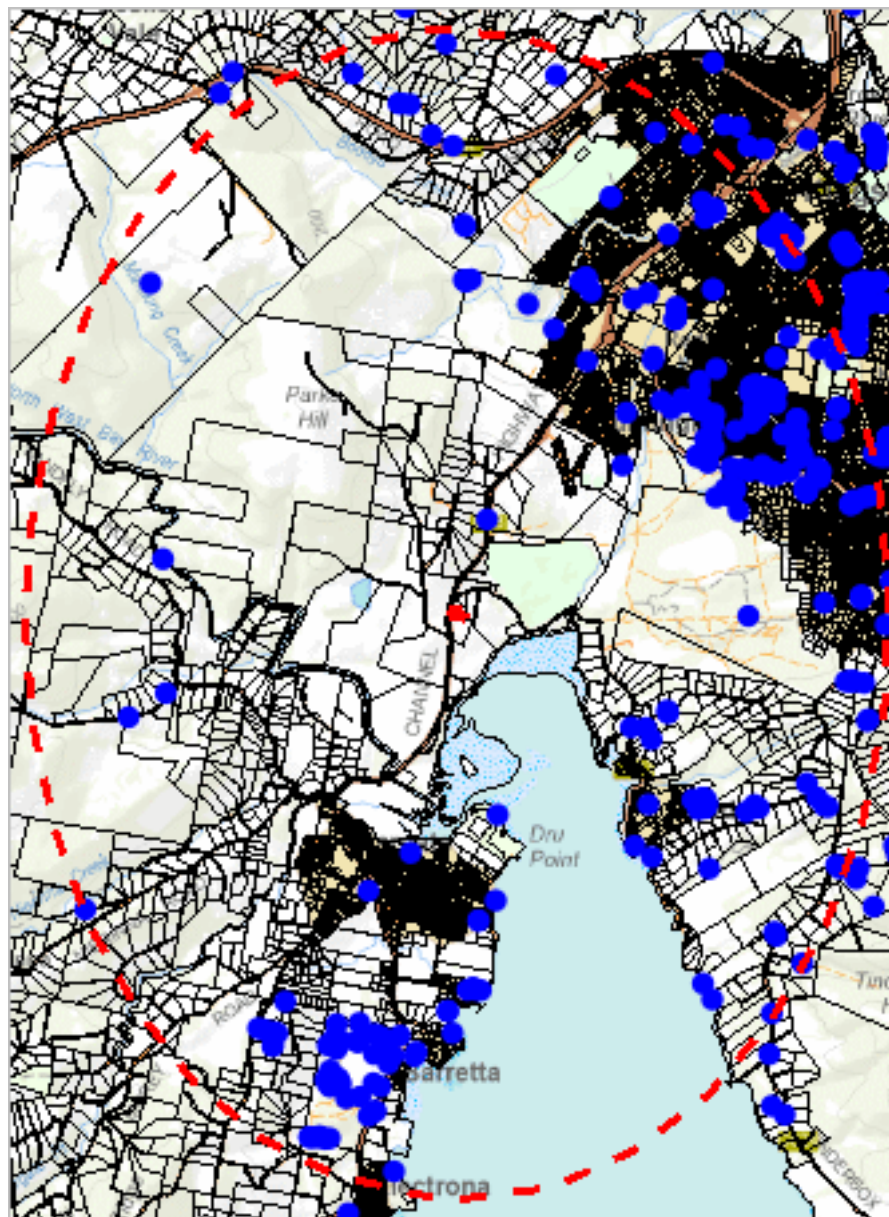
<https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds>

Priority Weeds within 500 m

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

Priority Weeds within 5000 m

526136, 5243452



518340, 5232938

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

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Point Unverified

▬

Line Verified

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Line Unverified

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Polygon Verified

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Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Priority Weeds within 5000 m

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Acacia baileyana	cootamundra wattle	48	20-Feb-2025
Acacia howittii	sticky wattle	54	20-Aug-2025
Achillea millefolium	yarrow	1	27-Apr-2020
Billardiera heterophylla	bluebell creeper	157	21-Aug-2025
Cenchrus clandestinus	kikuyu grass	1	17-May-2017
Dipsacus fullonum	wild teasel	1	20-Feb-2022
Echium candicans	pride-of-madeira	18	26-Aug-2023
Gomphocarpus fruticosus subsp. fruticosus	swanplant	3	01-Apr-2025
Grevillea rosmarinifolia	rosemary grevillea	11	02-Oct-2024
Iris pseudacorus	yellow flag iris	4	09-Apr-2025
Opuntia elatior	prickly pear	1	15-Aug-2024
Pittosporum undulatum	sweet pittosporum	203	08-Sep-2025
Polygala myrtifolia	myrtleleaf milkwort	5	17-Jul-2025
Reseda luteola	weld	13	19-Aug-2025
Salix x pendulina var. pendulina	weeping willow	2	23-Jul-2010
Schinus terebinthifolius	broadleaf pepper tree	1	14-Nov-2011
Tradescantia fluminensis	wandering creeper	2	28-Sep-2021
Verbascum thapsus	great mullein	9	20-May-2025
Watsonia meriana var. bulbillifera	bulbil watsonia	14	24-Jul-2025

Unverified Records

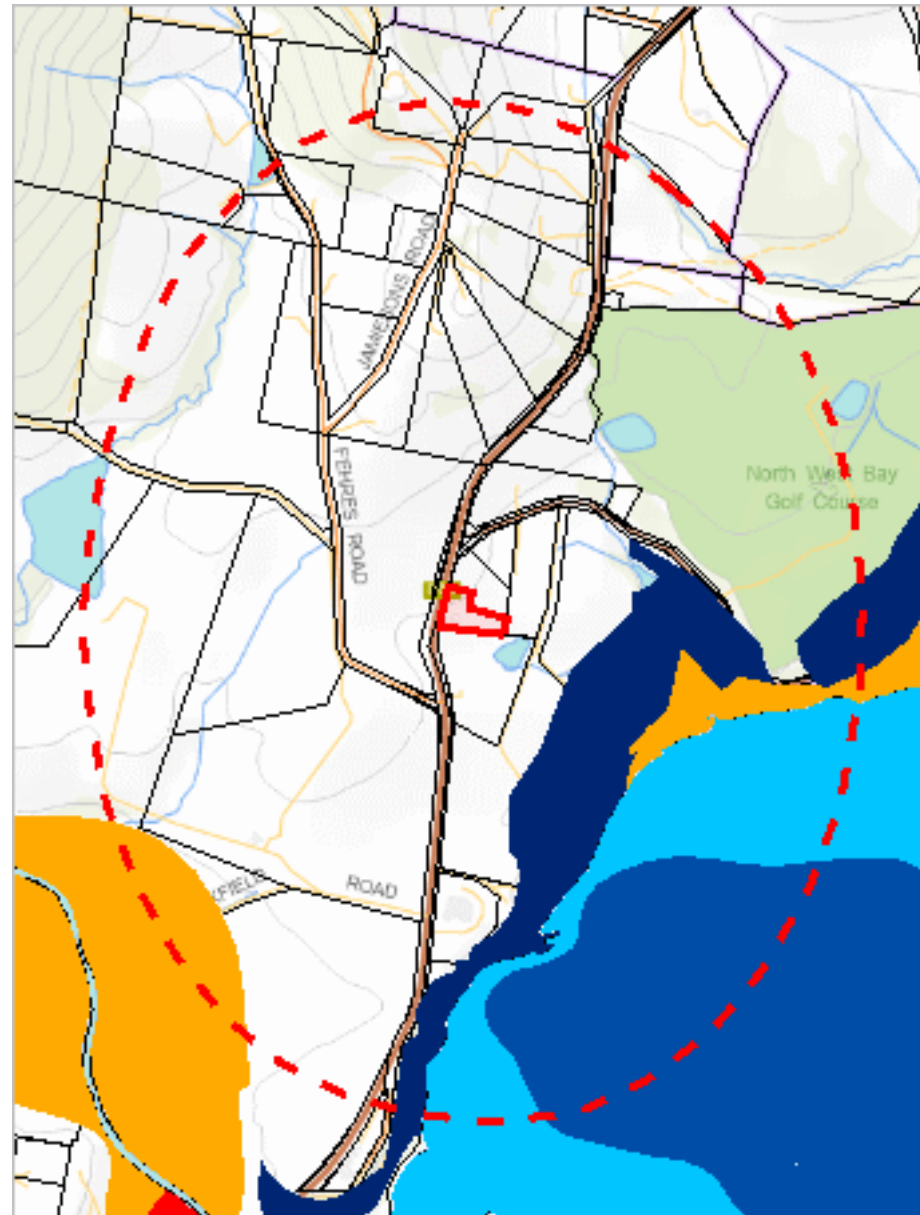
For more information about introduced weed species, please visit the following URL for contact details in your area:

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

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

Acid Sulfate Soils within 1000 metres

523191, 5239448



521285, 5236947

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

Acid Sulfate Soils within 1000 metres

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

 High  Low  Extremely Low

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

 High  Low  Extremely Low

Legend: Marine Subaqueous/Intertidal Acid Sulfate Soil

 High (Intertidal)  High (Subtidal)

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Acid Sulfate Soils within 1000 metres

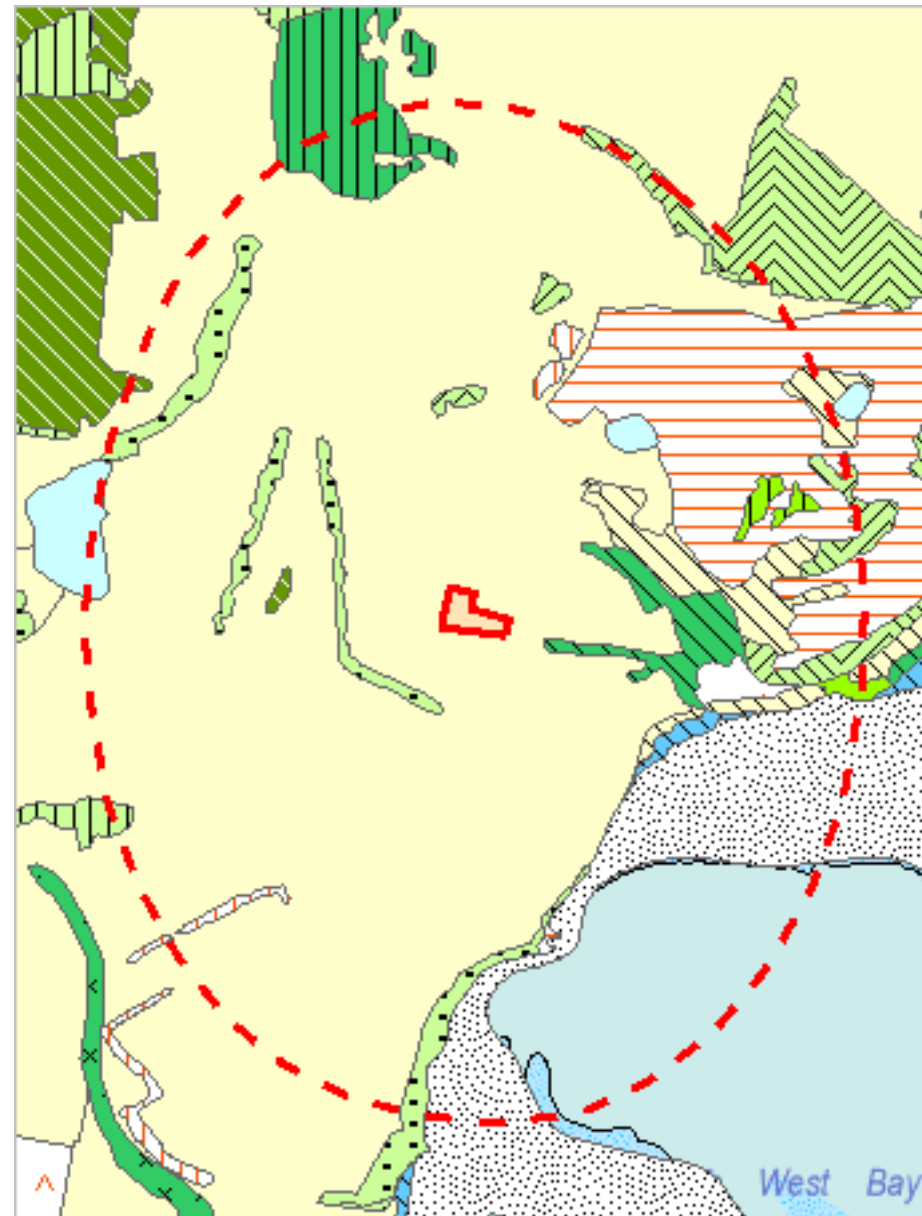
Dataset Name	Acid Sulfate Soil Probability	Acid Sulfate Soil Atlas	Description
Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils	Extremely Low	Ci(p3)	Extremely low probability of occurrence (1-5% of mapping unit). with occurrences in small areas. Sandplains and dunes 2-10m AHD, ASS generally below 1m from the surface. Heath,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

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

Telephone: (03) 6777 2227

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

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



521285, 5236947

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

Legend: TASVEG 5.0

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

TASVEG 5.0 Communities within 1000 metres

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

TASVEG 5.0 Communities within 1000 metres

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



TASVEG 5.0 Communities within 1000 metres

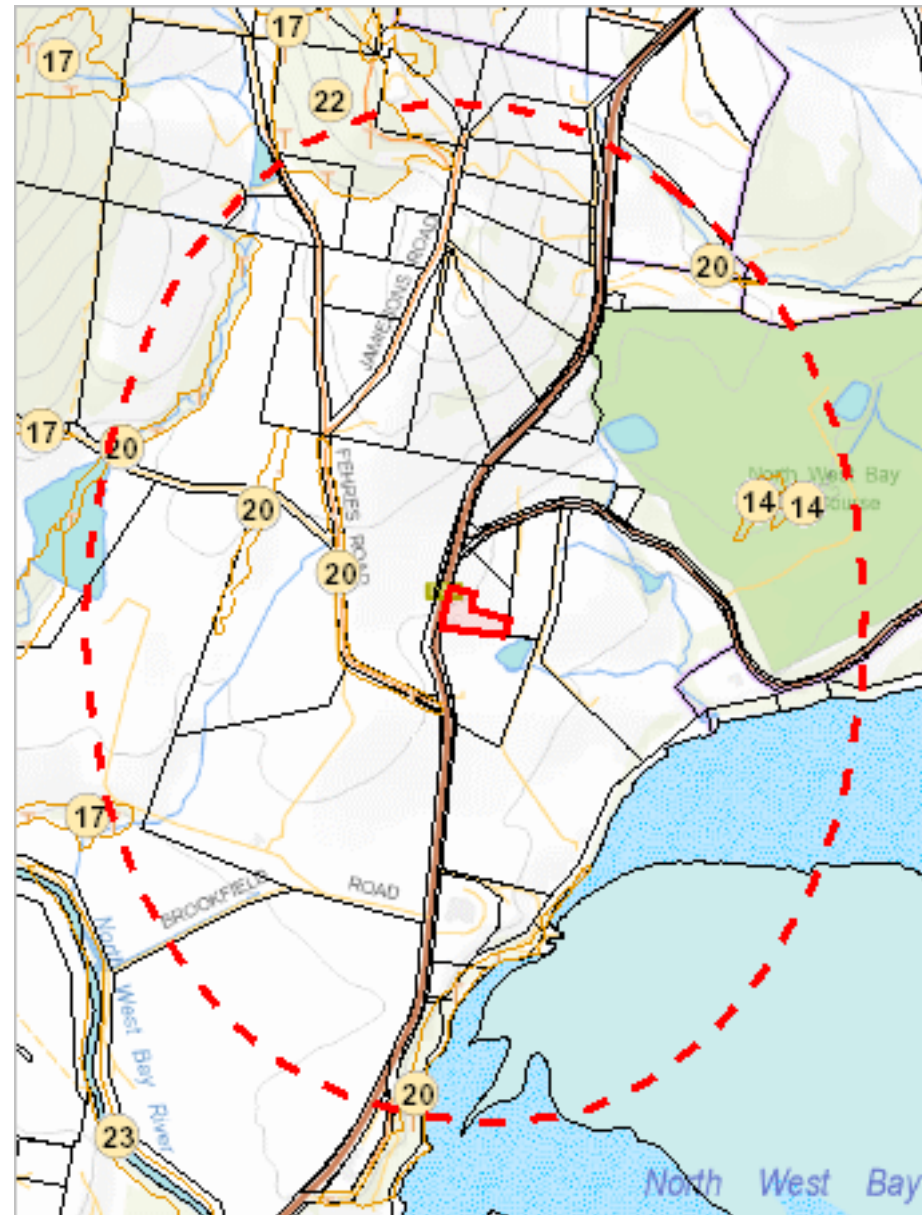
Code	Community	Notable Tree
ARS	(ARS) Saline sedgeland / rushland	
DAC	(DAC) Eucalyptus amygdalina coastal forest and woodland	
DAS	(DAS) Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone	
DGL	(DGL) Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland	
DOB	(DOB) Eucalyptus obliqua dry forest	
DOV	(DOV) Eucalyptus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

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



521285, 5236947

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 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
14	Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on sandstone
17	Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland
20	Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland
22	Eucalyptus tenuiramis forest and woodland on sediments

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

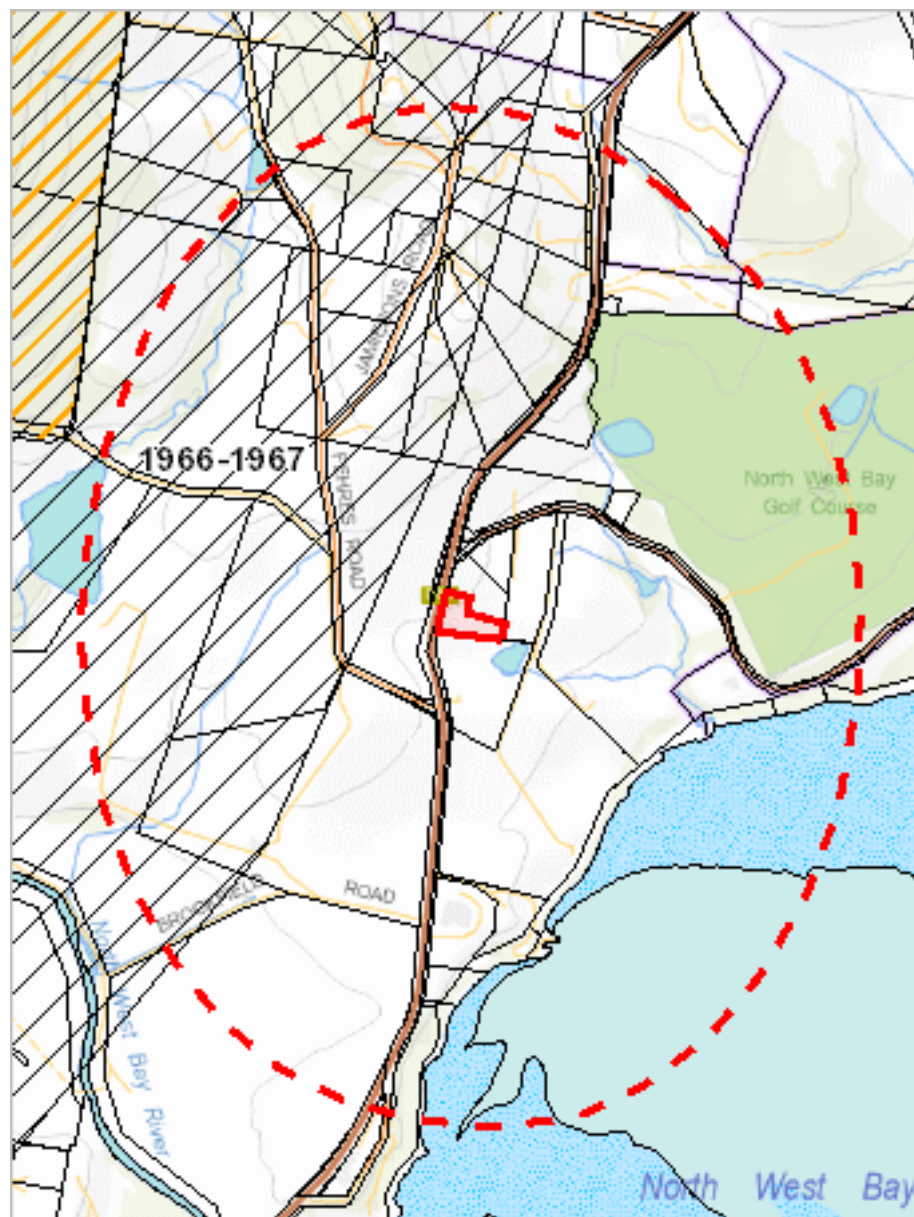
Telephone: (03) 6165 4320

Email: TVMMPsupport@nre.tas.gov.au

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

Fire History (All) within 1000 metres

523191, 5239448



521285, 5236947

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)
	1967 Fire	07-Feb-1967	Bushfire	Undetermined	198781.03618169

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

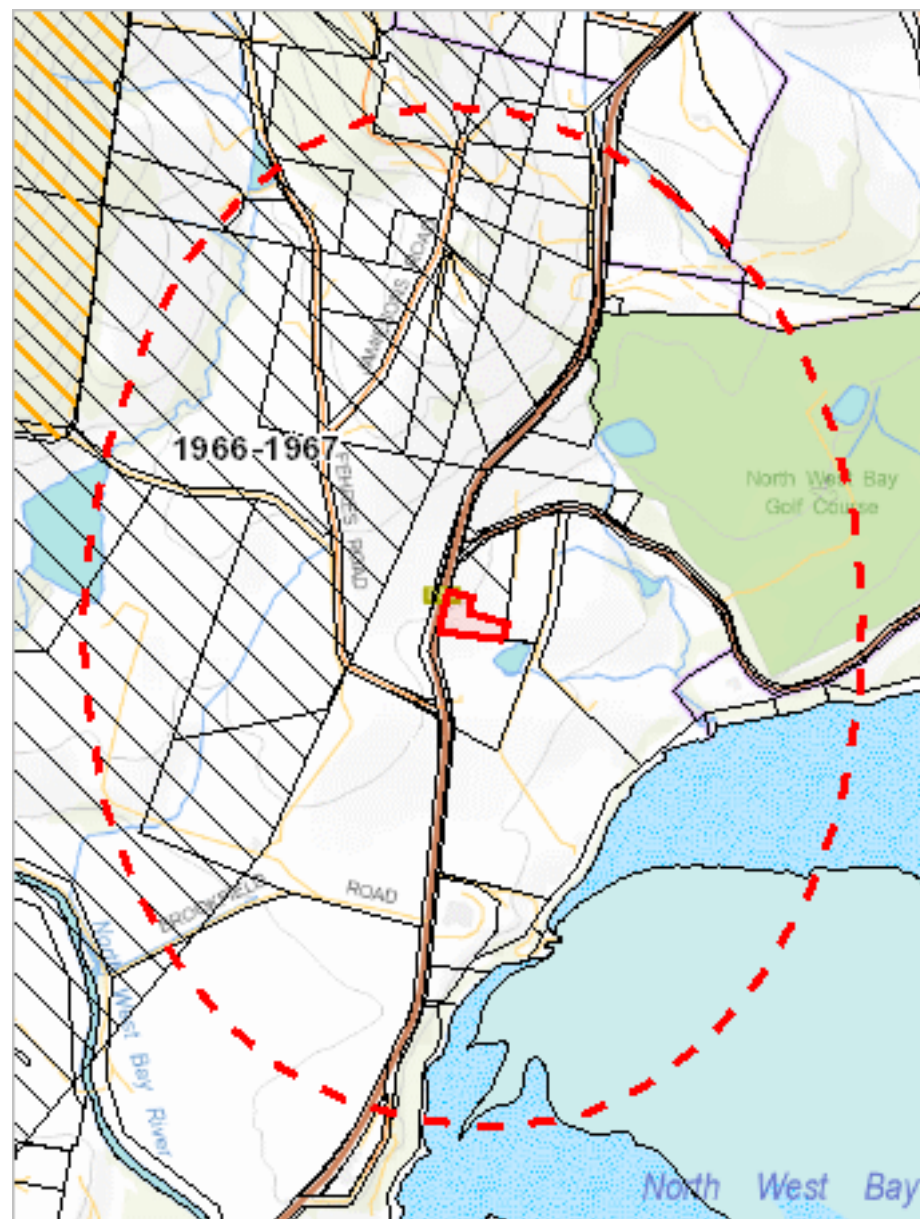
Telephone: 1800 000 699

Email: planning@fire.tas.gov.au

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

Fire History (Last Burnt) within 1000 metres

523191, 5239448



521285, 5236947

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)
	1967 Fire	07-Feb-1967	Bushfire	Undetermined	198781.03618169

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

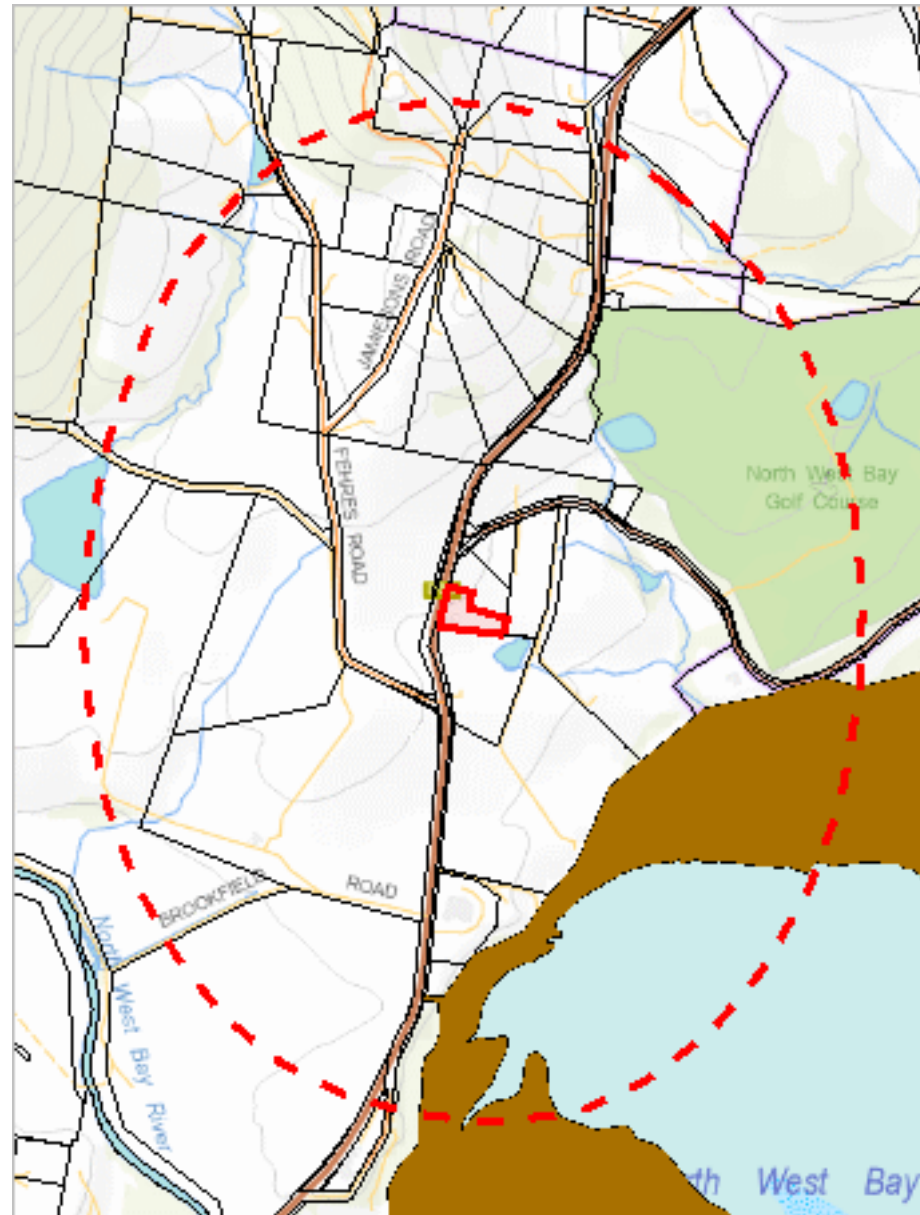
Telephone: 1800 000 699

Email: planning@fire.tas.gov.au

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

Reserves within 1000 metres

523191, 5239448



521285, 5236947

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Reserves within 1000 metres

Name	Classification	Status	Area (HA)
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	6.62756614
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	28.47372647
North West Bay Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Other Formal Reserve	36.50888814

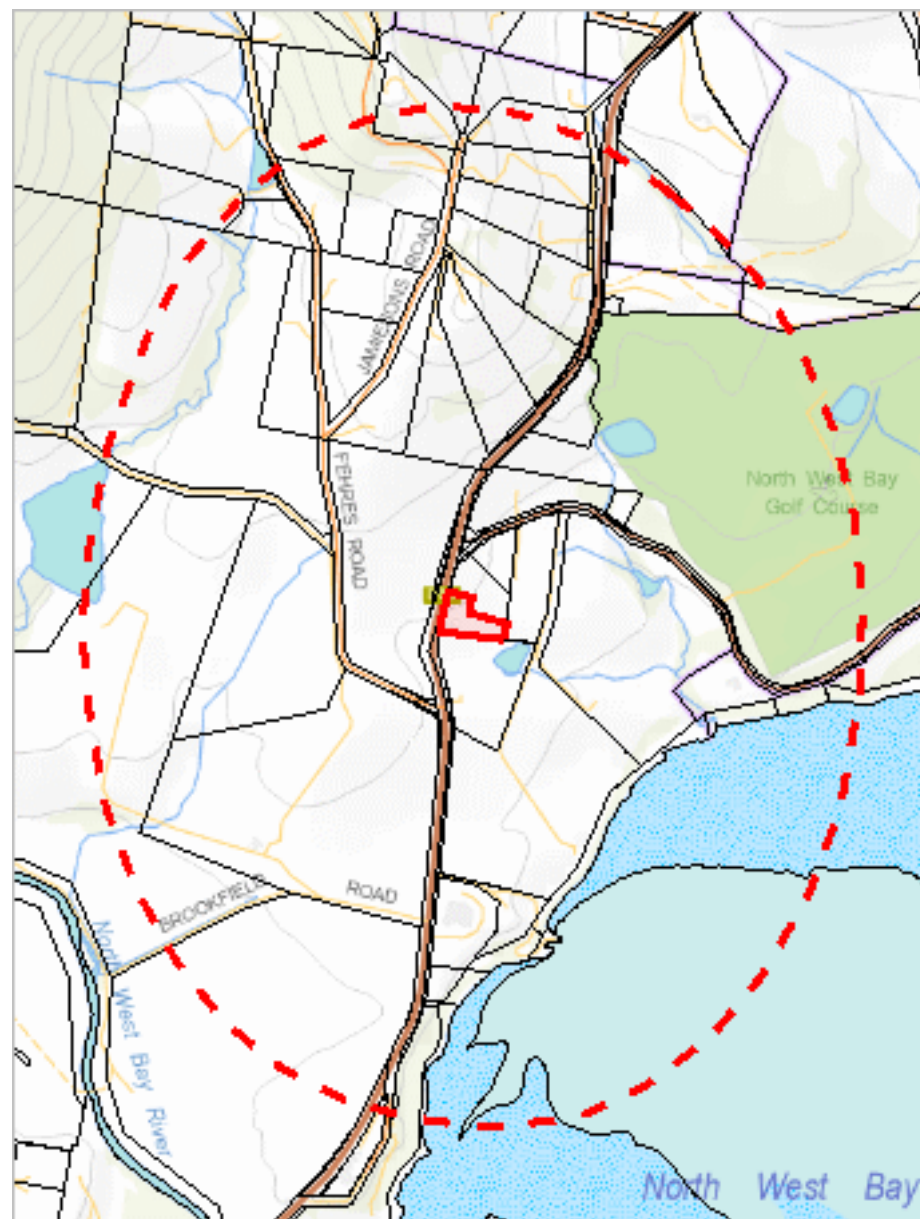
For more information about the Tasmanian Reserve Estate, please contact the Natural Values Science Services Branch.

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

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

Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters

523191, 5239448



521285, 5236947

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

Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters

Legend: Biosecurity Risk Species

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

Legend: Hygiene infrastructure

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

Legend: Cadastral Parcels



Known biosecurity risks within 1000 meters

Verified Species of biosecurity risk

No verified species of biosecurity risk found within 1000 metres

Unverified Species of biosecurity risk

No unverified species of biosecurity risk found within 1000 metres

Generic Biosecurity Guidelines

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

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

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

Apply controls relevant to the area / activity:

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

Hygiene Infrastructure

No known hygiene infrastructure found within 1000 metres



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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

Report created: 11-Mar-2026

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	4
Listed Threatened Species:	62
Listed Migratory Species:	34

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

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

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	7
Regional Forest Agreements:	1
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	12
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	9
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

[Resource Information]

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

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

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

Listed Threatened Species

[Resource Information]

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

Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Aquila audax fleayi Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagle, Wedge-tailed Eagle (Tasmanian) [64435]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area	In feature area
Ardeenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Ceyx azureus diemenensis Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher [25977]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Fregetta grallaria grallaria White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea), White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Australasian) [64438]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica baueri Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Fairy Prion (southern) [64445]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pardalotus quadragintus Forty-spotted Pardalote [418]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera Gould's Petrel, Australian Gould's Petrel [26033]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Breeding likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche bulleri platei Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus Eastern Hooded Plover, Eastern Hooded Plover [90381]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Tyto novaehollandiae castanops (Tasmanian population)			
Masked Owl (Tasmanian) [67051]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Brachionichthys hirsutus			
Spotted Handfish [64418]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Prototroctes maraena			
Australian Grayling [26179]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Serirolella brama			
Blue Warehou [69374]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thymichthys politus			
Red Handfish [83756]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
FROG			
Ranoidea raniformis listed as Litoria raniformis			
Southern Bell Frog, Growling Grass Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog, Golden Bell Frog [94668]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
INSECT			
Antipodia chaostola leucophaea			
Tasmanian Chaostola Skipper, Heath-sand Skipper [77672]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
Balaenoptera musculus			
Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (Tasmanian population)			
Spotted-tail Quoll, Spot-tailed Quoll, Tiger Quoll (Tasmanian population) [75183]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Dasyurus viverrinus Eastern Quoll, Luaner [333]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Perameles gunnii gunnii Eastern Barred Bandicoot (Tasmania) [66651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Sarcophilus harrisii Tasmanian Devil [299]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Caladenia caudata Tailed Spider-orchid [17067]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Caladenia sylvicola Forest Fingers [64860]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Colobanthus curtisiae Curtis' Colobanth [23961]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Dianella amoena Matted Flax-lily [64886]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Epacris virgata Pretty Heath, Dan Hill Heath [20375]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lepidium hyssopifolium Basalt Pepper-cress, Peppercross, Rubble Pepper-cress, Pepperweed [16542]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Leucochrysum albicans subsp. tricolor Hoary Sunray, Grassland Paper-daisy [89104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Prasophyllum apoxychilum Tapered Leek-orchid [64947]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pterostylis ziegeleri Grassland Greenhood, Cape Portland Greenhood [64971]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Xerochrysum palustre Swamp Everlasting, Swamp Paper Daisy [76215]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

SEASTAR			
Parvulastra vivipara Tasmanian Live-bearing Seastar [85451]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

SHARK			
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only

SNAIL			
Ammoniropa vigens Ammonite Pinwheel Snail [90200]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Ardenna carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Marine Species			
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In buffer area only
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Eubalaena australis as Balaena glacialis australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Lagenorhynchus obscurus Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Lamna nasus Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Ardenna carneipes as Puffinus carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Ardenna grisea as Puffinus griseus Sooty Shearwater [82651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni as Diomedea gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82270]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Breeding known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pachyptila turtur Fairy Prion [1066]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Sterna striata White-fronted Tern [799]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche bulleri platei as Thalassarche sp. nov. Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche carteri Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross [64464]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224]	Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
Thinornis cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis Hooded Plover, Hooded Dotterel [87735]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis Eastern Hooded Plover, Eastern Hooded Plover [90381]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Fish			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Hippocampus abdominalis Big-belly Seahorse, Eastern Potbelly Seahorse, New Zealand Potbelly Seahorse [66233]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Hippocampus breviceps Short-head Seahorse, Short-snouted Seahorse [66235]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Histiogamphelus briggsii Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Pipefish [66242]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Maroubra perserrata Sawtooth Pipefish [66252]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Mitotichthys mollisoni Mollison's Pipefish [66260]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Mitotichthys semistriatus Halfbanded Pipefish [66261]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Mitotichthys tuckeri Tucker's Pipefish [66262]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Phyllopteryx taeniolatus Common Seadragon, Weedy Seadragon [66268]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Solegnathus spinosissimus Spiny Pipehorse, Australian Spiny Pipehorse [66275]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Stigmatopora argus Spotted Pipefish, Gulf Pipefish, Peacock Pipefish [66276]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Stigmatopora nigra Widebody Pipefish, Wide-bodied Pipefish, Black Pipefish [66277]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Urocampus carinirostris Hairy Pipefish [66282]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Vanacampus phillipi Port Phillip Pipefish [66284]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Mammal			
Arctocephalus forsteri Long-nosed Fur-seal, New Zealand Fur-seal [20]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Arctocephalus pusillus Australian Fur-seal, Australo-African Fur-seal [21]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Whales and Other Cetaceans [Resource Information]			
Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Mammal			
Balaenoptera acutorostrata Minke Whale [33]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In buffer area only
Delphinus delphis Common Dolphin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Endangered	Breeding known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Grampus griseus Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence	Buffer Status
Lagenorhynchus obscurus Dusky Dolphin [43]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tursiops truncatus s. str. Bottlenose Dolphin [68417]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Fossil Cove	Conservation Area	TAS	In buffer area only
Kingston Golf Course	Private Sanctuary	TAS	In buffer area only
North West Bay	Conservation Area	TAS	In buffer area only
Peter Murrell	State Reserve	TAS	In buffer area only
Peter Murrell	Conservation Area	TAS	In buffer area only
Thinking Frog - Tinderbox	Conservation Covenant	TAS	In buffer area only
Tinderbox	Nature Reserve	TAS	In buffer area only

Regional Forest Agreements	[Resource Information]
Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included. Please see the associated resource information for specific caveats and use limitations associated with RFA boundary information.	

RFA Name	State	Buffer Status
Tasmanian	Tasmania	In feature area

EPBC Act Referrals					[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status	
H.B.M.I. Leslie Vale Quarry - capacity increase	2022/09412		Assessment	In buffer area only	
Huntingfield Master Plan ? Stage 2 and 3	2020/8869		Post-Approval	In buffer area only	

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Kingston Bypass Stage 2 and Algona Road Upgrades	2023/09751		Assessment	In buffer area only
Controlled action				
Construction of a Bypass Section	2008/4445	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Development of 90 residential lots with associated public roads and underground	2004/1706	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Springfarm Market Development	2010/5568	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
North West Bay - Electrona Wharf	2001/131	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Proposed subdivision, 70 Channel Highway, Kingston	2020/8742	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Telstra Mobile Telecommunications Facility	2011/5837	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
11 Lot Residential Subdivision	2012/6277	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Referral decision				
North West Bay Sewer Scheme	2005/1989	Referral Decision	Completed	In feature area

Biologically Important Areas			[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name		Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Seabirds				
Ardenna grisea				
Sooty Shearwater [82651]		Foraging	Known to occur	In buffer area only
Ardenna tenuirostris				
Short-tailed Shearwater [82652]		Foraging	Known to occur	In buffer area only
Pelecanoides urinatrix				
Common Diving-petrel [1018]		Foraging	Known to occur	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence	Buffer Status
Phalacrocorax fuscescens Black-faced Cormorant [59660]	Foraging	Known to occur	In buffer area only
Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036]	Foraging	Known to occur	In buffer area only
Thalassarche cauta cauta Shy Albatross [82345]	Foraging likely	Likely to occur	In buffer area only
Whales			
Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda Pygmy Blue Whale [81317]	Foraging	Likely to be present	In buffer area only
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Migration		In buffer area only
Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40]	Reproduction		In buffer area only

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

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

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

4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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