



Environment and Sustainability Public Summary Report

August 2023





Environment and Sustainability

Public Summary Report

PF Olsen Australia manage forest assets throughout Australia on behalf of various funds administered by New Forests.

The following report summarises monitoring results arising from our environment and sustainability management initiatives within these forests.

Contents and disclaimer

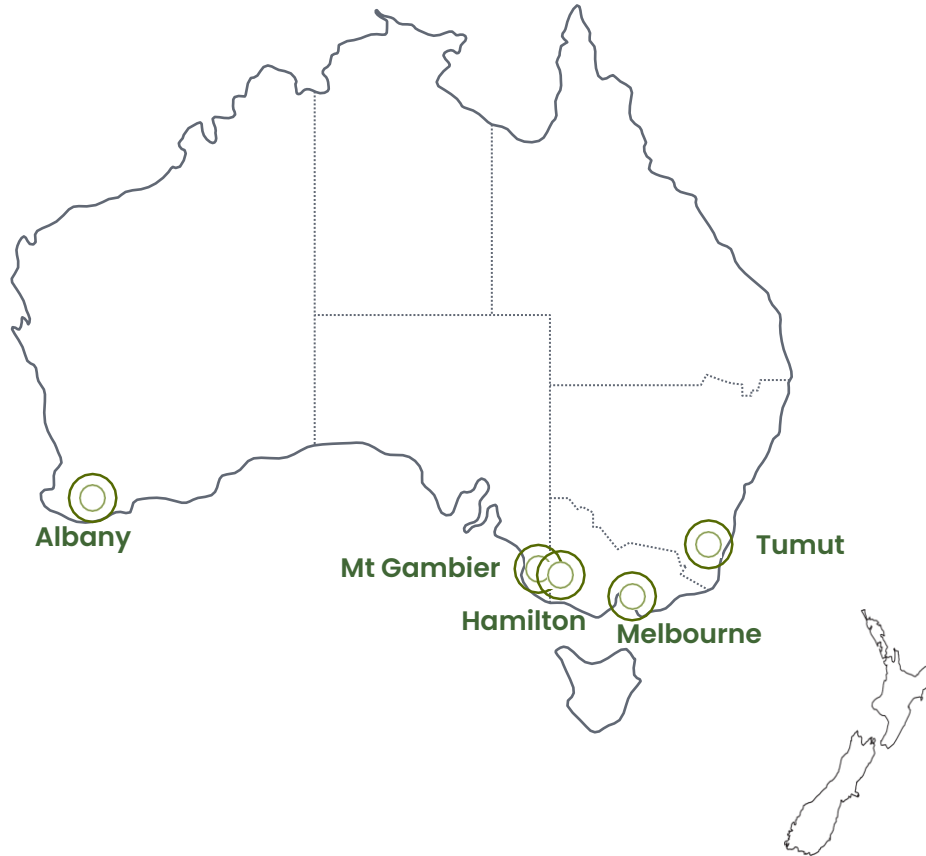
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About PF Olsen Australia



BACKGROUND

- PF Olsen Ltd was established in 1971 in New Zealand
- Private company – significant staff shareholding
- PF Olsen Australia – 100% subsidiary was established in 2010
- It now employs 46 full-time staff across 5 offices.

CLIENTS / SERVICES

- PF Olsen has a broad range of commercial & Government clients
- Services provided include:
 - ✓ End to end property management services
 - ✓ Consulting services
 - ✓ Carbon projects

FURTHER INFORMATION

The information in this report relates to the assets PF Olsen manages for New Forests which are independently certified by SCS Global Service and the British Standards Institution.

For further information about these organisation click the icons below.



PF Olsen's Environment and Sustainability Policy

OBJECTIVE

PF Olsen is committed to sustainable forest and land management, through:

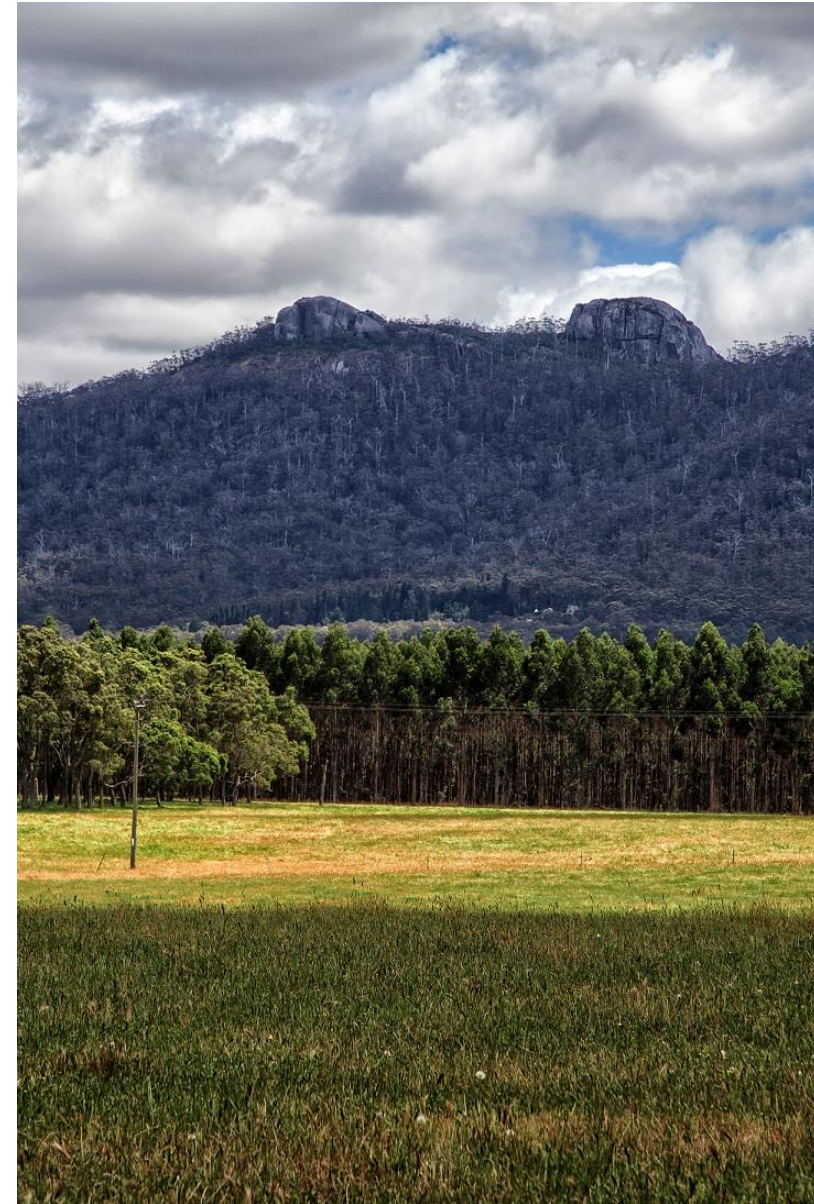
- promoting and applying high environmental performance standards
- careful use of natural & physical resources for the production of food and fibre.

WE COMMIT TO:

- Avoiding unnecessary degradation of cultural, ecological, heritage and amenity values and, where possible, enhance these values.
- Complying with all relevant laws and, where appropriate, exceed environmental statutory requirements and codes of practice.
- Conformance with the requirements of sustainable management standards and other accords and agreements of relevance to our clients.

WE WILL ACHIEVE OUR ENVIRONMENT & SUSTAINABILITY POLICY BY:

- Identifying, evaluating and managing the key environmental impacts of our activities.
- Training all employees and contractors to ensure understanding of our commitment to high standards of environmental performance and empowering them to plan and achieve accepted and sustainable environmental outcomes.
- Supporting and applying the outcomes of environmental and socio-economic research and international agreements to improve environmental performance.
- Promoting the prevention of pollution and waste.
- Promoting the effective and efficient use of energy.
- Demonstrating care for the wellbeing of our community.
- Recognising the significance of Tangata Whenua and Mana Whenua / Traditional Owner's stewardship of cultural heritage, places and values.





Our environmental Impacts

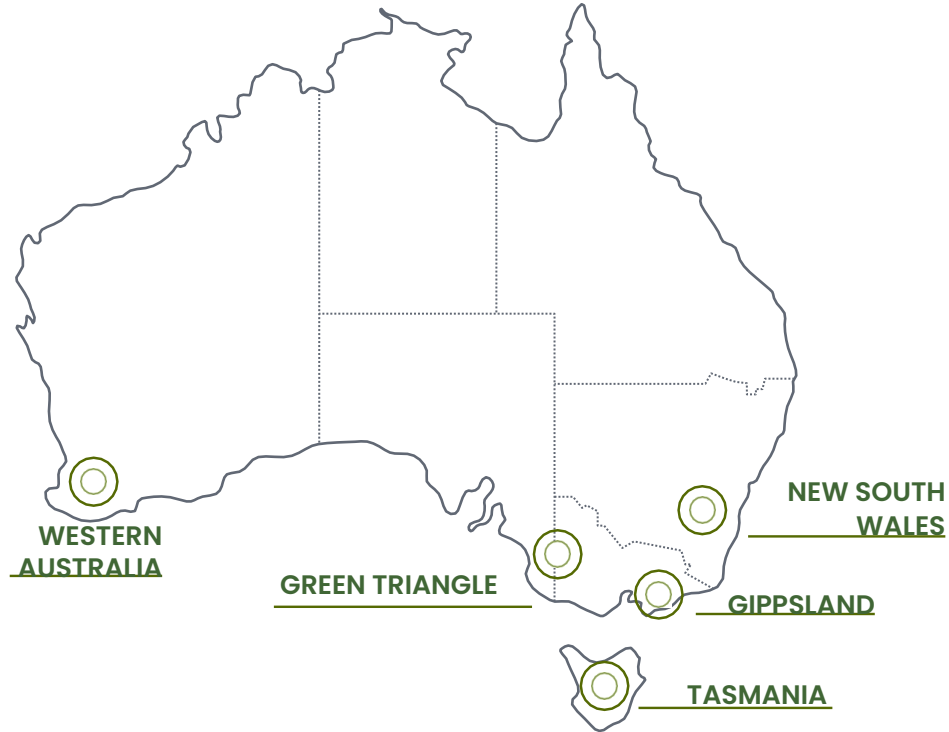
The key objective of plantation forestry is to optimise commercial returns from growing trees. Environmental impacts are expected from this active management.

However, with careful planning adverse impacts can be minimised and beneficial impacts maximised.

This report focuses on describing how impacts to the following key values are identified, evaluated and managed:

- biodiversity
- cultural heritage

Assets we Manage for New Forests



Forestry Investment Trust (FIT) estate is located within the Green Triangle region (South Australia and Victoria including Gippsland), Tasmania, and Western Australia.

	Number of Properties	Plantation Forests	Indigenous Vegetation	Special Protection
Green Triangle	273	58,080 Ha	7,608 Ha	3,558 Ha
Western	171	41,887 Ha	16,311 Ha	4,276 Ha
Tasmania	18	2,062 Ha	395 Ha	106 Ha
FIT Estate	433	109,903 ha	26,856 Ha	9,233 Ha

1413km of rivers and streams

949.60 ha of wetlands

The Murray River Forests (MRF) estate in south eastern New South Wales.

	Number of Properties	Plantation Forests	Indigenous Vegetation	Special Protection
MRF Estate	5 Properties	4,894 Ha	2,146 ha	1,172 ha

291.4km of rivers and streams

0 ha of wetlands

The Border Plantations estate is within the Green Triangle region (South Australia and Victoria)

	Number of Properties	Plantation Forests	Indigenous Vegetation	Special Protection
Border Plantations Estate	17 Properties	2,991 Ha	397 ha	122 ha

31.4km of rivers and streams

81.5ha of wetlands

Indigenous Country we work on

PF Olsen would like to acknowledge the country on which we work, in particular the:

- Gunditjmara Nation in Victoria
- Piblemen and Minang groups of the Noongar People in Western Australia and
- The Wiradjuri Nation in New South Wales and pay respect to elders past, present and emerging.



Independently certified Sustainable forest management

PF Olsen Australia's management and standard operating procedures have been independently verified to conform with:

- The Australian and New Zealand Standard for Sustainable Forest Management AS4807:2021 which is endorsed internationally by PEFC (also known as the Responsible Wood standard)
- The FSC Forest Stewardship Standard of Australia (FSC-STD-AUS-01-2018)
- ISO9001:2015 – Quality management systems
- ISO14001:2015 – Environmental management systems
- ISO45001:2018 – Occupational health and safety management systems.

The following report is designed to address the requirements of these standards to provide public summaries of the monitoring programs conducted to support the Environment and Sustainability Policy.



Our Biodiversity Journey

Biodiversity is a term that describes the variety of plant and animal life in the world or in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.

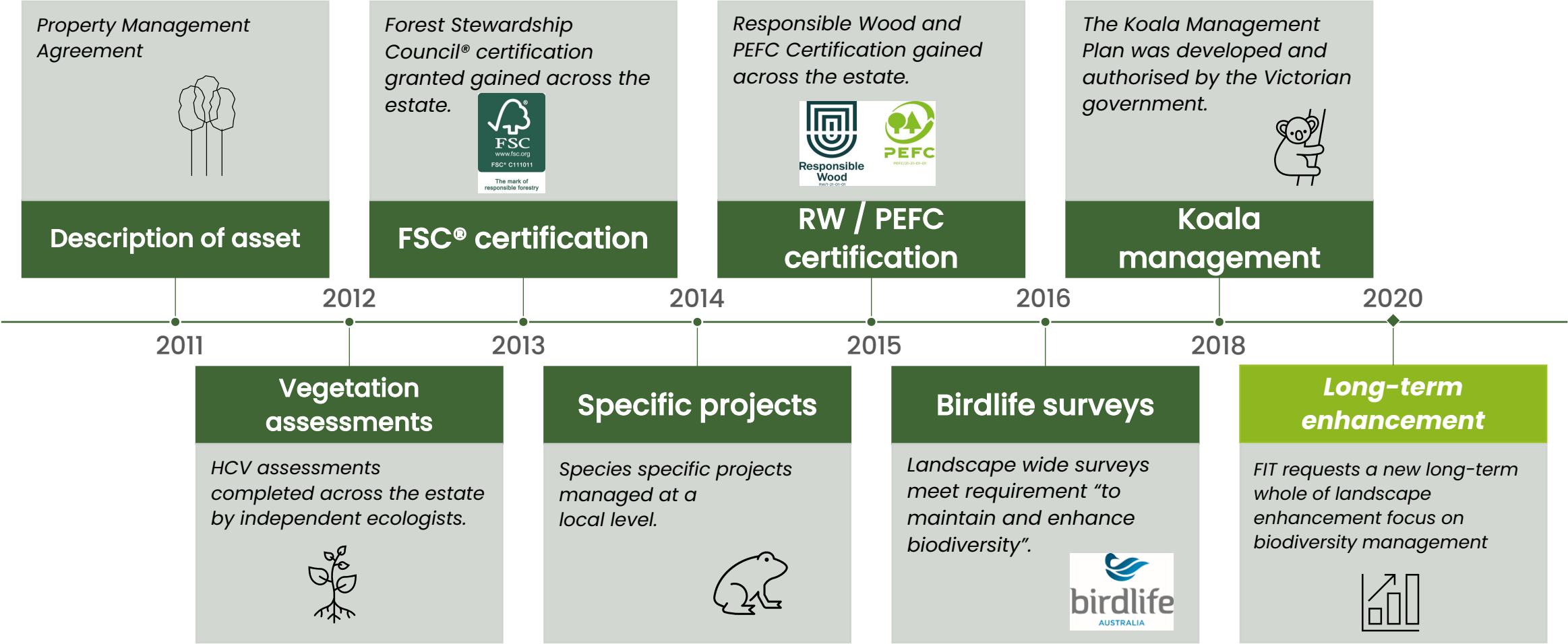
Usually, three levels of biodiversity are discussed – genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity.

PF Olsen manage impacts on genetic biodiversity through the careful management of possible genetic pollution from its plantations.

All native vegetation on the land we manage is protected. The following page outlines the work done over the past 10 years to better understand the species and ecosystem diversity. The focus of this work has been to maintain biodiversity.

In 2021, New Forests authorized a Long-term Biodiversity Improvement Program (LBIP) to enhance the biodiversity within its forestry assets. The remainder of this report outlines how we are approaching this challenge.

Our Biodiversity Journey



Long-term Biodiversity Monitoring Program



In 2015, PF Olsen Australia approached BirdLife Australia to help set up a bird monitoring pilot across hardwood plantations in the “Green Triangle” (an important region in Australia’s plantation forestry industry).

The aims of the monitoring program was to address their monitoring requirements under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Responsible Wood (RW) certification.

Requirement to “maintain and enhance” biodiversity across managed land.

In 2017, a pilot survey was run across the estate in South-west Western Australia.

In 2021, sites were established across MRF Softwood plantations in NSW.

For details of this program please review the latest summary of the data [here](#).



Long-term Biodiversity Improvement Program

PFOLSEN 



Long-term Biodiversity Improvement Program Objectives



Increase the security of the most threatened flora and fauna found on the estate.



Increase the area of high-quality ecosystems.



Protect and secure the resource of large old trees throughout the asset.



Increase the connectivity of remnants through the landscape.



Strengthening our relationships with reputable stakeholders.

PF Olsen Australia aims to enhance biodiversity across the plantation assets it manages for New Forests.

To prioritise action, it has identified five themes:

- Threatened species
- High quality ecosystems
- Large old trees
- Remnant connectivity
- Stakeholder partnerships

The following report pages explain the importance of these themes and describe how progress is measured.



Threatened species

Rationale and plan

The permanent loss of species is an international concern. Conservation priority species are species that have been identified as requiring special attention to ensure their continued survival. The focus of this theme is to improve our knowledge of the significance of the properties we manage to ensure the continued survival of Conservation Priority Species and that management efforts are focused on improving their continued security.

Our objective

To increase the security of the most threatened flora and fauna found on the land we manage.

To achieve this, PF Olsen:

1. Searches databases for records of Conservation Priority Species.
2. Engages ecologists to review sites and highlight areas that are likely habitat for Conservation Priority Species.
3. Flags areas with likely habitat on maps.
4. Surveys plantations and remnants for native birds.
5. Conducts annual inspections for threats.
6. Establishes focused species management plans with strategic partners.



Endangered Australasian Bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*) nesting on a protected wetland



Endangered Numbat *Myrmecobius fasciatus* using fallen logs within a protected woodland area



Threatened species Records

In 2020, PF Olsen’s records for the FIT assets were reviewed by ABZECO. The table to the right summarises the number of species that ABZECO believes are likely to be present on one or more sites throughout our estate.

Records on other assets have also been included.

The relevant state legislation are:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (NSW)
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (SA)
- *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TAS)
- *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (VIC)
- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA)

Records of species included on the IUCN Red list							
Status ↓	State →	NSW	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Total
Critically Endangered		1		1	1	3	5
Endangered			1	3	2	8	14
Vulnerable		3				6	6
Near Threatened				4	3	2	9
Least Concern			12		57	5	74
ALL CLASSIFICATIONS			13	8	63	24	108
Records of priority species protected by Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999							
Status ↓	State →	NSW	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Total
Critically Endangered						1	1
Endangered		4	4	5	36	28	73
Vulnerable			1	10	8	30	49
ALL CLASSIFICATIONS		4	5	15	44	59	123
Records of species included in State Government priority lists							
Status ↓	State →	NSW	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Total
ALL CLASSIFICATIONS		20	28	16	128	67	239



Threatened species Protecting areas

To increase the security of the most threatened flora and fauna found on the land PF Olsen manages.

The table below describes the total area in each Forest Management Unit (FMU) that is likely to be significant habitat for threatened species. This is split into two categories.

1. Patches with confirmed sightings - currently 9 special management plans are developed or under development in these areas. Over the next ten years this area will increase.
2. Patches that are likely to support at least one conservation priority species - For other species PF Olsen works with relevant organizations to research and identify opportunities to improve our management.

Description ↓	Area (ha) by FMU →	Border	FIT TAS	FIT VIC/SA	FIT WA	MRF
Patch of vegetation with confirmed sighting(s) of a conservation priority species by natural resources agency or relevant expert.		0	0	17	417	70
Patch of vegetation that has been assessed to have habitat that it is likely to support at least one conservation priority species.		35	104	2,001	1,542	1,174



Threatened species Birdlife surveys

Birdlife Australia staff and volunteers have conducted transect surveys of plantations and patches of adjacent remnant vegetation. Surveys have been conducted in Victoria since 2015, in Western Australia since 2017 and in New South Wales in 2021

The number of Priority Conservation Species are recorded on and off transects. In WA water points are also surveyed.

The table to the right lists the number of Priority Conservation Species recorded during 2017 – 2022 surveys, on and off transects and at water points in WA.

The key for the table is as

follows:

EN – Endangered,

VU – Vulnerable,

L – listed,

NT – Near Threatened

WD – Woodland Dependant

WA – Woodland Associated.

Present indicates no count data, but species recorded.

* These species are included in the Action Plan for Australian Birds 2020, a decadal assessment of all Australian birds using the IUCN Red List criteria

**P4 Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring.

!!! Due to volunteer illness and fire weather the number of surveys conducted in 2019 was reduced

Common Name	EPBC Listed	State Listed	IUCN Red List	Other	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019!!!	2020	2021	2022
Victorian Records												
Red-tailed black-Cockatoo (SE. subspecies)*	EN	L	LC	EN					4			2
Gang-gang Cockatoo*	EN	EN	VU		16	16	13	16	8	13	11	28
Blue-winged Parrot*			VU		15	7	3			1		42
Brolga		E	LC	VU		6	1	2			2	
Emu			LC	NT	8	20	10	2	1	30	4	
Australasian Shoveler		VU	LC	VU			3					
Brown-headed Honeyeater			LC	WD	21	22	7	11	9	4	10	37
Jacky Winter			LC	WD	2							
Painted Button-quail			LC	WD			1	2				
Eastern Shrike-tit			LC	WA	2		1	3	2	1	Present	2
Dusky Woodswallow			LC	WA	2			7				2
Eastern Yellow Robin			LC	WA	21	19	25	24	4	14	10	17
Rufous Whistler			LC	WA	25	3	4	11	7	16	17	17
Varied Sittella			LC	WA	8		3	9	4	6	9	12
Latham's Snipe*	Migratory	Nominate	NT	NT/VU*					1	1		
Western Australian Records												
Australasian Bittern	EN	EN	VU								2	
Australian Little Bittern		**P4	LC									2
Baudin's Black-Cockatoo	EN	EN	CR				4	1	8	20	27	15
Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo	EN	EN	EN				11	2		14	6	13
Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo	VU	VU					2	2	3	7	18	30
White-tailed Black-Cockatoo species							2			2	8	2
Western Whipbird	EN	EN	LC								1	3
New South Wales Records												
Gang-gang* Cockatoo	EN	VU	VU								4	5
Dusky Woodswallow		VU	LC									7
Scarlet Robin		VU	LC									7
Speckled Warbler		VU	LC									1





Threatened species Special management

The following table outlines the status of the authorised projects that have been implemented to increase the security of specific species.

Common Name (EPBC Classification)	Species	FMU	Experts Engaged	Presence Confirmed	Active Monitoring	Management Plan	Security
<u>Sunset Frog</u> (VU)	<i>Spicospina flammocaerulea</i>	FIT WA	DBCA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Stable →
<u>Brown's Banksia</u> (EN)	<i>Banksia brownii</i>	FIT WA	DBCA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Improving ↗
<u>Australasian Bittern</u> (EN)	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	FIT WA	Birdlife Australia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Improving ↗
<u>Numbat</u> (EN)	<i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i>	FIT WA	DBCA and Ecologist	Yes	Yes	Yes	Improving ↗
<u>Gorae Leek Orchid</u> (EN)	<i>Prasophyllum diversiflorum</i>	FIT VIC/SA	DELWP and GHCMA	Yes	Yes	Under Review	Unknown ?
<u>Southern Pygmy Perch</u>	<i>Nannoperca australis</i>	MRF	Local Land Services	No	No	Under Review	Unknown ?
<u>Forest Red-Tailed Black Cockatoo</u> (VU)	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksia naso</i>	FIT WA	Birdlife Australia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Improving ↗
<u>Eared Earthworm</u>	<i>Aprasia aurita</i>	FIT VIC/SA	NGT/ABZECO	No	Yes	No	Unknown ?
<u>Gang-Gang Cockatoo</u> (EN)	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i> <i>Cacatuidae</i>	FIT VIC/SA and MRF	Birdlife Australia	Yes	Yes	Develop	Unknown ?
<u>Maleefowl</u> (VU)	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	FIT WA	Ecologist and Birdlife Australia	Yes	Yes	Develop	Unknown ?



Threatened species

Australasian Bittern

Botaurus poiciloptilus

WHY?

- Priority conservation species
- Endangered
- IUCN Red list, EPBC and all states



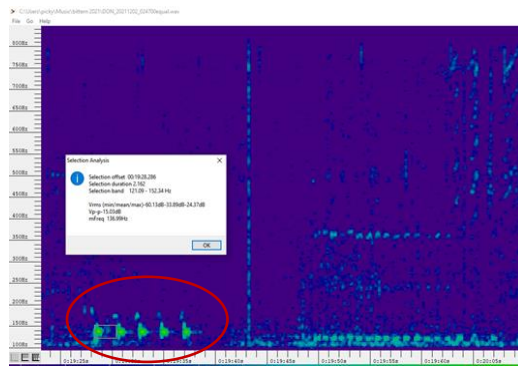
WHERE?

- Internal wetlands
- Diment and Dondy Downs Tree Farms, Western Australia



WHO?

- Birdlife Australia
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation & Attractions



WHAT?

- FIT funded acoustic monitoring device
- DBCA recommended management improvements
- Breeding pair detected





High quality ecosystems

Rationale and plan

Indigenous vegetation is an important and valuable resource, providing many ecosystems services, including habitat for threatened species. In general, sites in better condition have evidence of natural processes that ensure the persistence and vigour of the ecosystem and are considered more resilient to disturbances.

Our objective

To increase the area of high-quality ecosystems.

To achieve this, PF Olsen:

1. Obtains State Government or other information of vegetation types.
2. Engages ecologists to confirm external mapping data in field.
3. Flags listed communities and large patches of high quality.
4. Conducts annual inspections for threats.
5. Establishes ongoing monitoring of sample transects.
6. Implements programs to enhance priority areas.





High quality ecosystems Protecting areas

To increase the area of high-quality ecosystems.

The table below describes the total area in each Forest Management Unit (FMU) that has been assessed by ecologists to have high quality ecosystem. This is split into two categories.

1. Patches of any quality that have a conservation priority rating under State or Commonwealth legislation.
2. Patches that have been assessed as significant because of their size and condition. Over the next ten years this area will increase.

Description ↓	Area (ha) by FMU →	Border	FIT TAS	FIT VIC/SA	FIT WA	MRF
Patch of vegetation is type that has a listed conservation priority rating under State or Commonwealth legislation.		87	101	1,506	98	-
Patches of vegetation that are significant within a highly cleared landscape.		-	135	2,039	3,425	1,174



High quality ecosystems

Managing threats

To increase the area of high-quality ecosystems.

The threats to high-quality ecosystems we have identified include weed infestation, firewood collection, grazing, inappropriate fire regimes, pest animals like pigs, deer and rabbits, soil erosion and soil borne diseases like *Phytophthora*.

This protection includes:

- Construction of fences if grazing is assessed to be threat.
- Pest animal and weed control where necessary.
- Site sanitary procedures.
- Periodic monitoring on all sites.

No of Inspections	20/21	21/22	22/23
Border		13	14
FIT Tas	5	6	12
FIT Vic/SA	184	204	185
FIT WA	114	183	107
MRF		4	0



High quality ecosystems

Case study - Woody weed management

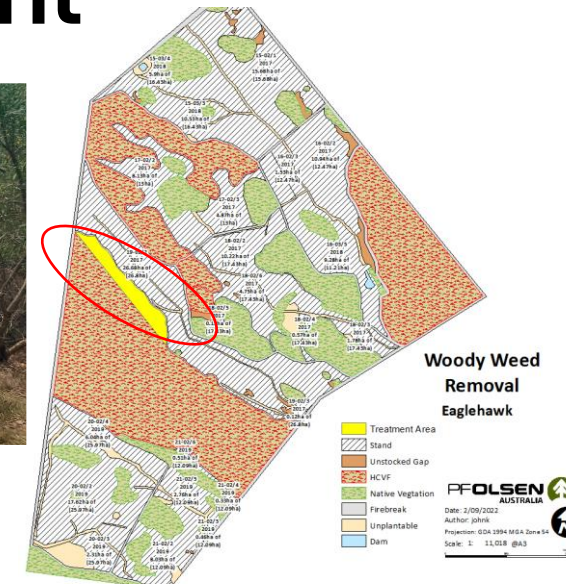
1. ABZECO highest priority site
2. Large area of quality vegetation surrounded by the Lower Glenelg National Park.
3. Threatened by woody weed Sallow Wattle *Acacia longifolia*.
4. Detailed assessment prior to treatment identified 100 endemic species.
5. Area of Sallow Wattle mapped and reference photo points established.
6. Mechanical and hand removal prior to 2022 fire season.



Sallow Wattle *Acacia longifolia*



Black-tongue Caladenia (*Caladenia congesta*)



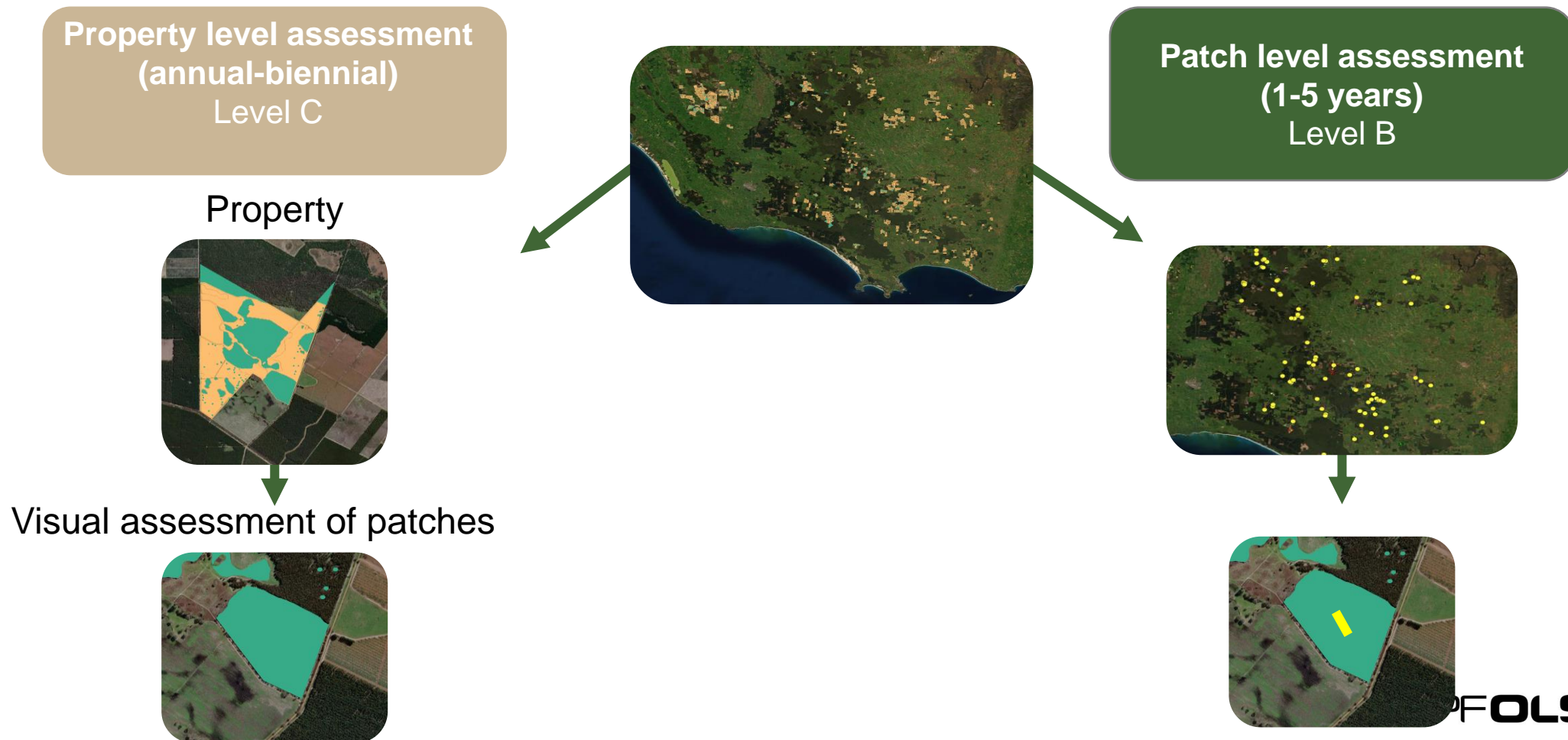
Jacky Lizard (*Amphibolurus muricatus*)



High quality ecosystems

What we plan

To implement a nationwide monitoring method to track change in vegetation condition through time.



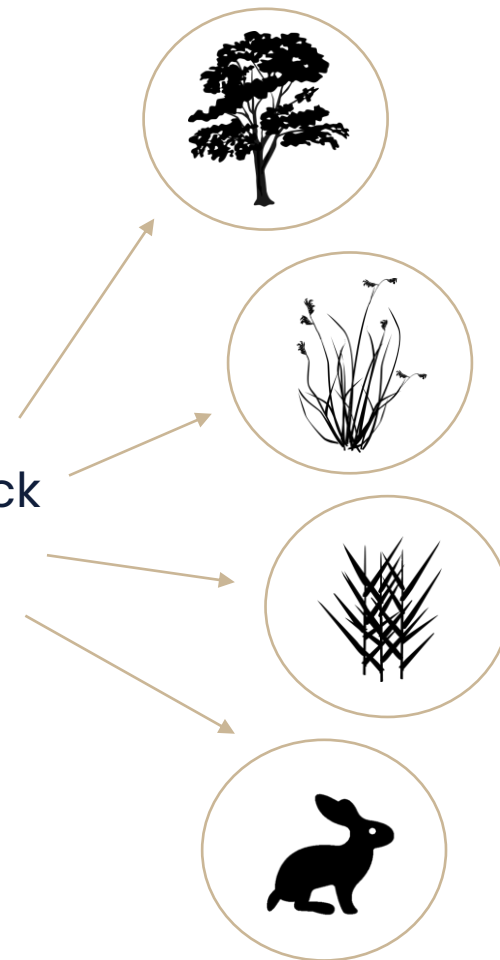


High quality ecosystems

Remnant vegetation standard method

Property level assessment
(annual-biennial)
Level C

- Capture evidence of broad threats to vegetation quality.
- Rapid whole-property assessment with quick visual assessments of each remnant patch of native vegetation.
- Aim to integrate with current property inspections.



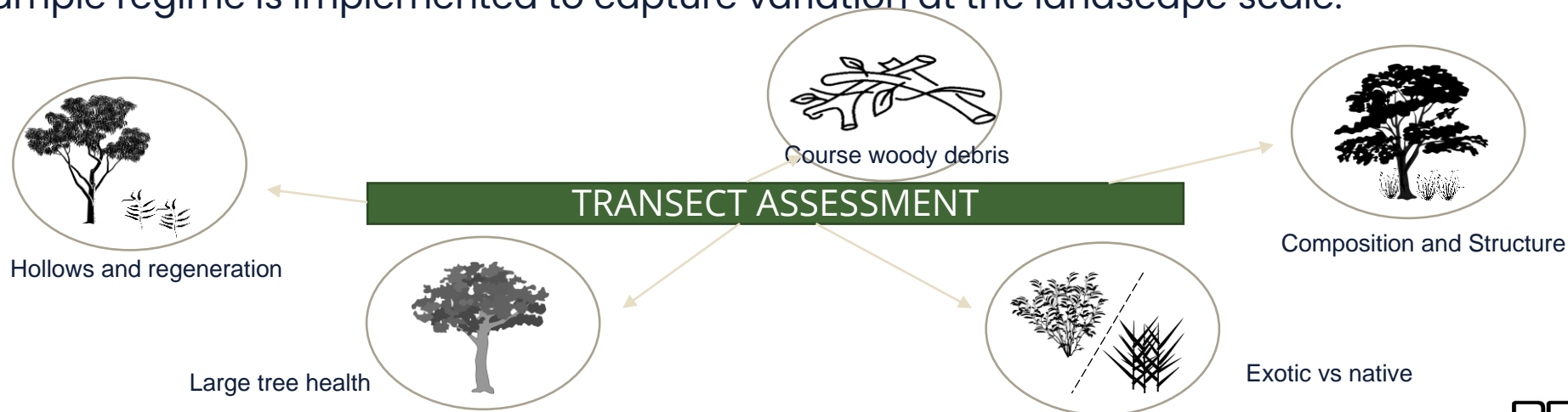


High quality ecosystems

Remnant vegetation standard method

- Capture more subtle, perhaps early warning changes in native vegetation quality.
- Objective, repeated measures of the same plot.
- Yearly to 5-yearly basis.
- Sites measured yearly could act as a 'baseline' of natural variation.
- Could be used later to interpret trends in broad scale remote sensing.
- Each estate is divided into bioregions and vegetation types and a random stratified sample regime is implemented to capture variation at the landscape scale.

Patch level assessment
(1-5 years)
Level B





Large old trees

Rationale and plan

Large old growth hollow bearing trees (may also be referred to as habitat trees) are becoming scarce due to land clearing combined with the length of time they take to grow and form hollows (hundreds of years). They provide nesting hollows for bats, arboreal mammals and hollow dependent birds many of which rare and threatened. The potential impacts of climate change such as increased severity and frequency of fires and drought may also impact their survival and recruitment, further reducing habitat availability.

Our objective

Protect and secure the resource of large old trees.

To achieve this, PF Olsen:

1. Maps trees that were retained prior to establishment.
2. Identifies and mitigate threats.
3. Monitors condition of large old trees.





Large old trees

Protect and secure

To increase the area of high-quality ecosystems.

The table below describes the total area in each Forest Management Unit (FMU) that has been assessed by ecologists to have high quality ecosystem. This is split into two categories.

1. Patches of any quality that have a conservation priority rating under State or Commonwealth legislation .
2. Patches that have been assessed as significant because of their size and condition. Over the next ten years this area will increase.

Description ↓	FMU →	Border	FIT TAS	FIT VIC/SA	FIT WA	MRF
Number of polygons less than 1 ha retained during establishment		872	239	18,649	7,744	108



Large old trees management

Large habitat/hollow bearing trees

Large old growth hollow bearing trees provide nesting hollows for a number of bats, arboreal mammals and hollow dependent birds such as the rare and threatened Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (south eastern) *Calyptorhynchus banksia graptogyne* which is EPBC listed as Endangered.

The potential impacts of climate change such as increased severity and frequency of fires and drought may also impact their survival and recruitment, further reducing habitat availability.

Initial Forestry establishment rotations focused on preserving all large old trees and establishing new plantations up to the dripline of their canopies. In recent years, we have noticed larger healthy trees declining in health and, as a precautionary approach, we increased the setback distance from the canopies of living trees when establishing our second rotation plantations. This is because we suspect that competition from the adjacent plantation was contributing to the decline in the older trees.

Key threats identified are:



damage from machinery during harvesting operations,



damage from fire during re-establishment operations,



firewood theft, and environmental pressures like



browsing from insects.



31 Incidents of Firewood theft
18 in 2021, 10 in 2022 and 3 so far in 2023



Remnant connectivity

Rationale and plan

Patches of native vegetation that are connected directly (adjoining) or via habitat corridors (e.g., intact vegetated waterways, intact roadside reserves) with larger patches of native vegetation (>50ha) are more important than isolated patches. They offer habitat links providing fauna with access to greater sources of shelter, food and mates for breeding. They also offer refuge during harvesting activities. Connectivity is also important for reproduction and maintenance of genetic biodiversity (prevention of inbreeding).

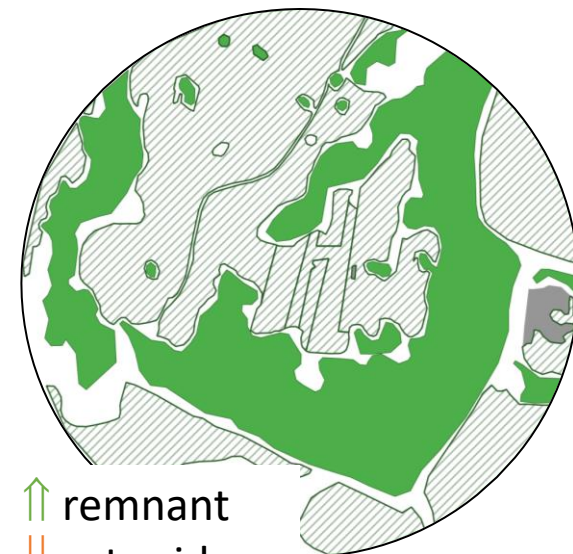
Our objective

Increase the connectivity of remnants through the landscape via enhancement planting

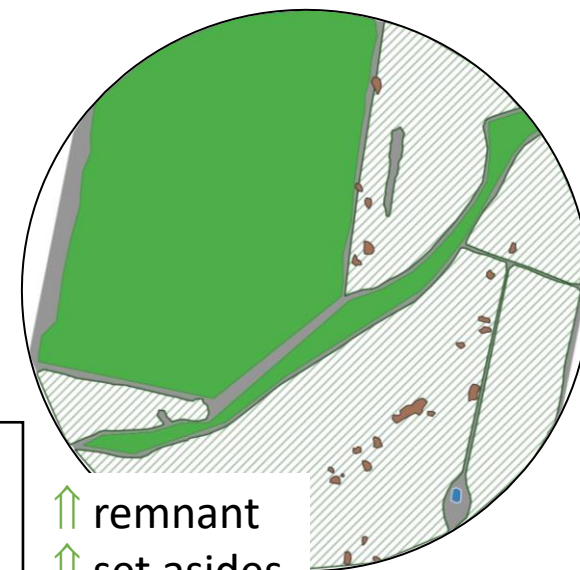
To achieve this, PF Olsen:

- Assessed all properties spatially for connectivity with vegetation patches greater than 50 hectares.
- Identified opportunities for generated better connectivity.
- Engaged a PhD student to help understand optimal distribution of remnants for plantation health.

Figures courtesy of
Eliza Kate Thompson
Ph D candidate
Biodiversity Dynamics
Research Group
School of Ecosystem and
Forest Sciences
University of Melbourne



↑ remnant
↓ set asides



↑ remnant
↑ set asides



Remnant connectivity

Protect and secure

To increase the connectivity of remnants through the landscape via enhancement planting

The table below describes the area in each Forest Management Unit (FMU) that is well connected to other forests in the landscape.

They have also identified areas suitable for improving connectivity in the landscape. PF Olsen will work with New Forests to review these sites.

Description ↓	FMU →	Border	FIT TAS	FIT VIC/SA	FIT WA	MRF
Area of forest well connected to patches greater than 50ha		-	334	1,948	24	1,174
Area identified as suitable for enhancement planting				59		



Stakeholder partnerships

Rationale and plan

Enhancing biodiversity at a landscape level requires co-operation in the local community. This enhancement is done by building strategic relationships with respected NGO's and government agencies responsible for natural resource management. Investments by our clients is used to focus efforts throughout land we manage and adjacent land to attract funds from other sources.

Our objective

Develop and strengthen our association with reputable stakeholders.

To achieve this, PF Olsen:

- Reviewed the language we use to describe biodiversity assets.
- Collates regional data to meet regional conservation goals.
- Continues regular engagement with key partners.





Stakeholder partnerships

The following table summaries our projects and the relate project partners.

Current Projects ↓	FMU →	Project Partners	Border	FIT TAS	FIT VIC/SA	FIT WA	MRF
Wetland Restoration works		Nature Glenelg Trust and Glenelg Hopkins CMA	✓		✓		
Numbat Species Management Plan and habitat Protection		The Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions and Python Ecological Services				✓	
Sunset Frog Species Management Plan and habitat Protection		The Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions				✓	
Gorae Leek Orchid Species Management Plan and habitat Protection		The Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning			✓		
Banksia Brownii Species Management Plan and habitat Protection		The Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions				✓	
Red Tailed Black Cockatoo Species Management Plan and habitat Protection		The Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions				✓	
Native Vegetation Assessments		GreenSkills				✓	
Native Vegetation Monitoring Methodology		Melbourne University	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Legless Lizard project		Nature Glenelg Trust, ABZECO	✓		✓		



Heritage and Cultural Values



Heritage and Cultural Values

Rationale and plan

PF Olsen recognises the continuing connection of Aboriginal Traditional Owners to their Country. The areas in which we operate have a strong and proud Aboriginal histories, and complex ownership and land stewardship systems stretching back many thousands of years.

Our objective

To recognise the significance of cultural heritage, places and values

To achieve this, we:

- Search all government databases for registered places of significance.
- Provide staff with training that explains the history and how to manage land sensitively
- Seek opportunities to engage actively with local people.

(Photos used with Permission of the South Coast Natural Resource Management and acknowledgement of the Noongar People)



Scarred trees are trees which have had bark removed by indigenous Australians for the creation of canoes, shelters, shields and containers.



An artefact site is an area where human activity is identifiable through the presence of portable objects such as stone, glass, bone or shell, which has been utilised or modified by Aboriginal people

Heritage and Cultural Values

Protect and engage

To recognise the significance of cultural heritage, places and values.

The following table outlines the information we currently hold for places of cultural significance.

Current Registered Sites ↓	FMU →	Border	FIT TAS	FIT VIC/SA	FIT WA	MRF
No of current registered sites		1	0	3	areas of cultural significance	1
Cultural Heritage Management Plans				3		

In WA there are semi-regular exchanges of knowledge between local families and the PF Olsen staff. This includes opportunities for local people to catch karda (goanna).

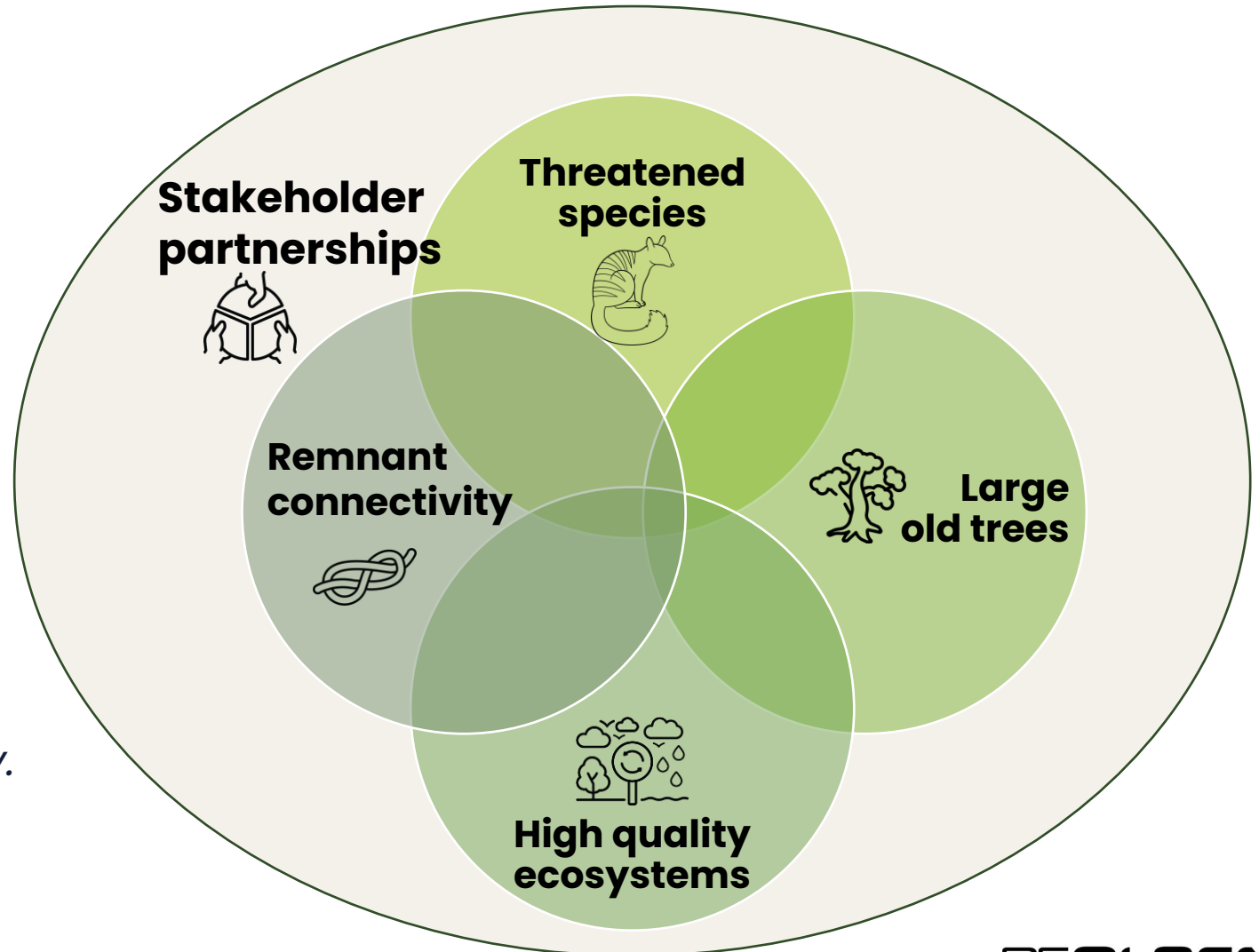


A recently constructed lizard trap. Photo used with Permission of the South Coast Natural Resource Management and acknowledgement of the Noongar/Nyungar People

Landscape Biodiversity Improvement Program

What we plan

Develop opportunities for traditional owners to participate with the ongoing monitoring, management and enhancement of the biodiversity assets we manage, on their country.



Any queries please
contact us.

Head Office

6/50 Upper Heidelberg Road
Ivanhoe VIC 3079

p: 1800 054 659

e: ausinfo@pfolsen.com

w: au.pfolsen.com

