

24 September 2020

The Chairperson
Board of the Environment Protection Authority
GPO Box 1550
Hobart, Tasmania, 7001

**GUILDFORD WIND FARM
NOTICE OF INTENT**

This Notice of Intent (NOI) is lodged by ERA Planning and Environment on behalf of Epuron Projects Pty Ltd for the proposed Guildford Wind Farm in northern Tasmania. This NOI follows the format set out in the Guide for Preparing a Notice of Intent, EPA.

1. The name and contact details of the person lodging the application

The applicant is:

Company: Epuron Projects Pty Ltd
Contact: Sandra Weinhold
Address: Level 11, 75 Miller Street, North Sydney, NSW, 2060
Phone: (02) 8456 7407
Email: s.weinhold@epuron.com.au

This NOI is lodged by:

Company: ERA Planning and Environment on behalf of Epuron Projects Pty Ltd
Contact: Anahita Jungalwalla
Address: 7 Commercial Road, North Hobart, TAS, 7000
Email: anahita@eraplanning.com.au

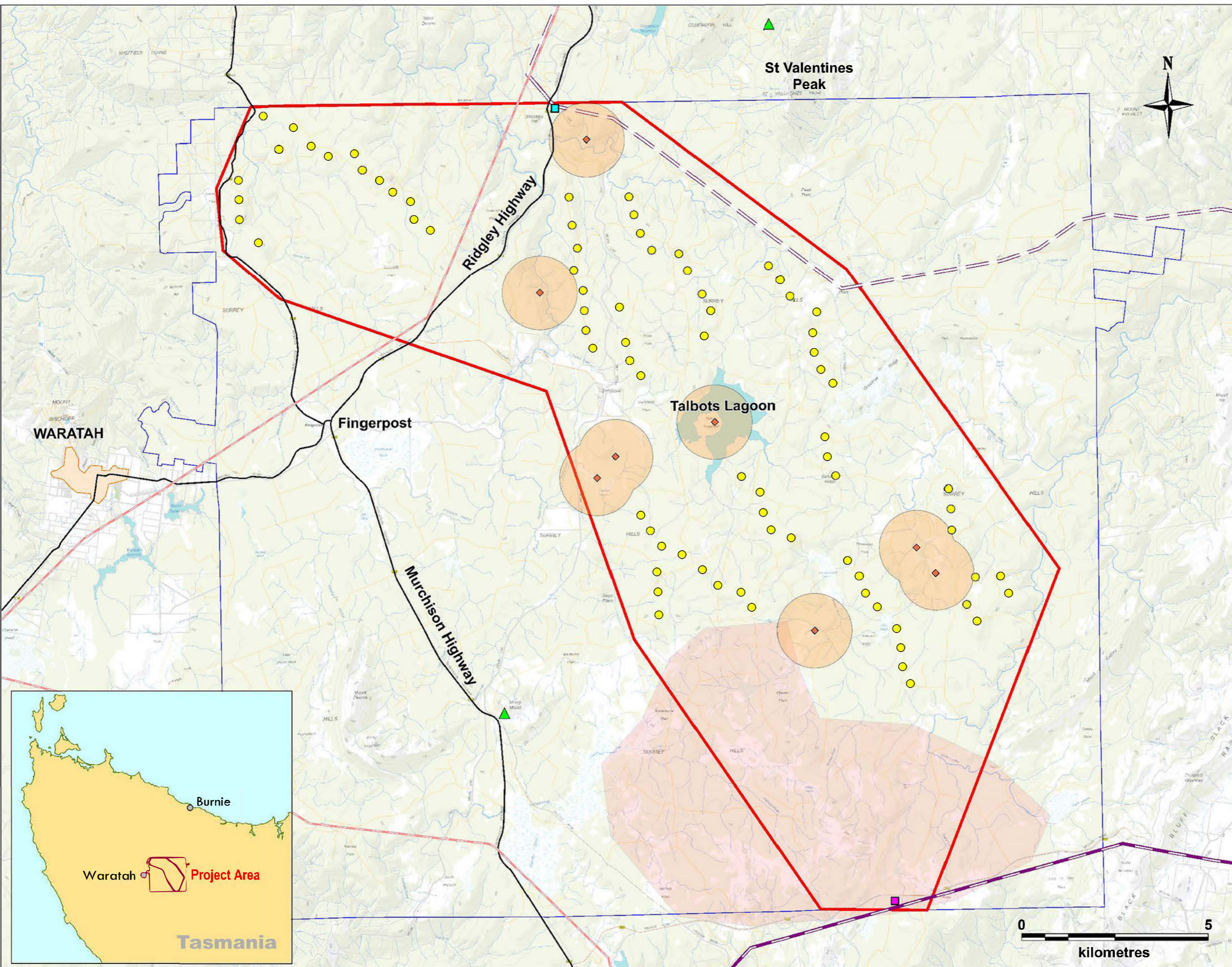
2. The name of the proposed project and its location

The project is titled **“Guildford Wind Farm”** and is located at Guildford Road, Guildford, Tasmania, 7321.

The project area is predominantly comprised of several land titles owned by a single landowner (The Trust Company (PTAL) Limited, managed by Forico Pty Limited). In addition, there are two small parcels in separate private ownership and several small parcels owned by the Crown (Department of State Growth and State Rail Network). These crown land parcels form part of the rail and road network. There will be no turbines within these crown land parcels, however it is possible there may be some ancillary works within these parcels including transmission line crossings and possible intersection upgrades to facilitate movement of trucks onto the state road network.

As required by s52 of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*, the private landowners will be notified prior to the lodgement of any development application to the Planning Authority, and the necessary consents will be obtained from the Crown.

A list of land parcels within (or partially within) the project area is provided as an attachment to this NOI.



- LEGEND**
- Project Area
 - Cadastral Boundary
 - Proposed Infrastructure**
 - Indicative Turbine Locations (80)
 - Connection Option North
 - Connection Option South
 - Existing Infrastructure**
 - 110kV OH Powerline
 - 220kV OH Powerline
 - Proposed Staverton to Hampshire Hills Corridor (TasNetworks)
 - Main Road/Highway
 - ▲ Quarry Sites

- Constraints**
- ◇ Eagle Nest
 - Eagle Nest - 1km buffer
 - Devil Facial Tumour Disease Research Area

Figure 1

EPURON

PROJECT
Guildford Wind Farm

TITLE
Indicative Site Layout

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:90,000@A3	18.09.20	SW



3. Background of the project proponent, including details of the proponent's experience and financial capacity to undertake the project and his, her or its contact details

The project is being proposed by:

Company Name: Epuron Projects Pty Ltd

Registered Address: Level 11, 75 Miller Street, North Sydney, NSW, 2060

Postal Address: As above

ABN: 84 150 163 143

Contact: Sandra Weinhold, Project Manager

Telephone: (02) 8456 7407

Email: s.weinhold@epuron.com.au

Epuron Projects Pty Ltd (Epuron), part of the Epuron Group, is a leading private Australian renewable energy company with a focus on green-field development of utility-scale wind and solar energy projects. Starting with the establishment of Epuron's sister company in 2003, Epuron Group is now the pre-eminent wind farm developer in New South Wales and is one of the most experienced renewable energy developers in the Australian market. Four Epuron developed wind farms are in operation (total 670 MW) and a further two wind farms are nearing construction (adding more than 1 GW).

Epuron also develops, owns and operates solar farms around Australia including in the Northern Territory, Queensland and New South Wales.

In Tasmania, Epuron is currently proceeding through the statutory approvals process to develop the proposed Western Plains Wind Farm north west of Stanley, and the proposed St Patricks Plains Wind Farm in the Central Highlands. Epuron also has two solar farms approved in the north of the State.

Through its existing solar and wind energy enterprises around Australia, Epuron has proven experience in wind farm development and has financial capacity to deliver the project.

4. A description of the proposed project, including its key physical components.

The proposal is a wind energy project, designed to involve up to 80 wind turbines, carefully sited across the project area, generating up to 300 megawatts (MW) of power.

The preferred turbine model is yet to be selected, indeed technological advances in the wind energy space regularly result in new turbine options becoming available as a project progresses through design and approval processes. At this stage the following turbine specifications are proposed, subject to change during the design phase:

- Generating capacity – up to 7 MW
- Hub height – 160 m
- Blade length – 90 m
- Tip height – 250 m
- Maximum turbine number - 80

The model selected will influence the final number of turbines and layout, all of which will be contained within the nominated project area on Figure 1.

Turbine locations across the project area will be dependent on several factors including wind modelling, eagle nesting sites, proximity to existing infrastructure and other site constraints which will become apparent during the detailed site investigation phase. The majority of turbines are expected to be sited within existing plantations, avoiding impact on native vegetation. Preliminary investigations, including early stage wind monitoring since 2019 and eagle nest searches, have been undertaken and are informing the site layout. A minimum 1 km buffer will be applied to all known eagle nest sites.

Each turbine will be connected via underground cables and overhead powerlines to new collector substations, within the project area. At this stage up to three collector substation locations are being considered with one or two to be selected, subject to further design. Two network connection options are currently being investigated:

- South – A new 220kV overhead line to be constructed within the project area from the collector substations to the southern project boundary, where a new connection switchyard would connect to the existing 220kV line (Sheffield to Farrell). This option does not rely on any new transmission infrastructure beyond that proposed within the project area as part of this project.
- North – A new 220kV overhead line to be constructed within the project area from the collector substations to the northern project boundary, where a new connection switchyard would connect to the proposed 220kV line (Staverton to Hampshire Hills). This new transmission line (Staverton to Hampshire Hills) is not part of this proposal but is being separately proposed by TasNetworks.

One of these two connection options will ultimately be selected.

The northern connection route is reliant on new transmission infrastructure being constructed by other parties, and therefore is not a certainty. The southern connection route however is existing and will be utilised if the northern option does not eventuate.

Additionally, the following ancillary elements are proposed (noting additional minor components may be identified during the design phase):

- A permanent Operations and Maintenance Building and storage area;
- Several permanent wind monitoring masts;
- New tracks/roads connecting turbines and transmission infrastructure, design with an all-weather surfacing;
- Possible upgrade or widening of existing roads and tracks within the site;
- Temporary concrete batching plants for road base and foundation construction; and
- Temporary construction compound including site buildings (e.g. office, toilets etc.), laydown areas and car park.

The construction phase will also require quarried material (e.g. gravel) for foundations, roads, tracks and hardstands. At this early stage in the project it is not possible to confirm the specifications and quantities of such material nor the source. Initial investigations have revealed several possible existing quarry sites in the broader region, that will be investigated to determine their suitability (refer Figure 1 for locations). Additionally there may be opportunity to develop quarries within the project area. As such, this NOI seeks to include the possibility of developing on-site quarries as part of the application. If this is found to be unviable (e.g. lack of resource or significant environmental limitations) then new or existing off-site quarries will be used.

Project construction is expected to run for approximately 24 months.

Epuron is also investigating another wind farm site nearby, the Hellyer Wind Farm. That project is separate and independent of this application.

5. An outline of the proposed location of the project and a general site location map.

The project is to be located at Guildford, in northern Tasmania. The site lies approximately 40km south of Burnie and 50km south west of Devonport. The project area is approximately 230 square kilometres in total, with the actual development footprint being a small subset of this overall area.

The site is largely owned by a single private landowner, with several other small titles (two owned by other private landowners) and a small number of road and rail titles crossing the site. The Murchison Highway runs along the western boundary of the site and the Ridgley Highway intersects the site in the northern portion. There are existing site access points from both of these highways. Talbots Lagoon lies central to the site.

The nearest township is Waratah, approximately 5km west of the site boundary.

The site location is shown in Figure 1.

6. An outline of the stakeholder consultation process undertaken or proposed to be undertaken, including the consultation method, stakeholders consulted or to be consulted and the issues raised or to be raised.

Epuron is a founding signatory to the Clean Energy Council's Best Practice Charter for Renewable Energy Developments. Epuron commits to honouring the Best Practice Charter in its renewable energy projects.

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been prepared for the Project, and all engagement will be carried out in accordance with the plan. The key objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan are:

- to ensure everyone who needs to know about the proposal, and the process it will follow, knows about it;
- to ensure their views and concerns are heard and understood;
- to ensure the team developing the wind farm is aware of all stakeholder issues and concerns, and where possible, addresses these issues and concerns through the design of proposal;
- to communicate where it has or has not been able to change the design in response to consultation; and
- to gather contact details of stakeholders, to enable Epuron to keep stakeholders informed and provide them with opportunities to give feedback and join consultation activities.

The following stakeholder groups have been identified in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan:

- Local government;
- State government and agencies;
- Federal government and agencies;
- Neighbouring residents and communities; and
- Community groups and other interest groups and stakeholders.

Six project stages have been identified, and stakeholder specific objectives and engagement methods have been identified for each stage.

- Site selection (completed)
- Project feasibility (currently in phase)
- Planning and approvals
- Pre-Construction and Construction
- Commissioning and Operation
- Decommissioning

To date, Epuron has worked through the first stage and has:

- Introduced Epuron and the project to Waratah Wynyard Council;
- Introduced Epuron and the project to members of the Tasmanian parliament;
- Introduced Epuron and the project to the neighbouring councils, namely Burnie City, Kentish and Central Coast Councils;
- Had discussion with TasNetworks regarding connection options;
- Sent a “Project Introduction” newsletter to surrounding communities; and
- Engaged directly (emails) with interested stakeholders who have contacted Epuron.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is a live document and will be updated as the Project evolves through each phase.

Engagement will continue throughout the remaining project stages including further newsletters, website information, letters and meetings.

7. A general description of the physical environment that may be affected by the project.

The project area is approximately 230 square kilometres, dominated by plantations for commercial forestry operations (refer Figure 2 and Figure 3).

The site is relatively flat, with some undulation, ranging from approximately 500m to 700m above sea level.

Several waterways pass through the site including River Leven, Medway River, Hatfield River, Blythe River, Wey River, Hellyer River and Wandle River. Talbots Lagoon lies central to the site and is accessed by the public for fishing, under agreement with the landowner.

There are no areas of national park, conservation area, nature reserve or state reserve within the project area. Hellyer Gorge State Reserve lies immediately north of, but outside the project area. There are several private reserves (presumed to be areas reserved as part of forest operations), conservation covenants and management agreement areas within the project site.

According to the LIST, the majority of the project area is basalt, with small areas of more complex geology. There are several geoconservation sites mapped within the project area including Bells Plain Oligocene Plant Fossil Site, Cenozoic Plant Macrofossils of Tasmania, Cradle Mountain Link Road Early Oligocene Plant Fossil Site, Leven River Oligocene Plant Fossil Site, Western Tasmanian Blanket Bogs and Medway River Mound Spring. These sites are scattered across, not encompassing the entire site and will be avoided by proposed infrastructure where possible.

TasVeg shows the site as a mosaic of plantations and native vegetation (refer Figure 2 and Figure 3), including some threatened communities. Threatened vegetation communities mapped within the project area include *Eucalyptus brookeriana* wet forest, highland grassy sedgeland, highland poa sedgeland, rainforest fernland, sphagnum peatland, subalpine *Diplarrena latifolia* rushland and wetlands.

Although the site is dominated by plantations, the areas of native vegetation as well as the freshwater environments provide potential habitat for threatened and non threatened flora and fauna. A Natural Values Atlas Report generated for the project includes the following threatened flora and fauna previously recorded or predicted to occur within 500m of the site (report attached):

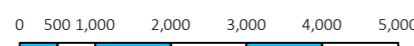
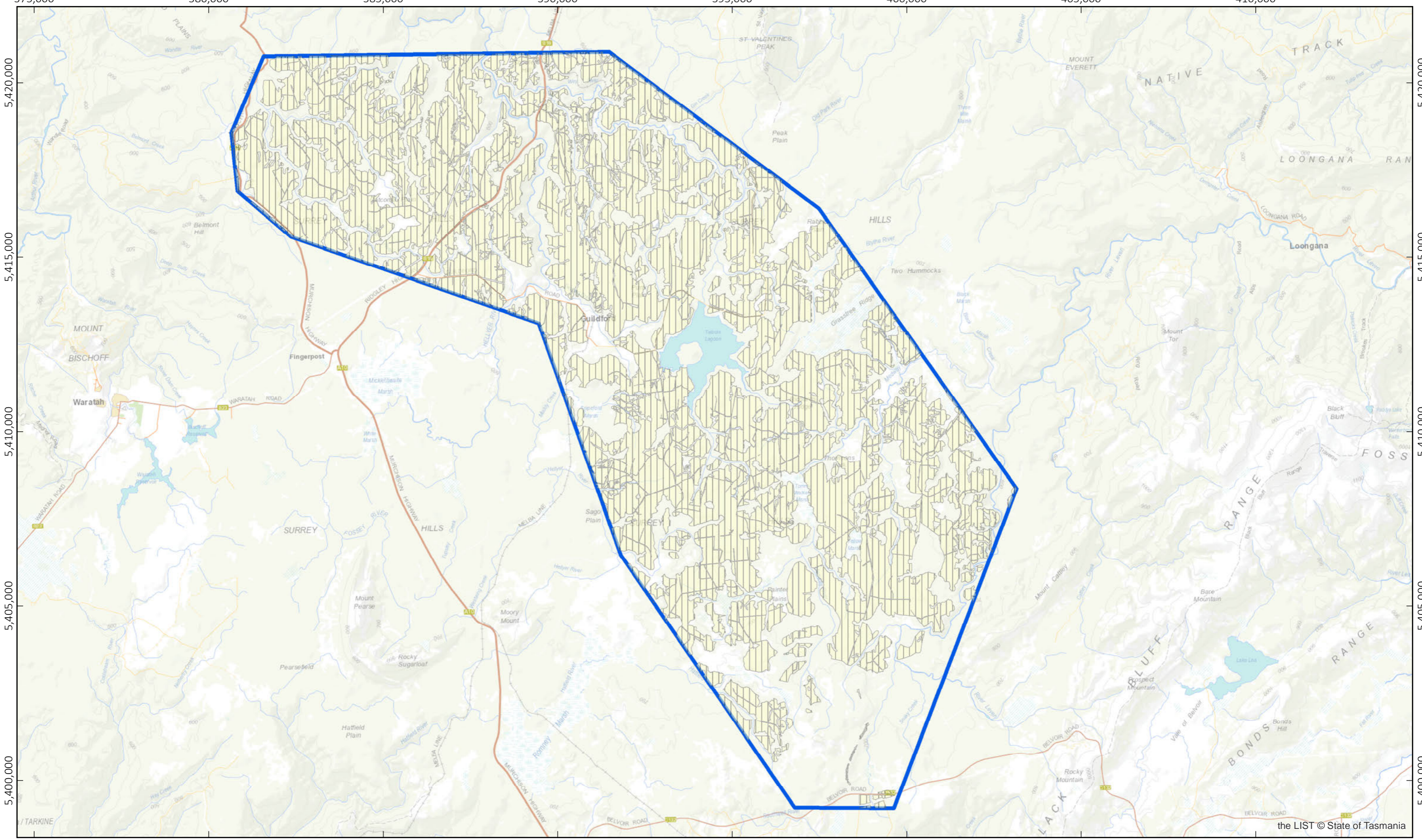
- Flora
 - *Australopyrum velutinum* (velvet wheatgrass)
 - *Epilobium pallidiflorum* (showy willowherb)
 - *Hovea montana* (mountain purple pea)

- *Prasophyllum crebriflorum* (crowded leek-orchid)
- *Rhodanthe anthemoides* (chamomile sunray)
- *Stackhousia pulvinaris* (alpine candles)
- *Uncinia elegans* (handsome hooksedge)
- *Viola cunninghamii* (alpine violet)
- Fauna
 - *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (grey goshawk)
 - *Aquila audax subsp. fleayi* (Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle)
 - *Astacopsis gouldi* (giant freshwater crayfish)
 - *Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus* (spotted-tail quoll)
 - *Dasyurus viverrinus* (eastern quoll)
 - *Haliaeetus leucogaster* (white-bellied sea-eagle)
 - *Oreixenica ptunarra* (ptunarra brown butterfly)
 - *Perameles gunnii* (eastern barred bandicoot)
 - *Prototroctes maraena* (Australian grayling)
 - *Pseudemoia pagenstecheri* (tussock skink)
 - *Sarcophilus harrisii* (Tasmanian devil)
 - *Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops* (Tasmanian masked owl)

An *Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* Protected Matters Report was also generated (attached) and identified two threatened ecological communities, 21 listed threatened species and 9 listed migratory species predicted to occur within the project area. The threatened communities include alpine sphagnum bogs and associated ferns and Tasmanian forests and woodlands dominated by black gum or Brookers gum (*Eucalyptus ovata/Eucalyptus brookeriana*). Threatened fauna and flora predicted to occur included some of those identified in the NVA report, but also several additional birds, aquatic species and flora.

Whilst it is anticipated that most of the on-site native vegetation can be avoided by careful placement of turbines and ancillary infrastructure, ecological surveys will be undertaken to ascertain the presence or likelihood of these, and other native and threatened species, occurring on site.



Some of this work has already commenced with eagle nest searches undertaken in May 2020 (report attached). This assessment identified a total of eight nests within the project area (five previously identified and three newly identified). Of the eight nests, three were found to be derelict (unlikely to be active unless drastic local habitat changes), three viable (no signs of use but could be active within five years) and two prime (likely to be active within two years). All nests were determined to likely have been built by wedge-tailed eagles. Ten adult wedge-tailed eagles, and two grey goshawk, were seen throughout the survey day. The report concludes the area is likely to support two to four pairs (territories) of wedge-tailed eagles. Eagle, and other avifauna, investigations are ongoing.



Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Horizontal Datum: WGS 1984
 Grid: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 55S

Job Number | 1920-099
 Revision | C
 Date | 21 Sep 2020



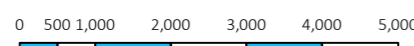
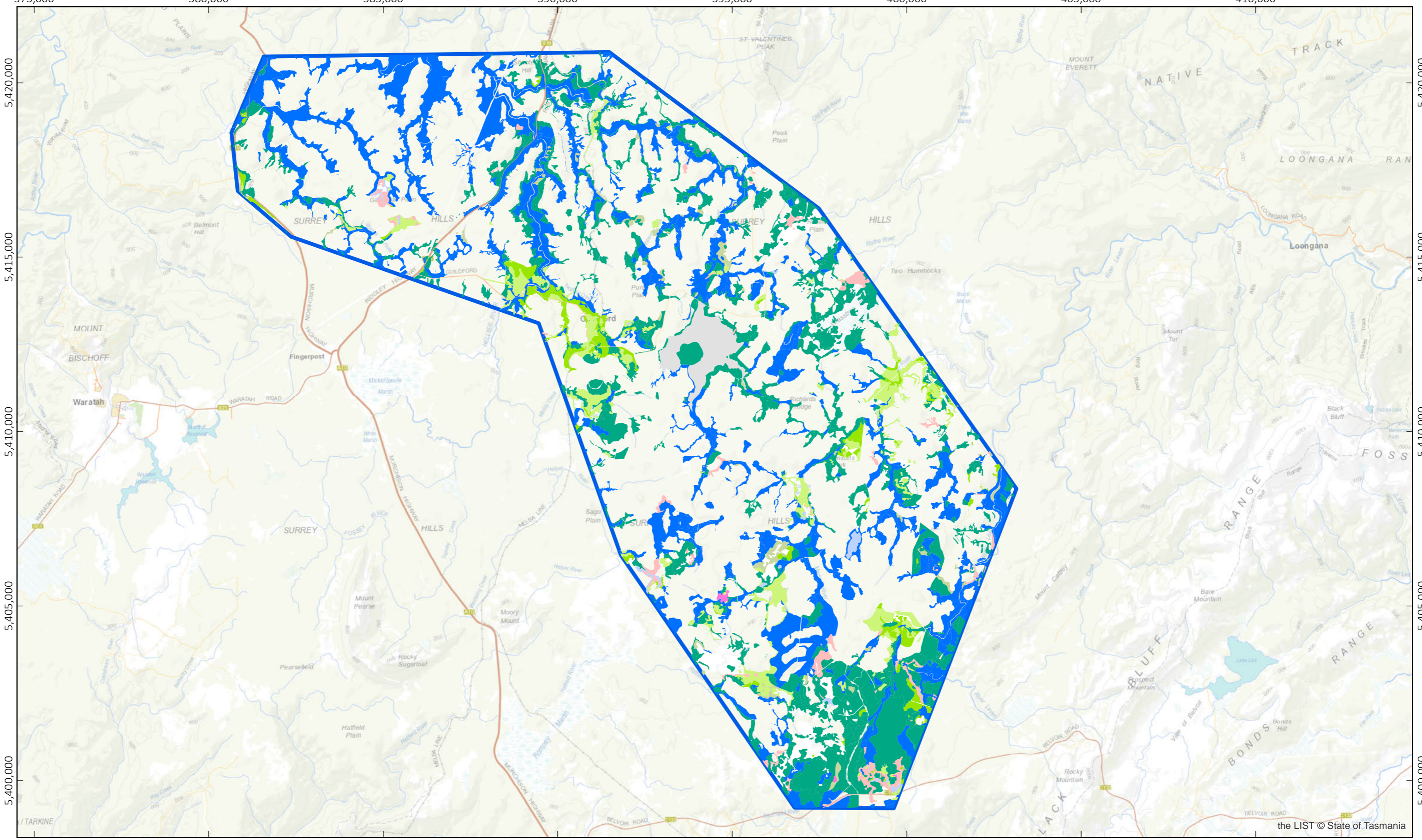
-  Project Area
-  Plantations for silviculture (FPL)

Epuron Projects Pty Ltd
 Guildford Wind Farm
 Plantations for silviculture

Figure 2



the LIST © State of Tasmania



Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Horizontal Datum: WGS 1984
 Grid: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 55S

Job Number | 1920-099
 Revision | A
 Date | 21 Sep 2020



- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Project Area | Other natural environments |
| Dry eucalypt forest and woodland | Rainforest and related scrub |
| Highland and treeless vegetation | Saltmarsh and wetland |
| Native grassland | Scrub, heathland and coastal complexes |
| Non eucalypt forest and woodland | Wet eucalypt forest and woodland |

Epuron Projects Pty Ltd
 Guildford Wind Farm
 Vegetation Groups TASVEG 4.0

Figure 3



the LIST © State of Tasmania

There is one dwelling within the project area, the Guildford Lodge, which is privately owned and used for short term accommodation for forestry staff, fishing groups, researchers and occasionally members of the public. There is a cluster of buildings at Fingerpost (approximately 2.8km from the project area boundary), however these appear to be non-residential buildings owned by Department of State Growth. The nearest settlement to the project area is the township of Waratah. The town centre lies almost 7km from the project area boundary, with the closest residential dwelling on the outskirts of the town, just over 5km from the project area boundary. There are also several scattered dwellings east of the project area, all several kilometres or more from the boundary.

Although the site (aside from roads and rail) is wholly privately owned, there is some public access to parts of the site (at the agreement of the owner) including recreational fishing access to Talbots Lagoon. The project does not propose any changes to these existing access arrangements.

There is a Tasmanian Devil Tumour Research area in the south of the site as shown in Figure 1, where the University of Tasmania runs a long term field monitoring site investigating the Tasmanian Devil Facial Tumour Disease (DFTD). There are no turbines proposed within this area. Only the new proposed 220 kV overhead line to connect to the existing 220kV line (Sheffield to Farrell) for the southern connection option would run through this area. Epuron will work with the DFTD project team with the aim of understanding and minimising impacts to their work.

8. The key environmental, health, economic and social issues identified for the project to date.

The key environmental, health, economic and social issues identified for the project to date are as follows:

- Avifauna – the project has the potential to directly impact avifauna, particularly the wedge-tailed eagle which is known to nest within the site. A 1km buffer has been applied to all known eagle nest sites in planning for turbine locations and additional investigation and assessment will be required to understand the potential for impact and mitigation to eagles and avifauna more broadly.
- Terrestrial ecology - Potential clearance of some native vegetation and associated loss of habitat for native and threatened flora and fauna. The majority of the site is dominated by plantations and where possible these areas will be preferred for wind turbines and ancillary infrastructure, to minimise loss of native vegetation. The site also has an extensive network of existing access tracks, and the design will maximise the use of these tracks, over creation of new access tracks where possible. Some residual impact to native vegetation may be experienced and a natural values assessment will be undertaken to understand the site values and inform siting and layout to minimise impacts. Potential for other ecological impacts will also be investigated and addressed, including risk of increased fauna roadkill and the introduction of weeds, pests and pathogens.
- Noise – Construction and operation of the wind farm has some potential for noise generation and impact on surrounding land users. This includes noise from wind turbines but also construction noise, including potential on-site quarrying. One of the key benefits of the selected site is the general lack of residential dwellings within or adjacent to the site. There is one dwelling within the project area, the Guildford Lodge, in the same ownership as the main wind farm land parcel and used occasionally for short term accommodation not permanent residency. The nearest known residential dwellings are some distance from the project area. A noise impact assessment will be completed to quantify noise impacts and outline management measures.
- Visual impact – The wind farm may be visible from surrounding dwellings, settlements, roads and possibly from some recreational walking areas in the region (e.g. St Valentines Peak or walking tracks in the Black Bluff Range). The Cradle Mountain - Lake St Clair National Park and the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area lies just over 9km south east of the project area boundary. Filtered views may be possible from some parts of the national park, however Mt Beecroft and the Black Bluff Range lies between, largely obscuring views from the national park. A visual impact analysis will be undertaken to assess the potential near and far field visual impacts of the project.

- Construction impacts – During construction there will be localised amenity impacts including increased traffic, dust and vehicle emissions and noise (as noted above). During the assessment process these impacts will be further investigated and management measures identified for minimising impact.
- Economic impact – The project has the potential to generate economic activity and jobs in the local region and the state more broadly. This includes direct employment opportunities during construction and operation as well as flow on economic benefits such as use of local accommodation, food and other services in the region during the 24 months construction period. Epuron will seek to prioritise local supply for the wind farm where relevant services and skills are available.

9. The surveys and studies proposed or underway in relation to the key issues for the project.

The project is in the early stages of investigation and to date the only site investigation undertaken is the eagle nest search and assessment undertaken by Enviro-dynamics in May/June 2020 and attached to this NOI.

Additional studies and surveys are expected to be required to inform the assessment process. At this time the following likely studies have been identified:

- Natural values assessment
- Eagle utilisation survey
- Aboriginal heritage survey
- European heritage survey
- Noise assessment
- Traffic impact assessment
- Visual impact assessment
- Stakeholder mapping and community surveys

It is understood that eagle utilisation surveys are likely to be required for the project, however there may be some practical limitations to utilisation surveys due to visibility limitations at the site (much of which is vegetated with plantations and native forest). Epuron will work with the State and Commonwealth governments to achieve an effective survey approach that suitably quantifies the use of the site by eagles and other avifauna.

It is noted there are some geoconservation sites within the project area, which may also warrant investigation if they cannot be avoided by proposed works. Other studies may be required and will be undertaken as necessary.

10. The proposed timetable for the project.

The proposed project schedule is outlined in the following table.

Table 1 Indicative schedule

Phase	Estimated timing
Submission of Notice of Intent	September 2020
Submission of EPBC referral	September 2020
Site investigations and surveys	2021 to 2022
Submission of EIS and DA	Mid 2023
Project approval	Early 2024
Construction commencement	2024
Operation commencement	2026

11. Whether the project requires or is likely to require approval under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The project is expected to require approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) due to the potential to have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance, particularly wedge-tailed eagles.

12. Whether the proponent has or intends to refer the project to the Commonwealth Government for a determination on whether approval under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 is required.

The proponent has referred the project to the Commonwealth Government for a determination on whether approval under the EPBCA is required.

13. The status of the proposal under the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 (the LUPA Act). This must include:

a. Whether or not the relevant Council will require a LUPA Act permit application;

The works will require a permit from the Waratah Wynyard Council as planning authority. The application will be for a discretionary planning permit as it relates to a Level 2 activity.

It is noted that some of the land parcels associated with the project are situated across both Waratah Wynyard Council and Central Coast Council municipal areas. All proposed works however (and the nominated project area) fall within the Waratah Wynyard Council area. There are no proposed works in the parts of the land titles that fall within the Central Coast Council area and to that end, an application is not required to be lodged to this Council as a planning authority.

b. Whether a single permit application or multiple applications will be required;

While the application extends over multiple properties, a single application will be required for the approval of the wind farm.

It is likely a separate application will be made in the short term (late 2020) to seek approval to erect a Met Mast at the site to monitor wind conditions to inform wind farm planning. This Met Mast is not a Level 2 activity and will not form part of the Level 2 application.

c. The division of the LUPA Act under which the application will be made;

It is anticipated that the application will be made under s57 of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* as a discretionary application.

d. Zoning of the proposal site(s), and whether or not rezoning will be required;

The properties are zoned Rural Resource under the *Waratah Wynyard Interim Planning Scheme 2013*. The proposed use as a wind farm is considered a utilities use, which is discretionary within the Zone. To that end, a rezoning will not be necessary.

e. If the proposal is for intensification or alteration of an existing activity, the status of the existing activity under the LUPA Act; and

The land is currently utilised for various forms of agriculture dominated by forestry plantations. The existing use is resource development, which is considered to be No Permit Required in this context.

f. If the proposal is for intensification or alteration of an existing activity, whether or not the council regards the proposal as a substantial intensification for the purposes of subsection 12(7) of the LUPA Act.

The proposal is not for an intensification or alteration of the existing activity as it proposes a new activity entirely.

14. In the event that the proposal has a reasonable likelihood of requiring approval from the Commonwealth Government under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth), a statement is to be provided as to whether or not the proponent elects for the proposal to be assessed pursuant to the Bilateral Agreement made under section 45 of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) between Tasmania and the Australian Government (dated 22 October 2014).

Assuming the Commonwealth Government determines that the project requires approval under the EPBCA, the proponent elects for the proposal to be assessed pursuant to the Bilateral Agreement under section 45 of the EPBCA between Tasmanian and Australian Governments.

15. Additional information required where the NOI relates to an activity that requires an Environmental Licence under the EMPC Act.

The activity is not an Environmental Licence (EL) activity and does not require an Environmental Licence under EMPCA.

Yours sincerely,



Anahita Jungalwalla

Principal Environmental Scientist

Attachments *Land Tenure Table*

Helicopter Eagle Nest Survey (Enviro dynamics, June 2020)

Natural Values Atlas Report (generated 14 September 2020)

Protected Matters Search Report (generated 12 September 2020)

Table 2 Land Titles

PID	Title Ref	Land Tenure	Notes
1870307	65296/1	Crown Land (Department State Growth)	Land parcels associated with the old Guildford railway station
1870307	65296/2	Crown Land (Department State Growth)	Land parcels associated with the old Guildford railway station
1870307	65296/3	Crown Land (Department State Growth)	Land parcels associated with the old Guildford railway station
1870307	65296/4	Crown Land (Department State Growth)	Land parcels associated with the old Guildford railway station
2710225	101918/2	Freehold Title (The Trust Company (PTAL) Limited, managed by Forico Pty Limited)	Part of collection of titles in single ownership, used for commercial forestry
2710225	101919/2	Freehold Title (The Trust Company (PTAL) Limited, managed by Forico Pty Limited)	Part of collection of titles in single ownership, used for commercial forestry
2710225	102011/1	Freehold Title (The Trust Company (PTAL) Limited, managed by Forico Pty Limited)	Part of collection of titles in single ownership, used for commercial forestry
2710225	102011/2	Freehold Title (The Trust Company (PTAL) Limited, managed by Forico Pty Limited)	Part of collection of titles in single ownership, used for commercial forestry
2710225	102012/1	Freehold Title (The Trust Company (PTAL) Limited, managed by Forico Pty Limited)	Part of collection of titles in single ownership, used for commercial forestry
2710225	102013/2	Freehold Title (The Trust Company (PTAL) Limited, managed by Forico Pty Limited)	Part of collection of titles in single ownership, used for commercial forestry
2710225	144941/1	Freehold Title (The Trust Company (PTAL) Limited, managed by Forico Pty Limited)	Part of collection of titles in single ownership, used for commercial forestry
2710225	144941/1	Freehold Title (The Trust Company (PTAL) Limited, managed by Forico Pty Limited)	Part of collection of titles in single ownership, used for commercial forestry
2710225	65296/5	Freehold Title (The Trust Company (PTAL) Limited, managed by Forico Pty Limited)	Part of collection of titles in single ownership, used for commercial forestry
3010116	155580/1	Crown Land (State Rail Network)	Rail Line
7005947	206256/1	Freehold Title (Other ownership)	Private land parcel near the old Guildford railway station
7006034	14/20	Freehold Title (Other ownership)	Private land parcel near the old Guildford railway station
7006085	130810/1	Crown Land (Department State Growth)	Land parcels associated with the old Guildford railway station

7006093	159596/1	Crown Land (State Rail Network)	Rail Line
NA	NA	Unknown (Road)	Part of road network
NA	NA	Unknown (Road)	Part of road network
NA	NA	Unknown (Road)	Part of road network
NA	NA	Unknown (Road)	Part of road network
NA	NA	Unknown (Road)	Part of road network
NA	123388/2	Crown Land (Acquired Road)	Ridgley Highway
NA	155580/2	Crown Land (State Rail Network)	Rail Line
NA	21362/1	Crown Land (Acquired Road)	Murchison Highway
NA	25040/1	Crown Land (Acquired Road)	Belvoir Road
NA	28985/1	Crown Land (Acquired Road)	Ridgley Highway
NA	28985/2	Crown Land (Acquired Road)	Ridgley Highway
NA	31029/1	Crown Land (Acquired Road)	Ridgley Highway
NA	32841/1	Crown Land (Acquired Road)	Ridgley Highway